Hilton Portland & Executive Tower
Portland, OR
5-8 January 2012

Meeting Handbook

Linguistic Society of America

American Dialect Society
American Name Society
North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences
Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics
Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas
NEW HANDBOOKS PROVIDING AN OVERVIEW OF THE WORLD’S LANGUAGES

The Languages and Linguistics of Europe: A Comprehensive Guide is part of the multi-volume reference work on the languages and linguistics of the continents of the world. The book supplies profiles of the language families of Europe, including the sign languages. It also discusses the areal typology, paying attention to the Standard Average European, Balkan, Baltic and Mediterranean convergence areas. Separate chapters deal with the old and new minority languages and with non-standard varieties. A major focus is language politics and policies, including discussions of the special status of English, the relation between language and the church, language and the school, and standardization. The history of European linguistics is another focus as is the history of multilingual European ‘empires’ and their dissolution. The volume is especially geared towards a graduate and advanced undergraduate readership. It has been designed such that it can be used, as a whole or in parts, as a textbook, the first of its kind, for graduate programmes with a focus on the linguistic (and linguistics) landscape of Europe.

Bernd Kortmann, University of Freiburg, Germany; Johan van der Auwera, University of Antwerp, Belgium.

The Indigenous Languages of South America is a thorough guide to the indigenous languages of this part of the world. With more than a third of the linguistic diversity of the world (in terms of language families and isolates), South American languages contribute new findings in most areas of linguistics. Though formerly one of the linguistically least known areas of the world, extensive descriptive and historical linguistic research in recent years has expanded knowledge greatly. These advances are represented in this volume in indepth treatments by the foremost scholars in the field, with chapters on the history of investigation, language classification, language endangerment, language contact, typology, phonology and phonetics, and on major language families and regions of South America.

Lyle Campbell, University of Hawai‘i at Manoa, USA; Verónica Grondona, Eastern Michigan University, USA.

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Introductory Note

The LSA Secretariat has prepared this Meeting Handbook to serve as the official program for the 86th Annual Meeting of the Linguistic Society of America (LSA). In addition, the Handbook is the official program for the 2012 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: Co-chairs Heidi Harley and Scott Schwenter and members Hana Filip, Grant Goodall, Chung-Hye Han, Andrew Nevins, Anna Papafragou, Olivia Sammons, James Walker, and Alan Yu.

This year, the Program Committee received 15 preliminary proposals for organized sessions, all of which were accepted for presentation. The Committee received 604 individual abstracts, of which 222 were accepted for presentation as 20-minute papers and 80 were accepted for presentation as posters. All individual abstracts were reviewed anonymously. This year, each abstract was reviewed by the Program Committee and at least two additional reviewers drawn from a panel of 207 subfield experts. The LSA Secretariat and Program Committee extend sincere thanks to these external reviewers, who are listed below:

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We are also grateful to David Boe (NAAHoLS), Ivy Doak (SSILA), Shelome Gooden (SPCL), Donna Lillian (ANS), and Allan Metcalf (ADS) for their cooperation. We appreciate the help given by Lindsay Stefanski, who scheduled meeting volunteers, and Stephanie Caldas, who assisted with preparation of this Handbook. Thanks are also due to the staff of the LSA Secretariat—Executive Assistant Rita Lewis, Director of Membership and Meetings David Robinson, and Executive Director Alyson Reed—for their work in organizing the 2012 Meeting.

LSA Executive Committee
January, 2012
Portland, Oregon

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Overview of This Handbook

This Handbook has been prepared with the intention of assisting attendees at the 86th Annual Meeting of the Linguistic Society of America and the meetings of its Sister Societies: the American Dialect Society (ADS), American Name Society (ANS), North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences (NAAHiLS), Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics (SPCL) and Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas (SSILA). Below are some guides to using specific portions of this Handbook.

Page 5 contains a diagram of the Exhibit Hall, located in Grand Ballroom II. We encourage meeting attendees to visit our exhibitors and to view the poster presentations on display in the Grand Ballroom Foyer immediately outside the Exhibit Hall. Coffee will be served in the Exhibit Hall on Friday and Saturday from 10:00 AM to 5:30 PM and on Sunday from 8:30 to 11:00 AM. Pages 8 and 9 contain diagrams of the meeting rooms at the Hilton Portland & Executive Tower. Please note that:

- Meeting rooms on the Ballroom (lower) level house plenary sessions (Grand Ballroom I), exhibits (Grand Ballroom II), poster sessions (Grand Ballroom Foyer), and LSA concurrent sessions (Galleria rooms and Parlor B/C). The Plaza level (2nd floor) houses the meeting registration and job information desks and information about Portland and Boston (Plaza Foyer), LSA Organized Sessions (Pavilion East/Pavilion West) and LSA concurrent sessions (Broadway rooms).
- The Presidential Address and other plenary meetings will take place in Grand Ballroom I. The LSA Business Meeting and, later, the Graduate Student Panel, will take place on Friday evening in Pavilion East, and the Presidential Reception will take place on Saturday evening in the Pavilion rooms and the Plaza Foyer.
- The Graduate Student Lounge will be located in the Pavilion Alcove on the Plaza level, between Pavilion East and the pool.
- Meetings of the North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences, the Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics, and the Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas will take place in third floor meeting rooms in the hotel’s main building. Meetings of the American Dialect Society and the American Name Society will take place in the Salon rooms on the B Level (one floor below the lobby) of the Executive Tower.
- Committee meetings, office hours, and “open houses” will take place in third floor and Ballroom level meeting rooms; check the schedule on pages 10-11 for details.
- Job interviews will be held in small third floor meeting rooms and other rooms throughout the property. Check with the interviewers or the job information desk for more details.

Pages 10 and 11 contain general meeting information, including basic information about exhibit hours, the job information desk, and times and locations of open committee meetings and special “office hours” held in conjunction with the Annual Meeting. On pages 12 and 13 you will find a list, including descriptions, of special LSA events which take place at the Meeting. Page 14 contains a list of events designed especially for the one-third of meeting attendees who are students. Pages 16 through 23 contain “Meeting-at-a-Glance” tables for each day of the meeting, which will allow attendees to view LSA and Sister Society meetings by time and location. Each set of facing pages contains LSA and Sister Society information for one day of the meeting. Be sure to check the full program listings for exact times.

The full programs of the LSA and the Sister Societies are listed beginning on page 31. These programs list, in chronological order, all public events taking place as part of the LSA and Sister Society Meetings. Plenary, organized, concurrent, and poster sessions are listed along with the themes of the concurrent sessions, the names and affiliations of presenters, and the titles of their presentations. Each organized, concurrent and poster session is assigned a session number, indicated in large type to the right of the session title; session numbers are cross-referenced with the list of abstracts of regular papers and posters beginning on page 143. Reports from the Secretary-Treasurer, Program Committee, editors of Language and eLanguage, and the Director of the 2011 Linguistic Institute accompany the Friday evening portion of the program, when the LSA business meeting takes place.

Finally, abstracts for all presentations are listed beginning on page 85. Abstracts for LSA plenary presentations are listed first in chronological order, then abstracts for LSA organized sessions (with session abstracts as well as abstracts of individual presentations), also in chronological order. Abstracts for individual posters and papers for the LSA and Sister Society meetings are listed alphabetically by first author beginning on page 143. Each abstract is identified with a session number, appearing to the right of the presenter’s name, which will enable you to locate it in the LSA or Sister Society program of which it is a part. An author index at the end of the Handbook will facilitate navigation.

A link to an online evaluation form will be e-mailed to all attendees shortly after the conclusion of the Meeting. We would very much appreciate it if you would complete this survey by the indicated date; the information collected is useful to the LSA in planning our future meetings.
We thank our 2012 Annual Meeting exhibitors for their support. Please stop by the exhibit hall in Grand Ballroom II to visit their representatives on Friday, 6 January and Saturday, 7 January from 10:00 AM to 5:30 PM and on Sunday, 8 January from 8:30 to 11:00 AM.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exhibitor</th>
<th>Booth(s)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Brill</td>
<td>6, 7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cambridge University Press</td>
<td>3, 4, 5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Columbia University Press</td>
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<td>De Gruyter Mouton</td>
<td>16, 17</td>
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<td>Duke University Press</td>
<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Equinox Publishing</td>
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<td>John Benjamins</td>
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<td>Lakota Language Consortium</td>
<td>19</td>
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<td>Linguistic Data Consortium</td>
<td>24</td>
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<tr>
<td>Linguistic Society of America/ Joint Exhibit Booth</td>
<td>18</td>
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<td>MIT Press</td>
<td>22</td>
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<td>Oxford University Press</td>
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<td>Palgrave Macmillan</td>
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<td>Pinedrop</td>
<td>23</td>
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<td>Recovering Languages &amp; Literacies of the Americas</td>
<td>9</td>
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<td>University of Arizona Press</td>
<td>25</td>
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<td>University of Nebraska Press</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wiley-Blackwell</td>
<td>14, 15</td>
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Join us for complimentary coffee and tea in the exhibit hall throughout the day.
Create a lasting legacy in support of Linguistics...

Support the LSA’s continuing programs through:
- a charitable bequest in your will; or
- designating the LSA as a beneficiary of your life insurance or retirement policy.

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

LSA Secretariat Contact Information: 202-835-1714; areed@lsa.org (LSA Executive Director, Alyson Reed)
1325 18th St, NW, Suite 211, Washington, DC 20036

Are you interested in...
- Federal funding for linguistics research?
- National policies affecting language learning?
- Political advocacy on behalf of language issues?
- The role of linguistics in the context of national science policy?
Then plan to attend the organizing meeting for the newly created

**LSA Committee on Public Policy**

This will be an working committee with a proactive agenda. Prospective members are strongly encouraged to attend. Membership is open to any LSA member.

**Saturday, Jan 7th; 3-4pm * Cabinet Room, Hilton Portland**

For more details on the committee’s charge, please visit: http://lsa.org/info/lsa-comm-social.cfm
LSA LEADERSHIP CIRCLE 2011

The LSA wishes to thank the following members of this donor category*:

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*Reflects contributions made through November 22, 2011

About the Leadership Circle

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

(Salon Rooms are on B (Basement) level of Executive Tower)
General Meeting Information

Registration
Registration for the LSA and Sister Society meetings will take place in the Plaza Foyer on the second floor of the hotel during the following hours:

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

Exhibit
The exhibit hall, including the LSA Joint Book Exhibit, will be located in Grand Ballroom II. Complimentary coffee and tea will be served in the exhibit hall during exhibit hours. The exhibit hall will be open during the following hours:

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

Job Information Desk
On Friday, 6 January and Saturday, 7 January, the job information desk will be set up in the Plaza Foyer, near the LSA registration counters, from 8:30 AM – 5:30 PM. The Sunday hours will be 9:00 – 11:00 AM. Lists of job openings will be available, and applicants may leave copies of their CV’s for employers who plan to interview at the Meeting. It is incumbent upon employers to retrieve any CVs left for them at the job information desk, to contact any candidates they wish to interview at the Meeting, and to arrange with LSA staff for interview room space, if available. The job information desk will not have duplication facilities; the hotel’s Business Center may be used for this purpose.

Open Committee Meetings
- **LSA Executive Committee**: Thursday, 5 January, Executive Room, beginning at 9:00 AM
- **Committee on Endangered Languages and their Preservation (CELP)**: Saturday, 7 January, Cabinet, 8:00 – 9:00 AM
- **Committee on Ethnic Diversity in Linguistics (CEDL)**: Saturday, 7 January, Parlor A, 9:00 – 10:00 AM
- **Committee on Membership Services and Information Technology (COMSIT)**: Friday, 6 January, Parlor A, 9:00 – 10:00 AM
- **Committee on Public Policy (CoPP)**: Saturday, 7 January, Cabinet, 3:00 – 4:00 PM
- **Committee on the Status of Women in Linguistics (COSWL)**: Saturday, 7 January, Cabinet, 2:00 – 3:00 PM
- **Committee on Student Interests and Concerns (COSIAC)**: Sunday, 8 January, Student Lounge, 8:30 – 10:00 AM
- **Ethics Committee**: Sunday, 8 January, Cabinet, 8:00 – 9:00 AM
- **Language in the School Curriculum Committee (LiSC)**: Saturday, 7 January, Cabinet, 8:00 – 9:00 AM
- **Linguistics in Higher Education (LiHE)**: Friday, 6 January, Cabinet, 11:30 AM – 12:30 PM
- **Program Committee**: Sunday, 8 January, Senate, 7:30 – 9:30 AM
- **Public Relations Committee**: Saturday, 7 January, Cabinet, 9:00 – 10:00 AM
- **Technology Advisory Committee (TAC)**: Saturday, 7 January, Parlor A, 8:00 – 9:00 AM

Office Hours
- **Editor of eLanguage (Dieter Stein)**:
  - Friday, 6 January: Parlor A, 7:00 – 8:00 AM
  - Saturday, 7 January: Parlor A, 7:00 – 8:00 AM
- **Editor of Language (Greg Carlson)**:
  - Friday, 6 January, Parlor A, 10:00 – 11:00 AM
  - Saturday, 7 January, Cabinet, 10:00 – 11:00 AM
- **Endangered Language Fund**
  - Open Annual Meeting: Friday, 6 January, Cabinet, 8:00 – 9:00 AM
  - Office Hours: Friday, 6 January, Cabinet, 3:00 – 4:00 PM
Special Events

Thursday, 5 January
- **ANS Executive Committee Meeting**: Salon III, 12:00 – 3:30 PM
- **ADS Executive Council Meeting**: Salon II, 1:00 – 3:00 PM
- **ADS Business Meeting**: Salon II, 3:00 – 3:30 PM
- **ADS Word of the Year Nominations**: Salon II, 6:15 – 7:15 PM
- **LSA Welcome**: Grand Ballroom I, 7:15 PM
- **Screening of *We Still Live Here – Âs Nutayuneâ*: Grand Ballroom I, 7:30 PM
- **Sister Society Meet-and-Greet Reception**: Porto Terra Lounge, Executive Tower, 8:30 – 10:00 PM

Friday, 6 January
- **ADS/ANS: Word of the Year/Name of the Year Vote**: Salon I/II/III, 5:30 – 6:30 PM
- **ADS: Bring Your Own Book Reception**: Salon III, 6:45 – 7:45 PM
- **ANS: Name of the Year Discussion and Balloting**: Salon III, 3:15 – 3:45 PM
- **LSA Invited Plenary Address**: Grand Ballroom I, 12:45 – 1:45 PM. Ted Supalla (University of Rochester): “Rethinking the Emergence of Grammatical Structure in Signed Languages: New Evidence from Variation and Historical Change in American Sign Language”
- **LSA: Roundtable for Department Chairs and Program Heads**: Parlor A, 3:30 – 5:00 PM (tentative; check onsite updates for final confirmation)
- **LSA Business Meeting and induction of 2011 Class of LSA Fellows**: Pavilion East, 5:30 – 7:00 PM
- **LSA: Invited Plenary Address**: Grand Ballroom I, 7:30 – 8:30 PM. Dan Jurafsky (Stanford University) “Computing Meaning: Learning and Extracting Meaning from Text”
- **LSA: Graduate Student Panel on Conferences**: Pavilion East, 8:30 – 10:00 PM
- **Student Mixer**: Location TBD, 10:00 PM – 12:00 AM (information on the venue will be available onsite)

Saturday, 7 January
- **ADS: Annual Luncheon**: Salon II, 12:15 – 1:45 PM
- **ANS: Annual Business Meeting and Awards**: Salon III, 11:45 AM – 12:30 PM
- **ANS: Executive Committee Meeting**: Salon III, 4:00 – 5:00 PM
- **NAAHoLS: Business Meeting**: Executive, 3:00 – 4:15 PM
- **SPCL: Business Meeting**: Studio, 4:00 – 5:30 PM
- **LSA: Awards Ceremony**: Grand Ballroom I, 5:30 – 6:00 PM
- **LSA: Presidential Address**: Grand Ballroom I, 6:00 – 7:00 PM. Sandra Chung (University of California, Santa Cruz) et al.: “Bridging Methodologies: Experimental Syntax in the Pacific”
- **LSA: Presidential Reception**: Pavilion East/Pavilion West/Plaza Foyer, 7:00 – 9:00 PM
Special Events at the LSA Meeting

**Awards Ceremony:** Saturday, 7 January, 5:30 – 6:00 PM
LSA awards—the Best Article in Language 2011 Award, the Leonard Bloomfield Book Award, the Early Career Award, the Kenneth L. Hale Award, the Linguistic Service Award, the Linguistics, Language, and the Public Award, and the Student Abstract Awards—will be presented immediately before the Presidential Address.

**Best Paper in Language Award:** Prior to the Presidential Address, Saturday, 7 January, 5:30 – 6:00 PM
This award, made for the first time in 2012, is given for the best paper published in the journal in any given year. The 2012 Award, for articles appearing in *Language* v. 87 (2011) will be presented jointly to "On the informativity of different measures of linguistic acceptability" (Thomas Weskott and Gisbert Fanselow) and "A test of the cognitive assumptions of magnitude estimation: Commutativity does not hold for acceptability judgments" (Jon Sprouse).

**Department Chairs and Program Heads Roundtable:** Friday, 6 January, 3:30 – 5:00 PM (tentative)
The Roundtable will focus on the status of linguistics as an academic discipline. If your department/program head cannot attend, you may send a faculty representative. The meeting is open to any attendee with an interest in this topic.

**Early Career Award:** Prior to the Presidential Address, Saturday, 7 January, 5:30 – 6:00 PM
This award is given for a new scholar who has made an outstanding contribution to the field of linguistics. It provides travel reimbursement and complimentary registration for the next Annual Meeting. In 2012, this award will be presented to Seth Cable (University of Massachusetts Amherst).

**Induction of the 2012 LSA Fellows:** At the LSA Business Meeting, Friday, 6 January, 5:30 – 7:00 PM
The following members of the Society will be inducted as LSA Fellows in recognition of their distinguished contributions to the discipline:

Penelope Eckert, Stanford University; Louis Goldstein, Haskins Laboratories/University of Southern California; Jorge Hankamer, University of California Santa Cruz; Irene Heim, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Alice Harris, University of Massachusetts, Amherst; Angelika Kratzer, University of Massachusetts, Amherst; John McCarthy, University of Massachusetts, Amherst; Richard P. Meier, University of Texas at Austin; Janet Pierrehumbert, Northwestern University; Elizabeth O. Selkirk, University of Massachusetts, Amherst.

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

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

**Kenneth L. Hale Award:** Prior to the Presidential Address, Saturday, 7 January, 5:30 – 6:00 PM
The Hale Award recognizes outstanding linguistic scholarship undertaken by a junior or senior scholar that documents a particular endangered or no longer spoken language or language family. In 2012, this award will be given to Nancy Dorian (Bryn Mawr College, Emerita).

**Leonard Bloomfield Book Award:** Prior to the Presidential Address, Saturday, 7 January, 5:30 – 6:00 PM
The winning book is chosen by a three-member committee from among works submitted to the LSA for consideration. The winner of the 2012 Award is *A Grammar of Creek (Muskogee)* by Jack Martin (College of William and Mary), published by the University of Nebraska Press.

**Linguistic Service Award:** Prior to the Presidential Address, Saturday, 7 January, 5:30 – 6:00 PM
This award honors members who have performed distinguished service to the Society and the discipline. In 2012, it will be given to Paul Newman (Indiana University) for the many years of pro bono legal advice he has given in his capacity as Special Counsel to the Society.

**Linguistics, Language and the Public Award:** Prior to the Presidential Address, Saturday, 7 January, 5:30 – 6:00 PM
The Linguistics, Language and the Public Award is given for a body of work that has had a demonstrable impact on the public awareness of language and/or linguistics. In 2012, it will be given to Leanne Hinton (University of California, Berkeley).
**LSA Business Meeting:** Friday, 6 January, 5:30 – 7:00 PM
This Handbook contains written reports, beginning on page 44, from the LSA Secretary-Treasurer, Program Committee, editors of *Language* and eLanguage, and the Director of the 2011 Linguistic Institute. The 2012 LSA Fellows will be inducted, and Honorary Members proposed, during this meeting.

**Presidential Reception:** Saturday, 7 January, 7:00 – 9:00 PM
Join the LSA for hors d’oeuvres and cash bar to celebrate the accomplishments of the past year, catch up with old friends and make new ones.

**Student Abstract Awards:** Prior to the Presidential Address, Saturday, 7 January, 5:30 – 6:00 PM.
These awards provide stipends for the submitters of the three highest-ranked student-authored abstracts for the LSA Annual Meeting. For 2012, the awards will be presented to Jennifer Wilson, University at Buffalo ("Evidence for Infixation after the First Syllable: Data from a Papuan Language"); M. Ryan Bochnak, University of Chicago ("Cross-linguistic variation in degree semantics: The case of Washo"); and Matthew Tucker, University of California, Santa Cruz ("An Ergative Analysis of Acehnese Tripartite Voice")
Especially for Students

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

**Committee on Student Issues and Concerns (COSIAC) Meeting:** Sunday, January 8, 8:30 – 10:00 AM in the Student Lounge
Make your voice heard at the meeting of COSIAC, which is charged with addressing the issues and concerns of student members; reviewing services currently provided to student members with an eye to expanding and improving them; and making recommendations to the Executive Committee on ways to increase student participation and involvement in LSA activities. Student members of the LSA may serve on this or any of the LSA’s other open committees.

**Graduate Student Panel on Conferences:** Friday, 6 January, 8:30 – 10:00 PM in Pavilion East
Sponsored by COSIAC (Committee on Student Issues and Concerns)

This year’s Graduate Student Panel will address academic conferences, including:

- Selecting the right conferences to attend in your subfield
- Preparing an impressive presentation
- Making the most of professional development and networking opportunities

The panel is open to all and will include significant time for questions from the audience.

Confirmed Panelists:
- Andries Coetzee (University of Michigan)
- Chris Kennedy (University of Chicago)
- Maria Polinsky (Harvard University)
- Gregory Ward (Northwestern University)

**Job Information Desk**
On Friday, 6 January and Saturday, 7 January the Job Information Desk will be set up in the Plaza Foyer, near the LSA Registration desk, from 8:30 AM – 5:30 PM. The Sunday hours will be 9:00 – 11:00 AM. Lists of job openings will be available, and applicants may leave copies of their CV for employers who plan to interview at the Meeting. Prospective employers who use the Job Information Desk will be provided with professional, private interview rooms subject to availability. There is no charge to students for the use of this service.

**Student Abstract Awards:** Prior to the Presidential Address, Saturday, 7 January, 5:30 – 6:00 PM, in Grand Ballroom I
These awards provide stipends for the submitters of the three highest-ranked student-authored abstracts for the LSA Annual Meeting. For 2012, the awards will be presented to Jennifer Wilson, University at Buffalo ("Evidence for Infixation after the First Syllable: Data from a Papuan Language"); M. Ryan Bochnak, University of Chicago ("Cross-linguistic variation in degree semantics: The case of Washo"); and Matthew Tucker, University of California, Santa Cruz ("An Ergative Analysis of Acehnese Tripartite Voice")

**Student Mixer:** Friday, 6 January, 10:00 PM – 12:00 AM, Rock Bottom Restaurant & Brewery, 206 SW Morrison St.
Join your fellow students for a few hours of R&R, courtesy of the LSA’s Committee on Student Issues and Concerns (COSIAC).

**Student Resource Center and Lounge**
The Student Resource Center and Lounge, located in the Pavilion Alcove between Pavilion East and the Pool, will operate from 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM on Friday and Saturday, January 6 and 7, and from 9:00 AM to 12:00 Noon on Sunday, January 8 in the Pavilion Alcove, located on the Plaza level between Pavilion East and the pool, as a space for students to meet, discuss, and socialize. The room will be stocked with juices and snacks, and several special resource sessions will take place, co-sponsored by COSIAC. See p. 236 of this Handbook for a fuller description of these resource sessions.
Support the LSA!

Your contributions to the LSA will support a wide range of activities designed to promote the discipline of linguistics and to assist linguists – especially student members – in the exercise of their profession. These donations are used for committee-based projects that include educational initiatives geared towards primary and secondary schools, general educational and lobbying efforts, and membership assistance to linguists and libraries from countries experiencing extreme economic hardship.

Priority Needs:
$___ Financial Assistance and Student Support Fund
$___ Ken Hale Fund
$___ Program Development and Committee Activities Fund
$___ LSA General Fund
$___ Leadership Circle ($100 minimum annual contribution)
  ___ Donation in honor of _________________________________________
  ___ Check for more information on including the LSA in your estate planning

The Secretariat would like to thank you for your contribution

Name ________________________________________________________
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Please visit the LSA website www.lsadc.org for details on other contribution options, including a description of each fund or to make a donation online.
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# Sister Societies at a Glance

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### LSA at a Glance
**Friday, 6 January**

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Posters:
- Morphology/Syntax
- Studies in the Discourse/Semantics Interface
- From Language Documentation to Language Revitalization
- Syntax and Information Structure
- Psycholinguistics: Syntax/Discourse
- Sociolinguistics: Sociophonetic Variation
- Phonological Prominence and Learning
- Typology and Historical Reconstruction
- Developmental Semantics and Pragmatics
- Speech Production and Perception
- Populations and Language Change
- Processing Meaning in Context

Panel:
- From Language Documentation to Language Revitalization
- Syntax and Information Structure
- Psycholinguistics: Syntax/Discourse
- Sociolinguistics: Sociophonetic Variation
- Phonological Prominence and Learning
- Typology and Historical Reconstruction
- Developmental Semantics and Pragmatics

Workshops:
- Studies in the Discourse/Semantics Interface
- From Language Documentation to Language Revitalization
- Syntax and Information Structure
- Psycholinguistics: Syntax/Discourse
- Sociolinguistics: Sociophonetic Variation
- Phonological Prominence and Learning
- Typology and Historical Reconstruction
- Developmental Semantics and Pragmatics

**Speakers:**
- Ted Supalla
- Dan Jurafsky

**Other Events:**
- Graduate Student Panel
- LSA Business Meeting

**Location:**
- Grand Ballroom
- Pavilions
- Galleria
- Parlor

**Time Schedule:**
- 8:00 AM to 5:30 PM
- 6:00 PM to 9:30 PM
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## Sister Societies at a Glance
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**8:00 - 8:30 AM**
- **Grand Ballroom I**
- **Pavilion East**
- **Pavilion West**
- **Galleria I**
- **Galleria II**
- **Galleria III**
- **Parlor B/C**

**Symposium: Prosperity of the Undergraduate Major**

**9:00 - 9:30 AM**
- **Grand Ballroom I**
- **Pavilion East**
- **Pavilion West**
- **Galleria I**
- **Galleria II**
- **Galleria III**
- **Parlor B/C**

**Session 20, 51, 52**

**10:00 - 10:30 AM**
- **Grand Ballroom I**
- **Pavilion East**
- **Pavilion West**
- **Galleria I**
- **Galleria II**
- **Galleria III**
- **Parlor B/C**

**Ellipses II**

**11:00 - 11:30 AM**
- **Grand Ballroom I**
- **Pavilion East**
- **Pavilion West**
- **Galleria I**
- **Galleria II**
- **Galleria III**
- **Parlor B/C**

**Native and Nonnative Phonological Acquisition**

**12:00 - 12:30 PM**
- **Grand Ballroom I**
- **Pavilion East**
- **Pavilion West**
- **Galleria I**
- **Galleria II**
- **Galleria III**
- **Parlor B/C**

**Specificity and Definiteness**

**1:00 - 1:30 PM**
- **Grand Ballroom I**
- **Pavilion East**
- **Pavilion West**
- **Galleria I**
- **Galleria II**
- **Galleria III**
- **Parlor B/C**

**Psycholinguistics**

**2:00 - 2:30 PM**
- **Grand Ballroom I**
- **Pavilion East**
- **Pavilion West**
- **Galleria I**
- **Galleria II**
- **Galleria III**
- **Parlor B/C**

**Learning and Prosodic Structure**

**3:00 - 3:30 PM**
- **Grand Ballroom I**
- **Pavilion East**
- **Pavilion West**
- **Galleria I**
- **Galleria II**
- **Galleria III**
- **Parlor B/C**

**Sociolinguistics**

**4:00 - 4:30 PM**
- **Grand Ballroom I**
- **Pavilion East**
- **Pavilion West**
- **Galleria I**
- **Galleria II**
- **Galleria III**
- **Parlor B/C**

**Ellipsis**

**5:00 - 5:30 PM**
- **Grand Ballroom I**
- **Pavilion East**
- **Pavilion West**
- **Galleria I**
- **Galleria II**
- **Galleria III**
- **Parlor B/C**

**Morphological and Phonological Typology**

**6:00 - 6:30 PM**
- **Grand Ballroom I**
- **Pavilion East**
- **Pavilion West**
- **Galleria I**
- **Galleria II**
- **Galleria III**
- **Parlor B/C**

**Specificity and Definiteness**
### Sister Societies at a Glance
#### Sunday, 8 January

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The world’s linguistic diversity is diminishing, with more than 200 languages declared extinct and thousands more endangered. The Recovering Languages and Literacies of the Americas initiative will provide scholars who study endangered languages of North America, South America, and Central America an opportunity to publish indigenous language grammars and dictionaries, literacy studies, ethnographies, and other linguistic monographs through the three participating presses.

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Workshop: Biolinguistics
Room: Pavilion East
Organizers: Kleanthes Grohmann (University of Cyprus)
Bridget Samuels (University of Maryland)

Session 1: The Language Faculty
4:00 Alexander Clark (Royal Holloway University of London): Distributional learning as a biologically plausible theory of language acquisition
4:30 Rose-Marie Déchaine (University of British Columbia), Mireille Tremblay (Université du Québec à Montréal): Categorization, cognition and biolinguistics

Session 2: Merge and More
5:00 Anna Maria Di Sciullo (Université du Québec à Montréal): Arithmetic and language as biologically grounded in FLN
5:30 Bradley Larson (University of Maryland): A vestigial operation

Session 3: Past, Present, and Future
6:00 Víctor Longa (University of Santiago de Compostela): Prehistoric geometric engravings and language: A computational approach
6:30 Roundtable discussion, moderated by the organizers

Symposium: New Perspectives on the Concept of Ethnolect
Room: Pavilion West
Organizers: Malcah Yaeger-Dror (University of Arizona/Linguistic Data Consortium)
Gregory Guy (New York University)

4:00 Michol F. Hoffman (York University), James A. Walker (York University): Community, continuity and change: Phonetic variation and ethnicity in Toronto English
4:15 Naomi Nagy (University of Toronto), Joanna Chociej (University of Toronto): Analyzing ethnic orientation in Toronto heritage languages
4:30 Amy Wing-mei Wong (New York University), Lauren Hall-Lew (University of Edinburgh): Regional variability and ethnic identity: Chinese Americans in San Francisco and New York City
4:45 Kara Becker (Reed College), Lydda Lopez (Reed College): Vowels and ethnicity on Manhattan’s Lower East Side
5:00 Gregory Guy (New York University), Malcah Yaeger-Dror (University of Arizona/Linguistic Data Consortium): Current approaches to language and ethnicity
5:15 Questions and panel discussion

Panel: Linguistic Inquiry and Science Education: Vertical and Horizontal Inroads
Room: Pavilion West
Organizer: Sharon M. Klein (California State University, Northridge)
Sponsor: LSA Committee on Language in the School Curriculum (LiSC)

5:30 David Pippin (St. Thomas School, Medina, Washington), Kristin Denham (Western Washington University): Voices of the Pacific Northwest
5:42 Anne Lobeck (Western Washington University): Science in a writing classroom
5:54 Ian Connally (Paschal High School, Fort Worth, Texas)
6:06 Rachel Walker (University of Southern California): Linguistics in a general education science course
6:18 Michal Temkin Martinez (Boise State University): Advancing linguistics as a science in undergraduate programs: Issues and strategies
6:30 General discussion
### Syntax/Semantics: Aktionsart, Aspect, Tense

**Room:** Broadway I/II  
**Chair:** Beth Levin (Stanford University)

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<td>Dennis Storoshenko (Yale University)</td>
<td>English personal datives and the decomposition of accomplishments</td>
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<td>Jingxia Lin (Hong Kong Polytechnic University)</td>
<td>The encoding of motion events: Order of motion morphemes in Mandarin Chinese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:00</td>
<td>Megan Schildmier Stone (University of Arizona)</td>
<td>The role of aspect in result nominals: Evidence from Cherokee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:30</td>
<td>Rui Chaves (University at Buffalo), EunHee Lee (University at Buffalo)</td>
<td>The case alternation on duration and frequency adverbials in Korean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:00</td>
<td>Patricia Amaral (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)</td>
<td>‘To live’ as a source of pluractionality</td>
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<tr>
<td>6:30</td>
<td>Robert Botne (Indiana University Bloomington)</td>
<td>Delineating remoteness in multi-tense systems</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Socioinguistics: Social Meaning

**Room:** Broadway III/IV  
**Chair:** Scott Kiesling (University of Pittsburgh)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Speaker/Institution</th>
<th>Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4:00</td>
<td>Jennifer Nycz (Reed College)</td>
<td>Frequency and social meaning in dialect change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:30</td>
<td>Isla Flores-Bayer (Stanford University)</td>
<td>Clicks in Chicano English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:00</td>
<td>James Grama (University of Hawai`i at Manoa)</td>
<td>The indexical weight of a single formant in California English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:30</td>
<td>Jermay Jamsu (Georgetown University)</td>
<td>Investigating the emergence of social meaning using a synchronic approach: Syllable final nasal merger in Tibetan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:00</td>
<td>Anna N. Babel (The Ohio State University)</td>
<td>Frequency as social practice: The role of sociolinguistics in usage-based models</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Syntax: Auxiliaries and Zeros

**Room:** Galleria I  
**Chair:** Line Mikkelsen (University of California, Berkeley)

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Speaker/Institution</th>
<th>Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4:00</td>
<td>Laurel MacKenzie (University of Pennsylvania)</td>
<td>Conditions on auxiliary contraction as evidence for variation outside the grammar</td>
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<tr>
<td>4:30</td>
<td>Walter Sistrunk (Michigan State University)</td>
<td>The syntax of zero in African American relative clauses</td>
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<tr>
<td>5:00</td>
<td>Craig Sailor (University of California, Los Angeles)</td>
<td>Remarks on replies: Emphatic polarity in English</td>
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<tr>
<td>5:30</td>
<td>Bronwyn Bjorkman (Northeastern University)</td>
<td>Auxiliary verb constructions and the morphosyntax of verbal inflection</td>
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<tr>
<td>6:00</td>
<td>Thomas Grano (University of Chicago)</td>
<td>Wanting (to have) null verbs: A view from Mandarin and beyond</td>
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<tr>
<td>6:30</td>
<td>David Erschler (Tübingen University/Max Planck Institute for Developmental Biology)</td>
<td>On the structure of syntax-morphology interface: Evidence from suspended affixation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Phonotactics and Productivity

**Room:** Galleria II  
**Chair:** Eric Raimy (University of Wisconsin-Madison)

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Speaker/Institution</th>
<th>Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4:00</td>
<td>Jonathan Keane (University of Chicago), Diane Brentari (University of Chicago), Jason Riggle (University of Chicago)</td>
<td>Handshape and coarticulation in ASL fingerspelling</td>
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<tr>
<td>4:30</td>
<td>Michael Becker (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Maria Gouskova (New York University)</td>
<td>A wug study of the grammar of Russian yers</td>
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<tr>
<td>5:00</td>
<td>Kyle Gorman (University of Pennsylvania)</td>
<td>Accidental phonotactic gaps and English syllable contact</td>
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<tr>
<td>5:30</td>
<td>James Gruber (Georgetown University)</td>
<td>Revisiting obstruent clusters in Modern Greek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:00</td>
<td>Yoongjung Kang (University of Toronto Scarborough/University of Toronto), Sungwoo Han (Inha University), Alexei Kochetov (University of Toronto), Eunjong Kong (Korea Aerospace University)</td>
<td>Cross-language perception and loanword adaptation under sound change in progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:30</td>
<td>Colin Wilson (Johns Hopkins University), Lisa Davidson (New York University), Sean Martin (New York University)</td>
<td>Bayesian interaction of phonetics and phonotactics in cluster production</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Diachronic Morphosyntax
Room: Galleria III
Chair: Anthony Kroch (University of Pennsylvania)

4:00 Jóhanna Barðdal (University of Bergen), Carlee Arnett (University of California, Davis), Stephen M. Carey (University of Bergen), Michael Cysouw (University of Munich), Tonya Kim Dewey (University of Bergen), Thórhallur Eythórsson (University of Iceland), Gard B. Jønset (Bergen University College): The semantics of the dative subject construction in early Germanic

4:30 George Walkden (University of Cambridge): The syntax of partial null argument languages: A view from early Northwest Germanic

5:00 Rachel Klippenstein (The Ohio State University): The behavior-before-coding principle in morphosyntactic change: Evidence from verbal rather

5:30 Teresa Galloway (Cornell University): Synchronic support for ongoing syntactic change in American Sign Language relative clause structure

6:00 Christopher Doty (University of Oregon): Relics of an old gender system in Miluk Coos

6:30 Sali Tagliamonte (University of Toronto), Mercedes Durham (University of Aberdeen), Jennifer Smith (University of Glasgow): Grammaticalization at an early stage: A case study of future going to in conservative dialects

Psycholinguistics: Phonetics/Phonology
Room: Parlor B/C
Chair: Alan Yu (University of Chicago)

4:00 Annette D’Onofrio (Stanford University), Isla Flores-Bayer (Stanford University): Isolating the phonetic correlates of sound-shape correspondences

4:30 Evan D. Bradley (University of Delaware): Tone language experience enhances sensitivity to melodic contour

5:00 Jason B. Bishop (University of California, Los Angeles): The role of prosody and information structural interpretation in lexical processing: Evidence from cross-modal associative priming

5:30 Hideko Teruya (University of Oregon), Vsevolod Kapatsinski (University of Oregon/Princeton University): Sharing the beginning vs. the end: Spoken word recognition in the visual world paradigm in Japanese

6:00 Marc Ettlinger (Department of Veterans Affairs), Anna Rafferty (University of California, Berkeley), Tom Griffiths (University of California, Berkeley): Are phonological biases enough or are they too much? Exploring the relationship between learnability and linguistic universals

6:30 Andrew Martin (RIKEN Brain Science Institute), Akira Utsugi (University of Tsukuba), Reiko Mazuka (RIKEN Brain Science Institute/Duke University): Vowel devoicing in infant-directed Japanese: Optimized for learning or understanding?

Thursday, 5 January
Evening

Welcome
Room: Grand Ballroom I
Time: 7:15 PM

LSA President: Sandra Chung (University of California, Santa Cruz)
Screening of We Still Live Here – Âs Nutayuneân
Room: Grand Ballroom I
Time: 7:30 PM
Sponsors: Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas (SSILA)
LSA Committee on Endangered Languages and Their Preservation (CELP)

We Still Live Here – Âs Nutayuneân tells a remarkable story of cultural revival by the Wampanoag of Southeastern Massachusetts. Their ancestors ensured the survival of the first English settlers in America, and lived to regret it. Now they are bringing their language home again.

The story begins in 1994 when Jessie Little Doe, an intrepid, thirty-something Wampanoag social worker, began having recurring dreams: familiar-looking people from another time addressing her in an incomprehensible language. Jessie was perplexed and a little annoyed– why couldn’t they speak English? Later, she realized they were speaking Wampanoag, a language no one had used for more than a century. These events sent her and members of the Aquinnah and Mashpee Wampanoag communities on an odyssey that would uncover hundreds of documents written in their language, lead Jessie to a Masters in Linguistics at MIT (where she worked with the late Kenneth Hale), and result in something that had never been done before – bringing a language alive again in an American Indian community after many generations with no Native speakers.

Jessie Little Doe Baird will be available after the screening of the film for Q&A.

Friday, 6 January
Morning

Symposium: Studies in the Discourse-Semantics Interface: In Memory of Ellen F. Prince, Part I 10a
Room: Pavilion East
Organizers: Sophia A. Malamud (Brandeis University)
Eleni Milstakaki (University of Pennsylvania)

Ellen F. Prince's work and impact: short talks
9:00
Eleni Milstakaki (University of Pennsylvania): Introduction
Gregory Ward (Northwestern University): Pioneering the syntax-pragmatics interface: Ellen F. Prince’s early contributions to information structure
Anthony Kroch (University of Pennsylvania): Ellen Prince as a colleague
Jerrold Sadock (University of Chicago): Ellen Prince’s work on Yiddish
Livia Polanyi (Microsoft): Ellen Prince’s scientific honesty

9:45
Ümit Deniz Turan (Anadolu Üniversitesi): Ellen Prince as a mentor and more
Laurence Horn (Yale University): Pragmatics in the Ellenistic Era
Bonnie Webber (University of Edinburgh), Aravind Joshi (University of Pennsylvania), Rashmi Prasad (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee): Information extraction at the syntax/discourse interface
Kieran Snyder (Microsoft): Stories and implicature
Sharon Cote (James Madison University): Ellen Prince as a creative theorist
Barbara Abbott (Michigan State University): Ellen Prince's work on informational status of presuppositions and referring expressions

Invited academic talks on Information Structure and Discourse
10:40
Betty Birner (Northern Illinois University): Toward a taxonomy of discourse-old information
11:00
Susan Pintzuk (University of York), Ann Taylor University of York): Variation and change in the position of objects in Old English: The effect of performance/discourse factors
11:20
Rashmi Prasad (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee): Modeling referring expression form with conversational principles and local focusing constraints
11:40
Elsi Kaiser (University of Southern California): Effects of information structure on the production and comprehension of referring expressions

Note: Part II of this session continues at 2:00 PM
Panel: From Language Documentation to Language Revitalization

Room: Pavilion West
Organizers: Patricia A. Shaw (University of British Columbia)
Carol Genetti (University of California, Santa Barbara)
Sponsors: Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas (SSILA)
LSA Committee on Endangered Languages and their Preservation (CELP)

9:00  Jessie Little Doe Baird (Wampanoag, MA): From our Ancestors’ hands to ours
9:30  Tim Montler (University of North Texas), Jamie Valdez (Elwha Klallam Tribe, WA), Wendy Sampson (Elwha Klallam Tribe, WA), Georgianne Charles (Elwha Klallam Tribe, WA): Mutual guidance: The Klallam Language Program after twenty years
10:00 Colleen Fitzgerald (University of Texas at Arlington), Phillip Miguel (Tohono O’odham Community College): Breathing new life into Tohono O’odham documentation: The Mathiot dictionary
10:30 Carole Lewis (Yurok Tribe, CA), Andrew Garrett (University of California, Berkeley): Using documentation in Yurok language revitalization
11:00 Patricia A. Shaw (University of British Columbia), Larry Grant (Musqueam Indian Band, BC), Jill Campbell (Musqueam Indian Band, BC), Marny Point (Musqueam Indian Band, BC), Fern Gabriel (Kwantlen First Nation, BC): Linguistics and language revitalization: Community capacity-building
11:30  Daryl Baldwin (Miami University): Neetawaapantamaanki ilinwiaanki: Searching for our talk

Syntax and Information Structure

Room: Broadway I/II
Chair: TBD

9:00  Marie-Christine Meyer (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Evelina Fedorenko (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Edward Gibson (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): Contrastive topic intonation: An empirical evaluation
9:30  Amalia Arvaniti (University of California, San Diego), Mary Baltazani (University of Ioannina), Stella Gryllia (University of Potsdam): Intonational pragmatics of Greek wh-questions
10:00 Cybelle Smith (University of Maryland): Intonational cues to interrogative intent in African American Vernacular English
10:30  Edward Gibson (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Steven Piantadosi (University of Rochester), Denise Ichinco (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Evelina Fedorenko (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): Evaluating structural overlap across constructions: Inter-subject analysis of co-variation
11:00 Vera Gribanova (Stanford University): On expletives and extraposition: Clefts in Uzbek
11:30  Robert Bayley (University of California, Davis), Carlo Geraci (University of Milan – Bicocca/Institut Jean-Nicod), Anna Cardinaletti (Ca’ Foscari University of Venice), Carlo Cecchetto (University of Milan-Bicocca), Caterina Donati (University of Rome – La Sapienza): Variation in the position of WH-signs in Italian Sign Language

Psycholinguistics: Syntax/Discourse

Room: Broadway III/IV
Chair: Maria Polinsky (Harvard University)

9:00  Elaine J. Francis (Purdue University), Laura A. Michaelis (University of Colorado Boulder): Effects of weight and definiteness on speakers’ choice of clausal ordering in English
9:30  Kyae-Sung Park (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa);, Bonnie Schwartz (Radboud University Nijmegen/University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa): Information structure and (non)scrambled dative constructions in Korean adults and children
10:30  Chigusa Kurumada (Stanford University), T. Florian Jaeger (University of Rochester): Communicatively efficient language production and case-marker omission in Japanese
11:00 Richard Futrell (Stanford University), Michael Ramscar (University of Tübingen): German grammatical gender contributes to communicative efficiency
11:30  Dave Kush (University of Maryland), Jeffrey Lidz (University of Maryland), Colin Phillips (University of Maryland): Processing bound-variable anaphora: Implications for memory encoding and retrieval
**Sociolinguistics: Sociophonetic Variation**  
Room: Galleria I  
Chair: Walt Wolfram (North Carolina State University)

9:00  
David Durian (The Ohio State University), Brian D. Joseph (The Ohio State University): On the role of phonetic analogy in vowel shifts

9:30  
Lal Zimman (University of Colorado): The social basis of gendered phonetic styles: Changes in transmasculine voices

10:00  
Melissa Frazier (Independent scholar), Phillip M. Carter (Florida International University): Morphosyntactic, phonological, and phonetic contributions to cross-ethnic identification

10:30  
Daniel Erker (New York University): Change in progres/s/: Phonological evidence for the convergence of regional dialects in the Spanish of New York City

11:00  
Chad Howe (University of Georgia): Revisiting phonetic gradience in morphosyntax

11:30  
Kirk Hazen (West Virginia University), Robin Dodsworth (North Carolina State University): Going to L in Appalachia: Language change for L-vocalization in the Mountain State

**Phonological Prominence and Learning**  
Room: Galleria II  
Chair: Colin Wilson (Johns Hopkins University)

9:00  
Bożena Pajak (University of California, San Diego), Sarah C. Creel (University of California, San Diego), Roger Levy (University of California, San Diego): Adults take advantage of fine phonetic detail when learning words in a novel language

9:30  
Uriel Cohen-Priva (Stanford University), Dan Jurafsky (Stanford University): Language matches information content with perceptual prominence

10:00  
Michael Becker (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Lauren Eby Clemens (Harvard University), Andrew Nevins (University College London): Discrete grammar beats phonetics and usage-based predictors in alternations

10:30  
Uriel Cohen-Priva (Stanford University): Information utility promotes preservation

11:00  
Peter Graff (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): Languages favor perceptible contrasts in distinguishing words: Evidence from minimal pairs

11:30  
Ryan Bennett (University of California, Santa Cruz): Foot structure and cognitive bias: An artificial grammar investigation

**Typology and Historical Reconstruction**  
Room: Galleria III  
Chair: Ian Maddieson (University of New Mexico/University of California, Berkeley)

9:00  
Lev Michael (University of California, Berkeley), Tammy Stark (University of California, Berkeley) Will Chang (University of California, Berkeley): Phonological areality in lowland South America

9:30  
Matthew S. Dryer (University at Buffalo): Are word order correlations lineage-specific?

10:00  
David Kamholz (University of California, Berkeley): The South Halmahera-West New Guinea subgroup of Austronesian: A reappraisal

10:30  
Laura C. Robinson (University of Alaska Fairbanks): The lexicon and computational language classification: A case study from a Papuan language group

11:00  
Daniel Bruhn (University of California, Berkeley): Discovering one’s roots: Teleo- and micro-reconstruction

11:30  
Mark Livengood (University of Wisconsin-Madison), Thomas Purnell (University of Wisconsin-Madison), Eric Raimy (University of Wisconsin-Madison), Joseph Salmons (University of Wisconsin-Madison): Calculating the geospatial cost of sound change
Developmental Semantics and Pragmatics
Room: Parlor B/C
Chair: Maziar Toosarvandani (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

9:00 Alexis Wellwood (University of Maryland), Justin Halberda (Johns Hopkins University), Paul Pietroski (University of Maryland), Jeffrey Lidz (University of Maryland): When to quantify: Syntactic cues in the acquisition of novel superlatives

9:30 Rosalind Thornton (Macquarie University), Stephen Crain (Macquarie University), Peng Zhou (Macquarie University), Anna Notley (Macquarie University), Takuya Goro (Tsuda College): The latest scoop on scope in child language

10:00 Ann Bunger (University of Delaware), John Trueswell (University of Pennsylvania), Anna Papafragou (University of Delaware): Information packaging for causative events: Implications for crosslinguistic production and attention

10:30 Kelly Nedwick (Yale University): A developmental study of metalinguistic negation comprehension

11:00 Jon Stevens (University of Pennsylvania), Charles Yang (University of Pennsylvania), John Trueswell (University of Pennsylvania), Lila Gleitman (University of Pennsylvania): Learning words via single-meaning hypothesis testing

11:30 Andrew Kehler (University of California, San Diego), Emily Hayes (Eugene, Oregon), David Barner (University of California, San Diego): Grammatical and pragmatic biases in children's pronoun interpretation

Posters: Morphology/Syntax
Room: Grand Ballroom Foyer
Time: 9:00 – 10:30 AM

Raúl Aranovich (University of California, Davis): Spanish dative clitic doubling across constructions
Grant Armstrong (University of Wisconsin-Madison): Positional: What Yucatec Maya tells us about Spanish
Lindsay K. Butler (University of Arizona): The syntactic variability of classifiers
Sarah Courtney (Cornell University): Agreeing complementizers as as φ-realization at CP
Linda A. Lanz (College of William and Mary): Relevance of wordhood tests in Iñupiaq
Patrick Littell (University of British Columbia): Kwak’wala agreement as partial subject copy
Bradley McDonnell (University of California, Santa Barbara): Why Malayic languages aren’t ergative: Evidence from Besemah
Anisa Schardl (University of Massachusetts Amherst): Partial wh-movement in Dholuo

Posters: Semantics
Room: Grand Ballroom Foyer
Time: 10:30 AM – 12:00 PM

Natasha Abner (University of California Los Angeles): Nominal possession
Oana David (University of California Berkeley): Historical perspectives on the semantic co-development of clitic doubling and differential object marking in Romanian.
Natalia Fitzgibbons (Concordia University): Negative Concord Items (NCIs) in sentence fragments
Jason Grafmiller (Stanford University): Agency is inferred in causal events: Evidence from object experiencer verbs
Monica-Alexandrina Irimia (University of Toronto): How to be specific: The evidence from shared arguments with secondary predicates
Peter Jenks (University of California Berkeley): Three ways to modify classifiers in Thai
Jacopo Romoli (Harvard University): A solution to Soames’ problem: Presuppositions, conditionals and exhaustification
Lyn Shan Tieu (University of Connecticut): Semantic-pragmatic conditions on wh-in-situ in English
Julio Villa-Garcia (University of Connecticut): Preventing a locality-of-movement violation in the Spanish C-space by deletion in PF
Erin Zaroukian (Johns Hopkins University): Approximation and the coercion of gradable predicates
Friday Afternoon

Invited Plenary Address
Room: Grand Ballroom I
Time: 12:45 – 1:45 PM
Chair: Lila Gleitman (University of Pennsylvania)

Rethinking the Emergence of Grammatical Structure in Signed Languages: New Evidence from Variation and Historical Change in American Sign Language
Ted Supalla (University of Rochester)

Symposium: Studies in the Discourse-Semantics Interface: In Memory of Ellen F. Prince, Part II 10b
Room: Pavilion East
Organizers: Sophia A. Malamud (Brandeis University)
Eleni Milstakaki (University of Pennsylvania)

Note: Part I of this session takes place from 9:00 AM to 12:00 PM in the same room.

Reviewed academic talks on Information Structure and Discourse
2:00 Sophia A. Malamud (Brandeis University): Introduction
2:10 Chris Schmader (Northwestern University), Gregory Ward (Northwestern University): The effects of information structural constraints on the processing of full passives
2:30 Patricia Irwin (New York University): Presentational unaccusativity: Argument structure and information status
2:50 Choonkyu Lee (Rutgers University): Situation model and salience
3:10 Andrew Kehler (University of California San Diego), Hannah Rohde (University of Edinburgh): Reconciling centering-driven and coherence-driven accounts of pronoun interpretation

Panel: Methodologies in Semantic Fieldwork 20
Room: Pavilion East
Organizers: M. Ryan Bochnak (University of Chicago)
Lisa Matthewson (University of British Columbia)

3:30 M. Ryan Bochnak (University of Chicago), Lisa Matthewson (University of British Columbia): Introduction
3:40 Jürgen Bohnemeyer (University at Buffalo): A practical epistemology for semantic elicitation, in the field and elsewhere
4:00 Amy Rose Deal (University of California, Santa Cruz): Finding modal flavor and modal force in the field
4:20 Judith Tonhauser (The Ohio State University): Fieldwork methodology for exploring presuppositions and other projective contents
4:40 Open discussion, including questions for all panelists

Note: Posters from this session will be on display in the Grand Ballroom Foyer from 9:00 to 10:30 AM on Sunday, January 8. For details of the individual posters, see p. 61, below, following Session 59.

Symposium: The Diachronic Stability of Complex Templatic Morphology 21
Room: Pavilion West
Organizers: Edward Vajda (Western Washington University)
Johanna Nichols (University of California, Berkeley)

2:00 Edward Vajda (Western Washington University), Johanna Nichols (University of California, Berkeley): Introduction
2:10 Edward Vajda (Western Washington University): The persistence of complex templatic verb morphology in Yeniseian
2:30  Gregory D. S. Anderson (Living Tongues Institute): On the history of the morphological structure of the Munda languages
2:50  Larry M. Hyman (University of California, Berkeley): Persistence vs. dissolution of the Bantu CARP Template
3:10  Mark Aronoff (Stony Brook University): Discussant’s comments on the first three papers
3:25  Keren Rice (University of Toronto): The conservatism of Dene (Athabaskan) template morphology
3:45  Richard Rhodes (University of California, Berkeley): Algic verb structure
4:05  Johanna Nichols (University of California, Berkeley): Preservation of templatic verb structure in Nakh-Daghestanian
4:25  Mark Aronoff (Stony Brook University): Discussant’s comments on the last three papers; conclusion
4:45  Audience questions on the entire session

Syntax/Semantics: Pronominals  22
Room:  Broadway I/II
Chair:  TBD
2:00  Jaehoon Choi (University of Arizona): Pro-drop in pronoun-noun constructions
2:30  Charley Beller (Johns Hopkins University): Emphatically stressed demonstratives
3:00  Inna Livitz (New York University): The effect of focus on the interpretation and expression of embedded pronominal subjects
3:30  Keir Moulton (University of California, Los Angeles): The ‘makings’ of a successful crossover
4:00  Chung-hye Han (Simon Fraser University), Dennis Ryan Storoshenko (Yale University): Testing the logophoricity of caki in Korean
4:30  Byron Ahn (University of California, Los Angeles): The prosody of binding: Reflexive voice and default sentential stress

Syntax: Case and vP Structure  23
Room:  Broadway III/IV
Chair:  Lisa Levinson (Oakland University/University of Pennsylvania)
2:00  Leston Chandler Buell (University of Amsterdam): Focus fronting in Ewe as successive cyclic movement through spec-vP
2:30  Alya Asarina (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): Against the activity condition: An argument from Uyghur
3:00  Kirill Shklovsky (Massachusetts Institutes of Technology): A binding account of possessor raising
3:30  Claire Halpert (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): Nominals are case-licensed, even in Bantu: Evidence from Zulu
4:00  Jeffrey K. Parrott (University of Copenhagen): On distinct morphosyntactic mechanisms of vestigial case in Swedish and Danish
4:30  Carmen Jany (California State University, San Bernardino): Referential hierarchy effects on grammar: Toward a unifying functional approach

Sociolinguistics I  24
Room:  Galleria I
Chair:  James Walker (York University)
2:30  Kathryn Campbell-Kibler (The Ohio State University): Dialectology and perceptual dialectology in the Midland and Inland North
3:00  Naomi Nagy (University of Toronto): Looking for contact-induced change in Heritage Languages
3:30  Kara Becker (Reed College), Amy Wing-Mei Wong (New York University): What happens when the roadblock to merger is lifted? The status of the low back vowels in New York City
Friday Afternoon

4:00  Livia Oushiro (Universidade de São Paulo), Ronald Mendes (Universidade de São Paulo): Untangling syntactic and morphophonological effects on Brazilian Portuguese wh-interrogatives

4:30  Morgan Sonderegger (University of Chicago), Andrea Beltrana (University of Chicago), Tasos Chatzikonstantinou (University of Chicago), Erin Franklin (University of Chicago), Brett Kirken (University of Chicago), Jackson Lee (University of Chicago), Maria Nelson (University of Chicago), Krista Nicoletto (University of Chicago), Talia Penslar (University of Chicago), Hannah Provenza (University of Chicago), Natalie Rothfels (University of Chicago), Max Bane (University of Chicago), Peter Graff (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Jason Riggle (University of Chicago): Coronal stop deletion on reality TV

Speech Production and Perception
Room:  Galleria II
Chair:  Patrice Speeter Beddor (University of Michigan)

2:00  Alan Yu (University of Chicago), Morgan Sonderegger (University of Chicago): Frequency effects on perceptual compensation for coarticulation

2:30  Alan Mishler (University of Maryland): Domain-initial strengthening in voiceless stops cues word boundary perception in Japanese

3:00  Argyro Katsika (Yale University): Prosodic events at boundaries and their coordination

3:30  Susan Lin (University of Michigan): Perception and production of American English laterals with varying gestural lag

4:00  Heriberto Avelino (Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology), Daniel Voigt (Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology): Laryngeal dynamics of final devoicing in German: Evidence from high speed videendoscopy

4:30  Christo Kirov (Johns Hopkins University), Colin Wilson (Johns Hopkins University): Specificity of online variation in speech production

Populations and Language Change
Room:  Galleria III
Chair:  Lenore Grenoble (University of Chicago)

2:00  Ian Maddieson (University of New Mexico/University of California, Berkeley): Clines in phonological complexity

2:30  Steven Moran (University of Washington/Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität Munich), Daniel McClory (University of Washington), Richard Wright (University of Washington): Revisiting the population vs. phoneme-inventory correlation

3:30  Diane Brentari (University of Chicago), Marie Coppola (University of Connecticut), Ann Senghas (Columbia University): Handshape complexity in sign languages: Historical development and acquisition

4:00  Brent Henderson (University of Florida): War, language endangerment, and ex-situ documentation

4:30  Mary Walworth (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa): Who Owns The Words? Three principles for protecting native speakers in the archival record

Processing Meaning in Context
Room:  Parlor B/C
Chair:  Ann Bunger (University of Pennsylvania)

2:00  Edward Holsinger (University of Southern California), Elsi Kaiser (University of Southern California): An eye-tracking investigation of contextual bias on idiom processing

2:30  Barbara Tomaszewicz (University of Southern California): Semantics and visual cognition: The processing of Bulgarian and Polish majority quantifiers

3:00  Stephen Crain (Macquarie University), Takuya Goto (Tsuda College), Peng Zhou (Macquarie University), Anna Notley (Macquarie University): Polarity meets focus in child language

3:30  Iris Chuoying Ouyang (University of Southern California), Elsi Kaiser (University of Southern California): Focus-marking in a tone language: Prosodic cues in Mandarin Chinese

4:00  Choonkyu Lee (Rutgers University), Karin Stromswold (Rutgers University), Gaurav Kharkwal (Rutgers University): Temporal transitions in narrative production with wordless picture books

4:30  Christina Kim (University of Rochester), Christine Gunlogson (University of Rochester), Michael Tanenhaus (University of Rochester), Jeffrey Runner (University of Rochester): Presupposition satisfaction preserves discourse constituency
**Posters: Psycholinguistics**

**Room:** Grand Ballroom Foyer  
**Time:** 2:00 – 3:30 PM

*Kathleen Carbary (Columbia Basin College), Justin Gumina (University of Rochester), Michael Tanenhaus (University of Rochester):* Pre-existing speaker-specific conceptualizations affect conceptual pact formation

*Elliot Collins (University of Washington), Geoffrey Valentine (University of Washington), Lee Osterhout (University of Washington):* Evaluating models of noun phrase agreement: Evidence from additive ERP techniques

*Edward Gibson (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Evelina Fedorenko (Massachusetts Institute of Technology):* The domain-generality of working memory resources for language

*David J. Medeiros (University of Michigan):* Empirically testing wh-islands in Japanese

*Dan Michel (University of California, San Diego):* Content-addressable working memory and the grammar-processing island debate

Lisa Rosenfelt (University of California, San Diego), Robert Kluender (University of California, San Diego) Marta Kutas (University of California, San Diego): Early negativity as an index of word form expectation

Lauren Squires (University of North Carolina Wilmington): Talker specificity in sentence processing: Comparing long- and short-term structural priming

*Kodi Weatherholtz (The Ohio State University):* The effect of speaker-specific information on speech segmentation

*Ming Xiang (University of Chicago), Jason Merchant (University of Chicago), Julian Grove (University of Chicago):* Silent structures in ellipsis: Priming and anti-priming effects

*Bin Yin (University of Southern California), Elsi Kaiser (University of Southern California):* L2 acquisition of event structure: Effects of complexity on the acquisition of telicity

**Posters: Language Acquisition**

**Room:** Grand Ballroom Foyer  
**Time:** 3:30 – 5:00 PM

*Seung-Eun Chang (University of California, Berkeley):* The influence of the second language in third language acquisition

*Marc Ettlinger (Department of Veterans Affairs), Jennifer Zapf (University of Wisconsin-Green Bay):* Linguistic relativity in child language acquisition: How plural morphophonology impacts memory

*Mary Kohn (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill):* Child English bare verbs: One surface form, two sources

*Diane Lillo-Martin (University of Connecticut), Stephanie Berk (Washington University St. Louis), Ronice Müller de Quadros (Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina):* Calculating MLU in sign languages

*Anna Mikhaylova (University of South Carolina):* Differential processing of grammatical and lexical aspect by Russian heritage language speakers

*Sunny Park-Johnson (Purdue University):* The effect of subject person in auxiliary movement acquisition by Korean-English bilingual children

*Rebecca Starr (Stanford University):* Student language acquisition in dialectally diverse dual-language immersion classrooms

*Mila Tasseva-Kurktchieva (University of South Carolina), Stanley Dubinsky (University of South Carolina):* How feature classes determine L2 comprehension and production: The case of NP acquisition

*Julia Thomas (University of Chicago), Holly Craig (University of Michigan), Stephanie Hensel (University of Michigan):* The need for bi-dialectal education with child speakers of AAE: A look at copula acquisition
Friday, 6 January

Evening

LSA Business Meeting and Induction of 2012 Class of LSA Fellows
Room: Pavilion East
Chair: Sandra Chung (University of California, Santa Cruz)
Time: 5:30 – 7:00 PM

Invited Plenary Address
Room: Grand Ballroom I
Chair: Mark Liberman (University of Pennsylvania)
Time: 7:30 – 8:30 PM

Computing Meaning: Learning and Extracting Meaning from Text
Dan Jurafsky (Stanford University)

Graduate Student Panel on Conferences
Room: Pavilion East
Time: 8:30 PM – 10:00 PM
Sponsor: LSA Committee on Student Issues and Concerns (COSIAC)

Participants: Andries Coetzee (University of Michigan)
Chris Kennedy (University of Chicago)
Maria Polinsky (Harvard University)
Gregory Ward (Northwestern University)

This year’s Graduate Student Panel will address academic conferences, including:
• Selecting the right conferences to attend in your subfield
• Preparing an impressive presentation
• Making the most of professional development and networking opportunities

The panel is open to all and will include significant time for questions from the audience.

Student Mixer
Venue: Rock Bottom Restaurant & Brewery, 206 SW Morrison St.
Time: 10:00 PM – 12:00 Midnight
Rules for Motions and Resolutions

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

1. Definitions

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

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

2. Procedure Regarding Motions

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

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

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

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

3. Procedure Regarding Resolutions

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

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

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

At the conclusion of the voting period, if a majority of the votes have been cast in favor of the proposed resolution, it will become an official LSA Resolution. The Secretariat will post it on the LSA web site, with the date of enactment, and will publicize it through appropriate media.
I am pleased to present to the Society this report on the LSA’s business activities during 2011.

Budget and Finance

The LSA’s financial picture remains stable and sound. Our operating budget for Fiscal Year 2011, which ended September 30, 2011, projected an operating surplus of just over $60,000. Subject to final audit, the actual surplus for the fiscal year was nearly $70,000. For the current fiscal year, Fiscal Year 2012, our operating budget is almost exactly in balance, because we have included in it a one-time cost of $100,000 for the development of our new web site. On the basis of the contract we have signed with the developer, it presently appears that that amount will be sufficient to cover the full cost of the project, without our having to dip into reserves. Since that is a one-time expense, our expectations for future fiscal years are to continue to enjoy a comfortable operating surplus, which will enable us to undertake new initiatives for the benefit of our members, particularly in publishing.

LSA’s investment portfolio is subject to the same market fluctuations that affect all investors. As of September 30, 2011, the total of all investment funds in the portfolio stood at $907,235, about $30,000 less than on the same date in 2010. It is worth mentioning, however, that the investments gained over $57,000 in value in October 2011. From the several funds earmarked for the purpose, we paid about $48,000 during Fiscal Year 2011 toward the costs of the 2011 Linguistic Institute, primarily for named professorships and student fellowships.

LSA’s budget documents and financial statements are available for inspection by any member. If you wish to see them, contact me through the Secretariat. When our new website is up and running, hopefully by the end of 2012, we plan to have them posted there as well.

Membership

Our membership numbers continue to be a matter of concern. Last year I was able to report a small increase in the number of regular members. Unfortunately we experienced another significant decline in membership during the past year, with regular memberships falling from 2061 to 1880, a loss of 9%, and total individual memberships falling from 4174 to 3935, a loss of 6%. We are taking several measures in response. The Secretariat has instituted a more aggressive program of renewal reminders, including postal mail as well as e-mail reminders on a monthly basis to lapsed subscribers. As mentioned above, we have begun development of a completely new LSA web site, which will be both more attractive and more useful to members. And we have just begun the planning process for a significant increase in our publications program, moving more strongly into the realm of electronic publication and exploiting its advantages for more numerous and more varied publications under the LSA aegis. Our aim is to provide more value to members, and thereby encourage more to become members. We welcome suggestions from current members as to ways to achieve this aim.

Institutional memberships also continue to decline, from 1227 last year to a current 1177, a decrease of 4%. At the same time, we are seeing annual increases above expectations in our royalties from Project MUSE and from JSTOR, the electronic repositories of our intellectual products. These trends indicate the continuing shift of institutional libraries from paper to electronic access to professional literature.

Election Results

On-line voting was open to all LSA members from September 6 to November 6, 2011. As a result of the voting, the Society elected Ellen Kaisse, University of Washington, as Vice-President/President-Elect, and Susan Fischer, University of California, San Diego, and Lisa Green, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, as members at large of the Executive Committee for three-year terms beginning January 2012.
In Memoriam

I regret to report the deaths of the following LSA members:

Eugene Homer Casad
J. David Danielson
Audrey Duckert
Eugene Nida (LSA President, 1968)
David Pollard III
Joseph A. Reif
Rogelio Reyes

Appreciation

With each passing year I find myself with a deeper debt of gratitude to our redoubtable professional staff at the LSA Secretariat. Rita Lewis, Executive Assistant, keeps the Society’s books, manages the flow of callers, visitors, and mail, and oversees the registration at the Annual Meeting, all with unflappable calm and efficiency. David Robinson, Director of Membership and Meetings, strikes fear into the hearts of convention and visitors’ bureaus across the nation, as he engineers great deals for our Annual Meetings, year after year, while keeping track of our membership, keeping our web site up to date, and keeping us all informed of what’s happening. Alyson Reed, Executive Director, is one of the savviest people you’ll ever meet. Her profound knowledge, borne of experience, of how professional societies operate, and how they ought to operate, combine with sharp instincts and an extraordinary work ethic to keep us constantly ahead of the curves. My heartfelt thanks to all three.

Respectfully submitted,

Paul G. Chapin
Secretary-Treasurer
Linguistic Society of America
Program Committee Report
2012 Annual Meeting

This year, the Program Committee (PC) oversaw the evaluation and selection of the abstracts submitted to the Annual Meeting. We received a total of 600 submissions, which were divided into three distinct types (determined by the submitters): ‘20-min’ (to be considered only as a 20 minute paper presentation), ‘20-min OR poster’ (to be considered as a paper, and then as a poster if not accepted as a paper), and ‘poster’ (to be considered as a poster only). The breakdown of submissions for this year appears in Table 1, with totals from recent years included for comparison.

Table 1: Poster and paper submission and acceptance 2002-2012
(15-min. and 30-min paper categories for years 2002-2005 are collapsed.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Posters subm</th>
<th>acc</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Papers subm</th>
<th>acc</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Total subm</th>
<th>acc</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Portland</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>575</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>604</td>
<td>302</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Pittsburgh</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>522</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>42.5%</td>
<td>541</td>
<td>302</td>
<td>55.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Baltimore</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>497</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>61.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>San Francisco</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>511</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>534</td>
<td>302</td>
<td>56.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>527</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>542</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>55.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Anaheim</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>419</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>457</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Albuquerque</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>370</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>395</td>
<td>268</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>San Francisco</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>392</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>417</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Boston</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>349</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>Atlanta</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>San Francisco</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>337</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 This number is the sum of the ‘poster’ submissions and the ‘20-min OR poster’ submissions that were not accepted as 20-min papers.
2 This number combines the total number ‘20-min’ and ‘20-min OR poster’ submissions.

By setting 222 20-minute talks as the cutoff point for selection for the Meeting, reflecting the decision made by the Executive Committee at the 2007 Meeting to limit the total number of parallel regular sessions in each block of talks to 6, we obtain the percentages of accepted papers indicated above. The cutoff for accepted posters remains essentially the same as in the two previous years.

Abstracts were evaluated by members of the PC and by a panel of 208 outside experts covering a range of subfields. All non-student members of the LSA were invited to volunteer to review, the second year we have had an all-volunteer reviewing team. Two abstracts received four ratings each; the rest received five or more (one abstract received ten ratings). The median number of ratings per abstract was 6; the average number of ratings per abstract was 6.5. External reviewers were asked to rate no more than 14 abstracts; members of the Program Committee each rated between 60 and 220 abstracts.

As in previous years, the proportion of (self-identified) subfields for submitted papers to subfields for accepted papers were essentially equivalent, with the major subfields including syntax (130 submitted abstracts), phonology (87), sociolinguistics (61), semantics (49), phonetics (34), psycholinguistics (40), morphology (30) and language acquisition (43), historical linguistics (30), pragmatics (22), discourse analysis (11), typology (13).

Organized Sessions

Invited Session on Minority Language Contact
Following the success of the invited jointly organized SSILA/LSA special sessions in 2009, 2010 and 2011, the PC invited Pat Shaw (President of SSILA) and Carol Genetti (chair of CELP) to organize a special invited 3 hour jointly sponsored organized session, entitled “From language documentation to language revitalization,” focussing on the challenges that linguists and communities face in working with documentary materials as part of revitalization efforts. The session is preceded by a screening and discussion of the Makepeace Productions movie “We still live here/Âs Nutayuneân”, describing the story of the work which has led to the rebirth of the Wampanoag language in Massachusetts.
Other Organized Sessions
In April the PC evaluated 14 additional preliminary organized session proposals that were submitted for consideration, providing detailed constructive feedback on all of them. 13 revised organized session proposals were resubmitted in final versions for the August 1 deadline. All 13 were accepted.

Plenary Speakers
The PC invited Patrice Beddor, Dan Jurafsky, and Ted Supalla to present plenary lectures at the Annual Meeting. Sandra Chung will give the Presidential Address.

Other initiatives
This year marks the first time the LSA has sponsored 'satellite sessions', longer, focussed mini-conferences addressing a single topic, held in space reserved for the annual meeting before and after the meeting proper. Session organizers are responsible for obtaining external funds to support other costs. The PC reviewed two such proposals, one group with their own external funding already in hand, and another planning to submit a funding proposal to the NSF. This year, the PC proper reviewed these proposals with the organized session proposals, and approved their inclusion as satellite sessions in principle; Alyson and David then worked with the groups to ensure that their meeting needs were met and (with the latter group) to submit the grant proposal. An ad-hoc committee has already been formed to get the process underway for the 2013 meeting.

Also this year, the PC and David Robinson worked extensively with the Linguist List programmers to improve the reviewing interface, including enabling reviewer comments, allowing us for the first time to send feedback to abstract submitters. Other improvements included implementing the ability to do our own subfield categorization and improving the ease of use of the reviewer/abstract management interface.

During review, the PC and external reviewers identified several potentially newsworthy abstracts, which can be publicized in the media materials.

A new set of poster guidelines has been posted to the website, thanks to Kristen Syrett. In response to the continued increase in the number of abstract submissions, the PC is considering proposing a slightly revised format for the annual meeting in which poster presentations would play a more prominent role.

Table 2: Members of the 2012 Program Committee (with years of service)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Year(s)</th>
<th>Role</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hana Filip</td>
<td>2009-2011</td>
<td>[PR liaison]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heidi Harley</td>
<td>2009-2011</td>
<td>[co-chair]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anna Papafragou</td>
<td>2009-2011</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scott Schwenter</td>
<td>2010-2012</td>
<td>[co-chair]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alan Yu</td>
<td>2010-2012</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant Goodall</td>
<td>2010-2011</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olivia Sammons</td>
<td>2010-2012</td>
<td>[student member]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew Nevins</td>
<td>2011-2013</td>
<td>[co-chair]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chung-hye Han</td>
<td>2011-2013</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Walker</td>
<td>2011-2013</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Language Annual Report for 2011

Changes. This was a fairly stable year for the journal compared to recent years.

The board of Associate Editors saw the departure of Sali Tagliamonte, and the addition of Shana Poplack.

Volume 86 of Language for the year 2011 consists of four issues comprising 936 pages. The volume contains 17 articles, 2 discussion notes, 2 review articles, 2 short reports and 65 book reviews.

Papers submitted in 2010-2011. In all, 139 new submissions were received between November 15 of 2010 and November 15 of 2011. This is an increase of almost 40 percent over the previous year.

Topic areas of the 139 submitted papers were distributed as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic Area</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Syntax</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phonology</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semantics</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morphology</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language Change</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psycholinguistics</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pragmatics</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language Teaching</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phonetics</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Typology</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Language Acquisition</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bilingualism</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gesture</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language and Culture</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language and Law</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metatheory</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social History</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sociolinguistics</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translation Studies</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Writing</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total number of papers acted on in 2010-2011. Including papers submitted the previous year, but still pending action as of November 15, 2010, a total of 104 papers were acted on between November 15, 2010 and November 15, 2011. In all, 18 papers were accepted, 5 were accepted with minor revisions, 27 were returned for revision with suggestion to resubmit, and 54 were rejected. The percentage accepted rate of all papers acted on in 2010-2011 is about 23 percent.

The length of time between submission and decision for that time period ranged from one week to 44 weeks; the average time to decision was 19 weeks.

Referees. Requests for referee reports were sent to 268 different scholars this year: 214 accepted, and 179 have submitted their reports (the rest are pending). People serving as referees will be listed and officially thanked in the annual report which will appear in the June 2012 issue of Language.

Many thanks to Associate Editors: Adam Albright, R. Harald Baayen, Jürgen Bohnemeyer, Heidi Harley, Jennifer Hay, Lisa Matthewson, Jason Merchant, Shana Poplack, and Kie Zuraw.

A special thank you to Book Editor Natusko Tsujimura for her work, especially for getting the book notices regularized and tending to the backlog we had experienced over the past few years. This required a special long-term effort.

Hope Dawson and Audra Starcheus deserve special recognition for their essential, continued work in copyediting and proof reading. Thanks to Kerrie Merz in the journal main office for her work. They have all continued to go above and beyond in the past year; the LSA is fortunate to have such a team supporting the journal.

Agenda for 2012. The primary development we look forward to is making critical decisions about whether to move ahead with Language as primarily a digital rather than a print journal, and if so, how we are to do that. Efforts are underway to integrate planning for the journal with changes in the LSA’s web site and the continued development of the LSA’s web presence.
eLanguage Report

eLanguage has continued to expand, emphasizing at this stage in its development core linguistic disciplines.

Two new cojournals were admitted:

- Diachronic syntax (Editor: Ian Roberts)
- Phonology (Editor: Eric Bakovic)

There were two significant additions to the section on conference proceedings:

- Semantics and Linguistic Theory (SALT) was added
- The Berkeley Linguistic Society volumes were retrodigitized and are now part of eLanguage

It should also be mentioned that, from the spring meeting onwards, BLS will publish the proceedings directly in eLanguage without an embargo period.

A total of 783 book notices were published. There is no more backlog, thanks to the admirable work of the Book Notice Editor.

50 extended abstracts (enlarged version of the LSA meeting abstracts) were published of the 2010 meeting and 38 of the 2011 meeting.

The global impression and fast worldwide impact made by eLanguage is reflected by the fact that, all in all, the around 2000 articles that have appeared in eLanguage have been downloaded 856,399 times. By this figure is meant not “page impressions” (visits to the pages), but genuine PDF downloads. The latter continue to increase steadily.

Finally, eLanguage and the LSA were represented at the “Berlin9” meeting on Open Access (“Transforming Science”) at the Howard Hughes Medical Institute (Bethesda) by Mark Liberman, Cornelius Puschmann and Dieter Stein.

Cornelius Puschmann

Dieter Stein
The 2011 Linguistic Institute took place July 7-August 2 on the campus of the University of Colorado at Boulder, with major sponsorship from the Linguistic Society of America and the University of Colorado Departments of Linguistics and Computer Science, the Institute of Cognitive Science, the Division of Continuing Education and Professional Studies, the College of Arts and Sciences and the Graduate School. Funding from the Linguistic Society of America helped underwrite the planning and implementation of the Institute, student fellowships and named professorships. The theme of the 2011 Linguistic Institute was Language in the World. Courses focused on interdisciplinary, empirically based approaches that treat language both as an interactional strategy and a product of interaction. A diverse array of courses was provided that emphasized the contributions of data-intensive research to theories of syntax, semantics, pragmatics, morphology, phonetics, phonology and their interactions, and provided training in a range of research tools, including acoustic analysis, psycholinguistic experimentation, ethnography, computational and statistical modeling, corpus analysis and various types of fieldwork.

A cluster of Institute courses targeted the documentation and revitalization of endangered languages, offering surveys of methodologies and available tools and resources. In addition to core linguistics courses, Institute 2011 offered courses that combined linguistic theory with perspectives derived from psychology, computer science, anthropology and other related disciplines and that applied linguistic theory to practical endeavors like lexicography, natural language processing and language teaching.

Institute 2011 welcomed 424 students and affiliates, a third of whom were international. Many of these were part-time, so in terms of course credits participation amounted to 279 full student registrations, 26 fully registered student volunteers, and 51 full affiliate registrations, for a total of 356 full registrations—significantly smaller than the Berkeley Institute. Students from Colorado comprised one fourth of the student body, international students comprised one third and US students from outside Colorado comprised the remainder. The curriculum was composed of 76 courses, which are listed on https://verbs.colorado.edu/LSA2011/courses-alphabetical.html. Classes were held for 105 minutes per session twice a week for a total of eight sessions, meeting on either a Monday-Thursday or Tuesday-Friday schedule. Wednesdays were reserved as class-free days for workshops and other activities. Classes were taught by 114 faculty (18 coming from overseas and 6 from CU). Institute Professors included: Collitz Professor: Alice C. Harris, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Edward Sapir Professor: Ivan A. Sag, Stanford University and Ken Hale Professor: Nick Evans, Australian National University. Each gave a traditional evening plenary lecture. All of the plenaries were extremely well-attended and enthusiastically received. Collitz Professor Alice Harris spoke on 'The Diachrony of Case Patterns,' Sapir Professor Ivan A. Sag gave a lecture entitled 'Sex, Lies, and the English Auxiliary System,' and Hale Professor Nicholas Evans spoke on 'The Mother of All Relations: Kinship and Syntax.' Three excellent Forum Lecturers traveled to the Institute solely to present a single, evening plenary lecture. Kathryn Bock, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, gave a lecture on the psycholinguistics of speech production entitled 'Syntactically Speaking.' Michael Collins, Columbia University, spoke on 'Statistical Models for Natural Language Parsing.' Finally, Terrence Deacon, University of California, Berkeley, spoke on 'Language Origins: What Co-evolved, What De-volved, and What's Universal.' The Institute also offered two Wednesday evening film events, “We Still Live Here (AsNutayuneân),” directed by Anne Makepeace, and “Speaking in Tongues,” directed by Marcia Jarmel and Ken Scheider.

The Institute offered 15 co-located workshops, all of which were one- or two-day events, as well as four evening professional-preparation workshops for students run by COSIAC. In addition, the Institute offered several skills-based workshops (covering PRAAT, Toolbox/FLEx, ELAN, SketchEngine, etc.). These were run as half-day or full-day sessions, and had a small registration fee. Several such workshops were repeated owing to high demand. Finally, principals from Rosetta Stone, Inc. and Sketch Engine gave presentations on their approaches and their technology, offering free trial software licenses.

The Institute hosted an opening reception on July 11 at the Hotel Millennium patio and a closing reception on campus on Aug 2. Participants also took advantage of the numerous hiking and biking trails in Boulder, with many group events organizing themselves spontaneously on our Facebook site. In addition, there were self-organized movie outings and pub gatherings for various subgroups, including sociolinguists and computational linguists. On the final Wednesday of the Institute, there was a field trip to Rocky Mountain National Park with over 150 enthusiastic participants. We would like to express our gratitude to all the wonderful faculty, students and affiliates who made this Institute such an enriching experience.

The Directors: Martha Palmer, Andy Cowell, Laura Michaelis, Beth Levin
Saturday, 7 January
Morning

Workshop: Ideophones: Sound Symbolism, Grammar, and Cultural Expression 30
Room: Pavilion East
Organizers: Rusty Barrett (University of Kentucky)
Katherine Lahti (Trinity College)
Anthony Webster (Southern Illinois University, Carbondale)

9:00  G. Tucker Childs (Portland State University): Constraints on violating constraints: How languages reconcile the twin dicta of “be different” and “be recognizably language”
9:20  Rusty Barrett (University of Kentucky): Ideophones and (non-)arbitrariness in the K’iche’ poetry of Humberto Ak’abal
9:40  Janis B. Nuckolls (Brigham Young University): How ideophones communicate motion in multi-verb constructions in Quichua
10:00 Anthony K. Webster (Southern Illinois University Carbondale): Rex Lee Jim’s ‘Mouse that Sucked’: On iconicity, interwoven-ness, and ideophones in contemporary Navajo poetry
10:20  Mark Dingemanse (Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics): Ideophones and the science of language: Investigating naturally occurring speech
10:40  Katherine Lahti (Trinity College): Ideophones in Vladimir Mayakovsky’s work
11:00  Anthony Woodbury (University of Texas at Austin): Discussant
11:20  Mark Sicoli (University of Alaska Fairbanks): Discussant
11:40  General discussion

Workshop: Funding Your Research: Grants for Graduate Students 31
Room: Pavilion West
Organizers: Rebekah Baglini (University of Chicago)
Scott Grimm (Stanford University)
Sponsor: LSA Committee on Student Issues and Concerns (COSIAC)

9:00  Gregory D. S. Anderson (Living Tongues Institute), Lenore A. Grenoble (University of Chicago): Panel 1: Funding linguistic fieldwork and language documentation
9:30  William Badecker (National Science Foundation), Diana Archangeli (University of Arizona): Panel 2: NSF funding for pre-dissertation research
10:00  William Badecker (National Science Foundation), Beth Levin (Stanford University): Panel 3: Funding for dissertation research

Symposium: An Introduction to the Ethiosemitic Languages: Data and Theory 32
Room: Pavilion West
Organizers: Ruth Kramer (Georgetown University)
Aviad Eilam (University of Pennsylvania)

10:30  Ruth Kramer (Georgetown University), Aviad Eilam (University of Pennsylvania): Welcome
10:32  Ruth Kramer (Georgetown University), Aviad Eilam (University of Pennsylvania): Verb-medial word orders in Amharic
10:45  Girma Demeke (Princeton University): Yä-Complex in Amharic
11:00  Radu Craioveanu (University of Toronto): A phonological account of Tigrinya rounding processes
11:15  Rebecca Colavin (University of California, San Diego), Sharon Rose (University of California, San Diego), Roger Levy (University of California, San Diego): Under-representation and word-acceptability in Amharic: Evidence from a judgment task
11:30  Open discussion and identification of emergent themes
11:55  Ruth Kramer (Georgetown University), Aviad Eilam (University of Pennsylvania): Summary of discussion and possibilities for future research
Saturday Morning

Syntax: Structure of NP/DP
Room: Broadway I/II
Chair: Bronwyn Bjorkman (Northeastern University)

9:00 Dibella Wdzenczny (University of California, Santa Barbara), Anthony Aristar (Eastern Michigan University): Case displacement and animacy in the Chukotko-Kamchatkan genitive: A diachronic account
9:30 Donna B. Gerds (Simon Fraser University): What agreement mismatches in Halkomelem tell us about NP architecture
10:00 Jeffrey Punskie (University of Arizona): Morphological conspirators: The apparent structural differences across forms of nominalization
10:30 Leslie Saxon (University of Victoria): Relative clauses as arguments or adjuncts
11:00 David P. Medeiros (University of Arizona): Movement as tree-balancing: An account of Greenberg's Universal 20

Phonetics and Individual Differences
Room: Broadway III/IV
Chair: Anna M. Babel (The Ohio State University)

9:00 Bethany MacLeod (University of Toronto): Phonetic alignment and perceptual salience in spontaneous conversation in Spanish
9:30 Katie Drager (University of Hawai’i at Mānoa), Rachel Schutz (University of Hawai’i at Mānoa), Ivan Chik (University of Hawai’i at Mānoa), Kate Hardeman (University of Hawai’i at Mānoa), Victor Jih (University of Hawai’i at Mānoa): When hearing is believing: Perceptions of speaker style, gender, ethnicity, and pitch
10:00 Alan C.L. Yu (University of Chicago), Carissa Abrego-Collier (University of Chicago), Morgan Sonderegger (University of Chicago): Individual differences in phonetic convergence
10:30 Kevin B. McGowan (Rice University): Socioindexical expectation enhances speech perception in noise
11:00 Marisa Tice (Stanford University), Melinda Woodley (University of California, Berkeley): Paguettes and bastries: Novice French learners show shifts in native phoneme boundaries
11:30 Charles B. Chang (University of Maryland): Perseverance of second language learning effects on native language production

Pragmatics
Room: Galleria I
Chair: Laurence Horn (Yale University)

9:00 Gregory Kierstead (The Ohio State University): Projective content and the Tagalog reportative
9:30 Sharon Miriam Ross (The Ohio State University): Contrastive stress implicatures: Acquisition as evidence for a presuppositional interpretation
10:00 Kathryn Davidson (University of California, San Diego/University of Connecticut): When disjunction looks like conjunction: Pragmatic consequences in ASL
10:30 David Hargreaves (Western Oregon University): Constraints on internal state attribution in Kathmandu Newar
11:00 Benjamin Slade (University of Texas at Arlington): Sinhala epistemic indefinites
11:30 Chieu Nguyen (University of Chicago): The independence of specificity types in Vietnamese

Vowel Harmony and Dependencies
Room: Galleria II
Chair: Rachel Walker (University of Southern California)

9:00 B. Elan Dresher (University of Toronto): Contrastive features and variation in vowel harmony
9:30 Abbie Hantgan (Indiana University), Stuart Davis (Indiana University): The abstract nature of the Bondu vowel system: Evidence from [ATR] harmony
10:00 Amy LaCross (Universität Potsdam): Native language biases in the acquisition of non-adjacent phonological dependencies: An artificial grammar learning task with Khalkha Mongolians
10:30 Regine Lai (University of Delaware): Learnable vs. unlearnable harmony patterns
11:00 Wendell Kimper (University of California, Santa Cruz): Non-locality and perceptual grounding in vowel harmony
11:30 Lev Blumenfeld (Carleton University): Slavic postvelar fronting: Dispersion or feature markedness?
### Text/Corpus Linguistics

**Room:** Galleria III  
**Chair:** Andrew Kehler (University of California, San Diego)

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Speaker(s)</th>
<th>Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>Emily M. Bender (University of Washington), David Wax (University of Washington), Michael Wayne Goodman (University of Washington)</td>
<td>From IGT to precision grammar: French verbal morphology</td>
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<td>9:30</td>
<td>Cecily Jill Duffield (University of Colorado Boulder)</td>
<td>Conceptual effects on agreement: A corpus study of mismatch in English copular constructions</td>
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<td>10:00</td>
<td>Shobhana L Chelliah (University of North Texas)</td>
<td>Animacy as a predictor of reference form and morphological profile: A Peer Story study of Meitei</td>
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<td>10:30</td>
<td>Scott Grimm (Stanford University)</td>
<td>Abstract nouns and countability</td>
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<td>11:00</td>
<td>Stephanie Shih (Stanford University/University of California, Berkeley)</td>
<td>Linguistic determinants of English personal name choice</td>
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<td>11:30</td>
<td>Richard Sproat (Oregan Health &amp; Science University), Katherine Wu (Reed College), Jennifer Solman (Oegan Health &amp; Science University), Ruth Linehan (Reed College)</td>
<td>Corpora of non linguistic symbol systems</td>
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### Processing Syntactic Structure

**Room:** Parlor B/C  
**Chair:** Diane Lillo-Martin (University of Connecticut)

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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>Jennifer Culbertson (University of Rochester), Elissa Newport (University of Rochester)</td>
<td>The role of word order and contiguity in the grammaticalization of case</td>
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<td>9:30</td>
<td>Arne Lohmann (University of Vienna,) Tayo Takada (University of Hamburg)</td>
<td>The effect of length on linear order in English and Japanese NP conjuncts</td>
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<td>10:00</td>
<td>Chung-hye Han (Simon Fraser University), Susannah Kirby (Simon Fraser University), Noureddine Elouazizi (Simon Fraser University), Emrah Görgülü (Simon Fraser University), Nancy A. Hedberg (Simon Fraser University), Marina Dyakonova, Christina Galeano (Simon Fraser University), Jennifer Hinnell (Simon Fraser University), Kyeongmin Kim (Simon Fraser University), Meghan Jeffrey (Simon Fraser University)</td>
<td>Subject-object asymmetry in English resumption</td>
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<td>10:30</td>
<td>Shin Fukuda (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa), Maria Polinsky (Harvard University)</td>
<td>Floating indeterminates and unaccusative hypothesis in Japanese: A judgment study</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:00</td>
<td>Jennifer Culbertson (University of Rochester) Paul Smolensky (Johns Hopkins University), Geraldine Legendre (Johns Hopkins University)</td>
<td>Statistical learning constrained by syntactic biases in an artificial language learning task</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:30</td>
<td>Arumina Choudhury (University of Southern California), Elsi Kaiser (University of Southern California)</td>
<td>Prosodic focus in Bangla: A psycholinguistic investigation of production and perception</td>
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### Posters: Typology and Historical Linguistics

**Room:** Grand Ballroom Foyer  
**Time:** 9:00 – 10:30 AM

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<th>Speaker(s)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Kenneth Baclawski Jr. (Dartmouth College)</td>
<td>A frequency-based analysis of the modern -s register-marking suffix</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rosa-Maria Castañeda (Fort Hays State University/University of Florida)</td>
<td>Revisiting Rivera: Palatalization of dental stops in a border town</td>
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<td>Roey Gafter (Stanford University)</td>
<td>Social judgments of unfamiliar variables: English speakers’ perception of the uvular fricative</td>
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<td>Matthew Garley (University of Illinois), Julia Hockenmaier (University of Illinois), Marina Terkourafi (University of Illinois)</td>
<td>Diffusion and the fate of English loan words in the German hip-hop community: A corpus analysis</td>
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<td>John Hellermann (Portland State University)</td>
<td>The coordination of gesture with lexical topic referencing in L2 speech</td>
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<tr>
<td>Megan Joelle Kirtley (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)</td>
<td>Survival of the lowest? The effect of pitch difference on the perceptions of male speakers</td>
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<tr>
<td>Christopher V. Odato (Lawrence University)</td>
<td>Assessing competence and performance in children’s acquisition of innovative like</td>
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<td>Page Piccinini (University of California, San Diego)</td>
<td>Gradient effects in the production of Spanish-English code-switching</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Riebold (University of Washington)</td>
<td>There ain’t no stopping us now: Spirantization in the Pacific Northwest</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cathleen Waters (Newcastle University)</td>
<td>Across dialects and frameworks: Variation and syntax in English adverb placement</td>
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Saturday Morning

Posters: Text and Corpus Linguistics/Sociolinguistics
Room: Grand Ballroom Foyer
Time: 10:30 AM – 12:00 PM

Lauren Ackerman (Northwestern University), Lisa Hesterberg (Northwestern University), Ann Bradlow (Northwestern University): Talker and language variation in English, Mandarin and Mandarin-accented English
Irene Checa-Garcia (Santa Barbara City College): Resumptive elements in Spanish relative clauses: Processing problem or pragmatic meaning?
Adam Cooper (Cornell University): Proto-Indo-European sonorant syllabicity as a directional syllabification effect
Jo Johnson (Cornell University): Lexical categories in Tagalog
Kazue Kanno (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa), Masumi Hamada (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa), Sorin Huh (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa), Heeyeong Jung (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa): Does the head direction affect the choice of processing strategies?
Linda Konnerth (University of Oregon): Marking affectedness: The Karbi benefactive/malefactive and middle voice constructions
Carl Polley (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa): Perspective-taking in English and Chinese metaphors for happiness
Stephanie Russo (University of Texas at Austin): The distribution of the distant and second imperfect in Lorrain
Salena Sampson (Valparaiso University): Relative animacy and genitive word order in Beowulf

Saturday, 7 January
Afternoon

Invited Plenary Address
Room: Grand Ballroom I
Time: 12:40 – 1:45 PM
Chair: Douglas H. Whalen (City University of New York/Haskins Laboratories)

The Dynamics of Speech Perception: Constancy, Variation, and Change
Patrice Speeter Beddor (University of Michigan)

Symposium: Psycholinguistic Research on Less-Studied Languages
Room: Pavilion East
Organizer: Alice C. Harris (University of Massachusetts Amherst)

2:00 Alice C. Harris (University of Massachusetts Amherst): Introduction
2:10 Lauren Eby Clemens (Harvard University), Jessica Coon (McGill University), Peter Graff (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Pedro Mateo Pedro (Harvard University), Adam Milton Morgan (University of California, Santa Cruz), Maria Polinsky (Harvard University), Nicolas Arcos Lopez (Universidad Intercultural del Estado de Tabasco, Mexico): Processing ergative languages: Methodology and preliminary results
2:40 Anne Gagliardi (University of Maryland): Distinguishing input from intake in Tsez noun class acquisition
3:10 Clifton Pye (University of Kansas): The acquisition of subject properties in Mam Maya
3:40 Lindsay Butler (University of Arizona), T. Florian Jaeger (University of Rochester), Jürgen Bohnemeyer (University at Buffalo), Elizabeth Norcliffe (Max Planck Institute): Morpho-syntactic production in a head-marking language: Order, agreement, and optional morphology in Yucatec Maya
4:10 Steven T. Piantadosi (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Laure Stearns (Wellesley College), Daniel L. Everett (Bentley University), Edward Gibson (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): A computational analysis of Pirahã grammar
4:40 General discussion
**Symposium: The Role of Discourse Context in the Construction of Social Meaning in Variation**

Room: Pavilion West  
Organizers: Chris Ball (Dartmouth College), James Slotta (University of Chicago)

2:00 Scott Kiesling (University of Pittsburgh): Outliers in context: The use of extreme variants in discourse  
2:30 Robert J. Podesva (Stanford University), Sinae Lee (Georgetown University): The structure and social meaning of falsetto variation: The role of discourse  
3:00 Christopher Ball (Dartmouth College): Orders of difference: Enregistering Kunisaki dialect  
3:30 James Slotta (University of Chicago): Dialect, trope, and enregisterment in the Yopno speech community (Papua New Guinea)  
4:00 Kira Hall (University of Colorado): Shifting forms and meanings in a Delhi abuse register  
4:30 Mary Bucholtz (University of California, Santa Barbara): Discussant

**Syntax: (Non)-Root Phenomena**

Room: Broadway I/II  
Chair: Leslie Saxon (University of Victoria)

2:00 Vera Lee-Schoenfeld (University of Georgia), S.L. Anya Lunden (University of Georgia): The syntax, semantics, and prosody of German 'VP'-fronting  
2:30 Lauren Eby Clemens (Harvard University): V2 in a V1 language: Constituent order in Kaqchikel  
3:00 Suwon Yoon (University of Chicago): Embedded root phenomena in Korean versus V2 in German  
3:30 Lyn Shan Tieu (University of Connecticut), Jungmin Kang (University of Connecticut): Neg-raising and NPIs in Korean  
4:00 Natalia Jacobsen (Georgetown University): Pedagogical applications of the cognitive linguistic analysis of English conditionals  
4:30 Justin Spence (University of California, Berkeley): Non-insubordination and its uses in Hupa

**Argument Structure**

Room: Broadway III/IV  
Chair: Dennis Ott (University of Groningen)

2:00 Jeremy Hartman (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): Experience intervention in English  
2:30 Jason D. Haugen (Oberlin College), Daniel Siddiqi (Carleton University): Roots and the derivation  
3:00 Lisa Levinson (Oakland University/University of Pennsylvania): The morphosemantics of (anti-)causative alternations  
3:30 Zong-Rong Huang (National Taiwan University), Kuo-Chiao Jason Lin (New York University): Placing Atayal on the ergativity continuum  
4:00 Brent Henderson (University of Florida), Charles Kisseberth (University of Illinois/Tel Aviv University): Instrumental applicatives in Chimwiini  
4:30 **Student Abstract Award Winner** Matthew A. Tucker (University of California, Santa Cruz): An ergative analysis of Acehnese tripartite voice

**Semantics: Gradability**

Room: Galleria I  
Chair: Patricia Amaral (University of North Carolina)

2:00 Peter Alrenga (Boston University), Christopher Kennedy (University of Chicago), Jason Merchant (University of Chicago): Standard of comparison/scope of comparison  
2:30 Andrea Beltrama (University of Chicago), Ming Xiang (University of Chicago): How beautiful is a pretty girl? Scalar implicatures and context effects with gradable adjectives  
3:00 **Student Abstract Award Winner** M. Ryan Bochnak (University of Chicago): Cross-linguistic variation in degree semantics: The case of Washo  
3:30 Peter Klecha (University of Chicago): Shifting modal domains: An imprecision-based account  
4:00 Yaron McNabb (University of Chicago): Hebrew mamaš ‘really’ vs. real cases of degree modification  
4:30 Charley Beller (Johns Hopkins University), Erin Zaroukian (Johns Hopkins University): Evaluation and consumption
Saturday Afternoon

**Tone and Stress**

Room: Galleria II  
Chair: Colleen Fitzgerald (University of Texas at Arlington)

2:00  
Jie Zhang (University of Kansas), Yuanliang Meng (University of Kansas): Structure-dependent tone sandhi in real and nonce words in Shanghai Wu

2:30  
Patrick Jones (Massachusetts Institute of Technology/Northeastern University): Intermediate contour tones derive non-iterative tone shift in Kinande

3:00  
Karthik Durvasula (Michigan State University), Gabriel Roisenberg Rodrigues (Michigan State University): Brazilian Portuguese stress: A clear case of markedness reversal

3:30  
Kathryn Pruitt (University of Massachusetts Amherst): Primary stress and vacuous satisfaction

4:00  
Ōiwi Parker Jones (University of Oxford): Improving word-stress prediction in Hawaiian with probabilistic grammars

4:30  
Bernard Tranel (University of California, Irvine): Head-foot non-finality: Evidence from MalakMalak

**Pragmatics and Discourse Analysis**

Room: Galleria III  
Chair: Gregory Ward (Northwestern University)

2:00  
Maziar Toosarvandani (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): Temporal interpretation and discourse structure in Northern Paiute

2:30  
Maite Taboada (Simon Fraser University), Radoslava Trnavac (Simon Fraser University): Cataphoric it and backgrounding from the point of view of coherence relations

3:00  
Jeruen Dery (University at Buffalo), Jean Pierre Koenig (University at Buffalo): Scene structure effects in inferences about narrative structure

3:30  
Jonathan Howell (McGill University): Debunking focal determinism on the web: The case of anominal emphatic reflexives

4:00  
Jon Stevens (University of Pennsylvania): On the linearity of information structure

4:30  
Michael Shepherd (University of Southern California), Julia Wang (University of Southern California): The role of elementary classroom discourse in the initial construction of student identities

**Language Acquisition: Syntax and Semantics**

Room: Parlor B/C  
Chair: Kleanthes Grohmann (University of Cyprus)

2:00  
Kyle Gorman (University of Pennsylvania), David Faber (University of Pennsylvania) Elika Bergelson (University of Pennsylvania), Charles Yang (University of Pennsylvania): Evidence for schemas from children’s English irregular past tense errors

2:30  
Jean Crawford (University of Connecticut): Passives with a purpose: Evidence for adult-like knowledge of verbal passives in child English

3:00  
Robyn Orfitelli (University of California, Los Angeles): The Argument Intervention Hypothesis: Syntactically constraining the acquisition of A-movement

3:30  
Jeremy K. Boyd (University of California, San Diego), Kara D. Federmeier (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign): Behavioral and event-related brain potential (ERP) measures of grammatical constraint learning

4:00  
Jessica White-Sustaíta (University of Texas at Austin): Locating the source of question variation in African American English

4:30  
Monica Cabrera (Loyola Marymount University): L2 acquisition of inchoative structures by L1 Spanish speakers

**Posters: Phonology**

Room: Grand Ballroom Foyer  
Time: 2:00 – 3:30 PM

Vsevolod Kapatsinski (University of Oregon/Princeton Univerist): Minding gaps or seeking bumps in learning phonotactics?  
Hyun-ju Kim (Stony Brook University): Emergent coda moraicity and lexical frequency in Korean accentuation  
Loredana Andreea Kosa (University of Toronto): Tepehua and Totonac obstruents: Contrastive hierarchy in action
Nick Deschenes (University of California, Santa Cruz), S.L. Anya Lunden (University of Georgia): Right-edge lapse has prominence alternation
Kate Mesh (University of Texas at Austin): ASL prosodic boundary identification by native and naïve subjects
Antje Muntendam (Radboud University Nijmegen): Information structure and intonation in Andean Spanish
François Pellegrino (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique/Université de Lyon), Egidio Marsico (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique/Université de Lyon), Christophe Coupé (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique/Université de Lyon): Vowel inventories revisited: The functional load of vowel contrasts
Daylen Riggs (University of Southern California): Consonant clusters in loanwords: Fijian and cross-linguistic data
Jae-Hyun Sung (University of Arizona): Vowel harmony in Korean ideophones: A corpus-based study

Posters: Phonetics
Room: Grand Ballroom Foyer
Time: 3:30 – 5:00 PM

Earl K. Brown (California State University, Monterey Bay): Bigram frequency as a revelator of hidden maintained word-final [s] in Caribbean Spanish
Andries W. Coetzee (University of Michigan), Miyeon Ahn (University of Michigan), Emily Mange (Indiana University), Emily Reimann (University of Michigan): Speech rate and the perceptual restoration of deleted vowels
Sang-Im Lee (New York University): A perceptual account of the Mandarin apical vowels
S.L. Anya Lunden (University of Georgia): Perception evidence for the proportional increase theory of weight
Jennifer Michaels (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): Caught in-between: Neutralizing indistinct surface contrasts
Yung-Hsiang (Shawn) Chang (University of Illinois), John Jang (University of Illinois), Timothy Mahrt (University of Illinois), Erin Rusaw (University of Illinois), Daniel Scarpace (University of Illinois), Nicole Wong (University of Illinois): Are rhotics perceived as a single category?
Laura Spinu (Concordia University): Survival of a rare contrast: Plain vs. palatalized [j]
John Sylak (University of California, Berkeley): Pharyngealization in Chechen is gutturalization
Ela Thurgood (California State University, Chico): Nonmodal phonation and monophthongization in Hainan Cham (Tsat)

Saturday, 7 January
Evening

Awards Ceremony
Room: Grand Ballroom I
Time: 5:30 – 6:00 PM
Chair: Sarah Thomason (University of Michigan)

Presentation of Awards: Best Paper in Language, Leonard Bloomfield Book Award, Early Career Award, Kenneth L. Hale Award, Linguistic Service Award, Linguistics, Language, and the Public Award, Student Abstract Awards

Presidential Address
Room: Grand Ballroom I
Time: 6:00 – 7:00 PM
Chair: Jason Merchant (University of Chicago)

Bridging Methodologies: Experimental Syntax in the Pacific
Sandra Chung (University of California, Santa Cruz), Manuel F. Borja (Inetnon Amot yan Kutturan Natibu), Matthew Wagers (University of California, Santa Cruz)

Presidential Reception
Room: Pavilion East/Pavilion West/Plaza Foyer
Time: 7:00 – 9:00 PM
Sunday, 8 January
Morning

Symposium: How Does the Prosperity of the Undergraduate Major in Linguistics Affect the Prosperity of the Field?
Room: Pavilion East
Organizers: Wayne Cowart (University of Southern Maine)  
Lisa Green (University of Massachusetts Amherst)  
Acrisio Pires (University of Michigan)  
Kazuko Hiramatsu (University of Michigan, Flint)  
Evan Bradley (University of Delaware)  
Kathy Sands (Biola University)  
Chad Howe (University of Georgia)
Sponsor: LSA Committee on Linguistics in Higher Education (LiHE)

9:00 Wayne Cowart (University of Southern Maine): Introduction: Questions and evidence -- How does the prosperity of the undergraduate major in linguistics affect the prosperity of the field?
9:15 David Lightfoot (Georgetown University): Linguistics from the outside -- what role do undergraduate major programs play in eliciting investment and support, and in disseminating knowledge about language and linguistics?
9:30 Madelyn Kissock (Concordia University): Undergraduate Linguistics at Concordia University, Montréal – an undergraduate-only linguistics program in a public and predominantly undergraduate institution
9:45 Brian Joseph (The Ohio State University): Undergraduate Linguistics at Ohio State University -- undergraduate, master's, doctorate at a major research university
10:00 William Egginton (Brigham Young University): Undergraduate Linguistics at Brigham Young University – undergraduate and master's programs at a private religiously affiliated university
10:15 Bill Ladusaw (University of California, Santa Cruz): Discussant

Note: Posters from this session will be on display in the Grand Ballroom Foyer from 10:30 AM to 12:00 Noon on Sunday, January 8. For details of the individual posters, see p. 61, below, following Session 59.

Panel: Tech Tools: Increasing Technology Training in the Curriculum of Graduate Students in Linguistics
Room: Pavilion West
Organizer: Laurel Smith Stvan (University of Texas at Arlington)
Sponsor: LSA Technology Advisory Committee (TAC)

9:00 Laurel Smith Stvan (University of Texas at Arlington): Introduction: The need for enhancing technology use in the graduate curriculum
9:05 Michael Hammond (University of Arizona): Finite-state scripting
9:19 Jeffrey Witzel (University of Texas at Arlington): Statistics for linguists
9:33 Marjorie K.M. Chan (The Ohio State University): Working with text corpora: Character encodings and digital Standards
9:47 Bartłomiej Plichta (University of Minnesota): Audio technology in linguistics research
10:01 Andrea L. Berez (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa): Confessions of a former LINGUIST Lister: Technology training and professional development at the discipline’s largest online resource
10:15 Q&A

Note: Posters from this session will be on display in the Grand Ballroom Foyer from 10:30 AM to 12:00 Noon on Sunday, January 8. For details of the individual posters, see p. 61, below, following Session 59.
Ellipsis
Room: Broadway I/II
Chair: Judy B. Bernstein (William Paterson University)

9:00 Bradley Larson (University of Maryland): Sluicing without antecedents is fed by extraposition
9:30 Timothy Dozat (University of Rochester), Jeffrey T. Runner (University of Rochester): Voice parallelism in sluicing and VP ellipsis
10:00 Dennis Ott (University of Groningen): Peripheral fragments: Dislocation as ellipsis
10:30 Martina Martinović (University of Chicago): Pseudoclefts as a source of fragment answers in Wolof
11:00 Russell Lee-Goldman (University of California, Berkeley): Constructions can encode context: The case of copular clauses
11:30 Joanna Nykiel (University of Silesia): Preposition omission in English ellipsis
12:00 Philip Miller (Université Paris Diderot), Geoffrey Pullum (University of Edinburgh): Exophoric verb phrase ellipsis

Sociolinguistics II
Room: Broadway III/IV
Chair: Naomi Nagy (University of Toronto)

9:00 Walt Wolfram (North Carolina State University): Composite dialect models in assessing African American English
9:30 Janneke Van Hofwegen (Stanford University): Personal- and peer-level factors affecting AAE vernacularity in peer dyads
10:00 Mary Kohn (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill), Charlie Farrington (North Carolina State University): A longitudinal analysis of African American Vernacular English vowels
10:30 D. Rick Grimm (York University): The variable use of the subjunctive mood in Ontarian French
11:00 Soohyun Kwon (University of Pennsylvania): The adolescent peak of toykey: A quantitative analysis of intensifier use in Seoul Korean
12:00 Janneke Van Hofwegen (Stanford University), Reuben Stob (Duke University): The gender gap: How dialect usage affects reading outcomes in African American youth

Learning and Prosodic Structure
Room: Galleria I
Chair: Diane Brentari (University of Chicago)

9:00 Robert Daland (University of California, Los Angeles), Natasha Abner (University of California, Los Angeles): Testing prerequisites for prosodic bootstrapping
9:30 Kara Hawthorne (University of Arizona), Reiko Mazuka (RIKEN Brain Science Institute/Duke University), LouAnn Gerken (University of Arizona): Prosodic bootstrapping of clauses: Is it language-specific?
10:00 Irina Shport (University of Oregon), Susan Guion Anderson (University of Oregon): Native language biases in perception of lexical prosody: Stress languages are not the same
10:30 Peter Richtsmeier (Purdue University): Type-based learning and the contributions of phonetic and phonological cues
11:00 Lawrence Phillips (University of California, Irvine), Lisa Pearl (University of California, Irvine): Syllable-based Bayesian inference: A (more) plausible model of word segmentation
11:30 Jill Thorson (Brown University), Katherine Demuth (Macquarie University): Acoustic and articulatory explorations of children’s early syllables
12:00 Stephanie L. Archer (University of Calgary), Suzanne Curtin (University of Calgary): Acoustic salience influences 14-month-olds’ ability to learn minimal pairs
Specificity and Definiteness 56
Room: Galleria II
Chair: Sophia Malamud (Brandeis University)
9:00 Michael Diercks (Pomona College), Anna Bax (Pomona College): Out with the new, in with the old: Topic controlled object marking in Manyika (Shona)
9:30 Joseph Sabbagh (University of Texas at Arlington): Specificity and objecthood in Tagalog
10:00 Philip Duncan (University of Kansas): Morphological and syntactic considerations of indefinite pronouns in Malinaltepec Me'phaa

Native and Non-native Phonological Acquisition 57
Room: Galleria II
Chair: Stuart Davis (Indiana University)
10:30 Eman Saadah (University of Illinois): The production of vowel pharyngealization by non-native speakers of Arabic
11:00 Vincent Chanethom (New York University): Diphthong production by French-English bilingual children
11:30 Giorgio Magri (École Normale Supérieure): On the optimality of Optimality Theory
12:00 James White (University of California, Los Angeles): Evidence for a learning bias against “saltatory” phonological alternations in artificial language learning

Morphological and Phonological Typology 58
Room: Galleria III
Chair: Jason Haugen (Oberlin College)
9:00 Jesse Lovegren (University at Buffalo): Suppletive tonal alternations in Munken nouns
9:30 Student Abstract Award Winner Jennifer Wilson (University at Buffalo/Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology): Evidence for infixation after the first syllable: Data from a Papuan language
10:00 Lea Brown (University at Buffalo), Matthew S. Dryer (University at Buffalo): An inflectional diminutive in a Papuan language
10:30 Toni Cook (University of Pennsylvania): Allomorphy effects in Zulu reduplication
11:00 Matthew Adams (Stanford University): Morphosyntactic variation and the English comparative: Conflict between prosodic levels
11:30 Carmel O'Shannessy (University of Michigan): Morphosyntactic innovation and continuity in a new mixed code
12:00 Rebecca Starr (Stanford University), Stephanie Shih (Stanford University/University of California, Berkeley): Variation in moraicity in Japanese text-setting

Psycholinguistics Across Levels 59
Room: Parlor B/C
Chair: Elsi Kaiser (University of Southern California)
9:00 Alina Twist (University of Maryland): Is the whole better than the sum of its parts? Evidence from masked priming
9:30 Anita Szakay (University of British Columbia): On the elusive L2-L1 translation priming: The effect of dialect exposure
10:00 Hui-wen Cheng (Boston University), Catherine L. Caldwell-Harris (Boston University): Phonological activation in Chinese reading: A repetition blindness study
10:30 Inbal Arnon (University of Haifa), Michael Ramscar (University of Tübingen): Granularity and the acquisition of grammatical gender: How order-of-acquisition affects what gets learned
11:00 Edward King (Stanford University): Syntactic probability affects pronunciation: The genitive alternation
11:30 Darren Tanner (Pennsylvania State University): Structural effects in agreement processing: ERP and reaction time evidence for comprehension/production asymmetries
12:00 Matt A. Johnson (Princeton University), Nick Turk-Browne (Princeton University), Adele E. Goldberg (Princeton University): The process of learning novel linguistic constructions revealed by functional neuroimaging
Posters from LSA Organized Sessions
Room: Grand Ballroom Foyer

From “Methodologies in Semantic Fieldwork” (Session 20)
Time: 9:00 – 10:30 AM
Scott AnderBois (University of Connecticut), Robert Henderson (University of California, Santa Cruz): Linguistically establishing discourse context: Two case studies from Mayan languages
Leora Bar-el (University of Montana): Documenting and classifying aspectual classes across languages
M. Ryan Bochnak (University of Chicago), Elizabeth Bogal-Allbritten (University of Massachusetts Amherst): Investigating comparison and degree constructions in underrepresented languages
Strang Burton (University of British Columbia and Sto:lo Nation), Lisa Matthewson (University of British Columbia): Storyboards in the elicitation of modality judgements
Rebecca T. Cover (The Ohio State University): Semantic fieldwork on Badiaranke TAM
Carrie Gillon (Arizona State University): Investigating D in languages with and without articles
Meagan Louie (University of British Columbia): The problem with no-nonsense elicitation plans
Andrew McKenzie (University of Massachusetts Amherst/University of Texas at Arlington): Context types for elicitation of topically-based judgments
Sarah Murray (Cornell University): Semantic fieldwork on Cheyenne

From “How does the prosperity of the undergraduate major in linguistics affect the prosperity of the field?” (Session 51)
Time: 10:30 AM – 12:00 PM
Boise State University (Michal Temkin Martinez)
San Jose State University (Manjari Ohala)
Brigham Young University (William Eggington)
University of Southern Maine (Wayne Cowart)
University of Vermont (Julie Roberts)
University of Delaware (Evan Bradley)
University of Michigan-Flint (Kazuko Hiramatsu)
Emory University (Susan Tamasi)
Concordia University (Madelyn Kissock)
The Ohio State University (Brian Joseph)

From “Tech Tools: Increasing Technology Training in the Curriculum of Graduate Students in Linguistics” (Session 52)
Time: 10:30 AM – 12:00 PM
Emily M. Bender (University of Washington): Multilingual grammar engineering with the LinGO grammar matrix
Georgina Brown (The LINGUIST List), Christine Evans (The LINGUIST List), Brent Woo (The LINGUIST List): LL-MAP: Three interns’ journey with language and technology
Arienne M. Dwyer (University of Kansas): XML: What’s in it for linguists?
T. Florian Jaeger (University of Rochester), Roger Levy (University of California, San Diego): Computational Psycholinguistics - Language comprehension, production, and learning
Brent Miller (The LINGUIST List/Eastern Michigan University), Justin Petro (The LINGUIST List/Eastern Michigan University): LEGO: The building blocks of teaching linguistic interoperability
William Gregory Sakas (City University of New York): How the familiar can introduce the different: Computational linguistics in the linguistics curriculum
Danielle St. Jean (The LINGUIST List/Eastern Michigan University): MultiTree: The implementation of an international standard
Elyssa Winzeler (The LINGUIST List/Eastern Michigan University): Learning through experience: The use of technology at LINGUIST List
American Dialect Society
Thursday, 5 January
Afternoon

Executive Council Meeting
Room: Salon II
Chair: Luanne von Schneidemesser (*Dictionary of American Regional English*)
Time: 1:00 – 3:00 PM

Open meeting; all members welcome

Annual Business Meeting
Room: Salon II
Time: 3:00 – 3:30 PM

Most of the business of the Society is conducted at the preceding Executive Council meeting, to which all members are invited (see above). This meeting hears a report on that one and also votes on the Nominating Committee’s recommendation for ADS elections.

ADS Session 1
Room: Salon I
Chair: Phillip M. Carter (Florida International University)

4:30 Robert Bayley (University of California, Davis), Kristen Ware (University of California, Davis): Frequency and syntactic variation: Evidence from U.S. Spanish
5:00 James Daniel Hasty (Michigan State University), Robert Lannon (Verilogue, Inc.): My doctor said what? A study of language attitude towards the double modal
5:30 Anastasia Nylund (Georgetown University): L-vocalization in Washington, DC: Understanding complex regional and ethnoracial identities in a contested city

Words of the Year Nominations
Room: Salon II
Chair: Ben Zimmer (Thinkmap Visual Thesaurus)
Time: 6:15 – 7:15 PM

Open meeting of the New Words committee; ADS members and friends welcome. This meeting reviews nominations for Words of the Year 2011. Final candidates will be identified in preparation for the vote at 5:30 p.m. Friday.

Sister Society Meet and Greet Reception
Room: Porto Terra Lounge, Executive Tower
Time: 8:30 – 10:00 p.m.

Cash bar; hosted by the American Name Society
Friday, 6 January
Morning

ADS Session 2
Room: Salon I
Chair: TBD

9:00 Charles Boberg (McGill University): Regional variants of the continuous short-a system in Canada
9:30 Michael Friesner (Université du Québec à Montréal), Laura Kastronic (University of Montréal): Assessing ongoing change in Québec City English
10:00 Laura Baxter (York University): The rise and fall of New England English in southern Québec

ADS Session 3
Room: Salon I
Chair: Ben Zimmer (Thinkmap Visual Thesaurus)

11:00 Betsy Evans (University of Washington): “Everybody sounds the same”: ‘Marginal’ data in perceptual dialectology
11:30 Brice Russ (The Ohio State University): Examining large-scale regional variation through online geotagged corpora
12:00 Stephen Mann (University of Wisconsin-LaCrosse): The relationship between listener identification of sexual orientation and gay men’s attitudes toward Gay American English

Friday, 6 January
Afternoon

ADS Session 4
Room: Salon I
Chair: Allison Burkette (University of Mississippi)

2:00 William A. Kretzschmar, Jr. (University of Georgia): Variation in the traditional vowels of the eastern states
2:30 James Stanford (Dartmouth College), Thomas Leddy-Cecere (University of Texas at Austin), Kenneth Baclawski, Jr. (Dartmouth College): Farewell to the founders: Dramatic changes between eastern and western New England

ADS Session 5: Celebrating the Publication of the Dictionary of American Regional English
Room: Salon I
Chair: Joan H. Hall (Dictionary of American Regional English)

3:45 Michael Adams (Indiana University): DARE and the idea of dialect
4:15 Grant Barrett (A Way With Words): Restarting the public conversation about language
4:45 Thomas Purnell (University of Wisconsin-Madison): Hearing the American language change: The state of DARE recordings
Friday Evening ADS

Friday, 6 January
Evening

Words of the Year Vote
Room: Salon I/II/III
Time: 5:30 – 6:30 PM

Words in half a dozen categories as well as a Word (or Phrase) of the Year 2011 will be chosen from the slate of nominees determined at Thursday evening’s meeting. Before each vote, brief statements will be invited from advocates for or against the candidates.

The hour will begin with the American Name Society’s vote on its choice of Name of the Year. All ADS members, ANS members, and friends are welcome to participate.

Bring-Your-Own-Book Exhibit and Reception
Room: Salon III
Time: 6:45 – 7:45 PM

Bring your new books; we’ll have tables where you can display them.

Saturday, 7 January
Morning

Special Breakfast Session: Digital DARE
Room: Salon I
Time: 7:30–8:20
Chair: Joan H. Hall, DARE.

Emily Arkin, Editor for Digital Publication Development at Harvard University Press, will offer a first look at the future digital DARE and solicit feedback on its potential features and functionality. (Complimentary Continental breakfast hosted by Harvard University Press.)

ADS Session 6
Room: Salon I
Chair: TBD

8:30 Vicki Michael Anderson (Indiana University): Obstruent devoicing revisited: Changing patterns in the course of the obsolescence of Pennsylvania Dutchified English
9:00 Jennifer Remm (University of North Carolina Chapel Hill): The impact of caregiver language on rural African American children’s developing literacy skills
9:30 Rachael Allbritten: Just another Southern city slicker? Correlations of “rural” and “Southern” in dialect perception
ADS Session 7
Room: Salon I
Chair: Luanne von Schneidemesser (Dictionary of American Regional English)
10:30 Jacqueline Hettel (University of Georgia): Composing Southern: Using dialect to teach Standard American English, promote linguistic diversity, and tackle language attitudes
11:00 Lisa Lena Opas-Hänninen (University of Oulu), William A. Kretzschmar, Jr. (University of Georgia), Ilkka Juuso (University of Oulu), Jacqueline Hettel (University of Georgia), Tapio Seppänen (University of Oulu): The Linguistic Atlas projects online
11:30 Gail Davidson (University of Alaska Fairbanks): The low back vowel in mid-coast Maine

Saturday, 7 January

ADS Annual Luncheon
Room: Salon II
Time: 12:15 – 1:45 PM
A Dialectologist’s Progress: A Moral Tale
Roger W. Shuy (Georgetown University, Emeritus)
(Make luncheon reservations in advance with Executive Secretary Allan Metcalf, americandialect@mac.edu.)

ADS Session 8
Room: Salon I
Chair: Kathryn Remlinger (Grand Valley State University)
2:00 Erin Schneider (Gallaudet University), L. Viola Kozak (Gallaudet University), Roberto Santiago (Gallaudet University), Anika Stephen (Gallaudet University): The effects of electronic communication on American Sign Language
2:30 Jon Bakos (Oklahoma State University): Beginnings of change: Early evidence Northern Cities Shift in the Lebanese community of Dearborn, Michigan
3:00 Wil Rankinen (Indiana University): Where’d the preposition go? An account of locative prepositional deletion in Michigan’s UP speech community
3:30 Kirk Hazen (West Virginia University): Third-wave dialectology: Are old school methods compatible with third-wave variationist analysis?
American Name Society
Thursday 5 January
Afternoon

Executive Committee Meeting
Room: Salon III
Time: 12:00 – 3:30 PM

Opening Remarks
Room: Salon III
Chair: Kemp Williams, President, American Name Society
Time: 4:00 – 4:15 PM

Toponyms
Room: Salon III
Chair: Dwan Lee Shipley (Western Washington University)

4:15 Samira Hassa (Manhattan College): Decrypting the French colonial association doctrine through street names in Casablanca, Fes, and Rabat, Morocco
4:45 Yaw Sekyi-Baidoo (The University of Education, Winneba): Foreign language influence and allonymy: A case of some toponyms of Southern Ghana
5:45 Charles Pfukwa (Midlands State University/University of South Africa): Jabulani kuphela: J.R. Goddard and the power of the brand name

Sister Society Meet and Greet Reception
Room: Porto Terra Lounge, Executive Tower
Time: 8:30 – 10:00 p.m.
Cash bar; hosted by the American Name Society

Friday 6 January
Morning

Multicultural Personal Names
Room: Salon III
Chair: Saundra K. Wright (California State University, Chico)

8:00 Rebecca Starr (Stanford University): Disambiguating romanized Chinese personal names: A corpus-based approach to back-transliteration and gender identification
8:30 Giancarla Unser-Schutz (Hitotsubashi University): Assessing the difficulty of reading recent Japanese names
9:00 Yi-An Jason Chen (San Jose State University) Taiwanese English majors’ choices and changes of English names
9:30 Saundra K. Wright (California State University, Chico): Naming decisions made by international students studying in the U.S.
**Naming Potpourri I**
Room: Salon III
Chair: Ernest Lawrence Abel (Wayne State University)

10:15 *Christine De Vinne (Notre Dame of Maryland University):* Tune that Name: How a “college” became a “university”

10:45 *Don L. F. Nilsen (Arizona State University), Alleen Pace Nilsen (Arizona State University):* Pronouns, nouns, and names as unique identifiers

11:15 *André Lapierre (University of Ottawa):* The Barcelona papers: A compass of onomastics in the world today

11:45 *Ernest Lawrence Abel (Wayne State University):* Eponymous sex

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**Friday 6 January**
**Afternoon**

**Keynote Address**
Room: Salon III
Time: 2:00 – 3:00 PM
Chair: Kemp Williams (IBM Global Name Recognition)

Names in India
Sheila M. Embleton (York University)

**Name of the Year Discussion and Balloting**
Room: Salon III
Time: 3:15 – 3:45 PM
Moderator: Cleveland Kent Evans (Bellevue University)

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**Literary Onomastics I**
Room: Salon III
Chair: Susan J. Behrens (Marymount Manhattan College)

3:45 *Dorothy Dodge Robbins (Louisiana Tech University):* The good, the sound, and the bad: T. S. Eliot’s advice on naming daughters

4:15 *Susan J. Behrens (Marymount Manhattan College)* Onomastics and contemporary fiction: A new approach for the college English classroom

4:45 *Adedoyin Eniola Olamide (Redeemers University):* Semantic implications of authors’ names in creativity: A study of Wole Soyinka’s names in selections of his works

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**Saturday, January 7**
**Morning**

**Literary Onomastics II**
Room: Salon III
Chair: Brad Wilcox (Brigham Young University)

8:00 *Herbert Barry III (University of Pittsburgh):* More males than females created by six famous novelists

8:30 *Tom Henthorne (Pace University), Jonathan Silverman (University of Massachusetts Lowell):* Overnaming and the crisis of representation from Thomas Pynchon to Lady Gaga
9:00  Dennis Noson (BRC Acoustics, Seattle): On Thoreau’s mnemonic use of place names
9:30  Brad Wilcox (Brigham Young University), Bruce L. Brown (Brigham Young University): Identifying authors by the phonoprints in their invented names: An exploratory study

**Personal Names**

Room: Salon III  
Chair: Carol Lombard (University of the Free State)

10:15  MaryAnn Parada (University of Illinois at Chicago): Femininity perceptions of (non)-ethnic given names: Points of convergence and divergence between Hispanic- and European-American adult females
10:45  Myleah Y. Kerns (East Carolina University): A preliminary comparative analysis of the popularity/commonality of women’s first names versus their alternative names
11:15  Carol Lombard (University of the Free State): Identity lost and found: The intermixing of western and traditional Niitsitapi personal names and naming practices

**Annual Business Meeting & Awards**

Room: Salon III  
Time: 11:45 AM – 12:30 PM

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**Saturday 7 January**

**Afternoon**

**Naming Potpourri II**

Room: Salon III  
Chair: Alison Burns (University of Glasgow)

2:00  Alison Burns (University of Glasgow): A socio-onomastic study of field-names in Aberdeenshire, Scotland
2:30  Karen A. Duchaj (Northeastern Illinois University), Jeannine Ntihirageza (Northeastern Illinois University): Name position in interview greetings: The case of news/political commentary programs
3:00  Cleveland Kent Evans (Bellevue University): Giving onomastics away: What I’ve learned writing a newspaper column on names

**Executive Committee Meeting**

Room: Salon III  
Time: 4:00 – 5:00 PM
North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences
Friday, 6 January
Morning

**Linguistic Origins and Backgrounds**

Room: Executive  
Chair: Margaret Thomas (Boston College)

9:30  
*Andrew R. Plummer (The Ohio State University)*: Galen’s critique of rationalism and empiricism, and its relevance for modern linguistics

10:00  
*David Boe (Northern Michigan University)*: Nietzsche’s conception of language

10:30  
Break

10:45  
*Danilo Marcondes (Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro)*: Lost words: Tzvetan Todorov’s interpretation of language in the discovery of America

11:15  
*Catherine Fountain (Appalachian State University)*: Mission era descriptions of California’s native languages

**Friday, 6 January**
**Afternoon**

**Linguists and the Discipline of Linguistics**

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

2:00  
*Marc Pierce (University of Texas at Austin)*: Hockett’s breakthroughs revisited

2:30  
*John E. Joseph (University of Edinburgh), Frederick J. Newmeyer (University of Washington)*: ‘All languages are equally complex’: The rise and fall of a consensus

3:00  
Break

3:15  
*Margaret Thomas (Boston College)*: Roman Jakobson and the 1968 Newberry conference on the history of linguistics

3:45  
*Mark Amsler (University of Auckland)*: Eliot’s Grammar and the making of American linguistics
Saturday, 7 January
Morning

Linguistic Places and Theories
Room: Executive
Chair: David Boe (Northern Michigan University)

9:30  Marivic Lesho (The Ohio State University): Change in Tagalog -um- and mag- in early and modern texts
10:00 Cristiano Barreto (Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro): John deFrancis’ Chinese writing as visible speech
10:30 Break
10:45 Marcin Kilarski (Adam Mickiewicz University): The place of classifiers in the history of linguistics
11:15 Cynthia Johnson (The Ohio State University): Handbooks vs. corpora: A history of the multiple antecedent agreement problem in Latin

Saturday, 7 January
Afternoon

Linguistics, Language, and Text
Room: Executive
Chair: Danilo Marcondes (Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro)

2:00  Elina Pallasvirta (University of Helsinki): The emergence of English as the lingua franca of linguistics in Finland
2:30  Hope C. Dawson (The Ohio State University), Brian D. Joseph (The Ohio State University): Critical concepts and literature in the development of a discipline: The view from different subareas within linguistics

Business Meeting
Room: Executive
Time: 3:00- 4:15 PM
Society for Pidgin and Creole Languages
Friday, 6 January
Morning

Opening Remarks and Session 1: Typology
Room: Studio
Chair: Tonjes Veenstra (Zentrum für Allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft)

8:45 Marlyse Baptista (University of Michigan): Conference Opening Remarks
9:00 Eric Russell Webb (University of California, Davis): “Creole” as a typology or an epiphenomenon?
9:30 Aymeric Daval Markussen (University of Aarhus), Peter Bakker (University of Aarhus): Creole minimalism: How few features distinguish creoles from non-creoles?

Session 2a Sociolinguistics
Room: Studio
Chair: Rocky Meade (University of the West Indies, Mona)

10:30 Simanique Moody (University of California, Santa Barbara): Linguistic and sociocultural evidence for an African American Language continuum in Georgia
11:00 Emmogene Budhai-Alvaranga (University of the West Indies, Mona): The influencing factors of language choice in a Creole continuum language situation
11:30 Arthur Spears (The City University of New York): An African American English (AAE) orthography
12:00 Nicole Scott (University of the West Indies, Mona): Describing dying languages: The case of Trinidadian French-lexicon Creole

Session 2b Phonology
Room: Directors
Chair: Shelome Gooden (University of Pittsburgh)

10:30 Iskra Iskrova (The Ohio State University): Prosodic features in contact: The case of Creole and French in Guadeloupe
11:00 Jeff Good (University at Buffalo): Descriptive and typological aspects of sentence-final negative tones in Saramaccan
11:30 Yolanda Rivera-Castillo (University of Puerto Rico): Nasalization, the syllable rhyme, and Creole typology
12:00 Delano S. Lamy (University of Florida): The Dental Plosive in a contact situation: Creole English and Spanish in Panama City

Lunch 12:30 – 2:00 PM
Note: Please return promptly for afternoon sessions - 2:00 PM
Note: Please sign up for the Saturday evening SPCL dinner early (sign-up sheets will circulate at conference)
Friday Afternoon

Session 3a Pidgins
Room: Studio
Chair: Fred Field (California State University, Northridge)

2:00 Macaulay Mowarin (Delta State University): WH-interrogative in Nigerian Pidgin
2:30 Micah Corum (Linguistic Diversity Management in Urban Areas, Hamburg): Topological spatial relations in Ghanaian Student Pidgin
3:00 Moses Alo (University of Ibadan): Nigerian Pidgin (NP) as a resource in haggling exchanges in multilingual market contexts in south-western Nigeria
3:30 Kilala Devette-Chee (University of Canberra): The impact of Tok Pisin on Papua New Guinea children’s learning compared to vernacular languages

Session 3b Syntax
Room: Directors
Time: 2:00 – 4:30PM
Chair: Shelome Gooden (University of Pittsburgh)

2:00 Tonjes Veenstra (Zentrum für Allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft), John Lumsden (Université du Québec à Montréal): Monoclusal serial verb phrases
2:30 Dorothea Hoffmann (The University of Manchester): Imin go kamat la hil: Asymmetrical serial verb constructions in Kriol of Northern Australia
3:00 Ian Smith (York University): Hijacked constructions and creole uniqueness
3:30 Nala Huiying Lee (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa): Relativization and the Lexifier Effect
4:00 Claire Lefebvre (Université du Québec à Montréal), Renée Lambert-Bretière (Université du Québec à Montréal/LaTrobe University): A Construction Grammar perspective on how word order is established in creole genesis

Saturday 7 January
Morning

Session 4 Creole Formation: Theory
Room: Studio
Chair: J. Clancy Clements (Indiana University)

8:45 Shelome Gooden (University of Pittsburgh): Conference Announcements
9:00 Renée Lambert-Bretière (Université du Québec à Montréal/LaTrobe University), Claire Lefebvre (Université du Québec à Montréal): Relabelling in two different theories of the lexicon.
9:30 David Ruskin (University of Rochester), Elissa L. Newport (University of Rochester): Adults as creolizers: Factors affecting regularization

Session 5a Morphology/Morpho-Semantics/Morphophonology
Room: Studio
Chair: Eric Russell Webb (University of California, Davis)

10:30 Kenneth Sumbuk (University of Papua New Guinea): Lexical number and counting in Tok Pisin
11:00 Havenol Douglas (University of the West Indies, Mona): The semantic significance of “positive” vs “negative” in Rasta Talk
11:30 George Akanlig-Pare (University of Ghana), Sadat Mohammed (University of Ghana): Ghanaian Hausa is a Creole: A morphophonological explanation
12:00 J. Clancy Clements (Indiana University), Ana R. Luis (Universidade de Coimbra): Contact intensity and the borrowing of bound morphology in Korlai Indo-Portuguese

Session 5b Pidgin Development
Room: Directors
Chair: Fred Field (California State University, Northridge)
10:30 Michelle Li (University of Hong Kong), Stephen Mathews (University of Hong Kong): A new source for Macao Pidgin Portuguese
11:30 Aloysius Ngefac (University of Yaounde 1): What is the developmental status of the so-called Cameroon Pidgin English?

Lunch 12:30 – 2:00 PM
Note: Please return promptly for afternoon sessions - 2:00 PM
Note: Please sign up for the Saturday evening SPCL dinner early (sign-up sheets will circulate at the conference)

Saturday, 7 January
Afternoon (+SPCL Business Meeting and Dinner)

Session 6b: Invited Keynote Address
Room: Studio
Time: 2:00 – 3:30 PM
Chair: Marlyse Baptista (University of Michigan)
Discussant:

Albert Valdman (Indiana University): Toward the standardization of Haitian Creole

Business Meeting and Closing Remarks
Room: Studio
Time: 4:00 – 5:30 PM
Chair: Marlyse Baptista (University of Michigan)

Conference Dinner
Venue: TBA
Time: 7:30 PM Transportation by shared taxi Please sign up for the SPCL dinner early (sign-up sheets will circulate at the conference)
Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas
Thursday, 5 January
Afternoon

Syntax I
Room: Council
Chair: Amy Dahlstrom (University of Chicago)

4:00  Silvana Torres (Independent Scholar), Zachary Gordon (Northeastern Illinois University): Reanalysis of the Mandan verbal suffix complex through the complementizer phrase
4:30  John Boyle (Northeastern Illinois University): Relative clauses and the Siouan language family
5:00  Anna Clawson (University of Alaska Fairbanks): Valence increasing constructions in Aleut
5:30  Kirill Shklovsky (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): Split infinitives in Tzeltal
6:00  Marie-Lucie Tarpent (Mount Saint Vincent University): Tsimshianic clause structures: Basic and derived

Semantics
Room: Forum
Chair: Lev Michael (University of California, Berkeley)

4:00  Thomas Wier (University of Chicago): Obviation in Tonkawa: A comparative study
4:30  Marcia Haag (University of Oklahoma): Constraints on the relationships between roots and lexical categories
5:00  Tim Thornes (University of Central Arkansas): On the semantic and pragmatic uses of the Northern Paiute applicative
5:30  Joseph Brooks (University of California, Santa Barbara): Interdependence between word-level stress and pitch contours in Northern Paiute
6:00  Olga Lovick (First Nations University of Canada): Metaphoric extensions of the directional system of Upper Tanana Athabascan

Thursday, 5 January
Evening

Screening of We Still Live Here – Âs Nutayuneân
Room: Grand Ballroom I
Time: 7:30 PM

We Still Live Here – Âs Nutayuneân tells a remarkable story of cultural revival by the Wampanoag of Southeastern Massachusetts. Their ancestors ensured the survival of the first English settlers in America, and lived to regret it. Now they are bringing their language home again.

The story begins in 1994 when Jessie Little Doe, an intrepid, thirty-something Wampanoag social worker, began having recurring dreams: familiar-looking people from another time addressing her in an incomprehensible language. Jessie was perplexed and a little annoyed—why couldn’t they speak English? Later, she realized they were speaking Wampanoag, a language no one had used for more than a century. These events sent her and members of the Aquinnah and Mashpee Wampanoag communities on an odyssey that would uncover hundreds of documents written in their language, lead Jessie to a Masters in Linguistics at MIT (where she worked with the late Kenneth Hale), and result in something that had never been done before—bringing a language alive again in an American Indian community after many generations with no Native speakers. Jessie Little Doe Baird will be available after the screening of the film for Q&A.
Friday, 6 January
Morning

Panel: From Language Documentation to Language Revitalization

Room: Pavilion West
Organizers: Patricia A. Shaw (University of British Columbia)
            Carol Genetti (University of California, Santa Barbara)
Sponsors: Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas (SSILA)
          LSA Committee on Endangered Languages and their Preservation (CELP)

9:00  Jessie Little Doe Baird (Wampanoag, MA): From our Ancestors’ hands to ours
9:30  Tim Montler (University of North Texas), Jamie Valdez (Elwha Klallam Tribe, WA), Wendy Sampson (Elwha Klallam Tribe, WA), Georgianne Charles (Elwha Klallam Tribe, WA): Mutual guidance: The Klallam Language Program after twenty years
10:00 Colleen Fitzgerald (University of Texas at Arlington), Phillip Miguel (Tohono O’odham Community College): Breathing new life into Tohono O’odham documentation: The Mathiot Dictionary Project
10:30 Carole Lewis (Yurok Tribe, CA), Andrew Garrett (University of California, Berkeley): Using documentation in Yurok language revitalization
11:00 Patricia A. Shaw (University of British Columbia), Larry Grant (Musqueam Indian Band, BC), Jill Campbell (Musqueam Indian Band, BC), Marny Point (Musqueam Indian Band, BC), Fern Gabriel (Kwantlen First Nation, BC): Linguistics and language revitalization: Community capacity-building
11:30 Daryl Baldwin (Miami University): Neetawaapantamaanki iilinwiaanki: Searching for our talk

Friday, 6 January
Afternoon

Phonology/Sociolinguistics/Historical

Room: Council
Chairs: Rosemary Beam De Azcona (University of California, Berkeley)
       Gabriela Perez Baez (Smithsonian Institution)

2:00  Christian Dicanio (Haskins Laboratories): Phonetic alignment in Yoloxóchitl Mixtec tone
2:30  Hilaria Cruz (University of Texas at Austin): Overlapping speech in San Juan Quiahije Chatino
3:00  Timothy Knowlton (Berry College): Authoritative discourse and colonial diglossia in contemporary Kaqchikel wedding speeches
3:30  Melissa Frazier (Unaffiliated): From stress to tone: Loanwords in Yucatec Maya
4:00  Lev Michael (University of California, Berkeley), Christine Beier (University of Texas at Austin), Vivian Wauters (University of California, Berkeley): The internal classification of the Zaparoan family
4:30  Christine Beier (University of Texas at Austin), Lev Michael (University of California, Berkeley): Phonological description and classification of A?iwa (isolate, Peruvian Amazonia)
Morphology I
Room: Forum  
Chair: Harriet E. Manelis Klein (Stony Brook University)

2:00 George Aaron Broadwell (University at Albany): The Timucua passive
2:30 Mily Crevels (Radboud University Nijmegen): Position, location, and direction: Space in Itonama (Isolate; Bolivia)
3:00 Brad Montgomery-Anderson (Northeastern State University): Secondary predication in Chontal Mayan
3:30 Anna Berge (Alaska Native Language Center): Number marking in complex possessive phrases in Unangam Tunuu (Aleut)
4:00 Honoré Watanabe (Tokyo University of Foreign Studies): Reduction from bi-clausal to mono-clausal constructions in Sliammon Salish
4:30 Stephanie Villard (University of Texas at Austin), Anthony Woodbury (University of Texas at Austin): The typology of tone in San Marcos Zacatepec Eastern Chatino

Applied/Lexicography
Room: Senate  
Chairs: Marcia Haag (University of Oklahoma)  
Douglas R. Parks (Indiana University)

2:00 Susan Kalt (Boston College), Martin Castillo (University of Michigan at Ann Arbor): Yachay q’ipi: Collaborative approaches to linguistic science in the rural Andean classroom
2:30 Wesley Leonard (Southern Oregon University): Lessons from the Breath of Life Archival Institute for Indigenous Languages
3:00 Sharone Horowit-Hendler (University at Albany): Taxonomic exposition and rhetorical strategies in Copala Triqui political discourse
3:30 Mark Awakuni-Swetland (University of Nebraska-Lincoln): Things not written in stone: Orthography systems in Omaha and Ponca
4:00 Jerry Sadock (University of Chicago): A report on NSF H10195: The lexicon of a polysynthetic language

Business Meeting
Room: Council  
Time: 5:00-6:00 PM

Saturday, 7 January  
Morning

Syntax II
Room: Council  
Chairs: Lucy Thomason (Smithsonian Institution)  
Wesley Leonard (Southern Oregon University)

9:00 Haas Award Paper  
Rosa Vallejos (University of Oregon): When fear meets probability: Epistemic apprehensive modality in Kokama
9:30 George Wilmes (Other): Interrogative content words in Mandan and other Siouan languages
10:00 Amy Dahlstrom (University of Chicago): The place of Meskwaki in a typology of comparatives
10:30 Joana Jansen (University of Oregon), Virginia Beavert (University of Oregon): Plurality and hierarchical alignment in Northwest Sahaptin
11:00 Julie Brittain (Memorial University of Newfoundland), Sara Johansson (Memorial University of Newfoundland): The lexical semantics of Northern East Cree verbs of emission: A unified analysis of -piyi
11:30 Veronica Muñoz-Ledo (University of California, Santa Barbara): Reflexive and reciprocal constructions in San Luis Potosí Huasteco (Mayan)
Morphology II
Room: Forum
Chair: Karen Sue Rolph (SSILA)

9:30 Catherine Rudin (Wayne State College): On the form and function of reduplication in Omaha-Ponca
10:00 Daniel J. Hintz (SIL International): Between derivation and inflection in Quechua: An approach to the analysis of gradience in morphology
10:30 Carmen Jany (California State University, San Bernardino): Inversion in Chuxnabán Mixe and beyond
11:00 Diane Hintz (SIL International): Evidential/validational enclitics in Sihuas Quechua: Resources for interaction
11:30 Pierric Sans (Université Lumière Lyon 2): Does Bésiro (a.k.a. Chiquitano) have a “quadripartite” alignment?

Phonetics/Phonology
Room: Senate
Chair: Jack Martin (University of Florida)

9:30 Colleen M. Fitzgerald (University of Texas at Arlington), Lori Mclain Pierce (University of Texas at Arlington): Narrative and prosodic phrasing in Tohono O’odham
10:00 Nicole Rosen (University of Lethbridge), Janelle Brodner (University of Lethbridge): Vowel inventory of a mixed language: The case of Michif
10:30 Kelly Berkson (University of Kansas): The nature of optional sibilant harmony in Navajo
11:00 Analia Gutierrez (University of British Columbia): On the distributional and acoustic properties of Nivacle kʔ
11:30 Megan Crowhurst (The University of Texas at Austin), Margarita Valdovinos (The University of Texas at Austin): A dominant-recessive accent pattern in Mariteco (Cora, Uto-Aztecan)

American Indian Personal Names: A Neglected Lexical Genre
Room: Council
Organizer: Douglas R. Parks (Indiana University)

2:00 Timothy Montler (University of North Texas), Adeline Smith (Elwha Klallam Tribe), Beatrice Charles (Elwha Klallam Tribe): Traditional personal names in Klallam
2:15 Patrick Moore (University of British Columbia): Dene Tha and Kaska personal names
2:30 Willem deReuse (University of North Texas): Hän Athabascan and Western Apache personal names
2:45 Clifford Abbott (University of Wisconsin - Green Bay): Oneida personal names
3:00 Arok Wolvengrey (First Nations University of Canada): Plains Cree personal names
3:15 Lucy Thomason (Smithsonian Institution): Personal names in Meskwaki
3:30 Jack Martin (University of Florida): Creek (Muskogee) personal names
3:45 Allan Taylor (University of Colorado): White Clay/Gros Ventre personal names
4:00 Indrek Park (Indiana University): Hidatsa personal names
4:15 Douglas Parks (Indiana University): Pawnee personal names
4:30 Raymond Demallie (American Indian Studies Research Institute, Indiana University): Lakota personal names
4:45 Laurel Watkins (Colorado College): The interpretation of Kiowa personal names
Sunday Morning

Morphological Complexity in Languages of the Americas

Room: Forum
Organizers: Heriberto Avelino (Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology)
Keren Rice (University of Toronto)

2:00  Introduction
2:05  Donna B. Gerdts (Simon Fraser University): Recycling suffixes: An investigation into Halkomelem complex morphology
2:30  Keren Rice (University of Toronto): Morphological complexity in Athabaskan languages: A focus on discontinuities
2:55  Heriberto Avelino (Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology), Enrique Palancar (University of Surrey): Morphological complexity in the verb inflection of Chichimec
3:20  Salome Gutierrez-Morales (Centro de Investigaciones Y Estudios Superioure en Athropologia Social): The Spanish -ero in Sierra Popoluca and Nahuatl
3:45  Thiago Chacon (University of Hawai’i at Mānoa): Morphology complexity and complex morpheme types in Kubeo
4:10  Andres Salanova (University of Ottawa): On the "derivational" morphology of Mëbengokre verbs
4:35  Marianne Mithun (University of California, Santa Barbara), Steven Anderson: Discussion

Valence-Changing Devices in Zapotecan

Room: Senate
Organizers: Natalie Operstein (California State University Fullerton)
Aaron Huey Sonnenschein (California State University Los Angeles)

2:00  Pamela Munro (University of California, Los Angeles): Valence alternations in the Tlacolula Valley Zapotec lexicon
2:15  Brook Danielle Lillehaugen (University of Nevada, Reno): Causative verbs in Colonial Valley Zapotec
2:30  Rosa Maria Rojas Torres (Instituto Nacional de Lenguas Indigenas): La morfologia causativa de cuatro lenguas zapotecas
2:45  Gabriela Perez Baez (Smithsonian Institution): Vowel-initial verb roots within the valence system in Juchitán Zapotec
3:00  Rosemary Beam De Azcona (University of California, Berkeley): Valence-changing devices in Southern Zapotec languages
3:15  Break
3:30  Aaron Sonnenschein (California State University, Los Angeles): Valence changing operations in San Bartolomé Zoogocho Zapotec
3:45  Michael Galant (California State University, Dominguez Hills): Changes in valence in San Andrés Yaá Zapotec
4:00  John Foreman (University of Texas at Brownsville): Licensing arguments via verbal morphology in Macuiltianguis Zapotec
4:15  Natalie Operstein (California State University Fullerton): Some valence-changing operations in Zaniza Zapotec
4:30  Panel Discussion

Sunday, 8 January
Morning

Historical

Room: Council
Chair: Colleen Fitzgerald (University of Texas at Arlington)

9:00  Zachary J. O’Hagan (University of California, Berkeley), Vivian M. Wauters (University of California, Berkeley): Sound change in the development of Omagua and Kokama-Kokamilla: Synchronic and diachronic evidence
9:30  Jessica Cleary-Kemp (University of California, Berkeley): Past tense evidentials in Imbabura Quechua
10:00  Catherine Callaghan (The Ohio State University): The Proto Utian word for 'Person' -- An enigma
10:30  Marianne Mithun (University of California, Santa Barbara): Modality without auxiliaries: Categories and their developments in Iroquoian
11:00  Stephanie Farmer (University of California, Berkeley): The effects of low tone tonogenesis on the prosodic system of Májíqiqi
11:30  Eric Campbell (University of Texas at Austin): The internal diversification and subgrouping of Chatino (Otomanguean)

**Morphology/Phonology**

Room: Forum
Chairs: Patrick Moore (University of British Columbia)  
Honoré Watanabe (ILCAA, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies)

9:00  Sharon Hargus (University of Washington), Virginia Beavert (University of Oregon): First position clitics in Northwest Sahaptin
9:30  Paul Kroeber (Indiana University): Predicative possession in some languages of the Oregon coast
10:00  James Kari (Alaska Native Language Center): Shared geographic particularism in Athabascan languages
10:30  Linda Lanz (College of William and Mary): Dyads or associatives? Pairs and groups in Iñupiaq
11:00  Clare S. Sandy (University of California, Berkeley), Zachary J. O'Hagan (University of California, Berkeley): Stress assignment in Omagua: Evidence for cyclicity
11:30  Justin McIntosh (University of Texas at Austin): The tones and tone sandhi of Teotepec Chatino

**Posters: Morphology/Lexicography/Syntax/Sociolinguistics**

Room: Grand Ballroom Foyer
Time: 9:00 – 10:30 AM

Michael Barrie (Sogang University), Roronhiakehte Deer (University of Western Ontario): On wh-movement in Cayuga
Elizabeth Bogal-Allbritten (University of Massachusetts Amherst): Modality and modal questions: Expressing possibility in Navajo
Christopher Hart-Moynihan (College of William & Mary): Koasati switch-reference and case marking: A grammatical analysis
Yoram Meroz (Unaffiliated): Verbal number in Yahgan
Jorge Emilio Rosés-Labrada (The University of Western Ontario), Tania Granadillo (The University of Western Ontario): The sociolinguistic situation of three Venezuelan Maco communities: A fieldwork report
Justin Spence (University of California, Berkeley): An online text database of Hupa (Athabaskan)
Siri Tuttle (University of Alaska Fairbanks): Disjunct do# in musical and "high" language in Tanana Athabascan

**Posters: Historical Linguistics/Phonetics/Phonology**

Room: Grand Ballroom Foyer
Time: 10:30 AM – 12:00 PM

Stan Anonby (SIL International): A comparative-historical look at four Monde languages
Gabriela Caballero (University of California, San Diego): The prosody of interrogative and focus constructions in Choguita Rarámuri
Christopher S. Doty (University of Oregon): Inferring the phonological system of Miluk Coos
Hannah J. Haynie (University of California, Berkeley): Sierra Miwok language ecology
Cynthia Kilpatrick (University of Texas at Arlington): Phonological change in Maya K’iche’: Glottalization and uvulars
Jorge Emilio Rosés-Labrada (The University of Western Ontario): Salivan language family: State of documentation and brief typological sketch
J. Ryan Sullivant (University of Texas at Austin): From ‘companion’ to numeral classifier in Mixtec
North American Computational Linguistics Olympiad

http://www.naclo.cs.cmu.edu

naclo12org@umich.edu

Information session and puzzle making tutorial

Friday, January 6, 2012
11:00 to 12:30
Parlor A

Linguistics Olympiads introduce high school students to linguistics via fun puzzles that use only pencil and paper, pattern recognition, and analytical skills. The sixth annual NACLO will be held on February 2, 2012. NACLO is one of about 20 national Olympiads that feed into the International Linguistics Olympiad (http://www.ioling.org).

At this information session you will find out how to bring NACLO to high schools near you.

What's more fun than a linguistics problem set? A linguistics puzzle! At this tutorial, you will learn how to turn your already-challenging problem sets into truly devious, mind-bending puzzles. Bring your own data, or use some of ours.

Coffee and snacks will be provided.
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Rethinking the Emergence of Grammatical Structure in Signed Languages: New Evidence from Variation and Historical Change in American Sign Language

Ted Supalla
Department of Brain & Cognitive Sciences
University of Rochester

Since the earliest work on ASL linguistics (Stokoe, 1960; Klima & Bellugi, 1979), researchers have noted the simultaneity of phonological parameters of signs and the extensive and complex nonconcatenative morphology of ASL. Siple (1972) and Frishberg (1975) suggested that visual perception and manual production permit much simultaneous structure and are less well suited than the auditory mode for rapid sequential processing – and that this has led to the predominance of simultaneous rather than sequential structure in ASL and other sign languages. In more recent work, Liddell (2003) has suggested that visual-spatial iconicity also pushes sign languages toward simultaneity of structure.

However, our own analyses of Early ASL materials, recorded during a much earlier phase in the history of the language, argues for much slower evolution of complex morphology, as seen in historical changes in the expression of kinship and gender, agent, time/aspect/number, and negation. Whereas contemporary ASL has much complex inflectional and derivational morphology, comparable constructions in Early ASL were analytic and sequential. These analyses thus show, for the first time, grammaticalization patterns in ASL that are parallel to those described for spoken languages (Hopper & Traugott, 1993; Givon, 1971; Lehmann, 1995). In rule-governed sign phrases, consistent word order provided an environment for paradigm formation, reanalysis and cliticization throughout the language. Language change in ASL typically reduces the phrase but maintains the original element order. These vestiges of syntactic structure are evident in modern paradigms and in forms that are relics of the original periphrasis.

These conclusions are reinforced by data from other very young sign languages (homesign systems used in Nicaragua and on Amami Island, Japan), where there is also clear sequential analytic structure and little simultaneous morphology; and by analyses of other mature sign languages (Japanese Sign Language), where the nature of complex morphology is different, as a result of the differing nature and sequential order of the earlier analytic forms.

These findings suggest that sign languages do not always contain complex nonconcatenative or simultaneous morphology - and that contemporary ASL does not include such morphology solely because of modality or iconicity. Rather, sign languages are similar to spoken languages in undergoing grammaticalization and developing morphological paradigms slowly through time.

References:

Ted Supalla (PhD, UCSD, 1982) is associate professor in the Departments of Brain & Cognitive Sciences and of Linguistics and is Director of the Sign Language Research Center and the American Sign Language Program at the University of Rochester. He has also taught at U IL-Urbana (1986-88) and Gallaudet University (2009) and at the LSA Institute at Alberque (1995). His primary research focus is on the morphology of ASL and on cross-linguistic sign language comparisons, universals, and typology. He is co-author with Patricia Clark of the forthcoming Sign Language Archeology: Understanding the History and Evolution of American Sign Language (Gallaudet University Press).
Automatically extracting meaning from text or speech is one of the oldest goals of computational linguistics, but also one of the most difficult. Even the relatively simple homonymy of words like "pen" famously led Yehoshua Bar-Hillel to claim in 1962 that "no existing or imaginable program" would ever be able to assign meanings to words. The task seems even more difficult if we consider the complexity of assigning meaning across an entire discourse or conversation, or dealing with indexicality. In this talk I discuss some of our research that attempts to solve Bar-Hillel's problem by drawing on a number of intuitions:

- Understanding a text requires background knowledge like frames, scripts, or schemas. I describe machine-learning-based methods that automatically extract this information from texts, including new unsupervised algorithms that induce schemas from large bodies of text.

- Meaning is grounded in the world. We introduce machine learning methods that are able to induce meanings such as egocentric and allocentric spatial terms, learning by apprenticeship from routes through a map paired with English descriptions.

- Meaning is constrained by discourse context. We show, surprisingly, that by jointly determining coreference for large number of nominals simultaneously, global constraints simplify the coreference task. Our new algorithm for determining nominal coreference is completely non-statistical, based on cascades of linguistically-motivated rules, yet has the best published performance of any algorithm on this task.

- Meaning is sensitive to social context. We explore how to extract social and indexical meanings from text and speech, using rich features from conversation analysis and social psychology to extract interpersonal stances like friendliness from conversations.

This talk describes joint work with Nate Chambers, Angel Chang, Heeyoung Lee, Chris Manning, Dan McFarland, Yves Peirsman, Karthik Raghunathan, Rajesh Ranganath, Marta Recasens, Mihai Surdeanu, and Adam Vogel.

Dan Jurafsky is Professor of Linguistics and Professor by Courtesy of Computer Science at Stanford University. Dan received his Bachelors degree in Linguistics in 1983 and his Ph.D. in Computer Science in 1992, both from the University of California at Berkeley, and also taught at the University of Colorado, Boulder before joining the Stanford faculty in 2004. He is the recipient of a MacArthur Fellowship, is the co-author of the widely-used textbook "Speech and Language Processing", and has served on a variety of program committees, editorial boards, and advisory boards. He works on many areas of computational linguistics including its application to the behavioral and social sciences.
The Dynamics of Speech Perception: Constancy, Variation, and Change

Patrice Speeter Beddor
University of Michigan

For decades, a major goal of speech perception research has been to determine how listeners achieve a stable, constant percept in the face of substantial variation in the input acoustic signal. Although listeners typically have little difficulty understanding what a speaker is saying, researchers have been challenged in their efforts to identify invariants in the signal that might underlie accurate perception.

In recent years, several different theoretical approaches to perception have converged in the recognition that listeners achieve stable percepts in part by attending to the dynamic information encoded in the acoustic input. This talk synthesizes findings concerning perception of this time-varying information. My main goal is to delineate how listeners integrate multiple sources of information as the acoustic signal unfolds over time. A second goal is to show that, although dynamic cues help an individual listener achieve perceptual constancy across, for example, phonetic contexts, not all listeners assign the same weights to these cues. Listener-specific weights have implications for theories of speech perception and sound change.

I will focus on listeners' use of time-varying properties introduced by the temporal overlap of articulatory movements for flanking phonological units. The data to be presented cover a range of perceptual paradigms, including a visual world paradigm in which participants' eye movements to a visual display are monitored as they listen to coarticulated speech. Moment-by-moment processing results show that, the earlier the onset of anticipatory coarticulatory cues in the acoustic signal, the more quickly listeners fixate the correct visual image. That is, the overlapping articulatory events structure the acoustic signal in ways that provide useful information, in real time, about what the speaker is saying.

Although the findings that listeners closely track coarticulatory dynamics are robust, listeners differ systematically from each other in the perceptual importance of the anticipatory cues. For some listeners, coarticulation has relatively little influence on the time course of lexical decisions, while for other listeners these same cues largely determine their lexical choices. Consistent with exemplar models, one factor contributing to listener differences may be listener-specific experiences with particular coarticulatory patterns. However, another important factor emerges from the very dynamics of speech perception: alternative weightings of information in the unfolding acoustic signal can be fully consistent with the input. Drawing especially on this second factor, I will outline a scenario in which "innovative" listeners who heavily weight coarticulatory information are especially likely contributors to sound change.

Patrice Speeter Beddor (Ph.D., University of Minnesota, 1982) has been on the faculty at the University of Michigan since 1987. Before moving to Michigan, she was an NIH postdoctoral fellow at Haskins Laboratories and also taught at Yale. Her primary research interest is the relation between the cognitive representation of speech and its physical instantiation. Her recent publications in this area investigate the production, perception, and phonology of coarticulation, including the role of coarticulation in sound change. A current project is a collaborative study (with colleagues at Michigan) of the influences of lexical frequency on patterns of articulatory coordination. She is an elected fellow of the Acoustical Society of America, a former editor of the Journal of Phonetics, and is presently John C. Catford Collegiate Professor of Linguistics.
In the best world, theories of language would routinely be tested against scientific data from the full diversity of the world’s languages. What must be done for this goal to be achieved? While the answer seems self-evident—linguistic research must encompass many more of the world’s languages—the circumstances of the vast majority of the world’s languages pose a challenge. These languages are understudied, spoken by small communities, and threatened by language endangerment. Investigation of such languages must extend far beyond basic documentation. To accomplish this, some traditional modes of collecting linguistic data may need to change. For instance, the standard data-gathering methods used in psycholinguistic research involve relatively large numbers of participants, are highly culturally circumscribed, and can be resource-intensive. These methods might not generalize well to the smaller, poorer, culturally diverse communities in which understudied languages are typically spoken. The one-on-one interactions of traditional fieldwork are resource-intensive in a different way. Although fieldwork will remain the core method for investigating understudied languages, it can produce data whose generality is difficult to determine.

What practical steps must be taken to effect this sort of methodological change? A number of research groups are now grappling with this challenge. Here we report and reflect on our efforts to address this issue in our research on Chamorro, an Austronesian language of the Mariana Islands. Constituent questions in Chamorro are formed by wh-movement. The grammatical relation of the moved phrase is registered on the verb by a special agreement, wh-agreement, that is sometimes overt and other times unrealized. We sought to determine whether the presence of wh-agreement affects the incremental language comprehension strategies used by Chamorro speakers. For example, does wh-agreement facilitate the real-time processing of constituent questions and thus confer a functional advantage? In our investigation, we made numerous adjustments to standard data-gathering methods to try to guarantee the accuracy of the real-time measurements, while endeavoring to make the experiments robust, easy to deploy in various settings, and culturally appropriate for a highly diverse group of speakers whose literacy in Chamorro, computer skills, and familiarity with test-taking were highly variable.

To the extent that these efforts succeeded, they reveal that the culturally sensitive ethos of traditional fieldwork and sociolinguistics has much to contribute to psycholinguistic methodology. At the same time, some of our results, and the very process of constructing the stimuli, turned out to contribute to the description of language structure. This suggests that psycholinguistic methods can provide an efficient means of augmenting the empirical coverage provided by the one-on-one interactions of traditional fieldwork. Clearly, not every understudied language presents a situation amenable to broader-scale psycholinguistic research. But under the right circumstances, such research is possible and can contribute in multiple ways to the understanding of language.
Abstracts of LSA Organized Sessions
Bilingual Competence and Bilingual Proficiency in Child Development
Norbert Francis

“Based on years of research on bilingual children in the Mexican countryside, Norbert Francis draws a much larger picture in this comprehensive overview. He successfully bridges the gap between the growing theoretical literature on bilingual child development and the concerns of educators and policy makers.”
— Pieter Muysken, Radboud University Nijmegen
424 pp., 18 illus., $55 cloth

Meaningful Games
Exploring Language with Game Theory
Robin Clark

“Language is the glue of human interaction. This book presents language as a fairground of many interlocking games, all defined precisely, that make sense of what we say and mean. Doing so transforms linguistics as we know it.”
— Johan van Benthem, University of Amsterdam, and Stanford University
320 pp., 47 illus., $50 cloth

The Connectives
Lloyd Humberstone

A comprehensive investigation of the sentence connectives—and, or, if, not—with special attention to their logical properties.
1,152 pp., $65 cloth

The Processing and Acquisition of Reference
edited by Edward A. Gibson and Neal J. Pearlman

How people refer to objects in the world, how people comprehend reference, and how children acquire an understanding of and an ability to use reference.
456 pp., 46 illus., $45 cloth

Edge-Based Clausal Syntax
A Study of (Mostly) English Object Structure
Paul M. Postal

“Edge-Based Clausal Syntax puts the study of English objects on new footing. A goldmine of hitherto unrecognized generalizations, it provides a rigorous and unflinching account within Metagraph Grammar and thereby challenges more widely accepted approaches to do equally well. Like Cross-over Phenomena and On Raising, this book will set an agenda for syntactic theory for decades to come.”
— Judith Aissen, University of California Santa Cruz
472 pp., 49 illus., $35 paper

Anaphora and Language Design
Eric J. Reuland

“This masterful study provides a comprehensive and penetrating analysis of some of the most curious phenomena of language, referential dependencies, exploring the range of their permissible variation, the reasons for puzzling surface complexities, and the far-reaching implications for design of language and cognitive architecture more generally. A major contribution to linguistics and related disciplines.”
— Noam Chomsky
Linguistic Inquiry Monographs 62 • 440 pp., $35 paper

Provocative Syntax
Phil Branigan

“Provocative Syntax is a desperately needed breath of fresh air for Minimalist syntax’s model of movement. ‘Provocation’ is an exciting alternative to the EPP that is still well-grounded in Chomskyan tradition. This book is a must-read for anyone dissatisfied with motivating movement via uninterpretable features”
— Daniel Siddiqi, Carleton University
Linguistic Inquiry Monographs 61 • 184 pp., 1 illus., $30 paper

Imposters
A Study of Pronominal Agreement
Chris Collins and Paul M. Postal

A study of pronominal agreement with imposters, third person DPs (this reporter, yours truly, my lord, Madam) that denote the speaker or addressee.
296 pp., $35 cloth

The Neural Architecture of Grammar
Stephen E. Nadeau

A comprehensive, neurally based theory of language function that draws on principles of neuroanatomy, cognitive psychology, cognitive neuropsychology, psycholinguistics, and parallel distributed processing.
224 pp., 7 illus., $40 cloth

Taking Scope
The Natural Semantics of Quantifiers
Mark Steedman

“Taking Scope introduces an exciting new line of research, of importance to both theoretical and computational linguists… [W]ill appeal to syntacticians and semanticists interested in alternatives to movement-based grammars, and to computational linguists looking for a computationally tractable, broad-coverage account of the syntax-semantics interface.”
— Mark Johnson, Macquarie University
328 pp., 11 illus., $35 cloth

The Primacy of Grammar
Nirmalangshu Mukherji

“The Primacy of Grammar is a wide ranging book which dips in and out of material as disparate as logical theory, the philosophy of science, and musical cognition… [I]t is a bold and impressive attempt to reorganize the landscape of the philosophy of mind and language.”
— Notre Dame Philosophical Review
298 pp., 11 illus., $21 paper

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Workshop Thursday, 5 January

Biolinguistics
Pavilion East
4:00 – 7:00 PM

Organizers: Kleanthes Grohmann (University of Cyprus)
Bridget Samuels (California Institute of Technology)

Sponsor: LSA Special Interest Group (SIG) on Biolinguistics

Participants: Alexander Clark (Royal Holloway University of London)
Rose-Marie Déchaine (University of British Columbia)
Anna Maria Di Sciullo (Université du Québec à Montréal)
Kleanthes Grohmann (University of Cyprus)
Bradley Larson (University of Maryland)
Victor Longa (University of Santiago de Compostela)
Bridget Samuels (California Institute of Technology)
Mireille Tremblay (Université du Québec à Montréal)

The goal of biolinguistics is to explore theories of language that are biologically plausible as part of an effort to explain how the faculty of language arises both ontogenetically (over the course of an individual’s lifetime) and phylogenetically (on an evolutionary timescale). The LSA Special Interest Group on Biolinguistics, founded in 2009, seeks to explore these questions as well as to help the field of biolinguistics define itself by, as stated in the SIG description, “helping to identify what makes biolinguistics ‘bio’ (and ‘linguistic’), initiate discussions on how it differs from previous models of generative grammar (and how it doesn’t), debate whether generative grammar is actually a prerequisite […] and so on.”

This session is thematically arranged into three blocks concerning questions that have emerged at the forefront of current biolinguistic research: (1) How do linguistic operations relate to other cognitive abilities? (2) More specifically, where does the syntactic operation Merge come from? And (3) how can archaeology and other inquiries into the past inform our knowledge of language evolution? The presenters selected to address these questions include both linguists and biologists from across North America and Europe; some are young researchers, while others are already established as recognized leaders in the field.

‘Language faculty’: The first two talks address question (1), how the language faculty relates to other cognitive abilities, in particular in light of Hauser, Chomsky & Fitch’s (2002) distinction of a language faculty in the broad sense (FLB) and a language faculty in the narrow sense (FLN). They will discuss matters such as whether linguistic categorization can be considered an exaptation of an FLB property and how the process of language acquisition can be framed from a biolinguistic perspective.

‘Merge & more’: Moving on to FLN, two talks will address further properties. One examines the relation between language and arithmetic from a biolinguistic perspective on the basis of complex numerals, which are assembled and interpreted though Merge and the recursive procedure of FLN. The other deals with the minimal properties of Merge within FLN in an attempt to reach conclusions about the possible evolutionary steps necessary to arrive at the complexities of human language.

‘Past, present, and future’: The final presentation on (prehistoric) geometric engravings draws on research from paleoanthropology and archaeology in order to further specify the properties of the computational system, with particular reference to language. The biolinguistic core underlying all five presentations will be debated further at a concluding roundtable discussion involving the moderators, the speakers, and the participating audience.

Abstracts:

Alexander Clark (Royal Holloway University of London)

Distributional learning as a biologically plausible theory of language acquisition

A rich and complex UG is evolutionarily implausible: Biolinguistics, as a result, stresses the importance of minimizing UG perhaps to just a general mechanism for constructing hierarchical representations of certain types (Merge). This still leaves language acquisition — the fundamental empirical problem — unexplained. One plausible assumption is that language is optimal for language acquisition: It has the properties that it allow it to be acquired easily by simple general purpose learning mechanisms.
We claim that studying general principles of efficient computation (so-called third factor principles), when applied to language acquisition under these assumptions leads inexorably to a “neo-empiricist” model based on distributional learning. Rapid progress in this field in recent years makes sophisticated versions of distributional learning a biologically and linguistically plausible model of language acquisition.

**Rose-Marie Déchaine** (University of British Columbia)
**Mireille Tremblay** (Université du Québec à Montréal)
*Categorization, cognition and biolinguistics*

*Categorization* is a general-purpose cognitive ability and part of faculty of language in the broad sense (FLB). We argue that *linguistic categorization* is an exception of this FLB property. The mechanism that makes this possible is recursive Merge, a property of faculty of language in the narrow sense (FLN). If categorization is a general cognitive process, then categorical distinctions should be fluid, emergent, and dynamic. This captures the insights of emergentist analyses within the larger purview of language as a dynamic biological system. We review the predictions that the “categorization is cognition” hypothesis makes for the ontology, ontogeny, phylogeny, neurology, diachrony, and typology of categorization, as well as for the production and perception of categories. For each domain, we show that (i) linguistic categories are not fixed and static; (ii) there is a difference between FLB- and FLN-categorization, with the latter constrained by recursive Merge (which forces exhaustive class partition).

**Anna Maria Di Sciullo** (Université du Québec à Montréal)
*Arithmetic and language as biologically grounded in FLN*

We explore the properties of complex numerals in different languages, and the relation between language and arithmetic from a biolinguistic perspective. We raise the following questions: What is the computational procedure that derives complex numerals? How is this procedure biologically implemented? We argue that simplex numerals (NUM) are related by functional projections with valued features (ADD, MULT) and unvalued features (uNUM). The elimination of valued features triggers Merge, while valued features are legible by the neuronal system that processes arithmetic expressions, even when they are not pronounced. Brain-imaging results reported in Friedrich & Friederici (2009, work in process), indicate that the brain interprets mathematical and syntactic expressions differently, as evidenced by differences in the strength of fronto-parietal activations. These results bring support to our claim that complex numerals and syntactic expressions are derived by Merge and the recursive procedure of FLN, while their interpretation activates the neuronal network differently.

**Bradley Larson** (University of Maryland)
*A vestigial operation*

There is a tension in syntactic theory between descriptive and explanatory adequacy. With grammar conceived of as a psychologically real, proposed formal accounts must not only capture the empirical landscape but also plausibly explain the acquirability and evolvability of that entity. With respect to evolvability, syntactic theory should be judged successful when the grammar proposed could have appeared in an evolutionarily plausible way. That is, more complex theoretical operations should in some instances be decomposable into simpler ones. Currently, the minimal structure-building operation in generative syntax is ‘Merge’, defined as grouping (two) grammatical objects together and selecting one of them as the label for that grouping. It is possible to conceive of Merge as a composite operation made up of a grouping operation and a labeling one. If Merge is decomposable, its evolvability is less problematic. Further, there exists evidence of the independent exploitation of its component parts.

**Víctor Longa** (University of Santiago de Compostela)
*Prehistoric geometric engravings and language: a computational approach*

A usual assumption in paleoanthropology and archaeology is that symbolic behaviors imply language. Therefore, archaeological remains that seem to indicate symbolic practices are taken to imply complex language. However, an alternative approach exists which fully agrees with the computational nature of language: to analyze archaeological remains according to the computational capabilities required for their production. From this view, Uriagereka and associates have argued that evidence of knots in the archaeological record is computationally equivalent to complex language: Knot-tying shows context-sensitivity, a key property of language. I will further extend that approach, by discussing intentional engravings from (1) the African Middle Stone Age (AMH) and (2) Eurasian Lower and Middle Palaeolithic (Neanderthals and Heidelbergensis). The discussion aims to discover (1) whether context-sensitivity may be traced in those engravings and accordingly (2) whether the computational capabilities revealed by those engravings are language-like. This could help clarify what hominid species possessed complex language.
Symposium  Thursday, 5 January

New Perspectives on the Concept of Ethnolect
Pavilion West
4:00 – 5:30 PM

Organizers:  Malcah Yaeger-Dror (University of Arizona/Linguistic Data Consortium)  
Gregory Guy (New York University)

Participants:  Kara Becker (Reed College)  
Joanna Chociej (University of Toronto)  
Gregory Guy (New York University)  
Lauren Hall-Lew (University of Edinburgh)  
Michael F. Hoffman (York University)  
Lydda Lopez (Reed College)  
Naomi Nagy (University of Toronto)  
James A. Walker (York University)  
Amy Wing-mei Wong (New York University)  
Malcah Yaeger-Dror (University of Arizona/Linguistic Data Consortium)

Multi-ethnic communities, such as those found in large urban centers in North America, typically contain groups of recent immigrants and/or their descendants who have experienced language or dialect contact between their heritage languages and the dominant language spoken in the new place of residence, and cross-generational language shift to the local language. It is often reported that speakers of such ethnic groups share certain linguistic characteristics that distinguish them from speakers of the dominant local language or dialect, even among second and later generations who are L1 speakers of the local language (e.g., Labov 1966, Giles 1973, Carlock and Wölck 1981). The obvious primary source for distinctive ethnic varieties is the history of language contact and associated processes of transference, interference, or ‘substratum’ effects, but some ethnolectal characteristics have no obvious contact sources. This association of distinctive language varieties with ethnic communities raises a variety of questions of identity formation, cognition and language processing, and social process. The papers in this session address such questions.

On the question of potential transference effects, Hall-Lew and Wong look at potential vowel and prosodic influences from Chinese on the English of speakers in San Francisco and New York, respectively; Nagy & Chociej examine potential influence from English on pro-drop in immigrant languages in Toronto and the influence of speaker attitudes on that variation; Becker & Lopez studies the acquisition of properties of Lower East Side New York City vowels by African American, Latino, and Asian speakers, as well as members of the linguistically dominant community, and the implications of those patterns for the speakers’ identification of themselves as members of the larger local vernacular culture while simultaneously revealing their membership in a specific ‘ethnic’ subgroup.

The maintenance and social interpretation of ethnolinguistic characteristics is a question of identity formation that depends on both community and individual attitudes and practices. These issues are addressed in the papers by Hoffman and Walker, and by Nagy and Chociej, who use measures of ethnic orientation and identity to examine the social and individual correlates of the use of features associated with ethnic speakers, and the paper by Hall-Lew and Wong, who study the indexical meaning and stylistic utilization of phonetic variables in the speech of Chinese Americans in New York and San Francisco.

Finally, the papers address the question of convergence on ‘local’ dialect features: how do ethnic communities interpret and accommodate to characteristics that are indexical of the local or regional dialect, rather than of a supra-regional or national variety of English? All the authors have researched the degree of accommodation to features of the locally dominant dialect, and also the degree to which accommodation -- or conversely, the maintenance of ethnolinguistic distinctiveness -- is correlated with the speakers’ motivation and orientation.

The session concludes with the discussants situating these results in the wider context of research and theory on ethnicity and language, including the nature of intergroup relations and processes of speech community formation.
Abstracts:

**Michael F. Hoffman** (York University)
**James A. Walker** (York University)

*Community, continuity and change: Phonetic variation and ethnicity in Toronto English*

This paper examines the role of ethnicity in conditioning linguistic variation in the English spoken in Toronto, a city featuring a high degree of ethnic and linguistic diversity. We use the responses to a questionnaire on ethnic orientation as independent factors in auditory and instrumental analyses of two well-studied English variables, (t/d)-deletion and Canadian Raising. Results show that ethnic orientation varies depending on ethnic group and generation.

The linguistic patterning of first-generation speakers differs from that of the second generation, who parallel British-descent speakers. These findings suggest a shared norm for Toronto English acquired by all speakers regardless of ethnic background, though some speakers may use certain features to mark ethnic identity.

**Naomi Nagy** (University of Toronto)
**Joanna Chociej** (University of Toronto)

*Analyzing ethnic orientation in Toronto heritage languages*

Many multilingual speakers use features of one language while speaking another. We examine correlations between such speakers' patterns of language use and attitudes toward each of their languages. Linguistic data is extracted from corpus of ~200 sociolinguistic interviews, conducted in one of 6 heritage languages in Toronto, and attitudinal data comes from responses to an Ethnic Orientation (EO) Questionnaire. Disparate but weak correlation patterns emerge for different subsets of the EO questions. We describe ways of targeting language use, attitude to language, attitude to the community, self-judgments of language ability, and degree of language mixing as relevant to linguistic variation in the heritage languages, and interactions among these factors. These methods reveal correlation with EO for code-switching in Korean and VOT in Russian and Ukrainian, but only with certain subsets of the EO questions for pro-drop in Cantonese, Italian, Polish and Russian.

**Amy Wing-mei Wong** (New York University)
**Lauren Hall-Lew** (University of Edinburgh)

*Regional variability and ethnic identity: Chinese Americans in San Francisco and New York City*

The intersection between regional dialectology, regional identity, and ethnic identity is of increasing interest to sociolinguists (Yaeger-Dror & Thomas 2010). Recent work suggests that relying on the notion of ‘ethnolect’ risks oversimplifying the multivalent and multimodal nature of identities (Mendoza-Denton 2002, 2008; Eckert 2008a,b). The present study examines the linguistic negotiation of ethnic and regional identities among Chinese Americans in New York City and San Francisco. By analyzing realizations of the vowel in BOUGHT in light of the social histories of these two dialect regions, we argue that patterns of vowel production evidence negotiations of changing local and cultural identity.

**Kara Becker** (Reed College)
**Lydda Lopez** (Reed College)

*Vowels and ethnicity on Manhattan’s Lower East Side*

This paper considers the borders of ethnolectal and regional varieties on Manhattan’s Lower East Side. While New York City English (NYCE) has traditionally been located in speakers of European descent, and non-white speakers in New York City have been considered distinct, this paper investigates the production of two NYCE vowels -- the mid-low back rounded vowel of BOUGHT and the ‘short-a split’ (between BAT and BAD sets) -- as produced by 64 native New Yorkers of a diverse set of ethnic backgrounds. Results that find ethnicity to be a strong predictor in the production of these regional features forces us to question the practice of locating features in bounded varieties (regional, ethnic, or otherwise) and to move in the direction of a linguistic repertoire.
Gregory Guy (New York University)
Malcah Yaeger-Dror (University of Arizona/Linguistic Data Consortium)

New perspectives on the concept of ethnolect

This panel presents results from five recent studies of linguistic variation in ethnic communities in three North American cities. All papers conclude that considering speakers as members of only one linguistic group – in this case an ethnic group – is not theoretically viable; whatever linguistic variables one looks at – whether socially stratified or not – the linguist must consider speakers as simultaneously belonging to multiple social groups, and indexing multiple meanings with their linguistic choices. This is consistent with theoretical models of the speech community and of individual identity which entertain nested and intersecting communities and identities, but is at odds with oppositional or taxonomic models which seek to explain linguistic behavior in terms of membership in single discrete social categories.
Linguistic Inquiry and Science Education:
Vertical and Horizontal Inroads
Pavilion West
5:30 – 7:00 PM

Organizer: Sharon M. Klein (California State University, Northridge)
Sponsor: LSA Committee on Language in the School Curriculum (LiSC)

Participants: Ian Connally (Paschal High School, Fort Worth, Texas)
Kristin Denham (Western Washington University)
Sharon M. Klein (California State University, Northridge)
Anne Lobeck (Western Washington University)
Michal Temkin Martinez (Boise State University)
David Pippin (St. Thomas School, Medina, Washington)
Rachel Walker (University of Southern California)

For almost 40 years efforts have been made to bring the assumption almost all linguists share (if variously interpreted)—that linguistics constitutes the scientific study of language—to places much less comfortable than linguistic gatherings: non-linguistics classrooms.

Some of the least comfortable of these are K-12 classrooms, increasingly burdened with language arts “standards” limiting teachers’ and students’ instructional and investigative horizons (and often at odds with linguistic findings). In such climates, linguistic science comes to classrooms by invitation: teachers collaborate with university linguists. As the first two presentations reflect, this collaboration has deepened; linguistics moves across K-12 disciplines, linguists support and learn from practicing K-12 instructors in the design of inquiry-based curricula, and K-12 instructors move toward more independent and—importantly—sustained, systematic work with linguistics in their classrooms. In the third presentation, the continuing development of such efforts is highlighted. A public high school instructor discusses his independent efforts to bring the scientific study of language into his classroom, having argued successfully for its inclusion not only as a critical framework for constructing inquiry about natural phenomena, but also one providing valuable instruction about the process of such inquiry itself.

Complementing the new platforms for linguistics that emanate from these collaborations and what they engender is a wider goal. The preparation of teachers at the university must include not only linguistic study that provides the lens for looking at what are called “the language arts,” but must introduce such students also to the framework for and methods of inquiry in general that focused linguistic study provides. This wider goal in turn engenders a more ambitious one: the goal for courses that do not focus on making the case for linguistics as a science, but that assume and use it: courses that focus on linguistic inquiry and are successfully adopted in general education (breadth) university programs in the areas of the natural sciences and technology or critical thinking.

Such courses reflect an acceptance of linguistics in this context and thus pave the way for more. There have been some modest successes in this area—most notably the General Education class LING 275 at USC, “Language and Mind,” out of which the text Discovering Speech, Words, and Mind (Wiley-Blackwell 2010), grew. The fourth and fifth presentations address this effort.

But there are fewer than a handful of such courses as LING 275—and their moderate success, along with the modest inroads a few teachers have made in school classrooms and programs must expand. Contributing, as we should to the broadly acknowledged imperative for more effective steps toward wider ranging public STEM literacy, we need more successful efforts. To such ends, discussion in the session will include not only reports of the “vertical” (into K-12 classrooms) and “horizontal” (into our sibling natural science departments) successes, but also acknowledgement of the challenges, frustrations, and even failures, in pursuit of finding more fruitful strategies, and achieving sustained success.
Abstracts:

David Pippin (St. Thomas School, Medina, Washington)  
Kristin Denham (Western Washington University)  
*Voices of the Pacific Northwest*

David Pippin and Kristin Denham will discuss their new middle school linguistics curriculum called *Voices of the Pacific Northwest*. This work builds on a foundation of other linguistic work the two have conducted over the last decade, including scientific grammar lessons in Pippin's fifth grade language arts classes, connected stories of language in Denham's World Languages Club, and even Pippin's new Latin class, which makes more references to Yup'ik than Pompei. Like the curriculum on dialect awareness developed by Wolfram and Reaser in North Carolina, this set of materials about language in the PNW is designed to be used in social studies classrooms; however, like Wolfram and Reaser's work, it really is a study of language, and as such, it provides a framework from which one can build a field of inquiry about natural phenomena and with which one can learn much about the process of such inquiry itself.

Anne Lobeck (Western Washington University)  
*Science in a writing classroom*

I discuss a course and accompanying curriculum for teacher preparation, developed in collaboration with practicing teachers, that integrates linguistic science into the teaching of writing. The grammar curriculum provides practicing and prospective teacher students with ways to investigate and explore language through inquiry and discovery learning, demonstrating, for example, how the scientific method can be implemented to discover word categories and to understand clause structure. These pilot grammar lessons, based on the scientific method, offer teachers and teacher educators the tools to implement the curriculum and to have them fully understand how language data can be studied scientifically. We offer a model and examples of how to use this method in a writing classroom, demonstrating a unique way to get science into the English classroom in middle and high school that offers real hope for wider distribution.

Ian Connally (Paschal High School, Fort Worth, Texas)  
*I have developed and am currently teaching a high school linguistics course. Targeting juniors and seniors, it follows a trajectory similar to most college introductory linguistic courses. But the administratively mandated goals for its outcomes are very specific: Foremost, the course is to “prepare the students to do the kind of thinking they will need to do in college.” The corollary goal is to have the study of linguistics and its methodologies support STEM literacy, language awareness, and SAT/standardized testing performance. Focusing on “doing linguistics” (O’Neil and Honda, 2007), which develops students’ formal reasoning skills and their understanding of scientific inquiry, approaches the first goal, and explicitly linking linguistics to other disciplines is directed toward the second goal. I will discuss how well the course is meeting its administrative goals—presenting successes and challenges—and I will present student responses, highlighting the effectiveness of linguistics in a high school classroom.*

Rachel Walker (University of Southern California)  
*Linguistics in a general education science course*

I will discuss the design of the “Language and Mind” course at USC around making explicit how the methodologies of linguistic inquiry and what is considered (the) scientific method converge. Different approaches to linguistic investigation using the scientific method are explored, including quantitative approaches of psycholinguistics and phonetics, approaches of phonology that are centered on distributions and grammaticality judgments, and diary-based approaches to phonological development. Advantages and limitations of each type of approach are evaluated. An essential component is an activity-centered “lab”, during which students undertake their own scientific studies of language using a variety of techniques. This curriculum encourages students to think about language in a new light – as a topic that is a fundamental part of our culture and biology and that can be systematically explored in diverse ways.*
Michal Temkin Martínez (Boise State University)

Advancing linguistics as a science in undergraduate programs: Issues and strategies

A TA in the USC Linguistics Department during the teaching of the Language and Mind course – a course on phonetics, phonology, and psycholinguistics for which students receive General Education credit in the sciences. I will narrate and document the progress of this program and also how what I learned as a TA is now applicable to my pursuit of similarly positioning a science-based linguistics course in the Boise State linguistics curriculum. Additionally, I will outline issues encountered when teaching the more science-based linguistics courses in a program housed in the humanities.
Studies in the Discourse-Semantics Interface  
In Memory of Ellen F. Prince  
Pavilion East  
Part I: 9:00 AM – 12:00 PM  
Part II: 2:00 – 3:30 PM

Organizers:  Sophia A. Malamud (Brandeis University)  
Eleni Miltsakaki (University of Pennsylvania)

Participants:  Barbara Abbott (Michigan State University)  
Betty Birner (Northern Illinois University)  
Sharon Cote (James Madison University)  
Laurence Horn (Yale University)  
Patricia Irwin (New York University)  
Elsi Kaiser (University of Southern California)  
Andrew Kehler (University of California, San Diego)  
Anthony Kroch (University of Pennsylvania)  
Choonkyu Lee (Rutgers University)  
Susan Pintzuk (University of York)  
Livia Polanyi (Microsoft)  
Rashmi Prasad (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)  
Hannah Rohde (University of Edinburgh)  
Jerrold Sadock (University of Chicago)  
Chris Schmader (Northwestern University)  
Kieran Snyder (Microsoft)  
Ümit Deniz Turan (Anadolu Üniversitesi)  
Gregory Ward (Northwestern University)  
Bonnie Webber (University of Edinburgh)

The session on Information Structure and Discourse is organized to honor the memory of Ellen F. Prince, to celebrate her impact on the field of linguistic pragmatics, and to further her life's work in this field by presenting current work to the LSA audience.

Ellen F. Prince was a pioneer in linguistic pragmatics, producing seminal work on the linguistic marking of informational and attentional statuses of linguistic expressions and their meanings, on the discourse functions of syntactic constructions, and on cross-linguistic comparison and contact-driven change in the discourse and other components of language. In the course of her work, she also pioneered the use of naturally-occurring data in linguistic research, long predating the advent of electronic corpora.

The management of hearer's (reader's) attention is an integral part of cooperative communication in any language. The discourse, below and above the level of the sentence, is thus structured in a way that allows the hearers to focus their attention on various expressions and entities evoked in discourse, and to ensure that information about them is entered into their knowledge-store in a coherent way. The informational notions of givenness and newness that are relevant across languages, as well as language-specific tools that speakers utilise to manage information in discourse have been the subject of much ongoing research. These tools may include particular syntactic constructions or intonation contours, word order and referential devices, as well as special morphology. In turn, information structure affects interpretation, including truth-conditions of sentences, and the computation of presuppositions and implicatures.

While the study of information structure and discourse is a part of linguistic pragmatics, it also has important consequences for phenomena in syntax, semantics, morphology, phonology, language processing and generation in humans and machines, and language change, and thus a rightful place in these subfields as well. The goal of the session is to present current work in information structure and discourse, while at the same time demonstrating its relevance to the broader linguistic inquiry.

The first part of the organised session has brief talks by Ellen's former students and collaborators, who review Ellen’s contributions to the field of linguistic pragmatics, and elucidate her impact on their own work. This is followed by invited and
reviewed talks celebrating the vitality of the field and the lasting nature of Ellen’s contributions. Specifically, completing the first part of the session are invited talks presenting the state of the subfield through current work on different aspects of information structure and discourse. The second part of the organised session, in which scholars present current work on the topics in discourse-syntax-semantics interface, includes reviewed talks solicited through an open call-for-participation.

Abstracts: Overview and impact talks

**Gregory Ward** (Northwestern University)
*Pioneering the syntax-pragmatics interface: Ellen F. Prince’s early contributions to information structure*

In this talk, I review Prince’s early work on marked syntactic constructions, focusing on the class of constructions that result in the non-canonical occurrence of constituents at the left periphery of the English clause, i.e. Topicalization, Focus-Movement, Yiddish-Movement, and Left-Dislocation (Prince 1981, 1984, 1985, 1986). Her pioneering work in this area was characterized by a meticulous attention to detail, theoretical acumen, and – crucially – her use of naturally-occurring data (collected in large part by hand) in support of her analyses. The result was the postulation of a set of fine-grained distinctions within the class of left-periphery constructions, the latter having previously been conflated or ignored in the literature. These distinctions were based upon a number of early principles of information structure formulated by Prince which, in turn, paved the way for subsequent work on the semantics and pragmatics of a variety of constructions in English and other languages (Ward 1988; Birner & Ward 1998).

**Anthony Kroch** (University of Pennsylvania)
*Ellen Prince as a colleague*

I knew Ellen Prince for more than thirty years as a colleague and a friend in the Penn Linguistics Department. We talked almost every day, at least for a few minutes. Though she was only a couple of years older than me, she was my senior in the department and an important mentor. She didn’t give me much advice but, as those who knew her will confirm, she freely gave her honest and penetrating opinion in any discussion. I often found myself thinking over what she had said long after a conversation was over. We generally talked about students and department business but we also talked a lot about linguistics. Her influence on my thinking grew steadily over the years and it still profoundly affects my research. In the few minutes at my disposal, I will give a small example of her influence on my work in historical syntax.

**Jerrold Sadock** (University of Chicago)
*Ellen Prince’s work on Yiddish*

In the middle of her career Ellen Prince developed a serious interest in her “heritage language”: Yiddish. She went back to school at Columbia and YIVO, obtaining an intermediate certificate in Yiddish in 1985 and beginning the next year, published about twenty papers dealing with various aspects of that language. Ellen’s Yiddish work dealt with information structure and the discourse functions of syntactic constructions, of course, but a new and important interest was language change in contact situations. This presentation will touch on some of the major achievements of Ellen Prince’s Yiddish arbet.

**Livia Polanyi** (Microsoft)
*Ellen Prince’s scientific honesty*

Ellen Price was a brilliant linguist and her impact on the field has been enormous both because of her own path-breaking research on discourse constraints on syntax, and because of the empiricist revolution which has transformed a field largely focused on abstract theory to one in which data-driven methods of discovery and verification are recognized and highly valued. But others in this Symposium will be speaking of her accomplishments in these areas. I plan to concentrate my remarks on an extraordinary insight of Ellen’s that emerged from her exemplary, unflinching scientific honesty that is of great theoretical importance to me at this time. Specifically, I will discuss how, in her work on Yiddish Es-sentences with Postposed subjects, she refused to be defeated by 2 counter-examples to a brilliant generalization she had arrived at after examining hundreds of occurrences of this phenomenon in a corpus of Yiddish folktales.
Ümit Deniz Turan (Anadolu Üniversitesi)
*Ellen Prince as Mentor and More*

I am very happy and honored to have known Ellen Prince in person and to have been her student. Ellen was a perfect scholar who combined the linguistic structure and function elegantly. She influenced both the field of linguistics and my own work profoundly and permanently. In this presentation, I will share my memories of Ellen as a mentor and friend, and talk about her impact on my own research in the discourse-syntax interface.

Laurence Horn (Yale University)
*Pragmatics in the Ellenistic Era*

I review aspects of Ellen Prince's early contributions to pragmatics and discourse analysis. The reference to an Ellenistic rather than Ellenic era alludes to the spread of Prince’s salutary influence across the known (linguistic) world, arising from her use of contextualized data drawn on sources from Studs Terkel's interviews in Working to friends' conversations (well before the advent of Google or relevant electronic databases), from her sensitivity to the subtle interaction of meaning, use, syntax, and social motivation, from her fair-mindedness and her skill at avoiding misinterpretation of others' scholarship in a variety of frameworks (and, when appropriate, her willingness to correct others' misinterpretations), from her insistence that the absence of a direct mapping between linguistic form and linguistic function argues for, rather than against, the need for grammatical theory, and above all from her uncompromising pursuit of the truth.

Bonnie Webber (University of Edinburgh)
Rashmi Prasad (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)
Aravind Joshi (University of Pennsylvania)
*Information extraction at the syntax/discourse interface*

On the issue of discourse function and syntactic form, Prince [1996] raised the question of what constitutes a syntactic construction. Her own view was that any theory of construction had to accept that a single discourse function may be associated with multiple syntactic forms in a given language, and a single syntactic form in the language could serve multiple discourse functions.

This fact has significant consequences for computational linguistics: Discourse functions such as (1) expresses a coherence relation between two discourse units and (2) expresses an attribution relation between an agent and an attitude conveyed in a discourse unit, are useful for information extraction. But while we may start by knowing some syntactic forms used to express a discourse function, other forms turn up as well [Prasad et al, 2010; Pareti, 2011]. Thus the question arises of whether automatic or semi-automatic means can be used for expanding the set. Here, I suggest two techniques that seem worth exploring: bootstrapping, used for the related problems of recognizing terms that express a given concept (eg, proteins, diseases, etc.) or relation, and back-translation, used in paraphrase recognition [Callison-Burch, 2008].

Kieran Snyder (Microsoft)
*Stories and implicature*

Ellen Prince was a great linguist and a great storyteller. Ellen’s seminal work on discourse and her close collaboration with computer scientists and psychologists influenced me as a cognitive scientist, first as her student in linguistics and now in my work in user interface design. I find that I frequently go back to the way that Ellen modeled seeking out diverse perspectives on hard problems – the strong belief that linguists and computer scientists and psychologists and anthropologists and philosophers can create something greater together than any discipline can working in isolation.

Sharon Cote (James Madison University)
*Ellen Prince as a creative theorist*

Ellen Prince was both a particularly astute observer of patterns of language use and a creative theorist. Her work merged the methodologies of corpus analysis and theory building, and she readily considered linguistic phenomena at the interfaces between syntax, discourse, pragmatics, semantics, and sociolinguistics. Both her approach and her results have been foundations of my research. For instance, how can one begin to examine null arguments in English, a phenomenon that a priori could be, and in various ways for various examples seemed to be phonological, syntactic, tied to specific discourse functions, or largely a matter
of semantics? Let theory suggest ideas but not dictate the answers; revel in the tangles of language to see what is hidden there and, sometimes even better, what is inferable.

**Barbara Abbott** (Michigan State University)

*Ellen Prince's work on informational status of presuppositions and referring expressions*

Prince 1978 drew attention to "informative presupposition" it-clefts. This construction turns out to be one of a number of instances of what are commonly identified as "presuppositions" which need not be old information in the discourse, although it is undoubtedly the most striking. Together, these constructions present a major problem for Stalnaker’s (1978, 2001) common ground view of presuppositions (including the familiarity theory of definiteness). In arguing against this popular view, I have been aided by Ellen’s careful examination of different ways of categorizing new and old information (Prince 1981b, Prince 1992). Finally, Ellen’s discussion of indefinite this NPs (Prince 1981a) has important implications for the status of Donnellan’s referential-attributive distinction.

**Abstracts: Invited academic talks**

**Betty J. Birner** (Northern Illinois University)

*Toward a taxonomy of discourse-old information*

Prince 1981, in addition to being the seminal taxonomic work on the mapping of syntactic form onto information structure, also introduces the important category of ‘inferable’ information; Prince 1992, in turn, reclassifies the 1981 categories in terms of discourse- and hearer-status and suggests that inferable information may be treated as discourse-old, a suggestion borne out in subsequent work (Birner 1994, Birner & Ward 1998, inter alia). In this paper, I distinguish five types of discourse-old referents based on their hearer-status and the nature of the inference involved, and show that these factors map onto the referents’ distribution in noncanonical syntactic constructions. I also show that the hearer-status of the referent is orthogonal to the directionality of the inference (so-called forward vs. backward inferences), and that identity inferences share with bridging inferences the ability to be triggered by definiteness and/or noncanonical word orders.

**Ann Taylor** (University of York)

**Susan Pintzuk** (University of York)

*Variation and change in the position of objects in Old English: The effect of performance/discourse factors*

In this talk we demonstrate that variation in object position in Old English is subject to the same kinds of performance/discourse constraints as are found in other cases of syntactic variation cross-linguistically. We suggest that while the OV/VO alternation is subject to these constraints, the OV-to-VO change is independent of them. We show that complexity, weight, and information status all have independent effects on object position; while these effects are statistically significant in VAux clauses, they are much weaker in AuxV clauses. This difference supports the hypothesis that the OV-to-VO change is not affected by performance/discourse factors. Instead, the distribution of data supports an analysis under which these factors are orthogonal to syntactic change. By establishing the independence of factors that influence synchronic variation from those that play a role in syntactic change, this result is an important step forward in the search for preconditions and drivers of change.

**Rashmi Prasad** (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

*Modeling referring expression form with conversational principles and local focusing constraints*

A great deal of Ellen Prince's research has focused on accounting for the relation between the form of referring expressions and their interpretation in discourse, and has inspired some of my own. In this talk, I propose an algorithm for modeling the generation of referring expressions that combines inferencing mechanisms from Gricean maxims of cooperative behavior and structural constraints from Centering Theory. I show that a full treatment of the alternative referring expression forms cannot be given by either theory on its own and that the proposed combined approach can provide us with a fuller understanding of the phenomena at hand. In order to show how well the algorithm can be applied to natural language, I define the domain of its application in terms of the Centering Transition sequences and illustrate that the algorithm is able to account for observed patterns of anaphoric reference in natural language texts.
Elsi Kaiser (University of Southern California)

Effects of information structure on the production and comprehension of referring expressions

This talk investigates issues related to referent-tracking in discourse, in particular whether/how contrastive focus interacts with other factors – e.g. pronominalization and subjecthood – to influence comprehenders’ and speakers’ expectations about what entities will be mentioned subsequently. Based on two experiments, I argue that to better understand the discourse-structuring effects of contrastive focus, we need to consider not only pronoun interpretation but also production-based questions having to do with choice of upcoming referent and choice of referential form. I explore how these findings relate to models such as Centering Theory as well as Ellen Prince’s work on partially-ordered sets. I suggest that looking at the discourse-level consequences of contrastive focus from the perspective of both the comprehender and the speaker allows us to gain new insights into the effects of focus and the discourse-status of focus-induced alternatives, and highlights asymmetries between likelihood-of-upcoming mention and likelihood-of-pronominalization (cf. Kehler et al., 2008).

Abstracts: Reviewed academic talks

Chris Schmader (Northwestern University)
Gregory Ward (Northwestern University)

The effects of information structural constraints on the processing of full passives

Birner (1996) found that the syntactic subject of a full passive invariably represents information that is no less familiar within the discourse than that represented by the by-phrase NP. Given that discourse-old information (Prince 1992) constitutes a gradient rather than discrete category, we measured reading times to investigate whether more recently evoked (i.e. more discourse-old) entities would be favored in the subject position of long passives while less recently evoked (i.e. less discourse-old) entities would be reserved for by-phrase NPs. Preliminary data analysis reveals that reading times are 1) slower for words following more discourse-old by-phrase NPs than less discourse-old ones, and 2) not significantly different between more discourse-old direct objects and less discourse-old ones. These results are consistent with the results of Birner’s (1994) corpus-based study of inversion and, more broadly, shed light on the role that discourse status constraints associated with non-canonical constructions play in sentence processing.

Patricia Irwin (New York University)

Presentational unaccusativity: Argument structure and information status

Work on information status and grammatical function has shown that few sentential subjects have the status NEW (Prince, 1981), and few subjects are indefinite (Michaelis and Francis, 2007). This paper presents the results of a corpus study using a subset of the Switchboard Corpus annotated for DP information status (Calhoun et al., 2005) that tests the prediction that new discourse referents (Karttunen, 1976) will be established as subjects of unaccusative sentences — as covert direct objects — rather than as subjects of unergative sentences. This prediction is supported but holds for only a subset of unaccusatives. These “presentational unaccusatives” are claimed to be existential predicates and are argued to differ from other types of unaccusatives in having an extra domain that has a predicate in which one of the arguments is a contextually-given location (Erteschik-Shir 2007; Francez 2007), allowing for existential closure (Heim 1982, Kratzer and Shimoyama 2002).

Choonkyu Lee (Rutgers University)

Situation model and salience

I present results from elicited production of written narratives demonstrating a relationship between passage of story time and use of referring expressions. Eight native English-speaking adults estimated the duration of intervals between consecutive scenes from Mayer’s wordless picture books, and 40 adults wrote stories to accompany these picture books. Analyses of references to previously mentioned characters revealed that writers used proper names more commonly after long intervals between events in a story compared to short intervals, and singular pronouns and definite NPs more commonly after short intervals compared to long ones. Based on findings that proper names serve as a cue for discourse focus (Sanford, Moar, & Garrod, 1988), I argue long intervals in story time increase the need for re-focusing, due to situation models. Adding to accounts of salience emphasizing a role of mental representation (e.g., Prince, 1981), I propose situational dimensions of content as another aspect of salience.
Andrew Kehler (University of California, San Diego)
Hannah Rohde (University of Edinburgh)

Reconciling centering-driven and coherence-driven accounts of pronoun interpretation

Two classic theories of pronoun interpretation – the coherence relation theory of Hobbs (1979, 1990) and the Centering theory of Grosz et al. (1986/1995) – specify the relationship between pronoun use and discourse coherence, but make opposite and seemingly irreconcilable claims. Here we utilize a Bayesian formulation of pronoun interpretation posited by Kehler et al. (2008) to propose a reconciliation of the approaches, in which interpretation results from a combination of Centering-style production biases governing referential form choice and (Hobbsian) coherence-driven interpretation biases that anticipate entity mention. A prediction of the analysis is examined with a passage completion experiment using implicit-causality contexts, which were varied by syntactic form (active v. passive) and prompt type (pronoun v. no-pronoun). The biases found provide support for the proposed integration, in which the passive condition results in fewer continuations that mention the causally-implicated referent and fewer Explanation coherence relations than the active condition.
From Language Documentation to Language Revitalization

Pavilion West

9:00 AM – 12:00 PM

Organizers: Patricia A. Shaw (University of British Columbia)
Carol Genetti (University of California, Santa Barbara)

Co-sponsors: Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas (SSILA)
LSA Committee on Endangered Languages and their Preservation (CELP)

Participants: Jessie Little Doe Baird (Wampanoag, MA)
Daryl Baldwin (Miami University)
Jill Campbell (Musqueam Indian Band, BC)
Georgianne Charles (Elwha Klallam Tribe, WA)
Colleen Fitzgerald (University of Texas, Arlington)
Fern Gabriel (Kwantlen First Nation, BC)
Andrew Garrett (University of California, Berkeley)
Carol Genetti (University of California, Santa Barbara)
Larry Grant (Musqueam Indian Band, BC)
Carole Lewis (Yurok Tribe, CA)
Phillip Miguel (Tohono O’odham Community College, AZ)
Tim Montler (University of North Texas)
Marny Point (Musqueam Indian Band, BC)
Wendy Sampson (Elwha Klallam Tribe, WA)
Patricia A. Shaw (University of British Columbia)
Jamie Valdez (Elwha Klallam Tribe, WA)

The theme of this session is on the role of Linguistics in endangered language revitalization. While there has been a growing focus within the field of Linguistics on “best practice” methodologies for endangered language documentation, there are many challenges - for linguists, for educators, for indigenous community members - in how to move from the "documentation" (past or present) of a language which is no longer actively spoken within families and communities to its effective "revitalization". Our goal is to illustrate through six case studies - representing diverse languages, contexts, and approaches - how linguists can contribute to language reclamation initiatives, and of how these efforts can, in turn, contribute to documentary linguistic practice so that it can better serve endangered language revitalization.

The challenges are multi-faceted and range across a broad array of transdisciplinary issues that are often subdivided into independent academic departments, disciplines, and faculties. Among the many challenges are: how to breathe life into archived manuscripts that have lain dormant for generations; how to interpret and use the formal categories of linguistic analysis that underlie the organizational structure of "dictionaries" and "grammars" for the development of curriculum materials that can effectively engage - rather than obfuscate or simplify - the underlying essence and complexities of a language; how to confront the realities of linguistic diversity and of language change as they impact on language revitalization; how to recognize and respect deep-seated psychological factors related to language prohibition, degradation, and loss, and their residual impact on indigenous community members’ attitudes about the value and future of their linguistic heritage; how to address the interface of literacy and oral traditions, the sometimes conflicted attitudes to “documentation” and archiving, the honoring of traditional heritage within the cultural worlds of the present; how to move beyond the teaching/learning of individual “words” and phrases into issues of thought and cognition, into ways of knowing and traditional knowledge systems as embedded in and/or reflected through linguistic structure.

Many linguists are eager to assist communities with revitalization efforts, but often are unaware of the diverse complexities, or feel daunted by the time commitment, or confront a lack of training in “applied” skills. There are many possible strategies and models for addressing these issues. In presenting these case studies of communities that are actively engaged in revitalization programs, our aim is to provide not only a diversity of approaches based on the collective experience of various leaders in the revitalization movement, but also a platform for discussing the complexity of these challenges. Our over-arching goal is to explore how the insights and dedicated efforts of those working in language “documentation” and those working in language...
“revitalization” can most effectively contribute to each other and to the continued vitality of the world’s linguistic diversity for generations to come.

Abstracts:

**Jessie Little Doe Baird** (Wampanoag, MA)
*From our Ancestors’ hands to ours*

Hundreds of years ago it was prophesized that our language would be lost, and that the children of those who had a hand in breaking that circle of language will have to work very hard, together, to welcome the language home again. For the Wampanoag, the loss of all speakers has provided the greatest opportunities for instruction, productive work, and solidarity with the contemporary generation as well as with those Ancestors that have been long on the other side. There is a great awakening to our responsibilities to the privilege of language. Indigenous nations caught on the continuum of speaker loss grapple with the same questions: whether and how to write the language, how to use dormant documents for language and cultural reclamation, and be put toward meaningful contemporary expressions in our Languages. We will discuss strategies employed by the Wampanoag People in response to these questions and others.

**Tim Montler** (University of North Texas)
**Jamie Valdez** (Elwha Klallam Tribe, WA)
**Wendy Sampson** (Elwha Klallam Tribe, WA)
**Georgianne Charles** (Elwha Klallam Tribe, WA)
*Mutual guidance: The Klallam Language Program after twenty years*

This describes a twenty-year collaboration between a linguist and a native community on the documentation, description, analysis and revitalization of the Klallam language. The linguist collected and analyzed language data. Then with the teachers packaged this information into culturally appropriate learning tools through a process of mutual guidance. The linguist provides material on grammar in formats suggested by the community. It is then modified based on feedback from the community. Klallam is taught from pre-school through high school and adult classes. In the high school program, begun in 1998, hundreds of students, some now teachers of Klallam themselves, have had deep exposure to the language. The Klallam language program demonstrates that language documentation and revitalization are not mutually exclusive; in fact, through a process of mutual guidance, they support and enhance each other. This paper presents, in summary, the perspectives of the linguist and three key teachers in the program.

**Colleen Fitzgerald** (University of Texas, Arlington)
**Phillip Miguel** (Tohono O’odham Community College, AZ)
*Breathing new life into Tohono O’odham documentation: The Mathiot Dictionary Project*

In this talk, we address how existing language documentation serves revitalization purposes, using a case study from Tohono O’odham, a Uto-Aztecan language spoken in southern Arizona. The focus is on breathing new life into an out-of-print dictionary published by Madeleine Mathiot in 1973. An electronic version converted to the official orthography is being edited. Via a collaboration in parallel with Dr. Mathiot and O’odham teachers and tribal linguists, the dictionary is morphing into something with potential for new life and more uses. One way to enrich the electronic dictionary is to link the entries with the texts that provide out-of-context sentences or the audio. Another might be to add a ‘lite’ version (with fewer sentences) to increase its accessibility for learners. The rich documentation presented by the Mathiot dictionary offers valuable lessons for those engaged in documentation and revitalization projects in terms of anticipating limitations and future community needs.

**Carole Lewis** (Yurok Tribe, CA)
**Andrew Garrett** (University of California, Berkeley)
*Using documentation in Yurok language revitalization*

The Yurok language (northwestern California) has several first-language speakers, and very active education and revitalization programs sponsored by the tribe and community groups. Our focus is on the use of language documentation in revitalization. The long history of Yurok documentation includes vocabulary and sentences recorded since the 1880s, text and grammatical documentation by academic researchers since 1901, a rich body of material recorded within the community, and a significant archive of audiovisual documentation created by the Yurok Tribe. To ensure that learners are directly exposed to the speech of fluent elders (not just advanced learners), we have made the corpus of recordings used for academic research available in the community and have created online tools for access. For practical language education and revitalization purposes it has been
necessary to reorient research in two ways. First, grammatical topics are described in "etic" and not "emic" terms. Second, text-based grammatical research is pedagogically driven.

Patricia A. Shaw (University of British Columbia)
Jill Campbell (Musqueam Indian Band, BC)
Larry Grant (Musqueam Indian Band, BC)
Marny Point (Musqueam Indian Band, BC)
Fern Gabriel (Kwantlen First Nation, BC)

*Linguistics and language revitalization: Community capacity-building*

In this presentation we draw on some of the complex challenges of language documentation, analysis, and revitalization that we have faced over a 15 year collaboration between a university-based linguist and the adjacent hən'q̓əmin̓əm' (Coast Salish) community. Our approach is grounded in a commitment to capacity-building not only in “language learning”, but also in training community members in the linguistic principles, analytical methodologies, and perspectives that will give them the skills to be active research participants and to better assess many issues that impact on the future of their language - like evaluating competing orthographies, mastering complex morphophonemic variation, debating what’s dialect difference vs. language attrition, asking how linguistic knowledge about diachronic language change might contribute to notions about ‘purism’? Although initiated for the exchange of complementary systems of knowledge, the unanticipated co-construction of knowledge process that has evolved is leading to better documentation, better linguistic understandings, and better foundations for revitalization.

Daryl Baldwin (Miami University)

*neetawaapantamaanki iilinwaanka: Searching for our talk*

The story of Myaamia (Miami-Illinois) language loss over 100 years ago and its reclamation today is relevant to other tribes experiencing language loss. There are four pillars at the base of our reclamation efforts: as a tribal member, I had to get a linguistics degree; community elders had to support my desire for education and my efforts to revive Myaamia; the community had to develop interest, over time; and tribal leadership support was critical. Each of these foundational pillars depends on the ability of all involved parties - including linguists - to form healthy working relationships. We work hard to break down the us (native) and them (researcher) barrier. We very much believe in home-grown talent and the role of non-tribal linguists is to help us accomplish that. I think there is a place within our tribal communities for quality non-tribal linguists and our experience provides a good example of that.
Methodologies in Semantic Fieldwork
Pavilion East
3:30 – 5:00 PM

Posters: Sunday, 8 January, Grand Ballroom Foyer, 9:00 – 10:30 AM

Organizers: M. Ryan Bochnak (University of Chicago)
Lisa Matthewson (University of British Columbia)

Participants: Scott AnderBois (University of Connecticut)
Leora Bar-el (University of Montana)
M. Ryan Bochnak (University of Chicago)
Elizabeth Bogal-Allbritten (University of Massachusetts, Amherst)
Juergen Bohnemeyer (University at Buffalo)
Strang Burton (University of British Columbia/Sto:lo Nation)
Rebecca T. Cover (The Ohio State University)
Amy Rose Deal (University of California, Santa Cruz)
Carrie Gillon (Arizona State University)
Robert Henderson (University of California, Santa Cruz)
Meagan Louie (University of British Columbia)
Lisa Matthewson (University of British Columbia)
Andrew McKenzie (University of Massachusetts, Amherst/University of Texas at Arlington)
Sarah Murray (Cornell University)
Judith Tonhauser (The Ohio State University)

UNESCO estimates that at least 43% of the world’s languages are endangered (UNESCO Atlas of the World’s Languages in Danger), and the situation is especially grave in the Americas. In response, the LSA recently approved a Resolution for United States Government Action to Support the Preservation and Revitalization of Native American Languages. The vast majority of these endangered languages remain understudied by linguists, and in particular there has been a general lack of systematic investigation of the semantic properties of understudied languages. Even for languages for which there is some tradition of documentation, much of this work historically has focused on phonology and morphology, and to some extent syntax, while semantic information is typically completely absent. Thankfully, over the past 20 years or so, there has been an increased interest in documenting semantic structures in understudied languages, and linguists have become eager to test semantic theories against a broader range of languages. A line of research investigating semantic universals and variation has also greatly benefitted from this work, which has introduced new empirical findings that must now be accounted for by our semantic theories.

Semantic fieldwork, however, poses a distinct methodological challenge in its investigation of the meaning of utterances, or parts of utterances, in the language of study. The fieldworker attempts to establish semantic facts that are often subtle and context-dependent. A further complication is the fact that in the majority of cases, the fieldworker is not a native speaker of the language under investigation, meaning that s/he has no direct access to native speaker intuitions or judgements. Work of this kind relies on specific techniques for data collection (such as those advocated in Matthewson 2004) that can be systematically replicated by researchers working on diverse languages, in order to allow for fruitful cross-linguistic comparison. Furthermore, each field situation is unique and presents its own set of challenges, and so the fieldworker must adapt methodological tools to meet the challenges encountered in the field. In addition, different semantic domains (e.g. definiteness, modality, comparison, etc.) demand nuanced elicitation techniques to gather the range of data and contrasts that the theoretical literature has identified as crucial for cross-linguistic comparison.

The main purpose of the proposed session is to discuss methodologies that fieldworkers have found (un)successful in the field, and secondarily to share some results obtained using those methodologies. It is our hope that the successful methods discussed here will be used by linguists in their creation of linguistic experiments that are replicable across languages. In so doing, we will come a step closer to uncovering the semantic facts that are relevant for cross-linguistic comparison, in the face of the difficult problem of obtaining judgements from native speaker consultants. In this session we also aim to reinforce the idea that in-depth work with a small number of native speakers can and does result in reliable results, if done correctly.
Our session consists of three presentations that cover methodological considerations and fruitful results obtained, and a poster session further exploring methodologies focussed on specific semantic domains.

Abstracts: Talks

**Juergen Bohnemeyer** (University at Buffalo)
*A practical epistemology for semantic elicitation, in the field and elsewhere*

This presentation sketches a classification of semantic elicitation methods based on an analysis of the sources of evidence semanticists can draw on and the principal components of elicitation: a stimulus, a task, and a response. The stimulus may be a target language utterance, a contact language utterance, a linguistic representation of some state of affairs, a nonverbal representation of some state of affairs, or a combination of any of the above. The response may consist of a target language utterance, a judgment of wellformedness, truth conditions, etc., or again a linguistic (e.g., paraphrase) or nonlinguistic (e.g., demonstration, acting out) representation of some state of affairs. Possible tasks can be defined as mappings between stimulus and response types. There are arguably only seven principal types of linguistic elicitation techniques. Applications of all of these to semantic research are illustrated with examples from the author’s fieldwork.

**Amy Rose Deal** (University of California, Santa Cruz)
*Finding modal flavor and modal force in the field*

Modals expressions differ along two prominent dimensions: force, distinguishing possibility from necessity, and flavor, distinguishing deontics, epistemics, etc. English modals lexically encode force but typically leave flavor to contextual determination. This suggests that English translations should be a straightforward field diagnostic for force, but not flavor. I discuss how felicity judgments in context can be used to assess flavor where translations cannot. Translations may also be imperfect instruments for assessing modal force, however. I discuss means of elicitation used to address a force-related puzzle concerning the Nez Perce modal *o’qa*. Speakers can use *o’qa* flexibly to translate English possibility or necessity modals, but only in upward entailing contexts. I show how this complexity in the *o’qa* translation data can be explained by an analysis of *o’qa* as a possibility modal not associated with a scalar implicature, and discuss the consequences for other translation-based semantic tasks applied in the field.

**Judith Tonhauser** (The Ohio State University)
*Exploring presuppositions and other projective contents with linguistically untrained consultants*

Comparatively little is known about presuppositions and other projective contents in languages other than English. This presentation discusses methods for and challenges with conducting research on projective content with linguistically untrained consultants. I present diagnostics for identifying projective contents and exploring properties of such contents that can be applied with linguistically untrained native speakers, whether in the field or in the laboratory. Drawing on data from my ongoing research on projective content in Paraguayan Guaraní (Tupí-Guaraní), I show that the application of such diagnostics can reveal distinctions among projective contents not currently accounted for by formal semantic/pragmatic analyses of (subsets of) such contents. It is hoped that these diagnostics will contribute to bringing data from languages other than the standard European ones to bear on the development of more cross-linguistically sound theories of projective content.

Abstracts: Posters

**Scott AnderBois** (University of Connecticut)
**Robert Henderson** (University of California, Santa Cruz)
*Linguistically establishing discourse context: Two case studies from Mayan languages*

Matthewson (2004) makes the potentially controversial claim that there are cases where the use of the contact language to describe discourse scenarios for judgement tasks is preferred not just for practical reasons but for linguistic reasons. Our poster discusses two case studies from quite different semantic domains which support this view: (i) the choice between 2 types of attitude reports in Yucatec Maya; (ii) the choice between plain and reduplicated numerals in Kaqchikel. In both cases, establishing the context using the object language would force a choice between the two target items in the context itself, which the contact language avoids. In both cases, the discourse contexts are sufficiently complex that attempting to establish them non-linguistically would be quite difficult. Moreover, in the Yucatec Maya example, the relevant context is prior discourse itself, all but ruling out establishing it non-linguistically.
Leora Bar-El (University of Montana)

Documenting and classifying aspectual classes across languages

Research on aspectual classes often assumes the four-way classification proposed by Vendler (1967) - activities, accomplishments, achievements and states. Research on less studied languages reveals that these aspectual classes may not be universal (e.g., non-culminating accomplishments, inchoative states). Many standard tests for predicate classification assume linguistic knowledge on the part of the speaker (e.g., entailment patterns (Dowty 1979)), or simply do not extend to all languages (e.g., the lack of in x time/for x time distinction in some languages). Tense/aspect typological questionnaires (e.g., Dahl 1985) focus on grammatical aspect only (e.g., perfective/imperfective distinction), and are also problematic in assuming speaker literacy in the target language. Drawing on the cross-linguistic usefulness of questionnaires, as well as typological field resources (e.g., MPI stimulus kits), and the effectiveness of nonverbal stimuli in examining aspect (e.g., Bar-el 2007), the goal of this research is to compile the (often subtle) variations in aspectual classifications documented cross-linguistically and to develop a fieldworker toolkit to test for these distinctions across languages.

M. Ryan Bochnak (University of Chicago)
Elizabeth Bogal-Allbritten (University of Massachusetts, Amherst)

Investigating comparison and degree constructions in underrepresented languages

Recent research has considered the dimensions in which languages may differ in their semantic expression of comparative and other degree constructions. Comparatively less has been said on the study of these dimensions in the field (cf. Kennedy 2007, Beck et al. 2010). We focus on two dimensions of variation that we have examined in our work with Navajo and Washo speakers. First, adjective typologies: how do adjectival scale structures vary within, and across, languages and how might differences in scale structures affect the semantics of degree constructions? Second, norm-relatedness: a degree construction may reference a contextual norm. Reference to this norm may be due to sources not seen in well-studied languages (e.g., particles and ‘marked’ adjectives or degree constructions). Addressing both issues requires manipulation of detailed contexts that take into account all possible variables outlined above. We address the use of visually and verbally-presented contexts and potential shortcomings of each.

Strang Burton (University of British Columbia/Sto:lo Nation)
Lisa Matthewson (University of British Columbia)

Storyboards in the elicitation of modality judgments

One interesting cross-linguistic question concerns the ways in which languages divide up the modal semantic space. Do languages lexically distinguish necessity from possibility modals? Do they lexically distinguish epistemics from deontics? Eliciting judgments of the required subtlety poses a familiar challenge to fieldworking semanticists. Here we present and evaluate the storyboard method for eliciting modal judgments. Storyboards involve a series of drawn pictures designed to elicit specific semantic categories (e.g. to distinguish ability from permission, or epistemic possibility from epistemic necessity). The consultant simply tells the story in their language in their own words; follow-up elicitation is then used to obtain negative evidence where required. We present our collection of 12 modality storyboards (www.totemfieldstoryboards.org), and discuss specific results from two storyboards: ‘Sick Girl’ and ‘Chore Girl’. We outline the successes and challenges we have met while using these in 13 languages, including four from different Amerindian families.

Rebecca T. Cover (The Ohio State University)

Semantic fieldwork on Badiaranke TAM

I present my methodology for eliciting native-speaker judgments on the semantics of tense, aspect, and modality (TAM) in Badiaranke (Atlantic, Niger-Congo). The strategy in question relies heavily on both texts and elicited sentences, as well as consultant judgments about felicitous contexts of utterance for the latter. I argue that over-reliance on elicitation risks missing rare and/or contextually-triggered readings of a given TAM construction, while exclusive use of texts would sacrifice (i) paradigmaticity and (ii) valuable consultant insights into both felicity conditions and fine semantic distinctions between similar forms. The ideal situation is to use elicitation to get an overview of and make hypotheses about the patterns of interest, then use textual data to test, support, and refine one’s analysis. As illustrations, I focus on two TAM phenomena in Badiaranke: the part-aspectual, part-modal imperfective, and the so-called discontinuous past (cf. Plungian & van der Auwera 2006).
Carrie Gillon (Arizona State University)
Investigating D in languages with and without articles

Uncovering the semantics of D is tricky. In languages with overt articles, setting up the right kinds of contexts is key. In my research, I have investigated the semantics of determiners in Skwxwú7mesh (Salish) and English using tests for uniqueness, deixis, and anaphoricity. These tests showed that determiners in these two languages were associated with different, though overlapping, semantics. I have applied these tests in languages without overt articles as well: Innu-aimun (Algonquian), Inuktitut (Eskimo-Aleut), and Lithuanian (Baltic). As with languages with overt articles, the contexts must be set up carefully. In each language, the tests point to the presence of covert D; however, they also show that the semantics of the covert D varies. In this poster, I show how semantic fieldwork can help us figure out syntactic structure (in this case the presence/absence of D) as well as the semantics of that structure.

Meagan Louie (University of British Columbia)
The problem with no-nonsense elicitation plans

I consider the fieldworker’s dilemma between obtaining paradigmatic examples and keeping a language consultant engaged. The observation: what may seem to be the most efficient way of obtaining paradigmatic examples - i.e., systematically presenting a consultant with context-utterance pairs that minimally differ, and checking for systematic variations in truth-value/felicity judgements - is problematic. The problem is that such elicitations yield bored consultants, who are more likely to i) give less reliable semantic judgments, as they are less interested in paying careful attention to the constructed contexts crucial for a semantic fieldworker; ii) commandeer the elicitation toward different subject matter; and (worst of all) iii) be disinclined to return for further elicitation. A successful method of engaging the consultant involves embedding target examples in overarching storylines or dialogue. Unfortunately, this reduces the likelihood of obtaining true minimal pairs, as it increases the likelihood of correction for pragmatic/stylistic embellishment.

Andrew McKenzie (University of Massachusetts Amherst/University of Texas at Arlington)
Context types for elicitation of topicality-based judgments

This poster discusses motivations and methodologies of semantic fieldwork that have proven successful for investigating aspects of topicality in Kiowa. Semantic approaches are crucial because topicality acts not to localize an assertion (Reinhart 1983), but as a constraint on its truth-conditions (Büring 1997). This conception of topics fits well with domain restrictors, whose function is to constrain truth-conditions, especially in situations-based approaches (Elbourne 2002, Kratzer 2004, Schwarz 2009). Topicality and domain restriction come together in my work on switch-reference (McKenzie 2007, 2011), where I employ three different context types designed to elicit yes/no judgments that elucidate the relevant conditions: Strong but cumbersome lead-in contexts, quick but weaker lead-out contexts, and follow-up sentences. The emphasis on domain restriction permits more confident narrowing of speaker attention to the right topics.

Sarah Murray (Cornell University)
Semantic fieldwork on Cheyenne

Cheyenne is a Plains Algonquian language spoken in Montana and Oklahoma. Over the past six summers, I have worked with members of the Cheyenne community on semantics projects ranging from reciprocity and reflexivity to evidentials and illocutionary mood. In this poster, I discuss several of the methods that I use in my fieldwork, including direct elicitation with explicit contexts (constructed, from existing texts, or diagrams) as well as observing language use and attempting to learn the language. A particularly useful strategy, I have found, is to use naturally occurring examples, modify the context or the target sentence, and elicit judgments of felicity and truth.
The Diachronic Stability of Complex Templatic Morphology
Pavilion West
2:00 – 5:00 PM

Organizers:
Edward Vajda (Western Washington University)
Johanna Nichols (University of California, Berkeley)

Participants:
Gregory D. S. Anderson (Living Tongues Institute)
Larry M. Hyman (University of California, Berkeley)
Johanna Nichols (University of California, Berkeley)
Richard A. Rhodes (University of California, Berkeley)
Keren Rice (University of Toronto)
Edward Vajda (Western Washington University)

The retention of core vocabulary or paradigms of inflectional affixes for thousands of years is considered unremarkable in historical-comparative linguistics. Syntagmatically elaborate morphological structures, on the other hand, are generally not regarded as promising objects for deep diachronic analysis. Agglutinative inflectional morphology in well-studied families such as Mongolic or Turkic shows evidence of rapid development. Complex morphologies involving linearly disjunct combinations of lexical and inflectional elements – the templatic or polysynthetic morphological type – have been studied cross-linguistically primarily from a synchronic perspective. The mixed language Michif, however, retains the Algonquian template basically intact, suggesting that this type of structure, with its complex interdigitation of lexical and grammatical elements, might be more resistant to rapid change than would be the strings of inflectional suffixes layered onto roots in agglutinating languages such as Turkic or Mongolic. Indeed, complex morphology of this type has recently been shown to be surprisingly conservative diachronically, in the case of the Yeniseian verb, where it appears to have persisted for at least two thousand years. A broader examination of language families with similar structures demonstrates that complex templatic morphology actually tends regularly to persist over thousands of years, changing primarily through the slow agency of phonological attrition rather than through rapid morphological replacement. Semitic non-concatenative morphology, for example, has persisted for millennia.

The present symposium investigates the diachronic persistence of morphological templates in six geographically and genealogically diverse language families: Bantu, Nakh-Daghestanian, Yeniseian, Munda, Algic, and Athabaskan. In each family, verb or noun templates are shown through internal comparison to have persisted for millennia, sometimes retaining not only their ordering of morpheme positions, but the morphemes themselves, so that homologous concatenations of several consecutive cognate morphemes survive across the daughter branches. A variety of reasons can be implicated in this remarkable conservatism. In Bantu, prosodic patterns have supported the persistence of the suffixing verb template. In Nakh-Daghestanian, an interposition rule that inserts an inflectional element into a specific prosodic position in the stem has lasted for millennia. Verbs in Ket and Kott, the two primary branches of Yeniseian, share up to ten consecutive morpheme positions; the cognate morphemes occupying these positions have themselves diverged mainly through regular phonological changes rather than through morphological leveling. In Munda, both noun and verb templates display significant structural homologies; these templates, in turn, share features with even more distant related Austroasiatic languages. Similarly, Algonquian has retained much of its polysynthetic verb template; the still more distantly related Yurok and Wiyot verb templates show largely homologous morpheme configurations with Algonquian, though often without retention of actual cognate morphemes. Phonological, morphological, and psycholinguistic factors are involved in the maintenance of the geographically widespread Athabaskan verb template.

Each of these morphological structures offers a largely untapped avenue toward achieving a better understanding of the historical evolution of its respective family. The diachronic conservatism of templatic morphologies in disparate language families further suggests that this type of structure should be more routinely considered as potentially ancient, with much to offer the historical-comparative linguist.

Abstracts:

Edward Vajda (Western Washington University)
*The persistence of complex templatic verb morphology in Yeniseian*

Lexicostatistic evidence dates the dispersal of Yeniseian languages in Siberia to at least 2,000 years. The two main branches, Ket-Yugh and Kott-Assan, were sufficiently documented to reconstruct Proto-Yeniseian verb structure. Despite its linear complexity,
with prefixing strings up to eight morpheme positions, the Yeniseian template shows remarkably few innovations across the daughter languages. Comparing basic transitive and intransitive verb cognates in Ket and Kott identify which traits are shared retentions and which are innovative. The innovations are compared with the more sparsely documented Arin and Pumpokol, whose internal relationship in the family has remained moot. Verb morphology clearly groups Arin with Ket and Yugh. Pumpokol belongs with Kott-Assan or represents a third primary branch, as the recorded Pumpokol data are too sparse for a firm conclusion. The conservatism of templatic verb morphology is crucial for tracing Yeniseian internal diversification and can also help resolve problems in the phonology and lexicon.

Gregory D. S. Anderson (Living Tongues Institute)
On the history of the morphological structure of the Munda languages

Proto-Munda probably had a templatic structure for both verbs and nouns. The verbal systems have undergone significant reorganization, but a recognizable core pattern–differing from Indo-spheric norms–may be found. The template consisted maximally of a proclitic subject marker, a verb stem expandable by a voice prefix/infix and an incorporated noun, followed by tense/aspect/mood, transitivity/valence and object suffixes. In the nouns, there is lexicalized evidence of a former noun class system, a grammatical case prefix originally restricted to pronominals, a probable alienable vs. inalienable possession distinction, and at least one case suffix. The templatic structures of Munda have parallels found in other Austroasiatic languages spoken further east, in particular, in verb stem formation, nominal class marking, and the pronominal case prefix, though Sino-spheric influences have erased much of these formations. This may help shed light on what Proto-Austroasiatic may have really been like morphologically.

Larry M. Hyman (University of California, Berkeley)
Persistence vs. dissolution of the Bantu CARP template

In Hyman (2003) I proposed a default CARP template on verbs: Causative-Applicative-Reciprocal-Passive which determines suffix ordering in Bantu. Here I address two questions (i) why has the CARP template been so “persistent” within “Narrow Bantu”? (ii) what causes of the dissolution of the CARP template in NW Bantu? I show that the breakdown of CARP is directly tied to innovative prosodic maximal size constraints which came to be imposed on stems (root + suffixes). As a consequence, analytic structures assume a larger role in expressing the functions of these extensions (‘cause that S’, prepositional phrases, serial verbs), even when a short verb would have offered enough room for an extension. I show that the templatic structure is not worn down by peripheral “phonetic erosion”, rather by an interplay of prosodic constraints and restructuring from a highly agglutinative, head-marking derivational morphology to a less complex morphology and an analytic syntax.

Keren Rice (University of Toronto)
The conservatism of Dene (Athabaskan) template morphology

The Dene (Athabaskan) language family is geographically widespread in North America, with languages in three discontinuous regions.

The languages are strikingly similar in verbal morphology, both in categories marked by affixes and in ordering of those affixes. Focusing on ordering, template morphology is generally assumed, with the verb stem preceded by zero or more fairly rigidly ordered prefixes. In a study of cross-family affix order, Rice 2000 argues that variation in ordering within and across the languages is limited, with similar variation in both domains. This similarity is especially striking given the unusual properties of the order: intermingling of inflection and derivation, with inflection closer to the stem; distribution of meaning over discontinuous portions of the verb. I identify factors (phonological, morphosyntactic, semantic, social, psycholinguistic) that might affect the persistence of this template over at least several millennia.

Richard A. Rhodes (University of California, Berkeley)
Algic verb structure

The Algic language family consists of three branches, Yurok, Wiyot, and Algonquian. In spite of good earlier work consistencies in morphological structure across the family have not been well explored, although parallels have been pointed out in the structure of possessed nouns, numeral expressions, and in verb stem structure. Many Algonquian verb stems are bipartite as are some Yurok and Wiyot verb stems. Synonymous examples match in structure exactly, even when no piece is cognate. But the parallels extend beyond the stem alone, in that structurally the agreements match Algonquian conjunct inflection as well; the marking is suffixal and ordered object-subject. The parallel in verb stem structure goes even further in that verbs in all three branches of
Algic can also have morphemes referring to body parts between the two parts of the bipartite stem. This analysis has complexities but those are warranted synchronically in the individual languages.

**Johanna Nichols** (University of California, Berkeley)

*Preservation of templatic verb structure in Nakh-Daghestanian*

Languages of the Nakh-Daghestanian family (eastern Caucasus) preserve a templatic verb structure that, while not exceedingly complex, is remarkably durable and produces unusual structures: endoclisis, Type 5, multiple exponence of gender agreement, highly non-transparent gender agreement, pluractionality infixation. Verb roots are short, often monoconsonantal. Daughter branches add up to three prefix slots plus a prefixed or interposed agreement slot. What makes the system complex and unusual is the treatment of gender, pluractionality, and other argument-related inflectional categories. Throughout the history of the family it has been possible to interpose these, placing them before the last element of the stem (at their own level: word or clitic before word, affix before affix, segment before segment) so that they figure synchronically as infixes. It is this durable interposition principle, rather than an inherited set template, that accounts for the consistency and some of the complexity of the Nakh-Daghestanian verb.
Ideophones: Sound Symbolism, Grammar, and Cultural Expression
Pavilion East
9:00 AM – 12:00 PM

Organizers: Rusty Barrett (University of Kentucky)
             Katherine Lahti (Trinity College)
             Anthony Webster (Southern Illinois University, Carbondale)

Participants: Rusty Barrett (University of Kentucky)
              G. Tucker Childs (Portland State University)
              J. Mark Dingemanse (Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics)
              Katherine Lahti (Trinity College)
              Janis Nuckolls (Brigham Young University)
              Mark Sicoli (University of Alaska, Fairbanks)
              Anthony K. Webster (Southern Illinois University, Carbondale)
              Anthony C. Woodbury (University of Texas at Austin)

Ideophones are words that depict sensory events (Dingemanse 2009, 2011). Ideophones are typically associated with sound symbolism or onomatopoeia, but may also depict shapes and/or types of movement. Although ideophones are a major word class in a wide range of languages, they have not received a great deal of attention in linguistic research. This session hopes to raise awareness of ideophones among linguists in order to encourage additional cross-linguistic research on ideophones. The symposium will enhance understandings of the status of ideophones cross-linguistically, the grammar of ideophones in specific languages, and the role of ideophones in form-dependent expression (Woodbury 1998). Because of the centrality of ideophones in cultural poetics, the workshop pairs papers on theoretical questions in grammar with papers on the use of ideophones by specific poets writing in different languages.

The first pair of papers examines the distinction between grammar and expression. Tucker Childs’ paper focuses on the theoretical conflicts raised by the expressive-grammatical duality that ideophones display. Childs discusses the theoretical implication of fulfilling the competing demands of being forms of expression and being forms of language. Rusty Barrett’s paper considers the ways in which Humberto Ak’abal exploits the distinction between expression and grammar in his K’iche’ (Maya) poetry.

The second pair of papers explores the ways in which ideophones are integrated into other areas of grammar. Janis Nuckolls’ paper examines the ways in which ideophones and verbs communicate motion using concepts of figure, ground, path, and motion, as well as manner of motion (Talmy, Slobin). Anthony Webster’s paper explores the exploitation of grammatical integration in the Navajo poetry of Rex Lee Jim. In particular, Jim manipulates the ways in which ideophones may be integrated into Navajo grammar in order to develop a specific phonic poetic texture.

The third pair of papers focuses on ideophones and grammatical and poetic innovation. Mark Dingemanse approaches the “grammar vs. expression” question by analyzing the ways in which speakers create new ideophones. Dingemanse relates the question of linguistic creativity to the distinction between depiction and description, arguing that new ideophones emerge when speakers attempt to depict a sensory experience. Katherine Lahti examines poetic innovation in the work of Russian poet Vladimir Mayakovsky. While Mayakovsky’s use of verbal play involving ideophones was clearly innovative, it provoked negative reactions to his work.

Prior studies have shown that in some cases, ideophones may be lost in the earliest stages of language shift (Childs 1996). Given the distinctive grammatical structures typically associated with ideophones, the description of ideophones is critical to the documentation of endangered languages. By drawing attention to the linguistic and cultural importance of ideophones cross-linguistically, this symposium hopes to increase awareness of ideophones as a lexical class while furthering our understanding of the relationship between grammatical form and culturally-specific forms of expression.
**G. Tucker Childs** (Portland State University)

*Constraints on violating constraints: How languages reconcile the twin dicta of “Be different” and “Be recognizably language”*

This paper analyzes the contradictory demands of serving two masters. The first set of demands comes from the need to use language expressively; the second comes from the requirement that expressive forms still qualify as language. In many African languages the formal manifestations of the expressive function are particularly salient and numerous, thus amenable to formal analysis vis-à-vis the matrix language. The expressive function is in fact highly lexicalized in the word class known as ideophones in African languages. The resolution of this dilemma generally comes from the use of suprasegmental rather than segmental features, e.g., a wider range of and more varied use of F0/pitch, and of paralinguistic rather than core linguistic features, e.g., gesture. Because prosodic features are more susceptible to manipulation, they provide the resources for being expressive; segmental parameters cannot be so easily violated. Thus we see that there are indeed constraints on violating constraints.

**Rusty Barrett** (University of Kentucky)

*Ideophones and (non-)arbitrariness in the K’iche’ poetry of Humberto Ak’abal*

This paper examines the ways in which Ak’ab’al uses K’iche’ ideophones and arbitrariness to highlight differences between Mayan languages and Spanish. This paper focuses on Ak’ab’al’s sound poems constructed through the use of K’iche’ ideophones, primarily onomatopoetic forms representing natural phenomena such as animal sounds, the movement of water, and sounds associated with weather. Ak’ab’al often treats non-onomatopoetic words (such as the names of birds) as ideophones, suggesting a direct (unmediated) relationship between K’iche’ signs and the natural elements of the environment. These uses of ideophones allow Ak’ab’al to position Mayan languages and literature as spiritually connected to the environment that contrast sharply to the environmental destructiveness he associates with Spanish and ladino cultural dominance in Guatemala.

**Janis B. Nuckolls** (Brigham Young University)

*How ideophones communicate motion in multi-verb constructions in Quichua*

This study of an Ecuadorian dialect of Quichua examines how ideophones and verbs communicate motion using concepts of figure, ground, path, and motion, as well as manner of motion (Talmy, Slobin). Talmy has proposed that, for motion events, languages such as English and German may lexicalize manner and location in a verb and then communicate path in a satellite (to crawl out). Alternatively, languages such as Spanish may lexicalize path in the main verb, expressing manner with a subordinate element such as a gerund or adverbial expression (la botella entró a la cueva flotando). Slobin has pointed out the need to revise this typology for languages which have multi-verb constructions. Quichua discourse reveals a major preoccupation with expressing manner of motion with ideophones. Data from over two hundred verbs and many more ideophone/verb collocations will clarify the division of labor between ideophones and multi-verb constructions with respect to the expression of manner, path, movement, and position.

**Anthony K. Webster** (Southern Illinois University)

*Rex Lee Jim’s ‘Mouse that Sucked’: On iconicity, interwoven-ness, and ideophones in contemporary Navajo poetry*

While ideophones occur in a number of genres of Navajo verbal art and in everyday conversations, idephony has become particularly important in contemporary written Navajo poetry. Navajo ideophones can intermingle with verb stem constructions and they can also be nominalized in Navajo. It is this interwoven-ness of Navajo idephony, that it can be maximally productive, that makes it such a potent poetic form. The interwoven-ness of Navajo ideophony is then explored through the poetry of Rex Lee Jim. I examine a poem based on the ideophone ts’oos ‘suck, kiss’ and show how Jim highlights the way that ts’oos is nominalized in the Navajo word for ‘mouse’ and the way that ts’oos is then productively incorporated as a verb stem as well. This dense phonic texture, the intermingling of sound and meaning, adds resonance to Roman Jakobson’s contention that poetic language reveals and revels in the iconicity of language.

**Mark Dingemanse** (Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics)

*Ideophones and the science of language: Investigating naturally occurring speech*

In this paper I present results from a large scale research project on ideophones in Siwu, a Kwa language spoken in eastern Ghana. This project studies ideophones in their natural habitat — everyday social interaction. Using corpus data, I first discuss the general question of the use of ideophones. I show that far from being mere stylistic flourishes, ideophones are communicative precision tools. They are ubiquitous in everyday social interaction, and speakers use them to share in sensory perceptions and to sort out matters of epistemic authority. I discuss cases of ideophone creation from the corpus, and show that these cases can be
understood only in the context of the existing inventory of ideophones and practices of employing them. Ideophones are not created out of thin air, but build on the communicative competence —including ideophonic competence— of speakers of Siwu.

Katherine Lahti (Trinity College)

Ideophones in Vladimir Mayakovksy’s work

The paper looks at how the Russian poet Vladimir Mayakovksy used ideophones to create poetic meaning. In the 1910s he worked alongside the linguistic group OPOYAZ ("Society for the Study of Poetic Language") and the Moscow Linguistic Circle. To the end of his life in 1930 due to suicide this poet remained close friends with the important linguist Roman Jakobson. There is no doubt in the criticism of Mayakovksy that his association with linguists led to his paying more attention to verbal form in his work. Mayakovksy was roundly criticized in the 1920s for writing poetry that was too dependant on formal word-play. It seems a little odd that no one has explored before Mayakovksy’s use of ideophones.. In fact Mayakovksy constantly used ideophones in his poetic expression.
Funding Your Research: Grants for Graduate Students
Pavilion West
9:00 – 10:30 AM

Organizers: Rebekah Baglini (University of Chicago)
Scott Grimm (Stanford University)

Sponsor: LSA Committee on Student Issues and Concerns (COSIAC)

Participants: Gregory D. S. Anderson (Living Tongues Institute)
Diana Archangeli (University of Arizona)
William Badecker (NSF Linguistics Program Director)
Lenore A. Grenoble (University of Chicago)
Beth Levin (Stanford University)

The goal of this session is to provide current graduate students with basic information about pursuing grants and funding for linguistic research. Within each session, students will learn about potential sources of funding, eligibility requirements, the application process and timeline, and strategies for writing a successful proposal.

Gregory D. S. Anderson (Living Tongues Institute)
Lenore A. Grenoble (University of Chicago)

Funding linguistic fieldwork and language documentation

In this panel we discuss current sources for funding linguistic fieldwork and language documentation and how to create a competitive application to secure this funding. The heart of a successful application lies in a well-conceived field project, and we discuss the kinds of elements which need to go into such a project and how to package them into a competitive proposal. Although grant applications arguably need to be tailored to the specific interests of each individual funding agency, there are a number of shared characteristics which most funders look for, including intellectual merit, methodology, broader impacts, long-term results, and community support. We discuss each of these within the broader context of fieldwork and documentation.

William Badecker (NSF Linguistics Program Director)
Diana Archangeli (University of Arizona)

NSF funding for pre-dissertation research

The NSF provides several sources of funding to students at the early-to-mid stages of their graduate school careers. In this session, a representative from the NSF’s Division of Behavioral and Cognitive Sciences will discuss funding opportunities for linguistics, with special focus on the NSF Graduate Research Fellowship Program (GRFP), which provides three years of fellowship support for graduate study plus a stipend. Other funding programs such as IGERT and the NSF’s new Innovation Corps (I-Corps) will also be addressed.

This panel will also discuss the application process, and provide students with guidelines for effectively presenting their research goals.

William Badecker (NSF Linguistics Program Director)
Beth Levin (Stanford University)

Funding for dissertation research

Many grants are available to students who have been admitted to candidacy and are beginning their dissertation research. This panel will address strategies for crafting a standout proposal for any dissertation support grant.

This panel will also help students determine where to look for dissertation year funding, by surveying the many private organizations which offer such opportunities. There will also be discussion of the NSF Doctoral Dissertation Research Improvement Grant (DDIG), which affords significant opportunities for advancing dissertation research, including data gathering and fieldwork beyond the student’s home institution.
An Introduction to the Ethiosemitic Languages: Theory and Data
Pavilion West
10:30 AM – 12:00 PM

Organizers: Ruth Kramer (Georgetown University)
Aviad Eilam (University of Pennsylvania)

Participants: Rebecca Colavin (University of California, San Diego)
Radu Craioveanu (University of Toronto)
Girma A. Demeke (Institute of Semitic Studies and Institute of International Education-SRF)
Aviad Eilam (University of Pennsylvania)
Ruth Kramer (Georgetown University)
Roger Levy (University of California, San Diego)
Sharon Rose (University of California, San Diego)

The Ethiosemitic language group comprises the largest number of Semitic languages spoken today, with some 15 languages and dialects spoken by more than 30 million people in Ethiopia and Eritrea. While the study of these languages has contributed to the development of key issues in phonological and morphological theory, they remain relatively under-investigated, especially in the area of syntax. This session is meant to introduce novel data and analyses of phenomena across Ethiosemitic to a broad audience and to explore the ways in which these languages may inform linguistic theory.

Although Ethiosemitic languages share key traits with other Semitic languages, they also differ significantly from them on many levels, including their head-final syntax. The syntactic structure of the Ethiosemitic languages is typologically unique, having undergone a shift from head-initial to head-final due to influence from neighboring Cushitic languages (Leslau 1945). In the domain of morphology, Ethiosemitic languages exhibit the root-and-pattern system characteristic of Semitic. Unlike other Semitic languages, however, they also possess a large variety of reduplication patterns, which intersect with the root-and-template morphology in complicated ways (McCarthy 1983, Banksira 2000, Rose 2003). The Ethiosemitic languages are therefore a potential source of indispensable information for generative linguistics—first on the structure and development of head-final languages, and second, by the challenge they present to the conception of Semitic morphology and phonology long dominated by Arabic and Hebrew.

Given the potential importance of Ethiosemitic languages to the field, it seems fitting to introduce them—their unique characteristics as well as features shared by other head-final and Semitic languages—to a broad audience. Accordingly, the goal of the session is first and foremost to call attention to these languages, and to investigate how they can shape linguistic theory. Although the session is aimed partially at Semiticists and Africanists whose languages are genetically or areally related to Ethiosemitic, it will also be of interest to researchers with more general concerns, e.g., head-finality, the morphosyntactic connections between genitives and relative clauses, the experimental investigation of phonotactics, and the structure of vowel systems.

Ruth Kramer and Aviad Eilam’s presentation focuses on the syntax of head-finality; they propose an account of verb-medial word order in Amharic, which seems to contravene head-finality but is in fact attested in other head-final languages. Girma Demeke examines the distribution of an Amharic morpheme that appears in a bewildering array of contexts, including relative clauses, possessive constructions and complement clauses, and attempts to provide a uniform analysis. Radu Craioveanu offers a reanalysis of the vowel system of Tigrinya, based on the existence of two distinct vowel rounding processes. Rebecca Colavin, Sharon Rose and Roger Levy present the results of an Amharic word-judgment task, indicating that Amharic speakers are sensitive to a number of phonotactic patterns in their lexicon.
Abstracts:

**Aviad Eilam** (University of Pennsylvania)
**Ruth Kramer** (Georgetown University)

**Verb-medial word orders in Amharic**

Amharic is a prototypical head-final language (as per e.g., Dryer 2007): lexical verbs precede auxiliaries, embedded clauses precede finite clauses, etc. However, in certain clauses, the verb can optionally appear in the middle, as in (1).

(1) Käbbädä  näw astämari  
   Kebede is teacher
   ‘Kebede is a teacher.’

Verb-medial word orders have received little attention in descriptive work on Amharic, and pose a theoretical challenge for head-final approaches to the language. In this paper, we begin to document and analyze verb-mediality in Amharic, ultimately arguing for a VP-remnant movement analysis that preserves the uniform head-finality of Amharic syntax. Rightward remnant movement and/or scrambling is in fact common across head-final languages (see e.g., Bhatt and Dayal 2007 on Hindi), and we hope that a remnant-movement account can be extended to cover all rightward movement in head-final languages.

**Radu Craioveanu** (University of Toronto)

**Tigrinya rounding processes**

There are two active vowel rounding processes in Tigrinya, an Ethio-Semitic language spoken in Eritrea and northern Ethiopia. Both processes affect the same vowels, /ə/ and /ɨ/, but phonetic evidence indicates that they result in different rounded allophones (Craioveanu, 2011). One process occurs when these vowels are found after the labiovelars /kʷ kʷ gʷ/, and causes rounding of /ə/ → [o] and /ɨ/ → [u]. The second process is one of vowel harmony, where the vowels are rounded in place (/ə/ → [o], /ɨ/ → [u]) by /o/ and /u/ respectively in the following syllable.

The existence of two separate rounding outcomes for the central vowels requires a reanalysis of the Tigrinya vowel system; to this end, I establish the features of Tigrinya vowels according to Modified Contrastive Specification (Dresher, 2009), and illustrate the two processes with a combination of feature geometry and articulatory gestures (following work by Zsiga, 1997).

**Girma A. Demeke** (Institute of Semitic Studies and Institute of International Education-SRF)

**Yä-complex in Amharic**

The clitic yä- in Amharic appears in a wide variety of constructions. These include (but not limited to) genitive, raising and cleft constructions, relative and nominal clauses, superlative and N- or A-modified focused APs as in yä-dïha dïha 'the poorest of the poor (ones)' and yä-lijj aawi 'unusually wise for a child' respectively, and in non-modified as well as reduplicated adverbial phrases with an emphatic focus reading. In this talk, I investigate this element considering its distribution in a wide variety of contexts, of which most have never come to our knowledge in previous works. With the use of previously untreated data, I argue that yä- is indeed a complementizer, with the assumption that complementizers and adpositions belong to the same category (cf. Kayne 1998), and that all yä-complex phrases are CPs.

**Rebecca Colavin** (University of California, San Diego)
**Sharon Rose** (University of California, San Diego)
**Roger Levy** (University of California, San Diego)

**Under-representation and word-acceptability in Amharic: Evidence from a judgment task**

We investigate the relationship between the lexical representation of phonotactic patterns and word acceptability in Amharic. Native speakers were asked to rate nonce verbs with three types of consonant phonotactic irregularity: 1) homorganic but non-identical consonants (OCP-Place violations), 2) identical consonants and 3) fricative sequences of /f/ combined with /s/ or /z/, a hitherto unexplored restriction. Our results show that speakers are sensitive to all three phonotactic patterns in their lexicon. Under-represented patterns of OCP-Place, identical consonants in the configurations AAB and ABA, and fricatives, were all rated worse than controls. In contrast with Hebrew (Berent and Shimron 2003), Amharic speakers judge verbs with identical consonants in the ABB pattern (which are not under-represented) on a par with controls, suggesting that the hypothesized morphological complexity of “reduplicated” stems (Bat-El 2006) is a not factor in wordlikeness judgments. Instead, speakers appear to respond to frequency patterns of under-representation in the verb lexicon.
Psycholinguistic Research on Less-studied Languages
Pavilion East
2:00 – 5:00 PM

Organizer: Alice C. Harris (University of Massachusetts, Amherst)

Participants: Juergen Bohnemeyer (University of Buffalo)
Lindsay Butler (University of Rochester)
Lauren Eby Clemens (Harvard University)
Jessica Coon (McGill University)
Daniel L. Everett (Bentley University)
Annie Gagliardi (University of Maryland)
Edward Gibson (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)
Peter Graff (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)
Florian Jaeger (University of Rochester)
Nicolas Arcos Lopez (Universidad Intercultural del Estado de Tabasco, Mexico)
Adam Milton Morgan (University of California Santa Cruz)
Elisabeth Norcliffe (Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics)
Pedro Mateo Pedro (Harvard University)
Steven T. Piantadosi (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)
Maria Polinsky (Harvard University)
Clifton Pye (University of Kansas)
Laura Stearns (Wellesley College)

Important advances have been made in understanding cognitive aspects of human language—how human beings learn language, how they process language, and how they produce language. However, almost all psycholinguistic work has been conducted on a small number of languages—English, German, Dutch, Spanish, with some work on Finnish, Hebrew, Chinese, Korean, and Japanese. There is enormous range in human languages, yet this variety has not yet truly informed psycholinguistic research.

Much of the diversity is rapidly being lost, so it is urgent that we not only document the diversity, but also that we study a variety of languages from cognitive points of view. One of our concerns as 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. We feel that it is important to act before the extant diversity is lost.

As an example of specific ways that the study of smaller languages can benefit the general study of psycholinguistics derives from the fact that these are often the languages in which rare phenomena are found. If we want to understand the production of endoclitics, the processing of repeated markers, or the acquisition of the largest inventories of consonants, for example, we must turn to less-studied languages. Some of these languages will not be available for study far into the future, so it urgent that we undertake this work now.

In studying smaller languages the researcher encounters many problems that he does not encounter when studying a language like English. Often it is essential that the investigator conduct her research in situ, where the language is spoken. Often the researcher must forego the use of a laboratory booth, free of extraneous sounds and the distractions of people and animals. Many smaller languages are unwritten, so it may be impossible to present stimuli in written form. Often there are no electronic corpora of texts on which to base frequency counts, so essential to experimental approaches.

We feel that it is worth the trouble to overcome these problems, so that scientists can develop an understanding of cognitive aspects of the full variety of human language. Some will question the validity of experiments that are carried out without the isolation of the laboratory booth. Some will question the reliability of interpretations not based on fine-grained frequency counts. But we believe that there are solutions to these problems, and that it is essential that we try to understand cognitive aspects of lesser-studied languages while this is still possible.
Abstracts:

Lauren Eby Clemens (Harvard University)
Jessica Coon (McGill University)
Peter Graff (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)
Pedro Mateo Pedro (Harvard University)
Adam Milton Morgan (University of California Santa Cruz)
Maria Polinsky (Harvard University)
Nicolas Arcos Lopez (Universidad Intercultural del Estado de Tabasco, Mexico)

Processing ergative languages: Methodology and preliminary results

Nominative-accusative languages show a well-documented processing preference for extraction of subjects over objects. Because both transitive and intransitive subjects are marked alike it is unclear whether this preference follows from the abstract category subject, or more surface categories of case and/or agreement. In ergative languages, where transitive and intransitive subjects are encoded differently, these properties can be teased apart. Many ergative languages are endangered or unwritten, which creates challenges for experimental study. We report on our investigation of the processing of core arguments in Avar (Nakh-Dagestanian), Chol, and Q’anjobal (Mayan) focusing on methodologies that can be used to study processing in the field.

Annie Gagliardi (University of Maryland)
Distinguishing input from intake in Tsez noun class acquisition

Tsez is a Nakh-Dagestanian language spoken in the Northeast Caucasus with four noun classes. This project investigates the acquisition and representation of these classes by building a small corpus of child directed Tsez and conducting behavioral experiments with adult and child Tsez speakers. From the corpus we can determine both (a) what information about noun classes is in principle available: what the agreement information looks like and what semantic and phonological features of nouns can predict class assignment, and (b) which of this information is actually available to the learner in child directed speech. Using behavioral experiments we investigate what information children and adults are sensitive to when classifying both known and nonce nouns. The results of these two investigations suggest differences between the input, the linguistic information that is available to the child, and the intake, the information the child actually uses in language acquisition.

Clifton Pye (University of Kansas)
The acquisition of subject properties in Mam Maya

The acquisition of the Mayan language Mam presents formidable challenges to current acquisition theories. Mam is a polysynthetic language with an extended ergative system of subject cross-referencing. In order to use the ergative markers correctly, children must learn the transitivity of each verb as well as the contexts for extended ergativity. Mam frequently uses intransitive verbs to express events that contain an agent and patient. Over seventy percent of adult utterances to children are intransitive. These intransitive constructions differ from passive constructions in that they use intransitive verbs rather than passivized transitive verbs to express events with two arguments. The data come from three children between the ages of 2;0 and 2;6, living in the town of San Ildefonso Ixthahuacán, Guatemala. At 2;0 the children produced ergative and absolutive markers in ten to twenty percent of their obligatory contexts. The study illustrates the theoretical significance of minority languages.

Lindsay Butler (University of Rochester)
Florian Jaeger (University of Rochester)
Juergen Bohnemeyer (University of Buffalo)
Elisabeth Norcliffe (Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics)

Morpho-syntactic production in a head-marking language: Order, agreement and optional morphology in Yucatec Maya

Psycholinguistic research over the last half-century has made considerable progress in understanding the architecture of the language production system. However, the current understanding of these processes stems from quantitative studies on a very small set of languages, with virtually no work on head-marking languages (cf. Jaeger and Norcliffe, 2009). We present results from three lines of studies to test the cross-linguistic validity of psycholinguistic theories against data from a head-marking language, Yucatec Maya. The experiments were conducted at the University of the Orient, in Valladolid, Mexico. We compare the effects of accessibility on word order, active/passive voice, and lexicalization in Yucatec and Spanish. We assess the effect of redundancy on optional morphology. We also investigate how the syntactic representation of non-inflectional plural marking
interacts with the processing of number information. We discuss theoretical implications for linguistics and psycholinguistic research as well as methodological considerations for quantitative work on understudied languages.

Steven T. Piantadosi (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)
Laura Stearns (Wellesley College)
Daniel L. Everett (Bentley University)
Edward Gibson (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

A computational analysis of Pirahã grammar

Hauser, Chomsky & Fitch (2002) argued that the grammars for all human languages are recursive, such that "there is no nonarbitrary upper bound to sentence length" (p. 1571). In contrast, Everett (2005) argued that the grammar of Pirahã, an Amazonian isolate language, is not recursive. However, no quantitative evidence was provided either in support of or against the claim that Pirahã syntax is not recursive.

In the current project, we use quantitative methods to investigate whether the syntax of Pirahã is recursive. First, we gathered a corpus of approximately 2000 transcribed Pirahã utterances, tagged for parts of speech. Second, we propose several different grammars that can cover this corpus. We use methods from the computational cognitive science literature to choose the most likely grammar for the corpus (Perfors, Regier&Tenenbaum, 2010), thereby shedding light on the question of whether or not the simplest grammar for Pirahã is recursive.
The Role of Discourse Context in the Construction of Social Meaning in Variation
Pavilion West
2:00 – 5:00 PM

Organizers: Christopher Ball (Dartmouth College)
James Slotta (University of Chicago)

Participants: Christopher Ball (Dartmouth College)
Kira Hall (University of Colorado)
Scott F. Kiesling (University of Pittsburgh)
Sinae Lee (Georgetown University)
Robert J. Podesva (Stanford University)
James Slotta (University of Chicago)

In recent years, there has been a convergence of interest among scholars studying sociolinguistic variation. The social identities, roles, personae, styles, and stances indicated in and by the use of sociolinguistic variants in interactional settings have come to the fore. This “third wave” of sociolinguistics has built on earlier work in variationist and interactional sociolinguistics that saw linguistic variants as reflections of one or more contextual factors, ranging from the speaker’s socioeconomic category membership, to the speech norms of addressees and audiences, to the roles and identities of participants in different interactional events. Moving beyond the analysis of linguistic variation as a reflection of contextual variables, recent approaches have grappled with the role of linguistic and non-linguistic context in creating social meaning for variants, in endowing them with social and cultural value.

Older approaches that examined variants outside of their discourse context led to an emphasis on relatively cross-contextually stable or expectable elements of social meaning. This or that variant becomes identifiable as a marker of gender identity X, social class Y, or regional provenance Z. While this approach has yielded valuable results, it does not offer much insight into situations in which variants occur out of their expected context, situations in which the social meaning of variants are potentially transformed. By approaching the meaning of sociolinguistic variants as produced through their configuration together with other variants and other elements of co-occurring text, we are better positioned to understand how new “local” social meanings emerge from the use of variants in unexpected contexts. And these unexpected uses of variants are everywhere to be found, as several papers in the panel show. By situating sociolinguistic variants in larger configurations of signs in discourse, we aim to develop an approach that encompasses both the expected and unexpected use of variants, discourse contexts that reinforce social meanings and those that generate or transform them.

Papers in the panel address a number of subsidiary methodological considerations as well, as the researchers gathered here are all attentive to the ways that contexts of data collection, whether structured interviews or spontaneous conversation, shape the social meanings perceived by the participants, whether speakers, hearers, or the researchers themselves. We ask how quantitative and qualitative methodological approaches work together. On the one hand, some papers here show how quantitative methods provide a much needed resource to pinpoint key sites of variant use in discourse context that serve to reinforce or generate social meanings. On the other hand, other papers focus on variant use in ritual or mass-mediated discourse contexts that are qualitatively recognizable as potent “baptismal” events endowing variants with social meaning. Though the qualitative and quantitative approaches presented here arrive at their data in different, but complementary, ways, the analysis of data in all cases focuses on the role of signs configured in discourse context in reinforcing and generating social meaning for some population.

Abstracts:

Scott F. Kiesling (University of Pittsburgh)

Outliers in context: The use of extreme variants in discourse

Recent arguments in variationist linguistics suggest that outlier tokens play a crucial role in linguistic change. In this paper I focus on the role of so-called outliers in interaction, and argue that not only are such outliers important in the way argued by variationists, but are also noticeable tokens that highlight a speaker's stance in interaction, making outliers more performative – they are metapragmatically highlighted by the speaker for the 'audience' to notice. I show that these tokens are important for
setting the semiotic parameters of variation in the speech community. Based on an analysis of two variables in different speech communities, I argue that outlier tokens are a crucial reflexive use of language that helps to create the indexical links that statistical approaches, which are based more on means and distributions, measure.

Robert J. Podesva (Stanford University)
Sinae Lee (Georgetown University)
The structure and social meaning of falsetto variation: The role of discourse

This paper argues that discourse both structures variation in falsetto use and endows falsetto with social meaning. Our analysis is based on an auditory analysis of phonation (mixed effects linear regression) in interviews with Washington, DC residents. Results indicate that falsetto rates – significantly higher in constructed dialogue – heavily depend on discourse type (p<0.0001). A race-by-gender interaction reveals that falsetto also predominates in the speech of African American women (p<0.021). A qualitative analysis of the strongest falsetto instances shows that African American women use falsetto primarily to negatively evaluate gentrification and racism in DC. In this cultural context (talk about DC) and in these particular interactional moments (when taking oppositional stances toward locally salient issues), falsetto enables African American women to linguistically resist their doubly marginalized positions. We illustrate that attending to discourse factors facilitates a better quantitative model and enriches our understanding of the social meanings that motivate falsetto’s use.

Christopher Ball (Dartmouth College)
Orders of difference: Enregistering Kunisaki dialect

This paper argues that much of the social work accomplished through linguistic variation in interactional discourse is differentiation and boundary-making, and that identity often emerges only later as a fully ideologized cultural effect of enregisterment. I analyze discourse data recorded in the rural Japanese region of Kunisaki to show that dialect use indexes stances of social difference at a first order and that it is only at a second order that dialectal variation comes to index speakers’ identities. I show how dialect speakers use standard in meetings about how to present local culture to outsiders, but then break into dialect, and how standard speakers try out dialect features in conversations with locals. I compare with speakers’ talk about dialect and its distinctiveness to show how the enregisterment of dialect gives it its function as an identity index at a higher order.

James Slotta (University of Chicago)
Dialect, trope, and enregisterment in a Melanesian speech community

This paper examines the enregisterment of dialect shibboleths among the Yopno of Papua New Guinea. The Yopno recognize dialect shibboleths as indexes of a speaker’s "home village," yet people employ dialect shibboleths associated with others’ villages in systematic ways, offering little explicit metapragmatic commentary about such uses. Through the analysis of two interactional events, this paper demonstrates how the social meaning of using another's dialect shibboleths is generated through figures of speech (i.e. tropes) that are manifest in the implicit metapragmatic structuring of discourse through parallelism. Though much work on enregisterment foregrounds the role of explicit metapragmatic discourse in the process, this case highlights the important role played by tropes figured in the implicit metapragmatic structure of discourse.

Kira Hall (University of Colorado)
Shifting forms and meanings in a Delhi abuse register

This paper illustrates the constitutive role of discourse patterning in shaping contemporary middle class uses of a Hindi abuse register in northern India. When an angry telephone conversation between a woman and her boyfriend was posted to YouTube in 2007, a mediated viewership developed meta-pragmatic awareness that educated women can curse in Hindi too, inspiring a new generation of what is sensationaly depicted as female "BC-MC" users. I assert that this ascendency is attributed to the embedding of this register within an unexpected discourse context: specifically, the recording incorporates a street-based vernacular Hindi into the English-Hindi code-mixed medium of the urban middle classes. The recent resignification of this register as a joking register by young professional women across northern India who study, memorize, and circulate the recording on their cell phones, suggests that the mediated distribution of speech events by vendors like YouTube can potentially have profound effects on sociolinguistic variation.
How Does the Prosperity of the Undergraduate Major in Linguistics Affect the Prosperity of the Field?

Pavilion East
9:00 – 10:30 AM

Posters: Grand Ballroom Foyer, 10:30 AM – 12:00 PM

Organizers:
Wayne Cowart (University of Southern Maine)
Lisa Green (University of Massachusetts, Amherst)
Acrisio Pires (University of Michigan)
Kazuko Hiramatsu (University of Michigan, Flint)
Evan Bradley (University of Delaware)
Kathy Sands (SIL International)
Chad Howe (University of Georgia)

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

Participants:
Evan Bradley (University of Delaware)
Wayne Cowart (University of Southern Maine)
William Eggington (Brigham Young University)
Kazuko Hiramatsu (University of Michigan, Flint)
David Lightfoot (Georgetown University)
Brian Joseph (The Ohio State University)
Madelyn Kissock (Concordia University)
Michal Temkin Martínez (Boise State University)
Manjari Ohala (San Jose State University)
Julie Roberts (University of Vermont)
Susan Tamasi (Emory University)

Linguistics appears to be an outlier in undergraduate education: relative to the number of doctoral programs there are few programs offering an undergraduate major in linguistics. At the national level the field began producing more undergraduate than graduate degrees (M.A. and Ph.D.) only recently in 2002, but has shown robust growth since then. Undergraduate linguistics degrees awarded each year now exceed new Ph.D.'s six to one. However, averaging across all disciplines, in American higher education the overall ratio of undergraduate degrees to new Ph.D.s awarded is about 25 to one.

This session explores a number of questions prompted by the broad demographic picture sketched above. Is there really a problem? Does the relative paucity of undergraduate majors in linguistics compromise the health of the discipline in terms of its ability to effectively disseminate modern insights into the nature of language and to sustain broad interest in, and support for, linguistic research? If there is a problem, what is its nature? For example, does the demographic profile of the discipline limit job prospects for new Ph.D.s in linguistics compared to other relevant disciplines, or is linguistics particularly successful in placing new Ph.D.s in departments primarily aligned with other disciplines (e.g., psychology, computer science, languages)? Does its limited representation in terms of undergraduate majors affect the standing and credibility of the discipline in the eyes of investigators in other disciplines? How does the discipline's demographic profile affect the attitudes and decisions of senior administrators in terms of the allocation of resources and support for new programs, degrees, or curricular initiatives? How do these matters play out at the level of individual campuses?

The presentations include one that addresses these questions from a broad demographic point of view, one from the perspective of a senior administrator with broad experience on and off campus, and several from the perspective of linguists who can consider these issues in light of developments on particular campuses, exploring different kinds of opportunities their programs have exploited to locally diverge from the national pattern described above. The programs discussed range over those with heavy long-standing commitments to doctoral education to those with no graduate program.

There will be 10-20 minutes for an open discussion after the presentations.
The symposium is linked to a poster session (Sunday morning at 10:30, immediately following the symposium, in the Grand Ballroom Foyer) that will include reports on the development and evolution of undergraduate major programs at a broad range of institutions, responding in each case to a unique set of constraints and opportunities.

Abstracts: Papers

Wayne Cowart (University of Southern Maine)
*Introduction: Questions and evidence -- How does the prosperity of the undergraduate major in linguistics affect the prosperity of the field?*

The presentation offers a quantitative overview focusing on two questions: how does the graduate/undergraduate profile of linguistics with respect to degrees awarded compare to other disciplines, and what evidence is there that this profile affects the health of the discipline? We consider how much of an outlier linguistics may be. Are there prosperous other disciplines that have a similar ratio of doctorates to undergraduate degrees? Whether there are precedents or not, does the ratio matter? Is there evidence of supplementary demand for linguistics Ph.D.s in positions where they will not teach undergraduate linguistics majors (e.g., in other academic departments, or in government or industrial positions, or outside the U.S.)? Do new Ph.D.s in linguistics perhaps suffer no particular handicap? The talk will provide a quick overview of data bearing on these matters from various federal and discipline-based sources and some new survey data collected from members of the LSA.

David Lightfoot (Georgetown University)
*Linguistics from the outside -- what role do undergraduate major programs play in eliciting investment and support, and in disseminating knowledge about language and linguistics?*

How does the relative paucity of undergraduate degrees in linguistics look from an administrator's perspective? Does this suggest an opportunity or serve as a caution flag when a new program (graduate or undergraduate) is proposed? How is linguistics seen from outside the field? How does undergraduate education figure into decisions on expanding or contracting support for a discipline on a given campus? How does credit-hour generation compared with degree production figure in such decisions? Are interdepartmental programs more or less attractive from an administrative point of view? Are doctoral programs easier to sustain budgetarily when they are run in conjunction with a robust undergraduate program?

Madelyn Kissock (Concordia University)
*Undergraduate Linguistics at Concordia University, Montréal -- an undergraduate-only linguistics program in a public and predominantly undergraduate institution*

The undergraduate major in Linguistics at Concordia is an apparent outlier among linguistics undergraduate programs along several dimensions. First, it has seen dramatic growth in majors (now roughly 230), honors students, and minors. Because the linguistics faculty has increased little, class sizes and the number of sections of introductory courses have also risen dramatically. The visibility of Linguistics in campus academic life has also increased, both because of student success in university-wide competitions and from their success in applications to graduate programs in Linguistics (and other fields). Second, this growth has occurred in spite of the fact that Concordia Linguistics has: 1) no MA or PhD programs in Linguistics; 2) strong local competitors; 3) no autonomous Linguistics department. Among the factors contributing to this success are 1) concerted efforts to get students actively involved in the field, and 2) an emphasis on maintaining significant student-faculty interaction.

Brian Joseph (The Ohio State University)
*Undergraduate Linguistics at Ohio State University -- undergraduate, master's, doctorate at a major research university*

At the beginning of the '90s OSU had a large and successful doctoral program and made a substantial contribution to undergraduate education, primarily by way of a great many sections of its introductory undergraduate course. There were, however, relatively few undergraduate majors and no programming aimed specifically at such students. Over the last two decades a sustained focus on developing the undergraduate major has changed this picture dramatically. There is now a comprehensive undergraduate major with less than 20% of undergraduate enrollments (about 700+ per quarter) coming from the once-dominant introductory course. The presentation will review the process by which this transformation was brought about, the goals it served, and the consequences of this change in terms of the department's standing with the OSU administration and the success of the department's doctoral program.
William Eggington (Brigham Young University)

Undergraduate Linguistics at Brigham Young University: Undergraduate and Master's programs at a private religiously affiliated university

BYU has a large undergraduate linguistics program graduating about 120 students per year in two majors, Linguistics and English Language (shortly to be renamed “English Linguistics”). The program also offers graduate MA degrees in Linguistics and TESOL, each graduating 10 - 15 students per year. Many of the MA and BA students enter PhD programs in linguistics, or related fields. In addition, a significant portion of the BA students go on to professional schools in law or business. The university conducts extensive graduating senior and alumni surveys which provide a useful look at the post-baccalaureate experience of linguistics students in relation to other majors. The results of these surveys have been particularly useful in establishing the value of the linguistics program on the campus.

Abstracts: Posters

Boise State University (Michal Temkin Martinez)

Linguistics at Boise State University shows how a program within an English department can thrive and grow. Over the last decade, the program has gone from 14 students to over 60 enrolled majors, with undergraduate students strongly identifying themselves as linguistics students within the English program. The newly established Boise State Linguistics Lab allows students to intern as research assistants, teaching assistants, tutors for introductory courses, and lab assistants - helping prepare those students who are interested in graduate studies. A recent curriculum change (to be implemented in Fall 2012) further sharpens the focus on linguistic foundations for majors and provides a cohesive curricular experience for all graduates.

San Jose State University (Manjari Ohala)

Linguistics at San Jose State University is an example of a program offering a high quality education to undergraduates and delivering that education at low cost, and thus providing financial benefits to the institution. The program attracts students, though not in numbers comparable to majors such as English. In recent years the program has begun attracting entering Freshman who declare linguistics as their major. This seems to result from a number of factors, including increasing student interest in career areas such as speech technology and TESOL, as well as the presence of a large proportion of bilingual/multilingual students on campus who have an interest in learning about language but are not inclined to major in a particular language. The program’s experience supports the view that attracting undergraduates to linguistics calls for emphasis on the discipline's practical applications.

Brigham Young University (William Eggington)

Linguistics at Brigham Young University is a large undergraduate program graduating about 120 majors per year in two majors, Linguistics and English Language (shortly to be renamed “English Linguistics”). The program also offers graduate MA degrees in Linguistics and TESOL each graduating 10 - 15 students per year. Many of the MA and BA students enter PhD programs in linguistics, or related fields. In addition, a significant portion of the BA students go on to professional schools in law or business. The university conducts extensive graduating senior and alumni surveys which provide a useful look at the post-baccalaureate experience of linguistics students in relation to other majors. The results of these surveys have proven valuable in attracting students and in eliciting support for the program from the university's administration.

University of Southern Maine (Wayne Cowart)

Linguistics at the University of Southern Maine is large for the size of the institution and the faculty (three tenure-track linguistics lines and one full-time ASL lecturer). The program has succeeded by augmenting the general linguistics major with two concentrations, each having a clear professional focus, as well as by maintaining relatively large overall enrollments. The professional concentrations include one that is designed to serve as a ‘springboard’ for students who intend to pursue graduate education in speech-language pathology or audiology. Another is a very successful concentration in ASL/English Interpreting that has recently gained national accreditation. A key element in maintaining the department's enrollment profile has been the development of a large introductory course that meets some general education requirements and is available in a fully online, asynchronous format, as well as a live class for majors.

University of Vermont (Julie Roberts)

Linguistics at the University of Vermont is a new program. It was officially listed for the first time in fall 2011 (although the minor began in fall 2008). The program opened its doors with students already at advanced levels because there was a cohort of students wanting to do the major who were willing to begin working toward the degree even before it was officially approved (despite being cautioned of the risks by their advisors). That cohort clearly did not exhaust interest in the program because eight freshman signed up for the major in fall 2011 even though there was no catalog listing for the program at the time they were
admitted. A Facebook page for the newly approved program may have played an important role in reaching these students. The program demonstrates that even in a tough financial environment new programs can succeed.

University of Delaware (Evan Bradley)
Linguistics at the University of Delaware combines a Ph.D. program focused on traditional core areas in theoretical linguistics with a large B.S. program in cognitive science that mostly enrolls students planning on graduate work in speech pathology. Other concentrations in the undergraduate major include "Animal Minds, Human Minds", "Cognitive Neuroscience", "Computational Modeling", "Language Development", "Linguistics", and "Mathematical & Logical Foundations of Cognitive Science". While 80% of the undergraduate majors are in the Speech/Language Pathology concentration, enrollment in the other concentrations has been growing. Because of the uneven distribution of undergraduates across the various concentrations the coursework for the Speech/Language Pathology concentration is offered more consistently than that relevant to other concentrations. Though this leads to a heavy advising load for the faculty, the program successfully serves a wide range of undergraduate students preparing for graduate study.

University of Michigan-Flint (Kazuko Hiramatsu)
Linguistics at the University of Michigan-Flint is a newly established offering of the English Department. It adds to the existing minor in Linguistics and complements other English specializations (Literature, Writing, Secondary Education) and the Spanish/French & Linguistics majors. A particularly interesting aspect of the effort is two projects in response to university priorities: one to develop a fully-online minor in Linguistics and another to incorporate community engagement components to our courses. Experience with the linguistics curriculum over the last several years (prior to the recent establishment of the formal specialization in Linguistics) demonstrates that a program within an English department can thrive and grow. (104)

Emory University (Susan Tamasi)
Linguistics at Emory University is a fast-growing interdisciplinary program drawing on core and affiliated faculty housed in various departments, from Psychology and Computer Science, to Anthropology and Middle Eastern Studies. A wide range of courses offer students the flexibility to focus on one or two areas of specific interest. In addition to the Linguistics major and minor there is a joint major in Psychology and Linguistics, and many students pair the Linguistics major with another course of study. Undergraduate research is also highlighted, in part via a Linguistics Undergraduate Research Symposium every Spring. Recent graduates have gone on to graduate programs in medicine, law, business, education, biostatistics, computer science and anthropology, as well as linguistics. A recent external review described the program as a "model program for Linguistics in the 21st century."

Concordia University (Madelyn Kissock)
The undergraduate major in Linguistics at Concordia is an apparent outlier among linguistics undergraduate programs along several dimensions. First, it has seen dramatic growth in majors (now roughly 230), honors students, and minors. Because the linguistics faculty has increased little, class sizes and the number of sections of introductory courses have also risen dramatically. The visibility of Linguistics in campus academic life has also increased, both because of student success in university-wide competitions and from their success in applications to graduate programs in Linguistics (and other fields). Second, this growth has occurred in spite of the fact that Concordia Linguistics has: 1) no MA or PhD programs in Linguistics; 2) strong local competitors; 3) no autonomous Linguistics department. Among the factors contributing to this success are 1) concerted efforts to get students actively involved in the field, and 2) an emphasis on maintaining significant student-faculty interaction.

The Ohio State University (Brian Joseph)
At the beginning of the '90s OSU had a large and successful doctoral program and made a substantial contribution to undergraduate education, primarily by way of a great many sections of its introductory undergraduate course. There were, however, relatively few undergraduate majors and no programming aimed specifically at such students. Over the last two decades a sustained focus on developing the undergraduate major has changed this picture dramatically. There is now a comprehensive undergraduate major with less than 20% of undergraduate enrollments (about 700+ per quarter) coming from the once-dominant introductory course. The presentation will review the process by which this transformation was brought about, the goals it served, and the consequences of this change in terms of the department's standing with the OSU administration and the success of the department's doctoral program.
Tech Tools: Increasing Technology Training in the Curriculum of Graduate Students in Linguistics
Pavilion West
9:00 – 10:30 AM
Posters: Grand Ballroom Foyer, 10:30 AM – 12:00 PM

Organizer: Laurel Smith Stvan (University of Texas at Arlington)
Sponsor: LSA Technology Advisory Committee (TAC)
Participants: Emily M. Bender (University of Washington)
Andrea Berez (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)
Georgina Brown (The LINGUIST List)
Marjorie K.M. Chan (The Ohio State University)
Arienne M. Dwyer (University of Kansas)
Christine Evans (The LINGUIST List)
Michael Hammod (University of Arizona)
T. Florian Jaeger (University of Rochester)
Roger Levy (University of California, San Diego)
Brent Miller (The LINGUIST List/Eastern Michigan University)
Justin Petro (The LINGUIST List/Eastern Michigan University)
Bartlomiej Plichta (University of Minnesotta)
Danielle St. Jean (The LINGUIST List/Eastern Michigan University)
William Gregory Sakas (City University of New York)
Laurel Smith Stvan (University of Texas at Arlington)
Elissa Winzeler (The LINGUIST List/Eastern Michigan University)
Jeffrey Witzel (University of Texas at Arlington)
Brent Woo (The LINGUIST List)

This panel of presentations arises from the observation that many graduate programs in linguistics offer a good grounding in linguistic theory but can lack training in the technological tools that linguists need to do contemporary research. TAC was motivated to sponsor a discussion that will emphasize the technological skills that graduate students in linguistics need to acquire training in, presented by means of the sharing of successful existing models for courses that include such training.

The session consists of a series of short presentations in which linguistics faculty members discuss successful ways that tech tools have been incorporated into graduate courses for a range of subdiscipline. Our goal is a focus on practical concerns, reports on things that have worked in providing students with the skills to use tools that they will need as researchers. This is a professional development issue that we see as being quite unevenly distributed: how to incorporate training in tech tools within a linguistics/language study curriculum. The panelists will detail work in the following areas: using a toolkit for finite-state scripting that can be applied for projects in lexicography, morphology, phonological analysis, or language documentation; a look at a course in statistics for linguistics students; ways to deal with character encodings and digital standards when working with non-western text corpora; tools for working with digital sound recordings; and a look at the technology training that LINGUIST List employees receive, including website development, database management, familiarity with server infrastructure.

We will conclude the individual presentations with a discussion in which the speakers compare notes on such topics as whether they found these techniques to fit best into a freestanding digital tools course or as part of existing core content linguistics courses. The panelists will also have the opportunity to take questions from the audience. To wind-up, the panelists will be also be available during the following poster session, where eight additional courses and applications will be highlighted.

As noted, since our goal is to share ways that instructors can bring newer technology into the graduate curriculum, in order to expand the number of techniques being shared, we will also include a following poster session with a range of additional projects that will show ways to create a culture of tech tool use in the research that graduate students are exposed to in preparation for their future research paths in either academia or industry.
One outcome that we would like to see emerge from this session is an online list of recommended resources that derive from the panelist and poster topics, which would be made available through either the LSA or Linguistlist sites.

Abstracts: Papers

Laurel Smith Stvan (University of Texas at Arlington)
The need for enhancing technology use in the graduate curriculum

Modern research is enhanced by training in linguistic analysis that accompanies knowledge of how to exploit available computational tools. In preparing future researchers, developers of a graduate curriculum must find ways to enable participants to continue learning as the applications and operating systems they were trained in evolve and are updated. Key to course planning is dealing with the fact that some students master command line scripting in their spare time, while others cannot reliably tell a text file from a pdf. Likewise, it’s crucial for students to learn to analyze a human language with a new orthography, but also get computers to open and print a file today, while enabling future linguists to access it as well. These panelists and posters discuss preparing students to best take advantage of modern tools in order to cultivate an enduring culture of tech tool use in graduate linguistic programs.

Michael Hammond (University of Arizona)
Finite-state scripting

Modern linguistics requires computational literacy. There are two important questions. First, how can we facilitate this in our programs? Second, what specific skills should students learn?

As far as our programs, we need to change curriculum and other requirements so as to facilitate programming skills. I discuss some of the changes we've made in our programs at the UA and how successful these have been.

As far as the particular skills students should acquire, this really depends on a student's goals. Competency with a full programming language (perl, python, c, etc.) is appropriate for more computationally-oriented students but more limited scripting (R, praat, etc.) may be best for students with other interests.

In the final part of the talk, I'll focus on just one kind of more specialized scripting: finite-state scripting (xfst, foma, etc.). This kind of scripting can be quite useful for lexicographic, morphological, or phonological analysis, or for language documentation purposes.

Jeffrey Witzel (University of Texas at Arlington)
Statistics for linguists

Statistical analyses are necessary to answer many research questions in linguistics. A number of linguistics programs, including the program at the University of Texas at Arlington, offer in-house courses on the fundamentals of statistical logic, the analysis techniques commonly used in linguistics research, and the use of specific statistics software packages (e.g., MatLab, R, SPSS, SAS) to conduct these analyses. In this talk, I will discuss the benefits of offering such classes, as opposed to sending our students off to other departments for their primary training in statistics, as well as potential problems and pitfalls. I will also discuss available resources – many of which have been created by linguists for linguists – that can assist in the creation and development of these classes. Finally, I will evaluate statistics software packages that might be used in such classes, with special emphasis on SPSS and R.

Marjorie K.M. Chan (The Ohio State University)
Working with text corpora: Character encodings and digital standards

The past three decades have witnessed tremendous strides in computer technology that have enabled the encoding of tens of thousands of Chinese characters for input, concordancing, and other manipulations of text corpora. Students need an understanding of the various character sets for Chinese, such as the original double-byte GB and Big5 encoding, the former used in the PRC and Singapore and the latter in Taiwan. These two characters sets eventually expanded to many more characters. The current version of Unicode, Unicode 6.0, supports over 75,000 Han characters. In addition, linguistic tools that support inputting of Chinese will be addressed. For example, Praat is finally able to handle Chinese in its Text grids (as part of its support of
Unicode); that breakthrough enabled the implementation of the “Words” tier in the Mandarin ToBI (M_ToBI) and Cantonese ToBI (C_ToBI) systems, so annotation is not entirely dependent on the “Romanization” tier.

Bartłomiej Plichta (University of Minnesota)

Audio technology in linguistics research

We will start with a brief introduction to the acoustics of speech and hearing, and then look at several related areas including signal acquisition (in the field and the lab), digital signal processing techniques, acoustic analysis, speech synthesis, and other relevant technologies. We will talk about automating research with computer programming as well as designing and deploying studies that involve the use of sound. Finally, we will discuss digital audio data management, including the use of metadata, back-up strategies, data security, and other relevant issues.

Andrea L. Berez (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)

Confessions of a former LINGUIST Lister: Technology training and professional development at the discipline’s largest online resource

Most linguists know the LINGUIST List as a website dedicated to providing the discipline with digital infrastructure, but it also supplies another valuable service to the field: providing technology training and professional mentoring to its graduate student employees.

I survey of the kinds of technology training that LINGUIST employees receive during their tenure, including website development, database management, knowledge of server infrastructure, and a firm grasp of data management that is applicable to a range of linguistic subfields. I also discuss the career support LINGUIST List provides its graduate student employees by giving them opportunities to interact with professional linguists in settings that develop and showcase their technology skills.

The role of LINGUIST List in training technologically aware academic linguists is discussed against a background of my experiences and those of others who have gone on from positions as student editors through PhD programs and into research and teaching positions.

Abstracts: Posters

LEGO: The building blocks of teaching linguistic interoperability

Brent Miller (The LINGUIST List/Eastern Michigan University)

Justin Petro (The LINGUIST List/Eastern Michigan University)

Digital interoperability is essential to the exchange of information in linguistics, and technologically-oriented projects are an effective method by which graduate students can learn this component of research directly. LEGO (Lexicon Enhancement via the GOLD Ontology, NSF BCS-0753321), a project run by the LINGUIST List, has digitized several lexicons and tagged them with concepts from GOLD (General Ontology for Linguistic Description). Because the data is linked to GOLD, users will be able to search for grammatical information across lexica. The project's graduate students have learned how to transform XML-formatted lexica using XSLT, manipulate databases to organize data, and implement decisions about data display. This poster will illustrate how these skills have better prepared the student team members for careers in linguistics by teaching them how to analyze and manipulate lexical data, and by emphasizing the importance of interoperability in creating a digital infrastructure for linguistic research.

Emily M. Bender (University of Washington)

Multilingual grammar engineering with the LinGO grammar matrix

I present a multilingual grammar engineering course based on the LinGO Grammar Matrix (Bender et al 2002, 2010). Students use descriptive grammars, the Grammar Matrix and other DELPH-IN (www.delph-in.net) tools for grammar development (LKB, Copestake 2002) and profiling ([incr tsdb]), Oepen 2001), to create implemented grammars. Each student builds a grammar fragment and an associated testsuite, beginning with a grammar customization system and then extending the grammar by hand. The grammars cover phenomena including agreement, coordination, negation, clausal complements and argument optionality, among others. They are suitable for both parsing and generation, and we combine them into a small-coverage but massively multilingual machine translation system.
Beyond grammar engineering techniques, students learn to use testsuites to document grammar coverage and perform regression testing, gain experience with the interconnectedness of linguistic phenomena, and come to appreciate the degree of precision and completeness required to fully capture the details of a grammatical system.

**Georgina Brown** (The LINGUIST List)
**Christine Evans** (The LINGUIST List)
**Brent Woo** (The LINGUIST List)

*LL-MAP: Three interns’ journey with language and technology*

With the advent of readily available GPS systems, the creation and display of geolinguistic data is becoming increasingly important in linguistics. In 2011, interns at The LINGUIST List learned the technologies of Geographical Information Systems (GIS) and the map annotation project LL-MAP. The map creation process involves georegistration and manipulation of file types, and interns gained specialized knowledge of Global Mapper software and the LL-MAP interface. Interns develop transferrable skills including XML and HTML editing and work with project programmer provides an introduction to CSS, SQL, and Javascript. Furthermore, team members utilize GoogleDocs and the Redmine project management application to increase collaboration and improve workflow. Interns are additionally involved in the creation of Wiki pages and other project documentation. The three-month experience of LINGUIST List interns demonstrates that students can quickly learn how geolinguistic data may be created and presented digitally, acquiring technological training that will be valuable throughout their careers.

**William Gregory Sakas** (City University of New York)

*How the familiar can introduce the different: Computational linguistics in the linguistics curriculum*

Two undertakings within the Linguistics Program of the CUNY Graduate Center provide linguistics students with computational training: a new computational linguistics sub-program, CLC (Computational Linguistics Concentration); and a course, CoNLL (Computational Natural Language Learning). Both approach computational topics from a linguistics substrate.

The CLC program, a computational linguistics program housed in a linguistics program, is open to masters and doctoral students, providing training for students desiring training for the job market and also those seeking a computational skill-set for their thesis work.

CoNLL surveys research involving computational modeling of human language acquisition and parsing; readings employ the use of mainstream computational linguistics techniques (e.g., ngram modeling, Bayesian statistics, etc.). The psycholinguistics questions are familiar, the computational techniques are not. By completing the course, students achieve fluency in computational issues (e.g., ramifications of Markov assumptions), and a basic understanding of specific computational mechanisms of computational linguistics (e.g., derivation of an MLE bigram probability).

**Danielle St. Jean** (The LINGUIST List/Eastern Michigan University)

*MultiTree: The implementation of an international standard*

The MultiTree project (NSF BCS 04040000) displays complex language relationship information through its unique hyperbolic tree viewer. MultiTree teaches graduate students how to visually represent historical linguistics research and implement effective database design. Additionally, this work teaches the importance of international standards—specifically the ISO 639-3 language code standard—in the digital representation of language information.

Through MultiTree work, students discover languages missing from the language code set. Students become active participants in the discipline by researching these varieties and proposing them to the ISO 639-3 registration authority. Creating the documentation necessary to influence an international standards body is a substantial undertaking, as is understanding the language code set’s structure and the criteria used to determine inclusion. This poster will demonstrate how MultiTree provides a technical training ground, teaching students to implement and maintain a complex database, and to be active participants in the improvement of the ISO 639-3 standard.
Arienne M. Dwyer (University of Kansas)
XML: What’s in it for linguists?

XML (eXtensible Markup Language) is an internationally approved set of rules for encoding textual documents. Its purpose is to make documents and data structures maximally accessible over the Internet or in archives. If you use OpenOffice, MicrosoftOffice or iWork, you already use XML.

Documentary linguists and digital humanists know that these days their grant proposals won’t be successful unless they include the phrase “texts will be marked up in XML.” But what does this mean, exactly? And why should linguists care?

XML documents contain tags, elements, and attributes, a specified macro-structure, and well-formedness criteria (a schema). Unlike html Web markup, these specify not only structural markup (formatting=boring!), but also analytic markup (e.g. linguistic analysis=fascinating!) infinitely extensible for any field.

How might XML help linguists with analysis, dissemination, teaching, and archiving? I assess the strengths and limitations of XML markup for different kinds of linguistic data (e.g. lexicons and texts), examining current linguistic annotation initiatives.

Elyssa Winzeler (The LINGUIST List/Eastern Michigan University)
Learning through experience: The use of technology at LINGUIST List

The primary responsibility of the student editors at The LINGUIST List is to make a vast amount of linguistic information readily accessible to the discipline. Along with reviewing and posting announcements through our mailing list, this involves organizing, searching, and formatting the approximately 60,000 issues that have been posted over the course of 22 years. This poster illustrates the training structure used by LINGUIST to teach students the technical skills involved in curating a large repository of digital information.

To maintain LINGUIST, students develop an understanding of database structures, regular expressions, SQL, HTML, CSS, PHP, JavaScript, and ColdFusion. These are learned through programming tutorials and training documentation, which are developed and presented by other students and programmers. Because of the fast-paced nature of work at LINGUIST, students also learn to handle complex procedures in unpredictable circumstances. Through these experiences, students become expert in technical applications and proficient as instructors.

T. Florian Jaeger (University of Rochester)
Roger Levy (University of California, San Diego)
Computational psycholinguistics - language comprehension, production, and learning:

Over the last two decades, cognitive science has undergone a paradigm shift towards probabilistic models of the brain and cognition. Many aspects of human cognition -- from memory, categorization, generalization, concept learning, and vision to motor planning -- are now understood in terms of rational use of available information in the light of uncertainty. Building on a long tradition of computational models for language, rational models have been proposed for language production, comprehension, and acquisition. This class provides an overview of this newly emerging field of computational psycholinguistics, combining insights and methods from linguistic theory, natural language processing, machine learning, psycholinguistics, and cognitive science into the study of how we understand and produce language. We focus on concepts including optimal inference under uncertainty, efficient information transfer, ideal observers, and amativeness and life-long implicit learning. The goal is to provide an overview of this field and a toolset that allows students to start their own research in computational psycholinguistics.
Save the Dates

2013 Annual Meeting: January 3-6, Boston, MA
2013 Linguistic Institute: June 24-July 19, Ann Arbor, MI
2014 Annual Meeting: January 2-5, Minneapolis, MN
2015 Annual Meeting: January 8-11, San Francisco, CA
2016 Annual Meeting: January 7-10, Washington, DC
The University at Buffalo Department of Linguistics joins the Linguistic Society of America in congratulating Jennifer Wilson, a PhD student in our program, for having received the “Student Abstract Award” for her top-rated submission for the LSA’s 2012 Annual Meeting: “Evidence for Infixation after the First Syllable: Data from a Papuan Language”.

(The Department of Linguistics at the University at Buffalo offers training in a broad range of sub-disciplines and champions research informed by diverse theoretical perspectives under a broad Cognitive Science umbrella. Visit us at http://linguistics.buffalo.edu.)
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The Cambridge Handbook of Pragmatics
Edited by Keith Allan and Kasia M. Jaszczolt
Cambridge Handbooks in Language and Linguistics

The Cambridge Handbook of Sociolinguistics
Edited by Rajend Mesthrie
Cambridge Handbooks in Language and Linguistics

Language Policy in Japan
The Challenge of Change
Nanette Gottlieb

Language across Difference
Ethnicity, Communication, and Youth Identities in Changing Urban Schools
Django Paris

Languages of the World
An Introduction
Asya Pereltsvaig

Meaning and Relevance
Deirdre Wilson and Dan Sperber

The Modular Architecture of Grammar
Jerrold M. Sadock
Cambridge Studies in Linguistics

Network Morphology
A Defaults-based Theory of Word Structure
Dunstan Brown and Andrew Hippiusley
Cambridge Studies in Linguistics

Analysing Older English
Edited by David Denison, Ricardo Bermúdez-Otero, Chris McCully, and Emma Moore
Studies in English Language

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Construals, Constructions and Canonicty
Steven Jones, M. Lynne Murphy, Carita Paradis, and Caroline Willners
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Interactions across Englishes
Linguistic Choices in Local and International Contact Situations
Christiane Meierkord
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Premodifiers in English
Their Structure and Significance
Jim Feist
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South Asian Languages
A Syntactic Typology
Karumuri V. Subbarao

Key Topics in Linguistics

Language Attrition
Monika S. Schmid
Key Topics in Sociolinguistics

Syntactic Islands
Cedric Boeckx
Key Topics in Syntax

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www.cambridge.org/us/linguistics
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Keith Brown and Jim Miller

The Cambridge Handbook of Psycholinguistics
Edited by Michael Spivey, Marc Joanisse, and Ken McRae
Cambridge Handbooks in Psychology

The Language of Stories
A Cognitive Approach
Barbara Dancygier

The Science of Language
Interviews with James McGilvray
Noam Chomsky
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John Frederick Bailyn
Cambridge Syntax Guides

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A Typological Survey
Pavol Stekauer, Salvador Valera, and Lívia Kortvélyessy

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Three Decades in Family and Community Life
Shirley Brice Heath

Words of the World
A Global History of the Oxford English Dictionary
Sarah Ogilvie

Writing Essays in English Language and Linguistics
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Neil Murray

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Abstracts of Regular Sessions
Congratulations
to our colleague and friend

KEREN RICE

on her election as the 88th President of the
Linguistic Society of America

Best wishes for 2012!
Clifford Abbott (University of Wisconsin - Green Bay)  
Session 98  
Oneida personal names

Oneida is used to represent types of personal names among the Iroquoian family. To the extent that they are transparent, names generally exploit the verbal morphology fairly freely although there are typical patterns that have changed over time. One rarely used naming morpheme can be identified. There is also extensive borrowing. There are a number of data sources that allow an examination of how cultural practices interact with naming patterns, showing historical trends toward more transparently descriptive names.

Ernest Lawrence Abel (Wayne State University)  
Session 71  
Eponymous sex

Eponyms are the names of people, or places, real or fictitious, after which an item, discovery, place, time, etc. are named or believed to be named. This presentation begins with a typology of eponyms involving some aspect of sexual anatomy, behavior, or sexually related diseases, and gives examples and vignettes related to these eponymously derived terms.

Natasha Abner (University of California, Los Angeles)  
Session 19  
Nominal possession

This study re-visits an alternation in American Sign Language wherein the nominal member of a noun-verb pair is characterized by tense reduplication of the movement associated with the root (Newport and Supalla 1978, Klima and Bellugi 1979). This alternation is shown to be (a) highly productive but (b) constrained to the derivation of non-event nominalizations in the sense of Grimshaw (1990). The absence of an eventive interpretation supports root-level application of the morphosyntactic process involved and explains the observed restrictions on how possessor arguments in nominalizations of this type are interpreted.

Lauren Ackerman (Northwestern University)  
Lisa Hesterberg (Northwestern University)  
Ann Bradlow (Northwestern University)  
Talker and language variation in English, Mandarin and Mandarin-accented English

The long-term average speech spectrum (LTASS) has shown cross-linguistic equivalence in some studies, but systematic differences in others. We aim to identify talker- and language-based variation in the LTASS as part of a larger study of language- and talker-specificity. Comparisons showed consistent LTASS differences between Mandarin and English, and that Mandarin-accented English systematically differed from Mandarin in the same way as English, but to a smaller extent. Additionally, within the Mandarin-English bilinguals, L1 and L2 were strongly correlated in the mid frequency range (1-3kHz), suggesting talker-specificity in this range. Thus, the LTASS appears to carry both language-specific and talker-specific information.

Matthew E. Adams (Stanford University)  
Session 58  
Morphosyntactic variation and the English comparative: Conflict between prosodic levels

Present-day English has two methods for forming comparative adjectives: a synthetic (prouder) and an analytic (more intelligent) route. I examine the variation within single adjectives (prouder vs. more proud, intelligent vs. *intelligenter) and across syntactic positions (pre-nominally, post-nominally, predicative) and argue that prosodic structure is relevant both at the word and at the phrase level in modulating the distributional patterns of the comparative. To demonstrate how the empirical patterns of variation are influenced by prosodic structure, I present several Optimality-Theoretic models that make explicit predictions about the interaction between word and phrase level morphoprosody and morphosyntax.

Byron Ahn (University of California, Los Angeles)  
Session 22  
The prosody of binding: Reflexive voice and default sentential stress

Syntactic structure has long been recognized as playing a crucial role in calculating Default Sentential Stress (DSS). Reflexive pronouns introduce an apparent problem: they tend not to bear DSS where other DPs would ("Remy SAW himself"/"Remy saw MARIE"). However, reflexives do not always avoid DSS; manipulating syntactic context, a reflexive can bear DSS (e.g., "Remy saw Marie and HIMSELF"). Based on such data, I argue against a string-positional account of DSS (e.g. SPE's Nuclear Stress
Rule). Moreover, I present evidence for the existence of subject-oriented reflexives in English, and motivate substantial revisions to Binding Theory.

**George Akanlig-Pare** (University of Ghana)

**Sadat Mohammed** (University of Ghana)

*Ghanaian Hausa is a Creole: A morphophonological explanation*

This study discusses aspects of the morpho-phonology of Ghanaian Hausa. These include palatalization and glotalization. The former is extensive and uniquely marks Ghanaian Hausa as different from Standard Hausa; the latter is conspicuously absent in Ghanaian Hausa, and often leads to neutralization of contrasts between words in Ghanaian Hausa. Grammatical markings in Both Hausas are also discussed. Some of the features that mark Ghanaian Hausa are contact induced phenomena, while others are endemic and phonologically conditioned. A sociolinguistic profile of Ghanaian Hausa also shows that it is an L1, and as such it is a legitimate creole.

**Moses Alo** (University of Ibadan)

*Nigerian Pidgin (NP) as a resource in haggling exchanges in multilingual market contexts in south-western Nigeria*

This study undertakes a socio-pragmatic investigation of Nigerian Pidgin (NP) as a resource in haggling in the multilingual Nigerian market context with a view to discovering the use of specific linguistic expressions and their pragmatic functions. A sizable corpus of recorded open-air bargaining interactions in three major market locations in South-western Nigeria (Lagos, Ibadan and Ondo) is analyzed. The findings show that NP serves such socio-pragmatic acts as honorification, humour, persuasion, soliciting, begging/pleading, identity marking, mutuality, compromising and abusing. Linguistic resources and properties in Nigerian languages and Nigerian Pidgin are significantly functional in haggling exchanges in the multilingual Nigerian markets.

**Peter Alrenga** (Boston University)

**Christopher Kennedy** (University of Chicago)

**Jason Merchant** (University of Chicago)

*Standard of comparison / Scope of comparison*

Evidence from binding, ellipsis, and scope indicates that the surface position of the standard term in English comparatives (the than-phrase) marks the scope of comparison. Previous analyses invoke complex interpretive mechanisms to link more/–er with an extraposed standard. Underlying these mechanisms is the assumption that the semantics of comparison is solely introduced by more/–er. We propose instead to explain these facts with the following hypothesis: both the comparative morpheme and the standard encode the semantics of comparison. The resulting analysis provides a maximally transparent mapping from surface syntax to meaning, and has significant implications for our understanding of cross-linguistic variation in comparison constructions.

**Patrícia Amaral** (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)

*‘To live’ as a source of pluractionality*

This paper analyzes a verbal construction (“aspectual periphrasis”) in Brazilian Portuguese formed with the verb *viver* ‘to live’ + *VGerund*, ‘to keep V’. I propose that *viver + VGerund* has pluractional properties: it introduces an atelic description with a frequentative interpretation. While some of its properties are shared with the periphrases formed with motion verbs (e.g. *andar ‘to walk’ + VGerund, ‘to V repeatedly’), this construction has distinct temporal and aspectual properties that stem from the contribution of *viver*.

**Mark Amsler** (University of Auckland)

*Eliot’s grammar and the making of American linguistics*

In 1822, Pickering and Du Ponceau reprinted Eliot’s *The Indian Grammar Begun* (1666), with an extensive introduction, commentary, and additional material based on their own research into North American Indian languages and descriptive work by Heckewelder and other missionaries in contact with the American Philosophical Society. This new edition deliberately launched an “American” linguistics on the world stage and challenged “Comparative Philology’s” Eurocentric and Asiatic orientations. The new edition of Eliot’s *Grammar* and the linguistic networks it represented also helped frame the United States Exploring Expedition (1838-42) and the introduction of Pacific languages into comparative linguistics from an “American” perspective.
Stan Anonby (SIL International)
A comparative-historical look at four Monde languages

Session 104

This report looks at Suruí, Gavião, Cinta Larga, and Zoró from a historical comparative approach. Local experts, as well as anthropological and linguistic literature, agreed that (1) Suruí was the most divergent variety, and (2) Gavião and Zoró spoke the same language. This paper will explain ten sound changes in Suruí, Gavião, Cinta Larga, and Zoró. The evidence seems to show a different relationships, namely that (1) Gavião is the most divergent variety and (2) Zoró is closer to Suruí.

Raúl Aranovich (University of California, Davis)
Spanish dative clitic doubling across constructions

Session 18

Optional doubling of an NP by a dative clitic (DClD) in Spanish is observed in ditransitives, but also in causative constructions. A statistical analysis of corpus data from Argentine Spanish reveals that there is no significant difference in the frequency of DClD across constructions. I argue that the facts are explained by analyzing ditransitives are "cloaked" causatives. A clitic doubles a Goal/Causee only when it is an internal argument of CAUSE, and hence realized as a complement (not as an adjunct). I conclude that there is no variation in clitic doubling, only variation in argument realization.

Stephanie L. Archer (University of Calgary)
Suzanne Curtin (University of Calgary)
Acoustic salience influences 14-month-olds' ability to learn minimal pairs.

Session 55

Two major developments in infant language acquisition coincide around 14-months of age. Their speech perception skills have been refined to native language contrasts, while word learning skills are rapidly developing. Research in early word learning has found that infants of this age do not detect minimal contrasts in a novel object-word pairing (e.g. bin - din), leading to a "resource limitation" account for this phenomenon (Stager & Werker, 1997). We investigate whether contrasts that are more acoustically salient (e.g. leet - reet or bleet - breet) are easier for infants to access than others.

Grant Armstrong (University of Wisconsin-Madison)
Positionals: What Yucatec Maya tells us about Spanish

Session 18

In this paper I compare the ways in which positional roots that form change of position (COP) verbs like sit down and curl up are marked in Yucatec Maya (YM) and Spanish. YM forms intransitive COP verbs through the addition of a unique set of verbalizing morphemes. Spanish, on the other hand, appears to derive intransitive COP verbs from transitive through a special kind of reflexivization operation (= anticausativization, cf. Koontz-Garboden 2009). Though this characterization of Spanish accounts for the most clear cut cases such as sentarse (= sit down), I argue that other cases like arrodillarse (= to kneel) are more adequately analyzed as inchoatives that are formed in the same way as YM intransitive COP verbs. In such cases the reflexive clitic SE carries out the same verbalizing function as intransitive COP verb morphology in YM rather than marking a reflexivization operation.

Inbal Arnon (University of Haifa)
Michael Ramscar (University of Tubingen)
Granularity and the acquisition of grammatical gender: How order-of-acquisition affects what gets learned

Session 59

Why do L1 and L2 learners usually achieve different levels of language mastery? Previous accounts have highlighted the role of biological, neural or cognitive differences between children and adults. We propose that adults have difficulty learning certain grammatical relations because they learn from linguistic units that are smaller and more segmented than the ones children employ. We support this hypothesis by showing that adult learning of grammatical gender in an artificial language is improved when adults are exposed first to full sentences, and only then to individual words. We discuss implications for models of first and second language learning.
Amalia Arvaniti (University of California, San Diego)  
Mary Baltazani (University of Ioannina)  
Stella Gryllia (University of Potsdam)

Intonational pragmatics of Greek wh-questions

It was hypothesized that $L^*+H \ L-L\%$, a melody possible with Greek wh-questions but less polite than the default $L^*+H \ L-L\%$, is less appropriate for females but, unlike the default, appropriate for both information- and non-information-seeking wh-questions. In Experiment A, listeners preferred non-information-providing responses after L%-ending questions heard out of context, a preference stronger for male talkers. In Experiment B, listeners judged $L-H\%-\%$-ending questions more appropriate after both information-seeking and non-information seeking contexts and rated them more polite (for female talkers only). The results suggest that intonation can overcome conflicting morphosyntactic information and that social factors like gender influence intonational pragmatics.

Alya Asarina (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

Against the activity condition: An argument from Uyghur

I argue that the Activity Condition (Chomsky 1998, 2001) does not block A-movement of all structurally Case-marked noun phrases on the basis of novel evidence from Uyghur (Turkic; China). I show that structurally genitive-marked embedded subjects in Uyghur can undergo purely EPP-driven raising, which does not trigger overt agreement. Consequently, we must either conclude that pure EPP movement does not depend on Agree (cf. Richards 2009, a.o.), or abandon the Activity Condition (cf. Nevins 2004). I suggest that phenomena that have been attributed to the Activity Condition can be reanalyzed by means of other principles.

Heriberto Avelino (Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology)

Enrique Palancar (Surrey Morphology Group/University of Surrey)

Morphological Complexity in the verb inflection of Chichimec

Verbs in Chichimec (Oto-Pamean, Oto-Manguean) inflect for TAM values, person of subject and voice. These categories are expressed by different means of exponence: tone, prefixes and complex stem alternation patterns. Chichimec is an interesting case for the study of morphological complexity because verbs exhibit a large number of conjugation classes and because such classes emerge from the combination of all possible means of exponence as independent criteria. After abstracting away from patterns that can be explained by more general phonetic/phonological processes, we provide a first comprehensive account of the dimensions that help building up this unique inflectional system.

Heriberto Avelino (Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology)

Daniel Voigt (Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology)

Laryngeal dynamics of final devoicing in German: Evidence from high speed videendoscopy

We present for the first time direct data from high-speed-videoendoscopy recordings of the vocal folds dynamics and laryngeal structures investigating the physiological correlates of the German underlying contrast [+/-voice] of stops in word final position. Our results show differences in the patterns of laryngeal/vocal fold configuration: an early, more abrupt abduction of the folds (via posterior-cricoarytenoid) for [-voiced] stops, contrasting with a longer, smoother adduction in [+voice] ones. Real-time inspection of vocal folds dynamics support the claim that final devoicing does not produce absolute neutralization, but there are differences in the laryngeal configuration and vibratory patterns of the vocal folds.

Mark Awakuni-Swetland (University of Nebraska-Lincoln)

Things not written in stone: Orthography systems in Omaha and Ponca

This paper describes orthographic change and choice in the Omaha and Ponca communities. Data and insights are drawn from work on the three-year Omaha and Ponca Digital Dictionary project funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities (Grant #PD500007-08). Project goals include digitizing a 19th century unpublished lexicon collected by James Owen Dorsey. Orthographic issues related to entering linguistic information into a database and writing computer programs to transliterate date for an online dictionary that uses a different writing system are examined.
Anna M. Babel (The Ohio State University)  
*Frequency as social practice: The role of sociolinguistics in usage-based models*

The sociolinguistic aspects of frequency effects have barely begun to be studied in the field of usage-based linguistics. In this paper, I discuss how the analysis of frequency effects can be improved through a focus on the relationship between linguistic features and social and cultural practices. Using data from a variety of Spanish in contact with Quechua that is spoken in Central Bolivia, I show that there are characteristic patterns of use of linguistic features for social groups, contexts, and even particular speakers, which in turn have a relationship to general patterns of use at the community level.

Kenneth Baclawski Jr. (Dartmouth College)  
*A frequency-based analysis of the modern -s register-marking suffix*

Recently, the English suffix, *-s*, has become productive in marking clippings and neologisms such as *probs* ‘probably,’ *totes* ‘totally,’ and *lolz* ‘laugh-out-loud.’ These forms are common on the Internet and have been assimilated into oral speech; the above forms are pronounced [prabz], [toʊtz] and [lʌlz], respectively. This study examines the heretofore unexplained morpheme, using the searchable social-networking website, Twitter, as a corpus. I suggest this developing language change derives from other -s morphemes, such as diminutive and adverb-markers. These multiple sources result in the semantics of an in-group register-marker that fills the niche of non-verbal communication in text-based conversation.

Jóhanna Barðdal (University of Bergen)  
Carlee Arnett (University of California, Davis)  
Stephen M. Carey (University of Bergen)  
Michael Cysouw (University of Munich)  
Tonya Kim Dewey (University of Bergen)  
Thórhallur Eythórsson (University of Iceland)  
Gard B. Jenset (Bergen University College)  
*The semantics of the dative subject construction in early Germanic*

We compare the semantic fields occupied by the dative-subject construction in the early Germanic languages, particularly Gothic, Old Saxon, Old English, Old High German and Old Norse-Icelandic. Our findings indicate that the dative-subject construction was robust throughout the early Germanic languages, revealing an abundance of cognate predicates, selecting for the same case and argument structure constructions across the branches, which in turn allows for a reconstruction of the construction for Proto-Germanic. In addition, a lexical semantic comparison reveals a major semantic overlap between the branches, which we will illustrate with a new methodology of semantic maps, involving “kriging”.

Jon Bakos (Oklahoma State University)  
*Beginnings of change: Early evidence Northern Cities Shift in the Lebanese community of Dearborn, Michigan*

Bakos (2008) found that the Dearborn Michigan Lebanese Shia community was not taking part in the Northern Cities Shift (NCS) that dominates the urban southeastern part of the state. Across all demographics, their English showed none of the NCS trademarks described by Labov, Ash and Boberg (2006) – neither raising and fronting of /æ/, fronting of /ɔ/, nor centralization of /ʌ/. This was argued to be due to the heritage influence of Arabic and the robust Arab social network of the community. Recent statistical analysis modifies that conclusion: showing evidence of incipient NCS-like movement in the vowel system of younger speakers.

Cristiano Barreto (Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro)  
*John deFrancis’ Chinese writing as visible speech*

John deFrancis was one of the most famous sinologists in the United States. In his book *Visible Speech: The Diverse Oneness of Writing Systems*, he maintains that all writing systems are ultimately phonetic representations of spoken languages. I intend to challenge this idea, showing that his research pertains to a wider lineage of ethnocentric theoretical discourses, and that it would indicate that the Chinese writing system could not have been fully developed without the aid of phonetic elements. I will present how deFrancis’ ideas could be questioned when analyzed within a different theoretical framework in which writing is not regarded as a mere tool to represent speech, and how the Chinese writing system itself is a privileged example to support this point of view.
Rusty Barrett (University of Kentucky)  
**Session 30**

*Ideophones and (non-)arbitrariness in the K’iche’ poetry of Humberto Ak’abal*

This paper examines the ways in which Ak’ab’al uses K’iche’ ideophones and arbitrariness to highlight differences between Mayan languages and Spanish. This paper focuses on Ak’ab’al’s sound poems constructed through the use of K’iche’ ideophones, primarily onomatopoeic forms representing natural phenomena such as animal sounds, the movement of water, and sounds associated with weather. Ak’ab’al often treats non-onomatopoeic words (such as the names of birds) as ideophones, suggesting a direct (unmediated) relationship between K’iche’ signs and the natural elements of the environment. These uses of ideophones allow Ak’ab’al to position Mayan languages and literature as spiritually connected to the environment that contrast sharply to the environmental destructiveness he associates with Spanish and ladino cultural dominance in Guatemala.

Michael Barrie (Sogang University)  
**Session 103**

Roronhiakehte Deer (University of Western Ontario)  

*On wh-movement in Cayuga*

We report on some facts about wh-constructions in Cayuga, showing that wh-particles can cliticize in various environments. Cayuga exhibits typical properties of wh-movement (long-distance, islands, etc.). We argue that the Cayuga form dę’ho’dę’ (‘what’) is actually a composite of particles. The particle dę’ can appear alone in interrogative contexts. This is usually regarded as a ‘short-form’. Other particles can appear between dę’ and ho’dę’, but full DP’s cannot. We treat this phenomenon as a kind of cliticization. We propose that the form dę’ho’dę’ is a syntactically complex wh-phrase. Particles attach post-syntactically to the first particle in the wh-phrase.

Herbert Barry III (University of Pittsburgh)  
**Session 73**

*More males than females created by six famous novelists*

Five male novelists and one female novelist, George Eliot (pen name of Marian Evans) created more male than female fictional characters. The percentage of males was 81% by Ernest Hemingway, 76% by William Makepeace Thackeray, 66% by George Eliot, Sinclair Lewis, and Charles Dickens, 55% by John Updike. The similar number of males and females in the population was reproduced by four female authors The percentages of male fictional characters was 51% by Anna Quindlen, 47% by Edith Wharton and Jane Austen, 45% by Charlotte Bronte.

Laura Baxter (York University)  
**Session 61**

*The rise and fall of New England English in southern Québéc*

This paper reports on change over time in the dialect of English spoken in and around the town of Stanstead, Québec, located directly along the American border. Archival and more recent recordings reveal the presence of features characteristic of the American dialect region of Eastern New England, such as r-vocalization and fronted /ah/ in the speech of Stanstead residents born as late as the 1950s. These features have completely disappeared in the speech of younger generations, however, a change which coincides with a change in attitudes towards Americans. These changes are also linked to a changing relationship with the political border.

Robert Bayley (University of California, Davis)  
**Session 12**

Carlo Geraci (University of Milan – Bicocca/Institut Jean-Nicod)  
Anna Cardinaletti (Ca’Foscari University of Venice)  
Carlo Cecchetto (University of Milan – Bicocca)  
Caterina Donati (University of Rome – La Sapienza)  

*Variation in the position of WH-signs in Italian Sign Language*

The position of WH-items is a striking feature of the syntax of sign languages (SL). In contrast to spoken languages where clause final WH-phrases are rare, SLs allow WH-signs in situ, clause finally, or repeated in two positions. These options may coexist in the same language. This paper, based on data from 165 Italian Sign Language (LIS) signers, shows that signers prefer the clause final position, although other positions are available. Analysis of social factors suggests a change is in progress, which is shifting the position of WH-signs from before to after the predicate, making LIS less like spoken Italian.
Robert Bayley (University of California, Davis)  
Kristen Ware (University of California, Davis)  
Frequency and syntactic variation: Evidence from U.S. Spanish

Erker and Guy (2010) extend the analysis of frequency to syntax and examine its role in Spanish subject personal pronoun (SPP) variation. They hypothesize that frequency activates or amplifies the effects of other influences. We test this hypothesis by analyzing approximately 8,600 tokens from 28 Mexican-American Spanish speakers. Results show that frequency minimally affects SPP use. Rather, the fact that frequent forms include few first person plural forms accounts for the slightly higher rate of overt SPP use with frequent forms. Multivariate analysis shows that other well-established linguistic constraints explain SPP variation better than frequency.

Rosemary Beam De Azcona (University of California, Berkeley)  
Valence-changing devices in Southern Zapotec languages

Southern Zapotec languages employ a variety of strategies for changing valency. This paper will document these varied strategies, primarily in Coatec and Miahuatec Zapotec. The phenomena looked at include derived transitive:intransitive verb pairs and subcategories of these, causative auxiliary verbs, a fossilized causative prefix which occurs sporadically in the inflectional paradigm, the use of the indefinite pronoun as a dummy object, and a comitative element which is incorporated into the verb.

Kara Becker (Reed College)  
Amy Wing-Mei Wong (New York University)  
What happens when the roadblock to merger is lifted? The status of the low back vowels in New York City

This paper investigates the impact of the loss of raised-THOUGHT on the low back distinction in New York City English. Data on the Euclidean distance between the vowels classes LOT and THOUGHT from a sample of 88 native New Yorkers finds that, although all speakers maintain the LOT/THOUGHT distinction, speakers with lowered THOUGHTs are closing the distance between the two classes. Our results confirm that the loss of raised-THOUGHT coincides with a weakening resistance to the low back merger, leaving room for the potential for merger within New York City English.

Michael Becker (University of Massachusetts Amherst)  
Lauren Eby Clemens (Harvard University)  
Andrew Nevins (University College London)  
Discrete grammar beats phonetics and usage-based predictors in alternations

Based on two large-scale wug-tests (>180 speakers each), we argue that the best empirical coverage of ‘irregular’ plural alternations in French (e.g. mal→maux) and Brazilian Portuguese (e.g. sal→sais) is achieved through a discrete, binary distinction between monosyllables and polysyllables. More fine-grained approaches relying on phonetic duration or on neighborhood density, do not predict experimental responses as well. In both languages, phonetic duration introduced irrelevant variance, reducing its predictive power. Similarly, monosyllabicity beat neighborhood density in Portuguese. Neighborhood density was a good predictor of alternations in French, but only with an implausibly large lexicon; with realistic lexicons, monosyllabicity prevails.

Michael Becker (University of Massachusetts Amherst)  
Maria Gouskova (New York University)  
A wug study of the grammar of Russian yers

Based on two wug-tests and a quantitative study of the lexicon, we show that Russian vowel deletion (“yer deletion”) is governed by a phonological grammar, rather than marked on vowels underlingly or extended by analogy. Deletion is partially predictable: we found that (1) deletion of [e, o] was rated higher than deletion of [i, u, a], (2) deletion in disyllables was rated higher than deletion in monosyllables, and (3) deletion in CCVC was rated higher than deletion in CVCC. Our analysis in terms of Lexical Indexation is a better account of these results than either Stored Allomorphy or Contrastive Underspecification.
Susan J. Behrens (Marymount Manhattan College)  
Onomastics and Contemporary Fiction: A new approach for the college English classroom  
Session 72  
The principles of onomastics can be applied to the English classroom to facilitate students’ exploration of contemporary fiction. This talk is aimed at college English teachers and demonstrates an onomastic approach to teaching novels of the late 20th - early 21st century. Students uncover language choices that contribute to character identity and evolution, as well as the development of plot and themes. Naming is uncovered as an integral component of the contemporary novel. Participants encounter analyses of four works of contemporary fiction through the lens of naming practices and work to develop classroom lessons.

Christine Beier (University of Texas at Austin)  
Lev Michael (University of California, Berkeley)  
Phonological description and classification of Aʔɨwa (isolate, Peruvian Amazonia)  
Session 92  
This talk presents a phonological description and a discussion of the classification of Aʔɨwa, a minimally documented language of northern Peruvian Amazonia. We argue in favor of Aʔɨwa being an isolate, demonstrating that Aʔɨwa exhibits no obvious lexical similarities to (1) languages of other families found in the region, including the Zaparoan, Tukanoan, Jivaroan, and Peba-Yaguan families, or (2) the geographically proximal isolates Cofán, Huaorani, Omurano, and Taushiro. This talk is based on data collected by the authors in 2009 and 2010 from the last two rememberers of this language.

Charley Beller (Johns Hopkins University)  
Emphatically stressed demonstratives  
Session 22  
Unlike pronouns stressed demonstratives do not require disjoint reference, but only expressive NPs can be stressed (2).

(1) a. I hate that PIG.  
b. ? I hate that DOCTOR.

(2) Every intern who works for a senator ends up disliking that CREEP.

In (2) the demonstrative can co-refer with the indefinite so long as the indefinite scopes over the quantified subject, i.e. all the interns work for the same senator. Emphatic stress predicates an attitude of the speaker on an individual provided by the DP which rules out the non-referential donkey interpretations.

Erin Zaroukian (Johns Hopkins University)  
Evaluation and consumption  
Session 45  
Singular indefinite objects of evaluative predicates (e.g. like) are interpreted specifically (1). But several constructions do not yield specific readings, (2).

(1) # John likes a cookie. (specific reading/#kind reading)  
(2) a. John likes a cookie after dinner.  
b. John likes having a cookie.  
c. John likes a good cookie.  
d. John likes a cookie as much as the next guy.

We propose that constructions with a minimal consumption-situation reading license a contextual operator which binds the object, giving it a non-specific reading.

Andrea Beltrama (University of Chicago)  
Ming Xiang (University of Chicago)  
How beautiful is a pretty girl? Scalar implicatures and context effects with gradable adjectives  
Session 45  
Gradable adjectives (GAs) trigger scalar implicatures (Horn 1984), but only in presence of overt alternatives (Doran 2008). In this study we tested two factors potentially affecting implicatures on GAs: the distance in strength between scale-mate GAs and the
influence of context on the interpretation of these GAs. We tested native speakers of Italian on various triplets of GAs, combining an acceptability judgment and a self-paced reading task. We found that (a) adjectives at the lower-end of the scale trigger SIs more than those at the middle of the scale; (b) contextual information can render even the strongest expressions underinformative.

Emily M. Bender (University of Washington)  
David Wax (University of Washington)  
Michael Wayne Goodman (University of Washington)  
*From IGT to precision grammar: French verbal morphology*

We ask whether we can automatically create an implemented formal grammar from aggregated IGT and a cross-linguistic computational grammar resource. Beginning with a best-case scenario, we use a complete paradigm of the French verb faire, 15658 phonologically transcribed, morphologically segmented and glossed verb forms. We extract 892 "choices" specifying the desired customization of the LinGo Grammar Matrix core grammar, focusing on morphotactics, morphosyntax and morphosemantics. The resulting grammar correctly parses all 15658 verb forms, while rejecting 99.9% of 12212 constructed negative examples. The process is robust, parsing 99.6% of the data even when only 10% was used as input.

Ryan Bennett (University of California, Santa Cruz)  
*Foot structure and cognitive bias: An artificial grammar investigation*

This paper defends the hypothesis that language learners are subject to a bias favoring foot-based phonotactic generalizations. Foot structure is evident in many languages lacking foot-dependent stress. If foot structure exists primarily to organize word-level rhythmic structure, the footing found in such languages is seemingly redundant. Why, then, do languages without foot-based accent employ the foot at all? One possibility is that speakers are subject to a cognitive bias favoring foot-based generalizations about phonological patterns. The paper reports on an artificial grammar experiment testing this hypothesis. Results from both English and Japanese speakers support such a foot-based parsing bias.

Anna Berge (Alaska Native Language Center)  
*Number marking in complex possessive phrases in Unangam Tunuu (Aleut)*

Unangam Tunuu (Aleut) is known for its typologically unusual anaphoric and number agreement between verbs and their verbal arguments. To date, however, no study has been undertaken of unusual number agreement in complex noun phrases. There are multiple competing strategies for expressing any given plural phrase. In this paper, using data from the Pribilof Islands variety of Eastern Unangam Tunuu, I show that the range of strategies is linked to competing synchronic rules for marking number, for dealing with underspecification, and for addressing the ‘missing 3rd person morpheme’ (cf. Bergsland 1997 and Sadock 2000).

Kelly Berkson (University of Kansas)  
*The nature of optional sibilant harmony in Navajo*

Sibilant harmony in Navajo requires sibilants within a word to have identical anteriority specifications: words can contain alveolar or palatal sibilants, but may not contain both. Harmony is sometimes mandatory and sometimes optional in Navajo: this research investigates the statistical nature of variation in optional settings and the factors affecting optionality, neither of which is fully understood. Data from online language use, a speaker grammaticality judgment survey, and acoustic analysis suggest that the mandatory harmony environment is disappearing. Optionality is more prevalent than previously thought, and distance, syllable position, and manner of articulation contribute to the remaining variation.

Jason B. Bishop (University of California, Los Angeles)  
*The role of prosody and information structure in lexical processing: Evidence from cross-modal associative priming*

This study explored listeners’ knowledge about how prosody can disambiguate focus structure in English SVO constructions. Using the cross-modal associative priming paradigm, we probed listeners’ lexical processing for preferences regarding the prosodic realization of focus size (broad/narrow) and type (contrastive/non-contrastive). Results showed that lexical decision times for target words was facilitated if the preceding prime word was interpreted as a narrow or contrastive focus – but only if that prime was also high in relative prominence. Interestingly, this benefit was less robust for listeners with more “autistic” traits, as measured by the Autism-Spectrum Quotient (Baron-Cohen et al. 2001). Implications are discussed.
This talk addresses the implications of a previously under-discussed pattern of auxiliary use for the analysis of auxiliary verbs generally. In languages including Latin, Arabic, and Slavic and Bantu languages, certain auxiliaries are associated not with a single inflectional category, but instead with certain combinations of inflection. I argue that these complex auxiliary distributions cannot be analyzed within the selectional approaches to auxiliary distribution widely assumed in the literature, but instead require an analysis in which auxiliary verbs are inserted as morphological defaults in order to realize inflection that is not in a syntactically local relationship with the main verb.

Lev Blumenfeld (Carleton University)

Session 36
Slavic postvelar fronting: Dispersion or feature markedness?

Post-Velar Fronting, a sound change in Russian and other Slavic languages, has figured in the debate between formal and functional approaches to phonology. Dresher (2009), following Jakobson (1929), argued for an account driven by featural markedness. Padgett (2003) attempted to explain the process by appealing to perceptual dispersion. The debate between so far has been limited to conceptual arguments. In this talk, I spell out some empirical predictions of the two accounts, and look at dialectal and historical data that bear on the issue. The facts of the Novgorod dialect of Old Russian help distinguish the two approaches.

David Boe (Northern Michigan University)

Session 77
Nietzsche’s conception of language

The German philosopher Friedrich Nietzsche (1844-1900), although best known for his work in moral philosophy, actually began his academic career in comparative philology, and was well-versed in Latin and Ancient Greek. In this presentation, I will examine Nietzsche’s work in light of his original focus on classical languages, with attention paid to passages in which he specifically reflects on language-oriented matters. Although not a figure often mentioned in the history of the language sciences, I will argue that language plays a central role in Nietzsche’s work, and like the field of linguistics itself, his philosophy emerges from the formal and historical examination of language.

M. Ryan Bochnak (University of Chicago)

Session 45
Cross-linguistic variation in degree semantics: The case of Washo

Student Abstract Award Winner

The classical analysis of gradable predicates assumes the presence of a degree argument position (Cresswell 1976; Kennedy & McNally 2005). I claim that Washo is a language that does not lexicalize a degree argument in gradable predicates, and which also lacks all the other functional morphology that makes reference to degrees. The result is that a basic semantic type of degrees is not universally attested cross-linguistically. A degree-less analysis makes the following predictions that are upheld in Washo: the language uses only implicit comparisons; ‘degree’ modifiers are not sensitive to scale structure; gradable predicates are always interpreted evaluatively.

Elizabeth Bogal-Allbritten (University of Massachusetts Amherst)

Session 103
Modality and modal questions: Expressing possibility in Navajo

Two adverbs that express possibility in Navajo are shi and daats’i. Willie (1996) classifies them as modals, like English might. I argue with new data that only shi is a modal. Daats’i gives rise to question meanings (yes/no questions, ‘I wonder if’ statements) not associated with modals. I posit that daats’i is a question operator; daats’i p returns the set {p, ¬p}. Daats’i expresses graded possibility based on the speaker’s evidence for p or ¬p. Without evidence, daats’i produces an unbiased question. With evidence, the speaker prefers either p or ¬p, giving rise to the morpheme’s apparent ‘modal’ interpretation.

Robert Botne (Indiana University Bloomington)

Session 4
Delineating “remoteness” in multi-tense systems

Languages exhibiting multi-tense systems constitute a small but significant number of the world’s languages, concentrated in three groups: Niger-Congo languages, Trans-New Guinea languages, and Amerindian languages. Although basic features of such systems have been known for a long while, analysts have typically assumed a simple linear approach. This paper addresses two
general issues: how multi-tense systems are organized and “degrees of remoteness” delineated, and whether there are limits to the number of distinctions possible. Examination of 350+ languages leads to the conclusion that there are four basic means of denoting remoteness—time regions, time scales, time depth, and dissociated domains.

Jeremy K. Boyd (University of California, San Diego) Session 48
Kara D. Federmeier (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign) Behavioral and event-related brain potential (ERP) measures of grammatical constraint learning

How might children recover from argument structure overgeneralizations like the transitive use of an intransitive-only verb (e.g., *Don't giggle me)? The predictions of two proposed distributional learning mechanisms--entrenchment and preemption--were tested by giving adult participants exposure to novel verbs in either simple intransitive or periphrastic causative (PC) structures, then recording ERPs while the grammaticality of transitive uses of the verbs were judged. The judgment data indicate that a constraint against transitive use was inferred from simple intransitive exposure, in accordance with entrenchment. ERPs to verbs showed anterior negativity in both conditions, but more pronounced for PC verbs.

John Boyle (Northeastern Illinois University) Session 90
Relative clauses and the Siouan language family

In this paper, I demonstrate that all Siouan languages have internally headed relative clauses (IHRCs). Typologically, this makes the Siouan language family structurally different from the majority of the world’s languages where externally headed RCs are the norm (Haspelmath et al. 2005). The IHRCs are nominalized sentences which act as arguments of other predicates. In these constructions, the internal head, remains in-situ in the nominalized clause. The IHRC serves in the syntax as any other DP. Lastly, I show that all of the Siouan languages obey the indefiniteness restriction for IHRCs first postulated by Williamson (1987).

Evan D. Bradley (University of Delaware) Session 9
Tone language experience enhances sensitivity to melodic contour

Lexical tones are perceived along several dimensions, including pitch height, direction, and slope. Melody is also factored into several dimensions, key, contour, and interval, argued to correspond to phonetic dimensions. Tone speakers are expected to possess enhanced sensitivity to musical properties corresponding to properties of their tonal inventories. Mandarin- and English-speaking non-musicians took a melody discrimination test. Mandarin listeners more accurately discriminated melodic contour, corresponding to a relevant Mandarin tonal property, direction. Groups performed similarly on other dimensions, indicating that tone language experience causes specific, rather than general, melody perception improvement, consistent with neural and perceptual learning theories.

Diane Brentari (University of Chicago) Session 26
Marie Coppola (University of Connecticut) Ann Senghas (Columbia University)
Handshape complexity in sign languages: Historical development and acquisition

In this paper we demonstrate that in child and adult signers of two "older" sign languages (American Sign Language (ASL), Italian Sign Language (LIS)) and one "younger" one (Nicaraguan Sign Language (NSL)), a class of handshape features (selected fingers) demonstrates more complexity in "object" handshapes than in "handling" handshapes. Comparable groups of hearing gesturers do not exhibit this pattern. These findings will be explained using three types of Optimality Theoretic constraints—Markedness, Maximal disperson, and Correspondence. The first two account for the range of attested forms and the third accounts for the distinct pattern found in the signers.

Julie Brittain (Memorial University of Newfoundland) Session 95
Sara Johansson (Memorial University of Newfoundland)
The lexical semantics of Northern East Cree verbs of emission: A unified analysis of -piyi

In this work we present new evidence from Northern East Cree (Algonquian) verbs of emission. We propose that these verbs have non-agentive external arguments, as in Blackfoot (Johansson & Ritter 2008). Following Brittain (forthcoming), we suggest that this is because the derivational verb final -piyi foregrounds Process in the lexical semantic representation of the root (cf. Davis & Demirdache 2000). We take NE Cree as further evidence for the notion of internal cause (Folli & Harley 2008, Levin & Rappaport
both emitters and sentient (Speas & Tenny 2003) agents are permissible external arguments as both are internal causers.

**George Aaron Broadwell** (University at Albany)  
*The Timucua passive*

Timucua is an extinct isolate, once spoken primarily in Northern Florida. Our knowledge of it comes entirely from 17th century Spanish colonial documents, and many parts of its grammar are poorly understood. This paper describes the Timucua passive for the first time, based on analysis of a corpus of approximately 10,000 words of parallel Spanish-Timucua religious texts.

**Joseph Brooks** (University of California, Santa Barbara)  
*Interdependence between word-level stress and pitch contours in Northern Paiute*

Northern Paiute (Western Numic; Uto-Aztecan) exhibits a typologically rare second-mora stress pattern, where stress is realized by rising pitch on the second mora of each word. This paper examines how pitch movements associated with the notion of the intonation unit (Chafe 1980, 1987) both exploit word-level prosodic features and impose non-intrinsic pitch movements onto words in connected speech. Deictics prove an exception, and are characterized by a level pitch pattern and extra-long vowels. It is proposed that prosody serves as a cohesive force between various areas of linguistic structure, integrating words into the larger, cohesive units of connected speech.

**Earl K. Brown** (California State University, Monterey Bay)  
*Bigram frequency as a revelator of hidden maintained word-final [s] in Caribbean Spanish*

While lexical frequency has been shown to condition the lenition of /s/ in various dialects of Spanish, little has been said in the literature of the influence of bigram frequency. A series of logistic regressions of 7,840 tokens of word-final /s/ in Venezuela and Puerto Rico show that lexical frequency has little effect on word-final /s/ in these dialects while, contrarily, bigram frequency has a large influence, but that the direction of its effect varies according to the following phonological context. It is argued that these results suggest that high-frequency multiword strings can be stored in memory as single units.

**Lea Brown** (University at Buffalo)  
**Matthew S. Dryer** (University at Buffalo)  
*An inflectional diminutive in a Papuan language*

Diminutive is typically a derivational category associated with nouns. In Walman, a language in the Torricelli family (Papua New Guinea), diminutive marking is typologically unusual: it never occurs on nouns (occurring only in agreement slots on modifiers and verb) and it is clearly inflectional. While the Walman diminutive is in paradigmatic contrast with masculine and feminine singular morphemes, it is not a grammatical gender: nouns in Walman are specifically masculine or feminine, yet any noun can in principle occur with diminutive agreement. The closest analogue in other languages that we are aware of is diminutive noun classes in Bantu languages.

**Daniel Bruhn** (University of California, Berkeley)  
*Discovering one's roots: Teledo- and micro-reconstruction*

Proto-Tibeto-Burman reconstruction is largely dominated by Benedict (1972) and Matisoff (2003), whose particular application of “teledo-reconstruction” has not been without its detractors. Some have even called for abandoning the method altogether in favor of exclusive micro-comparative work (Bradley 2002). However, even the provisional results of Benedict/Matisoff PTB teleo-reconstruction still provide useful tools for comparativists working within TB subgroups, namely: 1) a window into sound changes of other subgroups, 2) a means of comparing the phonologies of related languages, and 3) a “leg up” in locating cognates. I illustrate these applications in my comparative work on the Ao languages of Nagaland.

**Emmogene Budhai-Alvaranga** (University of the West Indies, Mona)  
*The influencing factors of language choice in a Creole continuum language situation*

This presentation focuses on the language choice and use of individuals living in a small rural community in Jamaica. The research is a qualitative work examining the triggers of language choice of 16 informants, who were shadowed for 2 weeks as they carried...
out their daily functions with persons within and outside of their immediate environment. Using biographic and micro-ethnographic approaches, this research endeavours to add to the body of sociolinguistic studies that have explored the connection between linguistic choice and extra-linguistic factors. Initial results indicate that factors such as context, status, and network influence language use.

**Leston Chandler Buell** (University of Amsterdam)  
*Focus fronting in Ewe as successive cyclic movement through spec-vP*

It is argued that an Ewe *wh* phrase can move through spec-vP en route to CP. The most striking evidence comes from a focus construction that involves moving a constituent including the verb to the left periphery. The constituent may contain a *wh* phrase from an embedded clause and the verb from the matrix clause. This can only be explained if the *wh* phrase moves through the matrix clause. However, this path is not always available, such as with ‘why’ questions. Evidence for the analysis draws on the distribution of verb reduplication.

**Ann Bunger** (University of Delaware)  
**John Trueswell** (University of Pennsylvania)  
**Anna Papafragou** (University of Delaware)  
*Information packaging for causative events: Implications for crosslinguistic production and attention*

This study investigates implications of language-specific constraints on event packaging for the on-line inspection and description of causative events by adult and preschool-aged speakers of English and Greek. Participants viewed and described events in an eyetracking study. Data were assessed for mention-of and looks-to means and result subevents of causative targets. Results demonstrate both crosslinguistic differences in the informational content of causative event descriptions and developmental changes in the ability to efficiently package information about complex events in language. Results also show that, across age groups, preparing to speak changes the way events are inspected, shifting attention toward to-be-encoded elements.

**Alison Burns** (University of Glasgow)  
*A socio-onomastic study of field-names in Aberdeenshire, Scotland*

Field-names in Scotland are part of the oral tradition. The introduction of a new numbering system for tax purposes has resulted in a marked decline in their usage, with only older members of the community recalling the names. There are few written records that preserve early forms, and little systematic study of the topic. Therefore time is running out to collect the names of Scottish fields. Work in England has demonstrated the valuable contribution field-names make to onomastic research. This paper presents the findings of a study of field-names of Aberdeenshire, Scotland and discusses issues relating to data collection.

**Lindsay K. Butler** (University of Rochester)  
*The syntactic variability of classifiers*

Do classifiers head a functional projection or reside in another projection with the numeral? I examine the question with data from two Mayan languages (Yucatec and Jakaltek). I argue that, in Yucatec, the numeral classifier comprises a single functional head along with the numeral, while in Jakaltek, the noun classifier heads an independent functional projection. In Yucatec, the classifier does not appear without a numeral, it combines with quantificational elements, and the classifier + numeral can undergo phrasal movement. In Jakaltek, noun classifiers do not require a numeral and undergo head movement to D resulting in a definite interpretation.

**Gabriela Caballero** (University of California, San Diego)  
*The prosody of interrogative and focus constructions in Choguita Rarámuri*

This paper documents the prosodic properties of interrogative and focus constructions and the interaction between tone and intonation in these constructions in Choguita Rarámuri (CR; Tarahumara). While interrogative and focus constructions are realized by a variety of morphosyntactic mechanisms, they are characterized by distinctive intonational patterns, which preserve lexically specified tones. Three lexical tones (/H/, /L/ and /Ø/) are contrasted in stressed syllables. Post-lexical tones are either aligned or displaced with respect to these tones, e.g., in interrogative constructions, a post-lexical H tone is associated with the last, unstressed syllable after a lexical L tone, but aligned with a lexical H tone.
The present study provides evidence in favor of transfer as a developmentally constrained process. Full transfer is seen to happen later than in early acquisition. We study the acquisition of inchoative forms of the causative alternation by L1 Spanish/L2 English learners at different levels of proficiency (76 college students in Lima, Perú). A picture-based acceptability judgment test was used to elicit learners’ responses, and corrections of the sentences that they found unacceptable. The sentence correction analysis revealed that morphological and lexico-syntactic transfer interact at higher proficiency. It is concluded that full transfer is conditioned by development of L2 competency.

Catherine Callaghan (Ohio State University)

The Proto Utian word for ‘Person’: An enigma

Proto Utian *mikʷ*’y~*mi´kʷ* ‘person’ and related stems constitute a well-integrated set, since this canonical alternation is found only in a few ancient Proto Utian nouns. A related stem, PCo *mak´u ‘husband’, shows an i/a ablaut relationship with the first stem. If Yokuts and Utian are genetically related, PU *mikʷ*’y ~*mi´kʷ* ‘person’ may be cognate with the Proto General Yokuts *muk’es < **muk’i´’s ‘woman’, which needs explanation. It is possible that PYgen *muk´i- meant ‘person’ and –s was an animate suffix. Note PU *-s ‘nominal suffix, sometimes animate’. Similarly, PIE *- ā ‘feminine’ may have originally meant ‘active animate’.

Eric Campbell (University of Texas at Austin)

The internal diversification and subgrouping of Chatino (Otomangean)

Boas (1913) reported that there were three distinct Chatino (Otomangean) varieties: a group of 17 villages, including Yaitepec; Tataltepec; and Zenzontepec. However, the validity of these groupings has never been proven with linguistic evidence. Comparing recent field data from six Chatino varieties, this paper demonstrates first that Boas’ first group is a valid genetic unit, and secondly that it forms a higher level subgroup with Tataltepec. Despite a limited number of identifiable shared phonological innovations useful for subgrouping, a robust classification is achieved with supporting evidence from sporadic morphological and semantic innovations and comparison with Zapotec, the sister sub-family of Chatino.

Kathryn Campbell-Kibler (The Ohio State University)

Dialectology and perceptual dialectology in the Midland and Inland North

This paper investigates connections between accent awareness and vowel production among Ohio residents. Word list and perceptual dialectology data were collected at two science museums, in the Midland and the Inland North. Gender, northern/non-northern origin, age and identification of a northern accent were tested as possible predictors for fronting of LOT and GOOSE, lowering and/or backing of DRESS and the raising and diphthongization of TRAP/BATH. Northern speakers who recognized northern Ohio as having an accent showed less northern vowel productions on LOT, GOOSE and DRESS, suggesting a relationship between dialect features and awareness of dialect boundaries.

Kathleen Carbary (Columbia Basin College)

Justin Gumina (University of Rochester)

Pre-existing speaker-specific conceptualizations affect conceptual pact formation

Clark’s work established that with novel referents (e.g. Tangram shapes), the repetition of referential form (e.g. “the dancer”) is independent of which interlocutor introduced the form. In our interactive dialogue experiment, participants referred to common referents using the same referential form 93% of the time. However, such repetition was more likely when the same speaker referred both times than when one speaker referred after the other (96% vs. 89%, p < 0.05). This demonstrates that under conditions where individual interlocutors have different pre-existing conceptualizations of the referents (as is the case with common objects), conceptual pacts are not completely speaker-independent.
Rosa-María Castañeda (Fort Hays State University/University of Florida)  
Session 39
Revisiting Rivera: Palatalization of dental stops in a border town

I present a follow-up study of the social stratification of palatalization of /tʃ/, /dʒ/ in Uruguay Portuguese (UP). Carvalho's (1998) provided apparent-time evidence suggesting that palatalization of /tʃ/, /dʒ/ in Rivera was undergoing linguistic change. I test the apparent-time construct with the objective of substantiating the change in progress hypothesized by Carvalho (1998). The examinations of linguistic factors indicate that following and preceding context and tonicity of the syllable condition the variability. Data results confirmed the hypothesis that younger speakers tend to prefer the innovative variant, however, cross-sectional comparisons point toward a state of relative stability at the speech-community level.

Thiago Chacon (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)  
Session 99
Morphology complexity and complex morpheme types in Kubeo

This paper discusses the complex interplay of structural and phonological properties in the definition of morpheme types in Kubeo, an Eastern Tukanoan language with a strong agglutinating tendency spoken in the Northwest Amazon. Kubeo distinguishes six morpheme types; it is specially interesting the distinction of affixes, phrasal affixes, clitics and bound-stem. In addition it is remarkable that different morphological paradigms present a high frequency of homophony, which – nevertheless – can be disambiguated based on the assignment of whole paradigms to distinct morpheme types. This and other elements reveal the high functional load of morpheme type distinction in Kubeo grammar.

Vincent Chanethom (New York University)  
Session 57
Diphthong production by French-English bilingual children

This study examines crosslinguistic interactions in diphthong production by French-English bilingual children. Tautosyllabic vowel-glide combinations in English (e.g. bye) and in French (e.g. baile ‘yawn’) have different phonological statuses. This combination corresponds to a single segment (i.e. diphthong) in English, but two separate segments (i.e. vowel+glide) in French. Using the Smoothing Spline ANOVA to compare formant trajectories, the study aims to determine whether these two categories differ phonetically among adults, and if so, whether bilingual children keep them separate. The results revealed different phonetic implementations in adults and bilingual children showed varying degrees of overlap between the two categories.

Charles B. Chang (University of Maryland)  
Session 34
Perseverance of second-language learning effects on native-language production

Recent research on novice second-language (L2) learners has shown significant “phonetic drift” of adults’ native-language (L1) production following brief periods of L2 learning. The present study examined whether such L2-influenced modifications to L1 production would be short-lived and subside after the end of intensive L2 instruction. During an elementary Korean class, adult native English speakers were found to begin producing English voiceless stops similarly to Korean aspirated stops, and after months of removal from formal Korean study, they continued to do so, suggesting that the process of learning L2 sounds modifies long-term phonetic representations drawn upon in L1 speech production.

Seung-Eun Chang (University of California, Berkeley)  
Session 29
The influence of the second language in third language acquisition

This research investigates the influence of L2 in L3 acquisition, particularly accent transfer in early-stage Korean acquisition. Two groups of native English speakers, (i) who had not learned any languages other than Korean and (ii) who had learned Japanese before learning Korean, produced Korean. For perceptual judgment, Korean native speakers ranked each production according to the speaker’s dominant accent, either English or Japanese. The results indicated that the second group was more frequently identified as having a strong Japanese, rather than English, accent in their Korean production. This implies that L2 overrides L1 in the initial stage of L3 acquisition.
Are rhotics perceived as a single category?

Relative to most other IPA sound categories, the rhotic is somewhat ambiguous in that the category includes sounds with different places and manners of articulation (Whitley, 2003), and may not be defined by a single phonetic characteristic (Lindau, 1985). This study investigates these findings with a perceptual experimental study using the free classification procedure. Native English speakers listened to utterances of rhotic consonants, as produced in several languages and were instructed to build clusters of similar items. The results suggest that the current classification of rhotic sounds may not be an accurate representation of what is perceived by individuals.

The case alternation on duration and frequency adverbials in Korean

Nominal frequency/duration adverbials in Korean are optionally marked with an overt case marker that alternates depending on the voice of the sentence. This has led several authors such as Kim & Mailing (1993) and Wechsler & Lee (1996) to assume that such adverbials in Korean get their case assigned syntactically by the same process that is responsible for argument case assignment. Scholars have claimed that this phenomenon occurs in many other languages, including Chinese, Finnish, Polish, and Russian. In this presentation, we challenge the prevalent view that case assignment in Korean does not distinguish between adjuncts and valents on theoretical and empirical grounds. Instead, we propose a lexical and semantic account that covers a wider range of data while maintaining a classic view that adjuncts do not bear a structural case. We propose that the case alternation observed in duration/frequency adverbials reflects the relative prominence between the subject NP and the event described by the VP. This relative prominence is mirrored by semantic scope, all things being equal. We maintain that valents are syntactically and semantically distinct from frequency and measure adverbials, and we demonstrate how the relevant case marking patterns can be modeled more parsimoniously at the lexical semantic level in Korean.

Animacy as a predictor of reference form and morphological profile: A Pear Story study of Meitei

A study of NP shape (lexical or zero anaphor) and cognitive accessibility in 18 retellings of the Pear Story in Meitei (Tibeto-Burman, Northeast India) show that animacy as well as cognitive accessibility determine NP-shape. In addition, NP morphology for animate NPs is varied while NP morphology for inanimate NPs is limited. NP shape and morphology are determined, not only by cognitive accessibility, but by a narrator’s need to provide a dynamic view of animate NPs and a static view of inanimate entities.

Taiwanese English majors’ choices and changes of English names

Recent studies have shown that Asian students’ adopted English names and their identities are closely intertwined. The goal of this scholarly research is to discover the motivation for English majors in Taiwan to adopt English names and to explore the extent, if any, to which the English names affect students’ cultural identities. The study’s results – based on qualitative analyses of interviews...
and questionnaires—suggest that the English names of Taiwanese English majors help construct identities among peers and in EFL classroom settings; however, their use of English names breaks solidarity with addressees outside EFL classrooms.

Hui-wen Cheng (Boston University)
Catherine L. Caldwell-Harris (Boston University)

Phonological activation in Chinese reading: A repetition blindness study

Whether and how strongly phonological information is activated in Chinese reading has been a controversial issue. We used the repetition blindness (RB) phenomenon to test the hypothesis that phonological activation occurs for reading Chinese, but is weaker than when reading alphabetic orthographies like English. Our experiment capitalized on the fact that amount of RB is greatest when the visual system codes items as similar. In a comparison of English and Chinese readers, amount of phonological RB was twice as great for English as it was for Chinese, confirming our hypothesis that stronger phonological activation occurs for English compared to Chinese.

G. Tucker Childs (Portland State University)

Constraints on violating constraints: How languages reconcile the twin dicta of “be different” and “be recognizably language”

This paper analyzes the contradictory demands of serving two masters. The first set of demands comes from the need to use language expressively; the second comes from the requirement that expressive forms still qualify as language. In many African languages the formal manifestations of the expressive function are particularly salient and numerous, thus amenable to formal analysis vis-à-vis the matrix language. The expressive function is in fact highly lexicalized in the word class known as ideophones in African languages. The resolution of this dilemma generally comes from the use of suprasegmental rather than segmental features, e.g., a wider range of and more varied use of F0/pitch, and of paralinguistic rather than core linguistic features, e.g., gesture. Because prosodic features are more susceptible to manipulation, they provide the resources for being expressive; segmental parameters cannot be so easily violated. Thus we see that there are indeed constraints on violating constraints.

Jaehoon Choi (University of Arizona)

Pro-drop in pronoun-noun constructions

This paper provides an analysis of pro-drop in Pronoun-Noun constructions in Greek. While the conventional pro-drop targets the whole subject, the pro-drop under question targets a portion of the subject—pronoun, as in (1).

(1) (Emis) *i glossolog-i nik-isame to epathlo.
   ‘We linguists won the award.’

Adopting Choi’s (2009) mediated subject-verb agreement, I propose that pro-drop in Pronoun-Noun constructions is mediated by D0. I also show that the analysis, assuming the doubly-filled DP filter (adapted from Koopman& Szabolcsi 2002) to be a parameter, correctly predicts the pro-drop pattern in Spanish and Turkish.

Arunima Choudhury (University of Southern California)

Elsi Kaiser (University of Southern California)

Prosodic focus in Bangla: A psycholinguistic investigation of production and perception

The paper investigates the prosodic distinctions available in Bangla/Bengali to differentiate focus-types. Bangla has canonical SOV order. The immediate preverbal position is the default focus position. We conducted an elicitation study followed by a perception study to investigate whether Bangla speakers distinguish new-information vs. contrastive focus prosodically and whether the syntactic position of the focused constituent matters. We found reliable effects between focus-types only when the focused constituent is an object, in the default focus position. Therefore, Bangla uses prosodic cues to mark focus, but the perceptibility interacts with syntactic position: Differences between focus-types are amplified in default focus position.

Anna Clawson (University of Alaska Fairbanks)

Valence increasing constructions in Aleut

A verb suffix -asa-/Vsa- is used for increasing valence in Aleut (V stands for a vowel elongating the stem, if the stem ends with a vowel). It motivates valence increasing constructions with different structure and semantics, including causative motion, transfer of information, action towards beneficiary, instrumental action, and actions associated with non-instrument roles. Constructions
motivated by the suffix -Vsa follow two different syntactic mechanisms, causative and applicative, depending on the semantics and structure of the original verb/clause. Constructions with motion verbs follow the causative pattern, whereas other constructions follow the applicative pattern.

Jessica Cleary-Kemp (University of California, Berkeley)  
Session 101  
Past tense evidentials in Imbabura Quechua

Using Klein's (1994) temporal framework, this paper describes the functions of Imbabura Quechua verbal inflection -shka. I argue that inflectional -shka encodes past tense and non-eyewitness evidentiality, contrasting with 'eyewitness past' -rka. This analysis differs from that of Cole (1982), who treats inflectional -shka as a 'perfect', with additional semantics of 'surprise'. I propose a diachronic path of development for -shka, from an aspectual derivation to a tense and evidential inflection. The evidential meaning explains an observed preponderance of -shka in traditional narratives, which relate events not directly witnessed by the speaker.

Lauren Eby Clemens (Harvard University)  
Session 43  
V2 in a V1 language: Constituent order in Kaqchikel

I argue that Patzún Kaqchikel has an obligatory topic position in matrix clauses, which accounts for the fact that SVO is predominate in matrix clauses, that V(O)S is fine in embedded clauses, and that A'-elements in clause-initial position license postverbal subjects. arguments come from word-order, restrictions on adverbs and obliques as well as asymmetrical phonological phrasing of pre- and postverbal subjects. Phonological phrasing also indicates that postverbal subjects are base generated. In order to account for this, I adopt a predicate fronting analysis instead of a parameterized specifier account in consideration of other constituent order particularities and for theory-internal reasons.

J. Clancy Clements (Indiana University)  
Session 87  
Contact intensity and the borrowing of bound morphology in Korlai Indo-Portuguese

Since its formation, KP has added a full fourth conjugation, in –u from the Marathi negative imperative form) to the other three conjugation classes in –a, -e, and –i. Any verb in the -u class is treated as a native KP root, taking the inflectional endings that appear on the KP verbs of Portuguese origin. We argue that this striking case of borrowing, including its reanalysis as a class marker, forms part of the increasing rate of borrowing in KP, due to the ever-augmenting contact intensity between the KP speakers and the Marathi speakers that surround them.

Andries W. Coetzee (University of Michigan)  
Session 50  
Spoken language is characterized by reductions and deletions, such as the deletion of schwa from potato (p_tato). These reduction processes are more likely at faster than slower speech rates. Successful lexical access requires of listeners to restore such deleted vowels during perception. In this study, we investigate how listeners perform perceptual restoration, paying specific attention to whether they rely on speech rate during this task. We show that listeners are, in fact, significantly more likely to perform perceptual restoration at faster than slower speech rates. This gives evidence that perceptual processing is influenced by top-down effects such as speech rate.

Uriel Cohen-Priva (Stanford University)  
Session 15  
Information utility promotes preservation

Several languages have multiple weakening processes that target specific segments, including English (several /t/-weakening processes), Arabic (/q/ weakens to /g,k,z/ in different dialects) and Huallaga Quechua. Current linguistic theory can describe but not predict such language-specific weakening conspiracies. I present a new model, MULE, that predicts weakening conspiracies from the balance of two forces: information utility (the average amount of information) of linguistic elements, which promotes
preservation, and effort avoidance, which promotes reduction. In OT terms, information utility represents faithfulness, and effort markedness. I confirm MULE's predictions in standard OT models and experimentally.

Uriel Cohen-Priva (Stanford University)

An ongoing debate attempts to explain why highly informative (infrequent, unpredictable) linguistic elements have a relatively longer duration than less informative elements. We propose a new communication-based model: lengthening helps provide informative elements with better perceptual cues. Experimentally, we test whether languages prefer to place informative elements in prominent positions. Across two prominent positions (prevocalic, stressed) and three languages (English, Spanish, Arabic), we find that indeed all six environments attract highly informative segments. In contrast, articulatory factors were not consistent. The results support communication-based explanations for lengthening, and show that such considerations shape both usage and the lexicon.

Elliot Collins (University of Washington)

Evaluating models of noun phrase agreement: Evidence from additive ERP techniques

Previous research using the Event-Related Potential (ERP) has led to a model describing noun phrase (NP) agreement in which the processing of phonology, number, and gender occurs in an independent stage-wise manner. This model does not consider the additive nature of neurons. We suggest the use of additive ERP techniques to more completely elucidate such mechanisms. In two experiments, NP processing was investigated in native Italian speakers as they read noun phrases anomalous with respect to the mentioned features. The ERP index of additivity suggests the use of additive techniques to more accurately describe the relativity their underlying neural sources.

Toni Cook (University of Pennsylvania)

Allomorphy effects in Zulu reduplication

This paper discusses the interaction of subject markers (SM) and negation in Zulu reduplication. In the present, negation is realized as an initial a- and final -i, neither of which reduplicates. For VCV stems, the 3SG SM u- glides and may reduplicate (red on the left): w-eba → w-eba+w-eba ‘he steals’. In the negative, the 3SG SM is realized as ka-, and is permitted in red: a-ka-eb-i. Although ka- only appears under negation, it reduplicates while the negative morpheme cannot. Crucially, ka- is not conditioned by any phonological feature, but by a neg head in the underlying structure.

Adam Cooper (Cornell University)

Proto-Indo-European sonorant syllabicity as a directional syllabification effect

We examine the role of directionality in the phenomenon of righthand sonorant vocalization in Proto-Indo-European, whereby, regardless of relative sonority, the second of two sonorants between consonants and/or word boundaries is syllabic: e.g. reconstructed k^un.b^is inst.pl. ‘dog’ (Skt. śvabhīs) over * k^un.b^is. We propose an analysis characterizing the phenomenon as an effect of pressure to align moras to the left edge of the prosodic word, captured in Optimality-Theoretic terms through the constraint ALIGN-L(μ, PrWd). More generally, through this work we expand on the set of phonological phenomena known to exhibit directionality effects on prosodic structure, and specifically, syllable structure optimization.

Micah Corum (Linguistic Diversity Management in Urban Areas, Hamburg)

Topological spatial relations in Ghanaian Student Pidgin

This paper discusses the expression of topological spatial relations in Ghanaian Student Pidgin (GSP). We used Bowerman and Pederson’s “topological relations picture series” to elicit data from 20 student pidgin speakers at the University of Ghana in order to find out: 1) which lexical items are used to encode spatial relations in GSP; 2) What determines the use of a particular nominalized spatial element in GSP; and, 3) what motivates the use of the general locative particle ‘for’ in GSP.
Sarah Courtney (Cornell University)  
*Agreeing complementizers as φ-realization at CP*

The phenomenon of “complementizer agreement (CA),” noted in both Indo-European and Bantu languages, is the realization of agreement on C0, either on an overt complementizer or a verb raised into C through V-to-C movement. A distinction can be drawn between φ realization that occurs with the valuation of another feature - as in relative clauses - and C’s unvalued φ features functioning as a probe themselves. In the former type of CA, φ agreement succeeds only when the goal of the other probe also represents a goal for φ and φ agreement is not blocked by an intervening goal.

Stephen Crain (Macquarie University)  
Takuya Goro (Tsuda College)  
Peng Zhou (Macquarie University)  
Anna Notley (Macquarie University)  
*Polarity meets focus in child language*

To explain cross-linguistic differences involving scope, we postulated that words for conjunction and disjunction are interpreted as positive polarity items (PPIs) in languages like Mandarin, but not in ones like English. To test this hypothesis, we interviewed 20 Mandarin-speaking children and 20 English-speaking children using a Truth Value Judgment task, to see if children in both languages generate entailments that conform to classical logic in sentences with focus operators (English only, Mandarin zhiyou). Children correctly generated the logical entailments in both languages. The findings reveal that focus operators cancel the polarity sensitivity of conjunction and disjunction in typologically different languages.

Jean Crawford (University of Connecticut)  
*Passives with a purpose: Evidence for adult-like knowledge of verbal passives in child English*

Advocates of the Maturation Hypothesis propose that the “passives” seen in early child English are not adult-like verbal passives, but rather an adjetival construction with simpler syntax (Borer and Wexler 1987, Babyonyshev et al 2001). One way to disambiguate verbal and adjectival passives in English is to make use of the purpose phrase licensing properties associated with the implicit argument (IMP) in short verbal passives. Children provided grammaticality judgments for 5 verbs (bake, break, grow, light, sink) in 4 different constructions (active progressive, passive progressive, inchoative progressive, inchoative present). The results argue against an adjetival strategy/maturation account for early passives.

Mily Crevels (Radboud University Nijmegen)  
*Position, location, and direction: Space in Itonama (Isolate; Bolivia)*

Itonama is a nearly extinct language once spoken in Magdalena, a small town in the Amazonian lowlands of northeastern Bolivia. It is a polysynthetic, head-marking, V-initial language without case markers or adpositions. The data are from the author’s extensive fieldwork between 2000 and 2006 with the very last speakers of the language. In this talk, Itonama’s extremely productive spatial system will be discussed, in which posture verbs, verbal classifiers, and derivational locative and directional prefixes are used to encode a wide range of spatial information.

Megan Crowhurst (The University of Texas at Austin)  
Margarita Valdovinos (The University of Texas at Austin)  
*A dominant-recessive accent pattern in Mariteco (Cora, Uto-Aztecan)*

We present a pattern of quantity-sensitive dominant/recessive accent found in Mariteco Cora (Southern Uto-Aztecan; Nayarit, Mexico). Noun and verb roots in Mariteco divide into accenting and pre-accenting classes, and root accents are realized as primary stress. In addition, a post-accenting clitic, tê-, places secondary stress on the following syllable when this would not clash with the syllable bearing primary stress. Mariteco’s accent pattern is distinct from that of Cupeño, which it resembles, and from the iterative stress pattern of Cora Meseño. We offer a typological discussion that situates Mariteco’s accent pattern in the context of these and other Uto-Aztecan language
Overlapping speech is central to discourse in San Juan Quiahije (SJQ) Chatino, an Oto-Manguean language spoken in Oaxaca, Mexico. In this presentation, overlapping speech is analyzed in two events: a debate over funerary customs and at the Ceremony of the Changing of the Traditional Authorities in SJQ in 2009. What emerged from this analysis was a minimal use of pauses. Verbatim repetition was used to minimize discord and to affirm agreement with the previous speaker. This type of speech performed well is highly prized and sought after by members of the SJQ community.

Jennifer Culbertson (University of Rochester)
Elissa Newport (University of Rochester)

The role of word order and contiguity in the grammaticalization of case

Kahn (1976) argues that noun phrase word order can facilitate or block formation of new case affixes from grammaticalized adpositions. In particular: only when the noun is in consistent direct contact with an adposition can the latter become a bound case affix (intervening elements block the process). We test Kahn’s hypothesis by exploiting parallel processes of natural language change and subjects’ behavior during laboratory learning. Our results show that learners exposed to an artificial language with variation in the presence of a case morpheme will use it more consistently when word order always places it contiguous with nouns.

Jennifer Culbertson (University of Rochester)
Paul Smolensky (Johns Hopkins University)
Geraldine Legendre (Johns Hopkins University)

Statistical learning constrained by syntactic biases in an artificial language learning task

It has long been claimed that language acquisition is facilitated by a set of biases which limit the space of hypotheses learners entertain. Recent research also suggests that learners can take advantage of the rich statistical properties of the input. This paper presents two artificial language learning experiments showing that adults acquiring new word order patterns exhibit learning biases in line with substantive constraints on order in phrases containing adjectives, numerals and nouns. However, input statistics also play a clear role in determining ordering preferences; learners are more likely to use orders associated with high transitional probabilities in the input.

Amy Dahlstrom (University of Chicago)

The place of Meskwaki in a typology of comparatives

Algonquian languages have, so far, been absent from crosslinguistic typologies of comparatives. This paper is a first step towards remedying this gap by describing Meskwaki comparatives. Meskwaki has neither adjectival inflection nor an ‘exceed’ verb taking the standard of comparison as object (Stassen 1985). Instead, certain RELATIVE ROOTS (overt morphemes licensing an oblique argument) function to create scalar predicates. A striking typological feature of Meskwaki comparatives is that the standard of comparison does not appear in the main clause; this is due to the morphosyntactic strategy of using relative roots.

Robert Daland (University of California, Los Angeles)
Natasha Abner (University of California, Los Angeles)

Testing prerequisites for prosodic bootstrapping

Christophe et al. (2008) propose that infants bootstrap syntax from prosody if (1) function words (FN) are reliably associated with phrase edges and (2) infants can segment them from that position. A corpus analysis of the ToBI-labelled Boston News Radio Corpus (Ostendorf et al., 1995) using the psychologically plausible segmentation algorithm of Daland & Pierrehumbert (2011) shows that (a) FN reliably does not occur phrase-finally and (b) generally phrases with its complement LEX, but (c) normally isn't phonotactically segmented from LEX. The results suggest lexically-specific knowledge of FN by 11 months of age (cf. Halle et al., 2008).
**Aymeric Daval-Markussen** (University of Aarhus)  
**Peter Bakker** (University of Aarhus)  
**Creole minimalism: How few features distinguish creoles from non-creoles?**

Following the recent paper by Bakker et al. (2011), we will investigate the typological status of creoles. To this end, we will use the sample of 18 creoles selected by Holm & Patrick (2007) coupled with data from the WALS database (Haspelmath et al. 2008). We will show that between six and two structural features are sufficient to unequivocally distinguish all creoles from a balanced sample of hundreds of non-creole languages worldwide. Quite sensationally, however, these appear NOT to be features often assumed to be typical for creoles such as TMA systems, serial verbs, or little morphology.

**Oana David** (University of California, Berkley)  
**Historical perspectives on the semantic co-development of clitic doubling and differential object marking in Romanian**

What semantic and syntactic factors historically underlie the dependence of clitic doubling (CLD) on differential object marking (DOM) with the dummy preposition pe in Romanian? I analyze literary texts at three periods in the development of Romanian. In these works Kayne’s Generalization is persistent by disallowing CLD without the presence of pe. I illustrate that the anchoring of CLD and DOM on personal names and pronouns is a prerequisite for CLD/DOM pairings, which later spreads to other NPs. This core is stable, and ensures CLD/DOM co-dependence before pragmatic processes can apply.

**Kathryn Davidson** (University of California, San Diego/University of Connecticut)  
**When disjunction looks like conjunction: Pragmatic consequences in ASL**

I describe here for the first time the various devices used for disjunction in American Sign Language (ASL). Two of these are general use coordinators which can be interpreted as conjunction or disjunction depending on the context. I then present experimental data comparing scalar implicatures calculation by native signers of ASL and native speakers of English on coordination and quantifier scales in their respective languages. Results show less scalar implicatures based on coordination in ASL compared to quantifiers in ASL and compared to coordination in English, suggesting that contrasting lexical items (not just contrasting semantics) is crucial to implicature calculation.

**Hope C. Dawson** (The Ohio State University)  
**Brian D. Joseph** (The Ohio State University)  
**Critical concepts and literature in the development of a discipline: The view from different subareas within linguistics**

Collections such as Routledge’s recent *Critical Concepts in Linguistics*, which reprints “the discipline’s best and most influential scholarship”, raise fundamental questions about the notion “critical concept”. In historical linguistics, 19th century works have long been considered important, but are they “critical” enough to include in a Routledge collection? We discuss these issues here with regard to historical linguistics and other subfields, and further examine the relevance of important older works in each. We base our examination on a survey of the *Critical Concepts* collections and similar works, and on citation data, from Google Scholar and similar citation-counting resources.

**Raymond Demallie** (Indiana University)  
**Lakota Personal names**

The meanings of Lakota personal names have been the subject of a great deal of speculation, usually based on anecdotal evidence, folk etymologies, and intuition. No systematic study has been undertaken of the linguistic structure of Lakota names and the cultural principles on the basis of which names are created. This paper is based primarily on census records for the Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota, supplemented by consulting with contemporary speakers of Lakota at Pine Ridge. The study reveals a limited range of grammatical and semantic possibilities for personal names and provides insight into language use and cultural meaning.
Willem deReuse (University of North Texas)  
Session 98

Hän Athabascan and Western Apache personal names

Hän Athabascan is one of the northernmost languages of the Athabascan family, and Western Apache is one of the southernmost languages of that family. Notwithstanding tremendous differences between the subarctic cultural environment of Hän and the southwestern cultural environment of Apache, the ancient naming patterns of both languages were quite similar, and their naming patterns evolved in similar directions under the influence of European contact. The differences in modern naming patterns revealed by recent fieldwork on both languages appear to correlate with differences in degree of language endangerment, as Hän is terminally endangered, while Western Apache is less seriously endangered.

Jeruen E. Dery (University at Buffalo)  
Jean-Pierre Koenig (University at Buffalo)  
Session 47

Scene structure effects in inferences about narrative structure

In two discourse continuation experiments, we show that when constructing a discourse, speakers are affected by the complexity or temporal contour of the events/states described by a preceding sentence (Did the event involve multiple agents working toward a long-term goal? Was the state temporary?). Our research shows (i) that speakers are more likely to elaborate on the first event description or focus on its result when the discourse starts with a complex event description and (ii) that speakers are more likely to move the temporal index forward or backward when the first sentence describes a temporary state.

Nick Deschenes (University of California, Santa Cruz)  
S.L. Anya Lunden (University of Georgia)  
Session 49

Right-edge lapse has prominence alternation

*Lapse and *Clash have previously been seen to go a long way toward capturing the alternating pattern of stress systems, without reference to feet (e.g. Gordon 2002). We propose a perceptual reason for the fact that many languages allow a lapse to occur specifically at the right edge, arguing that final lengthening can be perceived as a type of prominence and showing a correlation between languages that allow final lapse and having duration as a stress correlate. We show how a typical final-lapse-allowed pattern can be captured under this assumption.

Kilala Devette-Chee (University of Canberra)  
Session 84

The impact of Tok Pisin on Papua New Guinea children’s learning compared to vernacular languages

This paper presents the findings of a recent study which investigated the use of Tok Pisin (an English lexifier pidgin) compared to vernaculars in Papua New Guinea’s (PNG) education system. Tok Pisin was introduced in the 1990’s alongside vernaculars to help bridge to English at a later stage. This led to on-going public debates on their significance and appropriateness in schools. Findings revealed a number of factors that influence the way Papua New Guineans perceive these languages. Evidenced also was the mismatch in policy and practice which call for a possible review of the current language education policy and practices.

Christine Devinne (College of Notre Dame of Maryland)  
Session 71

Tune that Name: How a “college” became a “university”

The growth of many U.S. institutions of higher education has been marked by their transformation from “college” to “university.” In the transition, some change the specific (e.g., Beaver College becomes Arcadia University, 2001), while many change only the generic (e.g., Rutgers College becomes Rutgers University, 1924). The apparent simplicity of the latter practice masks an array of decisions, strategies, and expenses that the conversion requires. Using as case study the 2011 transformation of College of Notre Dame of Maryland into Notre Dame of Maryland University, this paper analyzes the processes of internal and external identity-formation associated with institutional name change.

Christian Dicanio (Haskins Laboratories)  
Session 92

Phonetic alignment in Yoloxóchitl Mixtec tone

Yoloxóchitl Mixtec is notable for its large tonal inventory and large number of tonal combinations surfacing on disyllabic couplets. Such combinations create a complex set of dynamic tonal patterns, each which has a unique surface realization conditioned by word size and the presence of glottalization. The effect of these conditioning contexts on the alignment of pitch targets was
examined using a controlled data set from 10 speakers. The results show a strong sensitivity of pitch inflection points to moraic structure and a dominant pattern of pitch-raising which expands the tonal space when pitch targets overlap with glottalization.

Michael Diercks (Pomona College)  
**Session 56**

**Anna Bax (Pomona College)**  
*Out with the new, in with the old: Topic-controlled object marking in Manyika (Shona)*

A standing question about object marking is the syntactic nature of the object marker; of particular interest in Bantu languages has been whether this morpheme is pronominal, or the result of agreement (Bresnan and Mchombo 1987). We show that Manyika (Shona) has the properties that have been used as diagnostic of both analyses concluding that the Manyika OM is an agreement morpheme, but which is constrained to agree with topical information (ruling out its presence in various extraction contexts). We document and analyze a range of Manyika object-marking patterns, particularly in reference to the range of available comparative data.

Mark Dingemanse (Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics)  
**Session 30**

**Ideophones and the science of language: Investigating naturally occurring speech**

In this paper I present results from a large scale research project on ideophones in Siwu, a Kwa language spoken in eastern Ghana. This project studies ideophones in their natural habitat — everyday social interaction. Using corpus data, I first discuss the general question of the use of ideophones. I show that far from being mere stylistic flourishes, ideophones are communicative precision tools. They are ubiquitous in everyday social interaction, and speakers use them to share in sensory perceptions and to sort out matters of epistemic authority. I discuss cases of ideophone creation from the corpus, and show that these cases can be understood only in the context of the existing inventory of ideophones and practices of employing them. Ideophones are not created out of thin air, but build on the communicative competence —including ideophonic competence— of speakers of Siwu.

Annette D’Onofrio (Stanford University)  
**Session 9**

**Isla Flores-Bayer (Stanford University)**

**Isolating the phonetic correlates of sound-shape correspondences**

Speakers consistently associate non-words that have round vowels with round shapes (e.g. Köhler 1947). In this paper, we show the significant role that other phonetic features can play in visual-auditory sound symbolic associations, both alone and in conjunction with one another. The presence of voiced consonants, back vowels, or labial consonants in a “Martian” word significantly predicted the selection of a round shape instead of a spiky shape by 96 participants. The interactions we found between these features indicate that the nature of sound symbolism should be investigated with respect to both individual phonetic correlates and bundles of features.

Christopher S. Doty (University of Oregon)  
**Session 8**

**Relics of an old gender system in Miluk Coos**

Miluk and Hanis (usually considered Penutian) constitute the Coosan group of languages, formerly spoken in Oregon. This talk will discuss what appear to be two relics of an old gender system in Miluk. Both of these relics are similar to feminine markers found in Salish languages. Further, this gender system in Miluk looks more like the marked feminine gender found in Salish languages than like anything found in Penutian. An understanding of the fossilized gender system in Miluk thus contributes to a better understanding of the relationship between the Coosan languages and other phyla within the Pacific Northwest.

Christopher S. Doty (University of Oregon)  
**Session 104**

**Inferring the phonological system of Miluk Coos**

Drawing from materials collected in the 1930s by Melville Jacobs, this talk will outline an attempt to infer the phonological inventory of Miluk Coos, based on an extrapolation from the limited audio recordings to the idiosyncrasies in Jacobs’ transcriptions. Although Coosan is usually considered to be a member of the Penutian family, another language of this group has been shown to have features which look more Salish than Penutian. An understanding of the phonological inventory of Miluk is the first step toward a better understanding of the relationship between it and other groups in the Pacific Northwest.
Havenol M. Douglas (University of the West Indies, Mona)  Session 87

The Semantic Significance of “Positive” vs “Negative” In Rasta Talk

Rasta Talk was created by a linguistically naïve cultural group, known as “indigenous” Rastafarians, as a deliberate attempt to divert from perceived colonial underpinnings of English. A most significant phenomenon within the Rastafarian’s philosophy is the notion of “positive” versus “negative”, which appears to have a fundamental bearing on the creation of the Rasta Talk Lexicon and differs semantically from the concepts carried by English (and Jamaican Creole). The following questions then need to be answered:

1. What exactly do the notions of “positive” and “negative” entail within the Rastafarian’s philosophy?
2. How do these notions impact Rasta Talk, linguistically?

This paper attempts to posit the answers to the aforementioned questions.

Timothy Dozat (University of Rochester)  Session 53

Jeffrey T. Runner (University of Rochester)

Voice parallelism in sluicing and VP ellipsis

Merchant (2008) proposed that while VP ellipsis (VPE) can tolerate a mismatch in voice between antecedent and ellipsis site, Pseudogapping and Sluicing cannot, due to the hypothesized position of the [voice] feature. We present the results of a Magnitude Estimation experiment examining this prediction in VPE and Sluicing. Our participants judged Sluicing mismatch examples better than VPE mismatch examples (contra Merchant). Interestingly, while in VPE-type constructions, voice mismatch degrades only ellipsis sentences, not no-ellipsis controls, voice mismatch had an overall effect on Sluicing-type constructions--independently of ellipsis, suggesting that voice parallelism may be relevant to different constructions at different levels.

Katie Drager (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)  Session 34

Rachel Schutz (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)

Ivan Chik (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)

Kate Hardeman (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)

Victor Jih (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)

When hearing is believing: Perceptions of speaker style, gender, ethnicity, and pitch

This paper investigates perceived speaker style using a matched guise perception experiment in which participants listened to clips modified for pitch and described characteristics (e.g., style, gender, and ethnicity) that they attributed to the voices. The results provide evidence that a token’s pitch influenced the style, gender, and ethnicity attributed to the speaker but that the perceived characteristics were not independent from one another; listeners appear to have interpreted a speaker’s style within the context of other characteristics attributed to the speaker. The results also suggest that listeners’ affective judgments were influenced by whether the pitch aligned with gender norms.

B. Elan Dresher (University of Toronto)  Session 36

Contrastive features and variation in vowel harmony

A central issue in vowel harmony is whether all vowels with the harmonizing feature participate, or whether only vowels that are contrastive for the feature do. Standard Yoruba [RTR] harmony appears to be an instance of the first type, whereas Ife Yoruba follows the second (Nevins 2010). How one defines contrast is crucial: features designated noncontrastive under one popular but problematic definition (Minimal Difference) may be contrastive under another (the Successive Division Algorithm). I show that, under the SDA, harmony computes only contrastive features in both Yoruba dialects; the variation is a consequence of feature ordering differences between the dialects.

Matthew S. Dryer (University at Buffalo)  Session 16

Are word order correlations lineage-specific?

Dunn et al (2011) argue that word order correlations are not universal, as has generally been assumed, but specific to particular language families. In this paper, I discuss a major flaw in their arguments, their failure to consider the role of contact in influencing word order change. I argue that the differences among families that Dunn et al observe reflect different contact situations of a subset of languages in different families. I use data from the WALS atlas to show that for many typological features shared features are more predictable from geographical distance than from genealogical distance.
In this study, we examine the use of names in interview greetings on MSNBC programs. A common pattern emerges which “bookends” the greeting sequence with the two speakers’ names, as in the following example: KO: Ryan, good evening. / RG: Good evening, Keith. The interviewer, who speaks first, begins his/her greeting with the interlocutor’s name, while the interviewee ends with it. The interviewer’s name-initial greeting cues the interviewee that he/she, not the viewing audience, is being addressed. Furthermore, unlike standard news broadcasts, in the longer news/political commentary programs, there is time for a full, two-way greeting.

Philip Duncan (University of Kansas)
Morphological and syntactic considerations of indefinite pronouns in Malinaltepec Me’phaa

I discuss the morphology and syntax of indefinite pronouns in Malinaltepec Me’phaa from Iliatenco, an area of the grammar not discussed in previous literature on the Me’phaa language genus (formerly “Tlapanec”). I show that Malinaltepec Me’phaa possesses a typologically rare system of indefinite formation, one which is primarily built on the numeral ‘one’ (Haspelmath 1997). This work contributes to the study of the Me’phaa language by presenting a detailed description of the system of indefinite formation. Moreover, this work contributes to the typology of pronominal systems by elucidating the morphological and syntactic properties of indefinites in this cross-linguistically rare system.

Cecily Jill Duffield (University of Colorado Boulder)
Conceptual effects on agreement: A corpus study of mismatch in English copular constructions

Research on subject-verb agreement has focused on the features of the subject rather than the larger construction in which subject-verb agreement is produced, including how the conceptual relationship between subjects and predicates may interact in affecting subject-verb agreement patterns. This paper describes subject-verb number agreement mismatch in English copular constructions which take the frame of (general) n + [rel] + cop + (specific) pred nom, where the copula reflects the conceptual or grammatical number of the predicate. Results suggest that speakers make use of information about the entire proposition, and not just the subject, when formulating agreement morphology.

David Durian (The Ohio State University)
Brian D. Joseph (The Ohio State University)
On the role of phonetic analogy in vowel shifts

Chain shifts raise several important questions for variationist sociophonetics: What is the starting point for such shifts? Are system-internal pressures the impetus for the shift? What processes impel the shift along? Are chain shifts a special mechanism of change? With a view of “change” that focuses on innovation rather than spread, we argue that chain shifts proceed in speaker vowel systems via a process of rule extension/rule generalization, reinterpreted as being analogical in nature, and specifically being a form of phonetic analogy. In support, we offer a modeling of changes in progress from Columbus, Ohio vowel shifts.

Karthik Durvasula (Michigan State University)
Gabriel Roisenberg Rodrigues (Michigan State University)
Brazilian Portuguese stress: A clear case of markedness reversal

A well-established markedness hierarchy is that stress never prefers a lower-sonority vowel to higher-sonority one. We refute this claim and show that in Brazilian Portuguese, there is a productive process of stressing only final high-vowels (lowest sonority) that does not extend to any other vowels. The crucial data comes from word truncation: truncated words ending in an underlying high-vowel always stress their final vowel, irrespective of the base-word stress; the same is not true for other vowels. We suggest that the explanation may reside in diachronic chains of events influenced by extra-linguistic factors.
William Eggington (Brigham Young University)  
Undergraduate linguistics at Brigham Young University -- undergraduate and master's programs at a private religiously affiliated university

BYU has a large undergraduate linguistics program graduating about 120 students per year in two majors, Linguistics and English Language (shortly to be renamed “English Linguistics”). The program also offers graduate MA degrees in Linguistics and TESOL, each graduating 10 - 15 students per year. Many of the MA and BA students enter PhD programs in linguistics, or related fields. In addition, a significant portion of the BA students go on to professional schools in law or business. The university conducts extensive graduating senior and alumni surveys which provide a useful look at the post-baccalaureate experience of linguistics students in relation to other majors. The results of these surveys have been particularly useful in establishing the value of the linguistics program on the campus.

Sheila M. Embleton (York University)  
ANS Keynote Speaker
Names in India

With a population of over 1.2 billion, India is currently the second most populous country in the world, and has enjoyed a recent and rapid rise to prominence in the world’s economy. Very little is known among “Western” scholars about naming in India, and this paper attempts to partially remedy that with a brief overview of selected topics. These will include renaming or respelling of city names (e.g. Bombay / Mumbai); colonial names; correlations between caste, religion, and names; and recent attempts to address societal issues such as gender discrimination through renaming.

Daniel Erker (New York University)  
Session 14
Change in progres/s/: Phonological evidence for the convergence of regional dialects in the Spanish of New York City

In NYC, Spanish is spoken by a community that is widely diverse both socially and linguistically: Some speakers are recent arrivals from Latin America while others are lifelong New Yorkers. Some have origins in the Caribbean, the historic source of Spanish in NYC. Others represent a more recent wave of immigration from mainland Latin America. This study presents acoustic analysis of 4,800 tokens of coda /s/, as produced by 20 speakers of Spanish in NYC. Significant regional differences that are observed among recent arrivals from Latin America are substantially diminished among lifelong New Yorkers, suggesting a pattern of dialect convergence.

David Erschler (Tübingen University/Max Planck Institute for Developmental Biology)  
Session 6
On the structure of syntax-morphology interface: Evidence from suspended affixation

Suspended affixation is sharing of one inflectional suffix by several conjuncts. I use data from Ossetic and Armenian to argue that the suspended affixation is a result of phonological deletion that occurs after the insertion of the phonological exponents of morphemes in derivation. My argument hinges on the peculiar pronominal morphology of these languages, and on the idea that ellipsis is triggered semantically. Under this assumption, my data mean that certain interpretable features remain semantically visible after the insertion. I take it as an independent piece of evidence for positing a morphological module between the narrow syntax and the PF.

Marc Ettlinger (Department of Veterans Affairs)  
Anna Rafferty (University of California, Berkeley)  
Tom Griffiths (University of California, Berkeley)
Are phonological biases enough or are they too much? Exploring the relationship between learnability

Learning biases have been offered as an explanation as to why certain properties appear in human languages more frequently than others. This hypothesis raises two important questions, however. First, are learning biases enough to result in the observed typological distributions? Second, won’t all languages exhibit the feature that is biased, given enough time? In the present study, we explore whether learnability biases in phonology are sufficient to result in a property becoming prevalent using an iterated artificial language learning experiment. Results suggest that learning biases are not enough to explain the distribution of harmony languages around the world.
Marc Ettlinger (Department of Veterans Affairs)  
Jennifer Zapf (University of Wisconsin-Green Bay)  
Session 29  
Linguistic relativity in child language acquisition: How plural morphophonology impacts memory  

We explore whether children’s developing competency with plural morphology impacted their cognitive processing by looking at memory function. We consider the impact of morphophonology on memory by seeing whether memory for seeing either single or multiple instances of an object depends on phonology. Children were best at recalling the plurality of vowel-final words followed by consonant-final words followed by sibilant-final words. This supports a form of linguistic relativity in language development wherein children are better able to recall the plurality of objects that are easier for children to say in the plural form.

Betsy E. Evans (University of Washington)  
Session 62  
“Everybody sounds the same”: ‘Marginal’ data in perceptual dialectology  

When analyzing survey data, researchers usually exclude respondents who do not complete the survey as directed. It is argued here that such ‘unuseable’ responses can be considered as ‘marginal’ rather than ‘useless’, allowing otherwise overlooked language ideologies to emerge. Responses to a perceptual dialectology map survey in which 31/229 respondents wrote comments on the map, without drawing lines around perceived dialect areas as instructed, are described to illustrate this point. Ideologies surfaced in the data, such as the homogeneity of dialects and the importance of a rural/urban dichotomy, thus contributing to our understanding of respondents’ socio-spatial perceptions of language.

Cleveland Kent Evans (Bellevue University)  
Session 75  
Giving onomastics away: What I’ve learned writing a newspaper column on names  

This paper will discuss what writing a newspaper column on names for the last four years has taught the author about presenting onomastic information to the general public, the use of names across time, and how certain names came to be used in the English speaking world. The surprising absence of Aidan as a given name in the 19th century, the promotion of names like Melissa and Merle by specific literary works, and the impact of the column on cross-cultural understanding through discussion of names like Cuauhtemoc and Tybel will be among the examples used.

Stephanie Farmer (University of California, Berkeley)  
Session 101  
The effects of low tone tonogenesis on the prosodic system of Máij iqui  

Most tonal systems of Tukanoan languages have been analyzed as privative H-O systems (Gralow 1985; Chacon 2010; Barnes 1996). This paper will argue that Máij iqui, an endangered Western Tukanoan language of the Northern Peruvian Amazon basin, has developed a tone system that differs from those of its family members in that it is both privative and equipollent (i.e., that it has phonologically active H and L tone plus a third value that is analyzed as null). This system, I argue, arose in Máij iqui due to the development of true L tone through the loss of glottal stop.

Colleen M. Fitzgerald (The University of Texas at Arlington)  
Lori Mclain Pierce (The University of Texas at Arlington)  
Session 97  
Narrative and Prosodic Phrasing in Tohono O’odham  

Prosodic phrasing in Tohono O’odham (formerly Papago) sheds light on the somewhat controversial topic of word order (Hale and Selkirk 1987, Payne 1987, Fitzgerald 1994, 2003). This paper investigates hitherto unexplored aspects of prosodic phrasing in a short, spontaneous narrative text. The study increases our understanding about the role played by pauses and auxiliaries in signaling the beginning of an intonation unit. We show that pauses play a role in signaling intonation units, as expected with initial auxiliaries, but also more significantly, when intonation units begin with non-auxiliary elements, suggesting pauses carry a greater functional load.

Natalia Fitzgibbons (Concordia University)  
Session 19  
Negative Concord Items (NCIs) in sentence fragments  

This paper argues that NCIs in Russian and Serbo-Croatian (SC) fragment answers and conjuncts do not contribute negative meaning. It argues for the ellipsis analysis of the licensing of these NCIs and offers a solution to the problem of non-negative
antecedent for a negative elliptical sentence. The discussion bears on the general question of the source of negative meaning in NC languages.

Isla Flores-Bayer (Stanford University)  
*Clicks in Chicano English*  
Session 5

Drawing on a corpus of over 300 clicks from naturally occurring Chicano English conversations, I show that clicks in this variety of English are primarily used to express emotion or social meaning, although they also have an interactive or discourse regulating function. They occur with negative affect (e.g. talking about problems, expressing disapproval) more often than non-negative affect (e.g. talking about favorite classes, expressing excitement), with clicks in these affect groups differing in their acoustic and syntactic distributional patterns. Additionally, Chicano English clicks differ in their use from clicks and other similar velaric ingressive gestures found in other English varieties.

John Foreman (University of Texas at Brownsville)  
*Licensing arguments via verbal morphology in Macuitianguis Zapotec*  
Session 100

This paper provides an overview of valence-changing verbal morphology in Macuitianguis Zapotec (MacZ), a Northern, Sierra Juárez Zapotec language [ZAA] (Nellis & Nellis 1983; Bartholomew 1983; Foreman 2006). Two valency-increasing processes operate on verbs: dative argument licensing via an applicative enclitic and causativization whereby an agent argument is licensed. The causative morphology interacts with and is often indistinguishable from the aspectual prefixes. This behavior suggests that inflected verb forms are stored in the lexicon and that agent-licensing is a property of the entire verb stem (aspect-prefix+(causative prefix)+verb root) rather than of any individual element within it.

Catherine Fountain (Appalachian State University)  
*Mission era descriptions of California’s native languages*  
Session 77

This paper presents an overview of the earliest known descriptions of California’s native languages and their influence on later descriptive studies. The works examined were produced during the period often called the “mission era” (1769-1833), and include Buenaventura Sitjar’s vocabulary of the Salinan language spoken around the San Antonio Mission and Felipe Arroyo de la Cuesta’s vocabulary and grammar of Mutsun, an Ohlone/Costanoan language. Mission era documents were used in early 20th century studies of California languages, including those of John Peabody Harrington and Alfred Kroeber, and their importance in shaping these later works is also examined.

Elaine J. Francis (Purdue University)  
Laura A. Michaelis (University of Colorado Boulder)  
*Effects of weight and definiteness on speakers’ choice of clausal ordering in English*  
Session 13

Why should English speakers sometimes prefer a discontinuous structure as in (1) when an adjacent ordering can express the same meaning?

1. Some research was conducted that refutes the existing theories with convincing evidence.

The current study examines the effects of definiteness (a correlate of discourse status) and constituent length on speakers’ choice of clausal ordering. Experiment 1 measured structural preference in reading (Rosenbach 2005), while Experiments 2-3 measured structural preference in production (Stallings et al 1998). These experiments establish independent effects of length and definiteness on speakers’ ordering preference, with the exact length effect differing depending on the task.

Melissa Frazier (Independent scholar)  
*From stress to tone: Loanwords in Yucatec Maya*  
Session 92

This paper investigates the claim that Spanish loanwords in Yucatec Maya are produced with low tone in place of Spanish stress. The findings show that low tone occurs on the syllable that was stressed about 70% of the time; another robust pattern is the occurrence of high tone two syllables before low tone. The fact that Spanish stress is realized as low tone in Yucatec Maya can be explained by the "bilingual hypothesis" of loanword adaptation (LaCharite & Paradis 2005), which proposes that those who introduce loanwords into the language have knowledge of the structure of the source language.
Melissa Frazier (Independent scholar)  
 Phillip M. Carter (Florida International University)  
 Morphosyntactic, phonological, and phonetic contributions to cross-ethnic identification

We investigate the contribution of different linguistic domains in cross-ethnic stylization by presenting the results of an ethnographic case study focusing on the speech of one adolescent Guatemalan American, “Montana,” within an African American friendship group. Our analysis shows patterns of both convergence and divergence with African American English. While Montana’s frequency-of-use for invariant BE is in line with that of her peers, her use of other morphosyntactic features of AAE is significantly lower. Phonetic analyses demonstrate overwhelming alignment with her African American cohort. Montana’s case shows that ethnic stylization need not involve the wholesale accommodation of linguistic features.

Michael Friesner (Université du Québec À Montréal)  
 Laura Kastronic (University of Montréal)  
 Assessing ongoing change in Québec City English

We provide a profile of English spoken in Quebec City, where French represents the majority language, examining eight Anglophones from the Quebec English Corpus (Poplack et al. 2006) to assess age and French-contact effects on Canadian English phonological variables: short-a patterning, front vowels before r, Canadian raising. We address whether Quebec City speakers’ isolation from mainstream English results in their lagging behind in ongoing change. We find that, as in Montreal, changes underway in mainstream Canadian English are progressing amongst Quebec City Anglophones. Wide interspeaker variability is arguably due to varying degrees of English use in this minority language community.

Shin Fukuda (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)  
 Maria Polinsky (Harvard University)  
 Floating indeterminates and unaccusative hypothesis in Japanese: A judgment study

Japanese unaccusatives are identified by their licensing of preverbal floating quantifiers (PFQs). This diagnostic has been challenged by the Aspect Approach, under which PFQs simply require telic VPs, and the Information-structural Approach, which argues that felicity of PFQs depends on the intervener’s discourse-prominence. Licensing of “floating” indeterminates, however, is insensitive to event-type: (1) Tenzibutu-ga zisin-de nanika koware-ta 
 exhibit-NOM earthquake-due something break-PST

Some exhibit broke because of the earthquake.’

The results of our judgment study suggest that such licensing is sensitive to the structural position of the licensing head. The results thus argue for the A-movement analysis of unaccusatives and against the two other approaches.

Richard Futrell (Stanford University)  
 Michael Ramscar (University of Tübingen)  
 German grammatical gender contributes to communicative efficiency

We propose an information-theoretic functional motivation for grammatical gender. By making nouns more predictable in context, grammatical gender allows German speakers to encode more information into the channel without increasing demands on the hearer. We first demonstrate that German speakers take advantage of this function: German nouns in the context Determiner-Noun, where gender information is available, are more lexically rich than nouns in the equivalent English contexts. Next, we show how semantic (ir)regularities in German gender assignment facilitate the prediction of nouns, in that frequent nouns which are likely to co-occur are assigned to different genders.

Roey Gafter (Stanford University)  
 Social judgments of unfamiliar variables: English speakers’ perception of the uvular fricative

If the link between sound and social meaning is mediated by properties associated with the sounds themselves, speakers are predicted to make social judgments even about unfamiliar sounds and settings. I demonstrate that English speakers' social perceptions of an unfamiliar language feature can differ based on the occurrence of the uvular fricative (/χ/). Native English
speakers were told that they would hear speech in either Kabardian or Frisian. In both cases they actually heard Hebrew sentences with or without /χ/. The male speaker of “Kabardian” was judged more favorably in the guises that did not include /χ/.

Michael Galant (California State University, Dominguez Hills)  
Changes in valence in San Andrés Yaá Zapotec  
In this paper, I will discuss means by which a verb’s valence in San Andrés Yaá Zapotec (SAYZ) may be increased, seen within a larger typology within the Zapotecan language family. First, I will show how some particular SAYZ verb roots occur in closely-related pairs in which one licenses one more argument than, and appears historically derived from, the other. Then I will outline the use of verbal suffixes that license additional arguments, such as -l, which licenses an additional argument such as an instrument or a patient, as well as neen “to/with” and the comparative suffix –x/-zh/-ch/-dzh ‘more’.

Teresa Galloway (Cornell University)  
Synchronic support for ongoing syntactic change in American Sign Language relative clause structure  
In ASL, relative clauses followed by resumptive demonstrative pronouns are common:

(1) [[[DOG BITE THAT WOMANi] THATi] \ptcop SHOOTi
"The woman the dog bit, that (woman), the cop shot."

I have found that signers born after 1980 also produce a form with a phonologically dependent enclitic instead. Reduced forms are rejected by signers born before 1960. I claim that this represent a historical change from a paratactic construction using a resumptive demonstrative pronoun to a strategy of nominalizing an internally headed relative clause. This is similar to the genesis of the REL-clause suffix in Supyire described by Givón (2008).

Matthew Garley (University of Illinois)  
Julia Hockenmaier (University of Illinois)  
Marina Terkourafi (University of Illinois)  
Diffusion and the fate of English loanwords in the German hip-hop community: A corpus analysis  
In an original 12.5-million word corpus of online German hip-hop discussions, we examine word frequency and measures of diffusion over users and threads--DU and DT, proposed by Altmann et al. (2011)--for 336 loanwords and 336 frequency-matched German wordforms to determine factors that influence loanwords' ultimate fate. Initial word frequency, DU, and DT all correlate negatively with ultimate word frequency for loanwords, with initial frequency explaining ~24% of the variance and the diffusion measures accounting for only ~6% each, suggesting that English borrowings in this subculture tend to fall out of fashion in proportion to their frequency of use.

Donna B. Gerdts (Simon Fraser University)  
Recycling suffixes: An investigation into Halkomelem complex morphology  
Halkomelem verb suffixes divide into three types based on how they combine with each other. First are the inflectional suffixes, marking subjects and objects. Second are the derivational suffixes, which appear inside inflectional suffixes and show compositionality—AB versus BA orders and even ABAB order. Third are two mood suffixes. Since they historically arise through the grammaticization of combinations of derivational suffixes, they should appear before the inflectional suffixes. Instead they are ordered in between or alternatively after them. Our view of polysynthesis must include zones of morphemes rather than simple concatenation. Suffixes within zones can fuse to form new morphemes.

Donna B. Gerdts (Simon Fraser University)  
What agreement mismatches in Halkomelem tell us about NP architecture  
In Halkomelem Salish, plural and diminutive morphology appears on nouns, verbs, and adjectives. In NPs that contain both a modifier and a noun, e.g. kw’am’kw’um’ swuy’qe’, ‘strong man’, both words may inflect for diminutive, plural, and plural diminutive, resulting in 16 possible combinations, 10 of which are grammatical. The modifier need not inflect at all or it can match the inflection of the noun. Furthermore, the modifier may mismatch the noun in diminution but not number. Halkomelem diminutives and plurals are easily accommodated by a feature checking analysis under the view that they are inflectional not derivational (pace Wiltschko 2008).
Edward Gibson (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
Evelina Fedorenko (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  

*The domain-generality of working memory resources for language*

We present a novel robust paradigm for assessing linguistic working memory (WM) within individuals based on people's ability to grammatically complete complex sentences, and show that it strongly correlates with a measure of non-verbal IQ. In Experiment 1, participants completed sentence-fragments across 7 conditions, including 5 complex conditions (e.g., “The manuscript which the student who the dog…”) and two control conditions. We correlated participants’ ability to complete the critical conditions (our WM measure) and IQ score, assessed using Ravens Advanced Progressive Matrices. A highly reliable correlation was observed ($r=.478, p<.001$). Experiment 2 replicated this effect with less complex materials ($r=.504, p<.001$).

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Edward Gibson (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
Steven Piantadosi (University of Rochester)  
Denise Ichinco (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
Evelina Fedorenko (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  

*Evaluating structural overlap across constructions: Inter-subject analysis of co-variation*

We present a new method for quantitatively evaluating overlap across different linguistic structures. The method exploits variability across participants to evaluate whether responses for a pair of structures co-vary systematically within individuals: structures with higher overlap should produce higher correlations. To test the claim that WHQs and RCs are affected similarly by island constraints (Ross, 1967), we crossed 4 long-distance-dependency types (None/WHQ/RC/Pronoun) with 5 construction types (simple/complex-NP/subject-NP/coordination/agreement). The results across all versions of the experiment were highly similar. Most critically, the WHQ and RC conditions were highly correlated for each construction type (simple/complex-NP/subject-NP/coordination/agreement, all Rs>.65; ps<.001).

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Jeff Good (University at Buffalo)  

*Descriptive and typological aspects of sentence-final negative tones in Saramaccan*

Saramaccan negative sentences show a tonal pattern that has yet to see significant attention. Newly collected data reveals a phenomenon of clear descriptive and typological interest. Negative sentences appear with a sentence-final falling pitch pattern accompanying a preverbal negative morpheme. This pitch pattern is most straightforwardly analyzed as a tonal clitic—a newly attested kind of tonal phenomenon in the language. The nature of this sentence-final negative marking is reminiscent of typologically unusual patterns of negative marking found in Saramaccan's substrates. However, its specific formal realization is otherwise unattested, suggesting Saramaccan represents a new variant of this “West African” pattern.

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Kyle Gorman (University of Pennsylvania)  

*Accidental gaps and English syllable contact*

Pierrehumbert (1994) argues that gaps in English syllable contact clusters (e.g., *mou[n.t]ain, mi[n.str]el*) cannot be attributed to English phonological alternations alone. A replication of that study finds that while alternations (e.g., voice assimilation) are reliable predictors of gaps (e.g., *[d.k]*), the effects of Pierrehumbert's lexical constraints are indistinguishable from chance. Since clusters exhibit a Zipfian pattern of sparsity, many gaps are accidental (i.e., due to sampling) and neither mandate, nor yield to, a structural explanation. This suggests a parsimonious model of the lexicon which lacks constraints on underlying form, and indicates the need for improved baselines in phonotactic modeling research.

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Kyle Gorman (University of Pennsylvania)  
David Faber (University of Pennsylvania)  

*Evidence for schemas from children's English irregular past tense errors*

The hypothesis that children memorize irregularly inflected words item-by-item (Kuczaj 1977) takes its support from the fact that children are less likely to *go*verregularize*th* (erroneously apply a regular inflectional pattern) more-frequent irregulars. Parametric and non-parametric analysis of 8,000 spontaneous irregular past tense verb productions by 14 monolingual English-learning children ages 2-5 finds that this effect is largely due to the differing frequencies of the inflectional patterns shared by irregulars, rather than individual verb frequency. Infrequent irregulars (*wake-woke, forget-forgot*) which share a pattern with frequent irregulars (*break-broke, get-got*) are less often overregularized, indicating that these similarities are used during acquisition.
Peter Graff (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
Languages favor perceptible contrasts in distinguishing words: Evidence from minimal pairs

We explore the hypothesis that the global organization of the lexicon maximizes the perceptual distinctness of words, by preferentially relying on highly perceptible contrasts, beyond what is expected from the gradient and categorical phonotactics of the language. We present evidence in support of this hypothesis from a study investigating the patterning of minimal pairs in 58 languages from 23 major language families and a study relating the minimal pairs of English to phoneme confusability in perceptual experiments. We discuss implications of these findings for competing theories of the relation between perceptual distinctiveness and phonological patterns.

Jason Grafmiller (Stanford University)  
Agency is inferred in causal events: Evidence from object-experiencer verbs

Object-experiencer verbs (e.g. amuse, amaze, frighten, fascinate) are often divided among agentive and non-agentive verbs based on evidence such as (1).

(1) Bozo deliberately amused/frightened/#amazed/#fascinated the children.

Using evidence from judgment surveys, I show that acceptability of agentive object-experiencer verbs is more gradient than assumed, and that acceptability improves with additional context. I also show that antecedents of emotions denoted by non-agentive verbs more commonly involve entities/events beyond deliberate control (e.g. natural phenomena), while antecedents of agentive verbs more frequently describe human activities. I contend this evidence points to a pragmatic, rather than semantic, account of object experiencer verb agency.

James Grama (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)  
The indexical weight of a single formant in California English

This talk presents evidence that variations in a single formant can shift perceptions of a speaker’s regional origin. Using a forced-choice matched-guise perception experiment, monosyllables of kit, dress and trap spoken by Californians were electronically manipulated so that each monosyllable yielded two versions of the same vowel token—one raised and one fronted. Results return the most significance for dress and show that speakers are rated consistently more often as Californian when dress is low. These findings suggest that variations in single formants may exist in the indexical field as components of social meaning.

Thomas Grano (University of Chicago)  
Wanting (to have) null verbs: A view from Mandarin and beyond

This paper addresses the syntax of start and want in combination with NP direct objects. For Pustejovsky (1995), start-NP and want-NP both involve coercion, whereas for Fodor and Lepore (1998), want-NP is special in introducing a silent light verb Øhave (cf. also den Dikken, Larson and Ludlow 1997 and Harley 2004). I articulate two novel arguments for the latter view. First, want-NP is acceptable in Mandarin but not start-NP nor other structures involving coercion. Second, by postulating Øhave as an available complement to want, we resolve a counterexample to an otherwise robust generalization that restructuring predicates disallow overt embedded subjects.

Vera Gribanova (Stanford University)  
On expletives and extraposition: Clefts in Uzbek

I present novel Uzbek evidence supporting Pinkham and Hankamer’s (1975) claim that there are two distinct structures for clefts. Uzbek pseudoclefts can extrapose their free relative subject, which is replaced with a pronoun (P&H’s deep clefts). Shallow clefts contain a relative clause and copula (no subject); the pivot is extracted from a relative clause, which is extraposed. The deep cleft’s third person singular overt subject pronoun is distinct from the shallow cleft’s null subject, a fact that is obscured in languages with overt expletives. Embedding both clefts in nominalized clauses sheds light on the adjunction site of the extraposed clause.
Rick Grimm (York University)  
*The variable use of the subjunctive mood in Ontarian French*

This paper explores the variable use of the subjunctive in Hawkesbury, Ontario (Canada), a Francophone community in an English dominant province. The quantitative results show that the subjunctive appears by dint of habit without conveying any prescribed nuances (e.g. doubt). Its use in embedded clauses is conditioned by a handful of main verbs (e.g. falloir, “to be necessary”) and only a small set of high frequency verbs (e.g. être, “to be”) regularly bear subjunctive morphology. These findings corroborate prior research on Ontario and Québec French (e.g. Poplack 1990) and suggest the subjunctive’s lack of productivity is widespread in spoken French.

Scott Grimm (Stanford University)  
*Abstract nouns and countability*

Despite the vast mass/count literature, determining why an abstract noun is countable (arrival) or uncountable (happiness) remains largely unexplored territory. Proposals following Mourelatos (1978) relate countability to aktionsart: nouns derived from states/activities are uncountable, while those derived from accomplishments/achievements are countable. Examining a database of 3100 deverbal nouns showed only the state-uncountable relation was statistically reliable, and still too coarse to be a complete explanation. A second corpus study of abstract nouns from five semantic domains demonstrates the noun's designation determines its countability preference. For example, for psych-nouns stimuli are always countable (irritant/irritants) and experiencer-states (irritation/*irritations) are always uncountable.

James Gruber (Georgetown University)  
*Revisiting obstruent clusters in Modern Greek*

The Modern Greek language has been reported to exhibit an active process of dissimilation with obstruent clusters sharing a single manner of articulation (e.g. /pt/ realized [ft]). This study examines acoustic data of the relevant clusters which were elicited at and across controlled morpheme and prosodic-word boundaries. Where others have claimed that the dissimilation is limited to the “Demotic” stratum of the MG lexicon (Philippaki-Warburton 1980, Morelli 1999), this study concludes that there is no evidence of any active dissimilation process. Implications of the study speak to a lexicon constructed diachronically, but interpreted synchronically by speakers.

Analia Gutierrez (University of British Columbia)  
*On the distributional and acoustic properties of Nivacle [kɬ]*

The goal of this paper is to contribute to the phonological understanding of the Nivacle (Matacoan-Mataguayan) segment [kɬ]. This sound is interesting from both typological and theoretical perspectives in that: (a) to my knowledge, it is not attested in other indigenous South American languages, (b) it is a non-homorganic affricate that has two articulators: dorsal and coronal (Stell 1989:58), and (c) a sonorant lateral /l/ is absent from the Nivacle phonological inventory – the other lateral in the language is the obstruent /ɬ/.

Salome Gutierrez-Morales (Centro de Investigaciones y Estudios Superiores en Antropología Social)  
*The Spanish -ero in Sierra Popoluca and Nahuatl*

It is now well known that in situations of intense and extended language contact, a language can undergo change on any linguistic level (Thomason and Kaufman 1988, Thomason 2002, 2003, and Heine and Kuteva 2003, 2005). The transfer of vocabulary and phonology has been widely described for many languages. There has been less discussion of the transfer of grammatical features, particularly morphological features. Such features are in fact generally considered to be highly resistant to borrowing. Here we will examine a situation that appears—at first glance—to be a case of the direct transfer of morphology. A closer look will show that the transfer of the Spanish nominalizer -ero into Sierra Popoluca is more complex and noteworthy than we might expect because of the involvement of a third language, Pajapan Nahuatl. In a nutshell, what I intent to do is to show that the case of –ero transfer in Sierra Popoluca reveals the complexity of grammatical borrowing in language contact situation.
Marcia Haag (University of Oklahoma)  
Session 91  
Constraints on the relationships between roots and lexical categories

American languages give us evidence that there are fundamentally different kinds of roots: there are acategorial roots that have semantic content and may be compounded below the level of the word, but which do not have categorial properties or a fixed assignment to a lexical category. Words made from these kinds of roots (typified by Cherokee and Kuikuru) do not emerge in a lexical category before the level of syntax, or at least at lexeme level. Other roots have inherent lexical category. Some roots, for example in Cherokee and Choctaw, appear in small, morphologically restricted classes and only ever associate with nouns. But others, best exemplified in Choctaw, have strong associations between noun and verb pairs that depend on the verb's argument structure -- a categorial property of verbs. This property persists through derivations and levels of syntax. Morphological class is a primary mediator of the kinds of derivations a root can have, and is independent of lexical category. These derivations are separate from common conversion, which only depends on a pragmatic semantic relationship.

Claire Halpert (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
Session 23  
Nominals are case-licensed, even in Bantu: Evidence from Zulu

I argue that the the distribution of nominals in Zulu (Bantu) provides two types of evidence for case effects in the language: (1) the behavior of the 'augmentless' subclass of nominals and (2) the behavior of obliques/PPs. I argue that core arguments with augment are inherently cased while augmentless arguments require structural licensing inside vP. Augment morphology also occurs inside PPs. I propose that we can understand these constructions if structural licensing of nominals only happens within vP in Zulu. In contrast to English-type languages, T and P don't assign case, thus nominals related to these positions bear default case.

Chung-hye Han (Simon Fraser University)  
Susannah Kirby (Simon Fraser University)  
Noureddine Elouazizi (Simon Fraser University)  
Emrah Görgülü (Simon Fraser University)  
Nancy Hedberg (Simon Fraser University)  
Marina Dyakonova (Vancouver, BC)  
Christina Galeano (Simon Fraser University)  
Jennifer Hinnell (Simon Fraser University)  
Kyeong-min Kim (Simon Fraser University)  
Meghan Jeffrey (Simon Fraser University)  
Session 38  
Subject-object asymmetry in English resumption

Do resumptive pronouns rescue island violations? We tested this with a magnitude estimation task in which 24 English-speaking adults rated sentences with subject-gap relative clauses formed from non-islands (sentences with zero, one, or two embeddings) and islands (wh-complements, adjuncts, noun complements). Half the items had an empty gap, and half contained a resumptive pronoun. Results indicated that resumptives improve subject-gap islands without actually “rescuing” them, since their acceptability remains low compared to non-island structures. Together with previous work, our results demonstrate an asymmetry in the ameliorating effect of English resumptive pronouns, which improve subject-gap (but not object-gap) islands.

Chung-hye Han (Simon Fraser University)  
Dennis Ryan Storoshenko (Yale University)  
Testing the logophoricity of caki in Korean

We tested whether the Korean anaphor caki is logophoric, sensitive to the source of report, with a magnitude estimation and a truth value judgment task. In the ME, where the test sentences were presented without context (Swuni heard from/said to me that caki won), participants rated say high and hear low with a subject antecedent. In the TVJT, with context to aid the identification of caki’s antecedent, the acceptance rate for hear with a subject antecedent was just as high as with an object antecedent. Therefore, both subject and logophoric preferences are at work in determining the antecedent of caki.
Abbie Hantgan (Indiana University)  
Stuart Davis (Indiana University)  
Session 36  
The abstract nature of the Bondu vowel system: Evidence from [ATR] harmony

Phonetically, Bondu has seven vowels: two [+high,+ATR] vowels, a [–ATR, +low] vowel, and a [±ATR] contrast in the mid front and back vowels. We contend underlyingly certain high and low vowels are [–ATR] and [+ATR] respectively; the contrast is neutralized so all high vowels surface as [+ATR] and low vowels as [–ATR]. We follow Archangelli and Pulleyblank’s (1994) view of the feature combination [–ATR]/[+high] as antagonistic and can be phonetically unrealized, though phonologically present. We argue for the abstract nature of the Bondu vowel system through three different patterns of [±ATR] harmony found in the language.

David Hargreaves (Western Oregon University)  
Session 35  
Constraints on internal state attribution in Kathmandu Newar

Kathmandu Newar has a set of verbal suffixes, often termed “conjunct,” limited to marking intentional actors in 1st person declarative or 2nd person interrogative clauses; “disjunct” forms appear elsewhere. I show that “conjunct/disjunct” distribution is not, in fact, limited to verbal morphology, but occurs with a contrastive set of temperature predicates and with causative marking on the auxiliary verb /dhun-/ ‘finish.’ I argue that these subsystems share a common “egophoric” template indexing internal states predicates with privileged epistemic access for 1st declarative/2nd interrogative participants in interaction.

Sharon Hargus (University of Washington)  
Virginia Beavert (University of Oregon)  
Session 102  
First position clitics in Northwest Sahaptin

Sahaptin uncontroversially has unaccented ‘pronominal’ morphemes, which have been widely described as occurring in syntactic second position, enclitic, and prosodically dependent. However, Jacobs 1931 noted that pronouns can sometimes stand alone, and Jansen 2010 noted that one pronominal is attested in first position. Additional examples from Northwest Sahaptin texts will be provided showing: a variety of unaccented pronouns occurring in first position; a long pause preceding the pronominal. It is nonetheless true that pronouns most frequently occur in second position. We will suggest that Sahaptin has prosodic inversion (Halpern 1995), which applies to pronouns (only) as a stochastic rule.

Christopher Hart-Moynihan (College of William & Mary)  
Session 103  
Koasati switch-reference and case marking: A grammatical analysis

Koasati is notable for having nearly identical sets of markers on clauses and on noun phrases. Chief among these are the suffixes -n and -k. Kimball (1991) argues that these have two distinct functions – switch-reference and case marking – but does not explain how the two can be distinguished. Rising (1992) argues that all instances of -n and -k are better explained in terms of “continuity” and “non-continuity”. I will use both elicited and text data to build upon Kimball's analysis of -n and -k, focusing specifically on complement clauses and relative clauses.

Jeremy Hartman (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
Session 44  
Experiencer intervention in English

English is thought to lack the cross-linguistically robust “defective intervention” effect in subject-to-subject raising. In this paper, I show that English does in fact display intervention in a variety of other NP-raising constructions. I present an analysis whereby successful raising across an intervener results from the interaction of two ingredients: the availability of P(reposition)-incorporation, and the presence of a lower copy of the raised element. When either ingredient is missing, ungrammaticality results. This analysis successfully predicts not only the cross-linguistic variation between English and other languages, but also the cross-constructional variation within English.

Samira Hassa (Manhattan College)  
Session 68  
Decrypting the French colonial association doctrine through street names in Casablanca, Fes, and Rabat, Morocco

This study juxtaposes the naming of streets with the colonial association doctrine in three Moroccan cities—Casablanca, Fes, and Rabat—during the Protectorate era (1912–1956). It argues that this juxtaposition is valid, as toponymia constitutes “material
witnesses” of the association policy, which was based on positive interactions and collaboration with the natives. The results show that streets names—for instance Rue Galieni, commemorating a French military commander, or Rue Mohamed V, honoring the king of Morocco—reflect a political stratagem whose main goal was to strengthen French domination while projecting a peaceful and collaborative image of the colonizer.

**J. Daniel Hasty** (Michigan State University)
**Robert Lannon** (Verilogue, Inc.)

*My doctor said what?: A study of language attitude towards the double modal*

Although the double modal construction (We may can just hold that for a while) is a well-known feature of Southern United States English, there is no quantified attitudinal data regarding how community members actually view double modals. Following the matched guise technique, the present study addresses the specific question of how double modals are evaluated socially in the Northeast Tennessee. In evaluating a doctor’s bedside manner, the guise in which a doctor uses a double modal was rated significantly higher for adjectives expressing friendliness and politeness.

**Jason D. Haugen** (Oberlin College)
**Daniel Siddiqi** (Carleton University)

*Roots and the derivation*

Contra Embick & Noyer (2007), we argue that Root phonology should be subjected to post-syntactic Late Insertion in Distributed Morphology (à la Halle & Marantz 1993). This is desirable for a variety of reasons, including: hyponymous direct objects with noun incorporation; Root suppletion from syntactic contexts; Root-allomorphy triggered by affixes; obviating readjustment rules; non-universality. Contra Embick 2000, we re-analyze Latin deponent verbs, re-explaining their crucial syntactic difference from true passives: passives receive [PASS] in voiceº (blocking external arguments) whereas deponents receive [PASS] via licensing from a deponent-specific vº head. Deponent verbs don’t have [PASS] in voiceº, thus licensing external arguments.

**Kara Hawthorne** (University of Arizona)
**Reiko Mazuka** (RIKEN Brain Science Institute/Duke University)
**LouAnn Gerken** (University of Arizona)

*Prosodic bootstrapping of clauses: Is it language-specific?*

According to the Prosodic Bootstrapping Hypothesis, infants use prosody to support syntax acquisition (Morgan, 1986). Our previous work provides evidence that infants treat prosodically-marked units as moveable constituents. In order to investigate the mechanism underlying this effect, we tested Japanese-acquiring infants on their ability to use prosody to locate clauses in an English-based artificial grammar. The Japanese infants were able to learn from English prosody, suggesting that prosodic bootstrapping relies on prosody's general acoustic properties. It appears that prosodic cues to syntax are robust enough across languages to be used without extensive knowledge of language-specific prosody.

**Hannah J. Haynie** (University of California, Berkeley)

*Sierra Miwok language ecology*

Though the classification of Eastern Miwok languages has been stable throughout the history of California linguistics, a more complex pattern of dialect diversity exists within early 20th century documentary data. This paper makes use of this early documentation, applying dialect geography methods to archival data. In doing so, this paper develops a more comprehensive picture of the language and dialect divisions within the Sierra Miwok languages. By evaluating the spatial patterns within the Sierra Miwok languages from an ecological perspective, this paper makes several proposals about the physical and social factors that have influenced the diversification of this language group.

**Kirk Hazen** (West Virginia University)

*Third-wave dialectology: Are old school methods compatible with third-wave variationist analysis?*

Since the early 1960s, the first-wave methods of the Labovian tradition have produced large quantities of scholarship on dialects. The question this paper tackles is whether or not those ‘old school’ methods can be integrated with the third-wave’s focus on individual’s styles, identities, and constructions of social meaning (Moore 2011). The suggested solution is an expansion of traditional dialectology’s scope to include social space along with geographic space. To illustrate those theoretical choices, this
paper employs quantitatively analyzed data from completed studies of five sociolinguistic variables: (ING), was-leveling, coronal stop deletion, demonstrative *them*, and quotative *be like*.

**Kirk Hazen** (West Virginia University)  
**Robin Dodsworth** (North Carolina State University)  
*Going to L in Appalachia: Language change for L-vocalization in the Mountain State*

This paper examines L-vocalization across three generations in the West Virginia region of Appalachia. The acoustically-analyzed data consist of more than 1,800 tokens of coda and syllabic L from conversational interviews with 67 speakers born between 1922 and 1989. In two respects, the results problematize Labov's distinction between transmission and diffusion. First, the clearest difference between age groups is the relative strength of phonetic constraints, particularly following environment; thus, there is discontinuity of internal factors. Second, the existence of “phonetically natural” constraints entails shared internal constraints across geographically disparate communities.

**John Hellermann** (Portland State University)  
*The coordination of gesture with lexical topic referencing in L2 speech*

This poster illustrates some characteristics of gesture use with lexical topic referencing by beginning learners of English. Findings suggest gestures of the hand and arm are not used simply to replace lexical anaphora in connected discourse but are used in a coordinated way with language. Issues of cross linguistic influence and interactional contingencies in gesture use are also addressed.

**Brent Henderson** (University of Florida)  
*War, language endangerment, and ex-situ documentation*

This talk discusses war and human displacement as causes of language endangerment as well as making the argument that refugee and recent immigrant communities present an important opportunity for language documentation efforts. I offer the beginnings of a methodology for conducting such ex-situ documentation based on three years of experience documenting the Somali Bantu language Chimwiini in urban communities in Atlanta, Columbus, London, Manchester, and Mombasa.

**Brent Henderson** (University of Florida)  
**Charles Kisseberth** (University of Illinois/Tel Aviv University)  
*Instrumental applicatives in Chimwiini*

Though employing the same verbal suffix, it is often noted there are strong syntactic differences between benefactive applicatives and instrumental applicatives in Bantu languages. We examine contrasts between these applicative types in Chimwiini, an endangered Bantu language of Somalia. In Chimwiini, instrumental applicative arguments may not appear in situ, but must rather appear as the subject of a passive, a topic, or as the head of a relative clause. We contrast these facts with those of other Bantu languages (especially Kirundi) and offer a syntactic analysis suggesting the instrumental applicative head introduces an argument variable without projecting a phrase.

**Tom Henthorne** (Pace University)  
**Jonathan Silverman** (University of Massachusetts Lowell)  
*Overnaming and the Crisis of Representation from Thomas Pynchon to Lady Gaga*

This paper examines overnaming as a postmodern reaction to traditional naming processes that are based on metaphor, metonymy and synecdoche. By providing his characters with names like Oedipa Maas and Dr. Hilarius, Thomas Pynchon, for example, draws attention to naming itself as an epistemological process. As the work of Jaroslav Kusnir, Linda Hutcheon, and others suggests, overnaming, whether it occurs in literary texts such as *The Crying of Lot 49* or in military operations such as Operation Desert Storm, reflects both a nostalgia for fixed meanings and a skepticism of them.
Jacqueline Hettel (The University of Georgia)  
**Composing Southern: Using dialect to teach Standard American English, promote linguistic diversity, and tackle language attitudes**

This paper explores how dialect data can be employed in a service course, like first-year composition. In Spring 2011, such a course was taught at the University of Georgia using audio from the Digital Archive of Southern Speech. The case study resulting from this unique classroom demonstrates how students from various disciplines, without any formal linguistic instruction, observed language issues and used them to create learning opportunities about dialects, language attitudes, and linguistic diversity.

Daniel J. Hintz (SIL International)  
**Between derivation and inflection in Quechua: An approach to the analysis of gradience in morphology**

A traditional approach to morphological description often assumes a discrete division between derivational and inflectional expression. Recent work, however, demonstrates that for many languages that assumption is not warranted (e.g., Bybee 1985; Corbett 1987; Haspelmath 1996). In this paper I analyze 83 verbal suffixes in Quechua based on nine formal criteria for inflection. While many suffixes are fully derivational or fully inflectional, this factorial approach shows that 12% satisfy some but not all of the fundamental criteria, reflecting a continuous scale between derivation and inflection. This study shows how fine-grained analyses of gradience can deepen our understanding of morphological expression.

Diane Hintz (SIL International)  
**Evidential/validational enclitics in Sihuas Quechua: Resources for interaction**

Evidential/validational enclitics have been analyzed for many varieties of Quechua, generally focusing on =mi ‘direct evidence’, =shi ‘reported evidence’, and =chi ‘conjecture’ (Adelaar 1977, Weber 1986, Floyd 1999, Faller 2002, and others). Instead of the typical three markers, Sihuas Quechua has three pairs of markers: =mi vs. =ma, =shi vs. =sha, and =chi vs. =cha. This study shows the ways Sihuas Quechua 1) differentiates two ways to express directly experienced, highly certain knowledge, 2) distinguishes between two kinds of non-personal information, and 3) specifies the type of answer a speaker expects in response to a conjectural query.

Dorothea Hoffmann (The University of Manchester)  
**Imin go kamat la hil: Asymmetrical serial verb constructions in Kriol of Northern Australia**

This paper aims to provide a systematic analysis of the semantic constraints of Kriol asymmetrical serial verb constructions (SVCs) in motion event descriptions and types of discourse environments they occur in. The basis of this study is a corpus of communicative discourse and personal and traditional narratives from published (e.g. Sandefur, 1982) and fieldwork-based sources. I will take previously not described types of SVCs into account and show how unconstrained and restricted minor verbs behave. Furthermore, certain types of discourse environments such as communicative discourse of giving directions appear to generally trigger the use of SVCs in motion event encodings.

Edward Holsinger (University of Southern California)  
**An eye-tracking investigation of contextual bias on idiom processing**

Current theories disagree regarding the role of literal interpretation during the processing of idiomatic expressions. We used a text-based visual world eye-tracking methodology to examine the time-course of idiomatic and literal consideration of potentially idiomatic strings (e.g. smell a rat) and semantically related strings (e.g. smell a mouse) embedded in sentential contexts which biased either a literal or idiomatic interpretation. Our results suggest that participants consider the literal interpretation even in contexts which encourage an idiomatic interpretation. We interpret this as support for models which propose an obligatory role of literal computation during idiom processing.

Sharone Horowit-Hendler (University at Albany)  
**Taxonomic exposition and rhetorical strategies in Copala Triqui political discourse**

Copala Triqui is an Otomanguean language spoken in Oaxaca, Mexico, as well as by Triqui communities elsewhere in Mexico and the United States. This paper focuses on a primary Copala Triqui poetic strategy, taxonomic exposition, in which people, places, times, and actions are divided into multiple subtypes, all of which are each then addressed in the narrative. By exhaustively listing
the subtypes, and addressing each, this speaker strategy conveys to the listener the completeness of the discourse. In a political context, taxonomic exposition serves as a strategy to convey completeness, rationality, and moderation.

**Chad Howe** (University of Georgia)  
*Revisiting phonetic gradience in morphosyntax*

Analyses of variation associated with grammaticalized forms consistently argue for a direct correlation between frequency and phonetic erosion (see Ansaldo & Lim 2002, Bybee 2007). The current analysis offers new evidence based on acoustic properties of tokens of intervocalic /d/ (i.e. relative intensity, see Hualde et al. 2010) extracted from a corpus of conversational Spanish and demonstrates that sound change in morphosyntax is more gradient than observed by Bybee (2002). These results suggest that while the diffusion of sound change is indeed effected both by type (i.e. morphological) and token (i.e. individual lexical items) frequencies, the latter represents the primary vector of change.

**Jonathan Howell** (McGill University)  
*Debunking focal determinism on the web: The case of adnominal emphatic reflexives*

Strong theories of focus interpretation appeal to construction-independent, pragmatic principles; weak theories require construction-specific stipulation of focus effects (Rooth 1992). In this talk, I refute a particular manifestation of the weak theory, according to which there are linguistic expressions which are themselves invariantly focused (e.g. Eckardt 2001, Gast 2006, Ahn 2009). I concentrate on the adnominal emphatic reflexive (e.g. himself in Jane met Chomsky himself), examining the prosody and discourse context of naturally occurring speech data collected on the web. More generally, I advocate the qualitative use of web-harvested speech in theory development and experimental design.

**Zong-Rong Huang** (National Taiwan University)  
**Kuo-Chiao Jason Lin** (New York University)  
*Placing Atayal on the ergativity continuum*

Atayal, a Formosan language, has long been regarded as an ergative language (Huang 1994; Starosta 1999). However, re-examination of Atayal syntax shows its mixing property of ergativity (A-binding, imperative, A’-extraction, etc.) and accusativity (coordination, control, no weak-crossover, etc.). Comparison between Atayal and other Austronesian ergative languages (Aldridge in press; Arka & Manning 1998; Paul & Travis 2006) yields the ergativity continuum: Tagalog > Malagasy > Seediq > Atayal > Indonesian. This continuum further supports the view that ergativity cannot be a macroparameter because no core properties are found among them (Paul & Travis 2006).

**Monica-Alexandrina Irimia** (University of Toronto)  
*How to be specific: The evidence from shared arguments with secondary predicates*

This poster investigates the nature of specificity/wide-scope readings of indefinite shared arguments with secondary predicates, in sentences like ‘A student seems sick’. It is proposed that the shared argument is introduced by a head containing an evidential feature; this explains, among others, why such sentences are odd/unacceptable if the entity encoded by the argument is not under the (in)direct evidence of the speaker. We also present novel data from a variety of languages (Japanese, Turkish) illustrating that, at least in the case of seem, overt evidential marking is required on the main predicate in such contexts.

**Natalia Jacobsen** (Georgetown University)  
*Pedagogical applications of the cognitive linguistic analysis of English conditionals*

Due to their high internal complexity, English conditional constructions represent a great challenge for L2 learners. Applications of cognitive linguistic insights to classroom practices have the potential of providing L2 learners with a deep and simultaneously succinct account of the conditional meaning and its functions in multiple usage contexts. This quasi-experimental study tests the efficacy of incorporating cognitive linguistic treatment of conditional constructions into L2 materials. Preliminary findings from pilot data provide support for the benefits of using cognitive linguistic analysis of English conditional constructions in L2 learning contexts.
Investigating the emergence of social meaning in a synchronic approach: Syllable final nasal merger in Tibetan

Recent studies have examined how a dialect or a linguistic feature has historically come to be endowed with social meaning (Johnstone 2009; Zhang 2008; Agha 2003). Using distributional patterns as a backdrop, this study considers the social significance associated with the variability of syllable final nasal coda ([m] vs. [n]) among 60 speakers of Amdo Tibetan. Results show that the non-merged variant, predominantly used by older speakers, is becoming socially significant among the younger educated speakers. I suggest that the emergence of social meaning, in the absence of historical data, can also be investigated in synchronic approach.

Plurality and hierarchical alignment in Northwest Sahaptin

This paper contributes to the discussion of the development of hierarchical systems through text analysis of two Northwest Sahaptin (Sahaptian) dialects, Klikitat and Yakima. Sahaptin shows hierarchically-motivated inverse marking, split ergativity, and hierarchical alignment. Different grammatical systems interact to code transitive clauses. The paper (i) discusses the role of plurality in the Sahaptin hierarchies; (ii) argues that an ergative case marker has spread from mixed scenarios in which third person acts on a SAP to a limited subset of 3>3 constructions; and therefore (iii) it supports a deictic analysis of the evolution of hierarchical systems.

Inversion in Chuxnabán Mixe and beyond

This paper presents the inverse system in Chuxnabán Mixe, a previously undocumented language, and demonstrates how it closely relates in form and function to those of six other Mixean languages while differing from inverse systems found elsewhere in the Americas. Consequently, this confirms Bickel’s (2008) claim that hierarchical and inverse grammatical systems show similarities due to genetic affiliation and language contact rather than due to universals. Although inverse systems have been described for several Mixean languages (Romero 2010; Ruiz De Bravo 1980; Schoenhals 1982; Van Haitsma 1967), no studies exist comparing the systems within the language family and beyond.

Referential hierarchy effects on grammar: Toward a unifying functional approach

It is still unclear whether grammatical systems based on referential hierarchies should be treated as an alignment type in its own right (Nichols 1992, Siewierska 2005, Zúñiga 2006), viewed in terms of voice (Givón 1994, Shibatani 2006), or analyzed based on the properties of individual systems (Bickel 2008). This paper examines referential hierarchy effects on grammatical marking in 45 languages showing that all systems can be explained in terms of subjectivity, politeness, and topicality, and that in different languages these functions are fulfilled in structurally distinct ways conditioned by genetic inheritance and contact induced change, consequently supporting Bickel’s idiosyncratic approach.

Three ways to modify classifiers in Thai

This poster examines the co-occurrence of classifiers and modifiers in Thai, showing they fall into three distinct classes: one with size-denoting adjectives, one with deictic items, and another with phrasal modifiers. The first class is unique in that it can be shown that the putative classifier is actually part of a compound predicate. The latter two classes are both associated with referentiality, and are distinguished by whether the classifier is obligatory. It is suggested that in these cases, the presence of the modifier alleviates a structural economy constraint, otherwise operative in blocking bare classifiers in Thai.

Improving word-stress prediction in Hawaiian with probabilistic grammars

Predicting word stress in Hawaiian has been a long-standing problem in Oceanic phonology and morphology. The puzzle is that metrically similar words, like mākuahine ‘mother’ and ēlemakūle ‘old man’, which both consist of five light syllables, display contrasting stress patterns (cf. *mākuahine and *ēlemakūle). In this study, I use probabilistic grammars to model statistical
generalizations over each pattern, and show that, in comparison with an optimized default-based approach, probabilistic grammars significantly improve our ability to predict word-stress in Hawaiian.

**Patrick Jones** (Massachusetts Institute of Technology/Northeastern University)  
*Intermediate contour tones derive non-iterative tone shift in Kinande*

High tones in Kinande consistently surface one mora to the left of their expected surface locations. I argue that this phenomenon arises from a two-step process: initial assignment of a falling (HL) tone to the expected mora, followed by *Contour-motivated resolution of HL into a H-L sequence via leftward H tone shift. This proposal relates leftward shift to a striking property of Kinande H tones: they are invariably followed by phonologically low-toned vowels rather than the more usual phonologically toneless ones. It also explains why leftward shift is non-iterative: only one shift is required to avoid a violation of *Contour.*

**Cynthia Johnson** (The Ohio State University)  
*Handbooks vs. corpora: A history of the multiple antecedent agreement problem in Latin*

Multiple antecedent agreement in Latin is a peripheral structure that is nevertheless addressed by most grammar handbooks, yet the rules given are not necessarily consistent within and across those handbooks. In this presentation, I compare the rules found in Latin grammars with my own corpus study, in order to highlight the inconsistencies found within the handbooks and to investigate the origin and accuracy of the rules they give. Since much of our understanding of languages begins with grammar handbooks, serious consideration should be given to where the rules come from and how they should be used in linguistic research.

**Jo Johnson** (Cornell University)  
*Lexical categories in Tagalog*

This paper investigates the claim that Tagalog has no distinctions between lexical categories (e.g. Kaufman 2009). I argue against this view, showing that there is evidence for some degree of sensitivity to distinctions between lexical categories in Tagalog, and for the presence of a null copula in sentences with 'non-verbal' predicates. I base my arguments on a range of data including special forms appearing in predicate position, wh-adjunct questions, and non-intersective adjectives.

**Matt A. Johnson** (Princeton University)  
**Nick Turk-Browne** (Princeton University)  
**Adele E. Goldberg** (Princeton University)  
*The process of learning novel linguistic constructions revealed by functional neuroimaging*

In this work, we investigate the neural underpinnings of novel construction learning. While undergoing fMRI, participants were shown brief video exemplars which consistently paired a novel abstract semantic meaning (e.g. “appear”), with a novel linguistic form (e.g. “noun phrase(\text{theme}) noun phrase(\text{location}) verb\text{non-intuitive}”). An ROI analysis found Broca’s area to be more active early in exposure, suggesting that it may be involved in the early stages of construction learning. In addition, whole-brain analyses revealed an inverse relationship between behavioral learning and bilateral ventral striatum activity, consistent with the idea that language learning critically involves indirect negative feedback via prediction error.

**John E. Joseph** (University of Edinburgh)  
**Frederick J. Newmeyer** (University of Washington)  
*‘All languages are equally complex’: The rise and fall of a consensus*

The late twentieth-century consensus among linguists was that all languages are equally complex. Statements asserting equal complexity were (and to a certain degree, still are) commonplace in introductory textbooks and in the writings of structuralists, generative grammarians, and nongenerativists alike. Humanistic, processing-based, and theory-internal reasons combined to forge this conclusion. This paper traces the origins of the consensus and explains why it has begun to be challenged. It concludes with some remarks on the history of the attempts to devise a complexity metric by which languages might be compared.
Susan Kalt (Boston College)  
**Session 94**

**Martin Castillo** (University of Michigan at Ann Arbor)

*Yachay q’ipi: Collaborative approaches to Linguistic science in the rural Andean classroom*

Our documentation and revitalization efforts focus on employing rural Andean wisdom to engage with schoolchildren and marginalized itinerant teachers as both experimental participants and creators of experiments. Our efforts include video recording, picture selection, description and narration tasks, alphabetic writing and statistical analysis carried out in twelve rural communities of Chuquisaca, Bolivia and Cusco, Peru. We present initial results of a pilot study of children’s evidential and directional markers using a comic strip narration task. To foster scientific and artistic experimentation we have co-created native language activity cards and present resulting work by children and teachers from five rural schools.

David Kamholz (University of California, Berkeley)  
**Session 16**

*The South Halmahera–West New Guinea subgroup of Austronesian: A reappraisal*

The South Halmahera–West New Guinea (SHWNG) subgroup of Austronesian was proposed by Blust (1978) on the basis of shared sound changes. Incoporating field data on several previously undescribed SHWNG languages and additional material published since Blust’s foundational paper, I will show that some of the proposed sound changes are not found in all SHWNG languages. Morphological evidence is likely to be more probative for establishing the validity of SHWNG. Verbal morphology from several SHWNG languages will be briefly surveyed in order to indicate the problems posed by morphological reconstruction and to suggest directions for future work.

Yoonjung Kang (University of Toronto Scarborough/University of Toronto)  
**Session 7**

Sungwoo Han (Inha University)  
Alexei Kochetov (University of Toronto)  
Eunjong Kong (Korea Aerospace University)

*Cross-language perception and loanword adaptation under sound change in progress*

The study examines cross-language perception of English voiced stops by Korean speakers of different ages and dialects—Seoul, Hamkyong, and Pyongan—to investigate how variation in perception under sound change in progress relates to the attested synchronic and diachronic variation in loanwords. Specifically, the study tests the hypothesis that the recent sound change in Contemporary Seoul Korean, whereby F0 emerged as a contrastive cue for laryngeal contrast of stops, is related to the change in cross-language perception and loanword adaptation of English voiced stops. The experimental results show significant age and dialect effects, in line with the loanword data.

Kazue Kanno (University of Hawai’i at Mānoa)  
**Session 40**

Masumi Hamada (University of Hawai’i at Mānoa)  
Sorin Huh (University of Hawai’i at Mānoa)  
Heeyeong Jung (University of Hawai’i at Mānoa)

*Does the head direction affect the choice of processing strategies?*

This study examines whether and how a language's head direction affects processing. It specifically tests Ueno & Polinsky's (2009) hypothesis that there is a potentially universal pro-drop bias, as well as a bias in head-final languages in favor of intransitive predicates. Oral spontaneous production data from native speakers of Japanese, Korean and Chinese were coded and analyzed. The results show a general lack of preference for one-place predicates regardless of the language's head direction, but they show more frequent use of null subjects in (di)transitive clauses than in intransitive clauses.

Vsevolod Kapatsinski (University of Oregon/Princeton University)  
**Session 49**

*Minding gaps or seeking bumps in learning phonotactics?*

Frisch et al. (2004) suggest that phonotactic constraints are learned by tracking which sound sequences are unexpectedly absent by comparing the observed frequency of occurrence of a sequence with its expected frequency of occurrence. The hypothesis predicts that increasing the expected frequency of occurrence of an unobserved sound sequence should increase the learners’ avoidance of that sequence. We test this prediction using miniature artificial language learning and find the opposite result: as observed frequencies of [ti] and [pi] increase and the observed frequency of [ka] stays constant, driving up expected frequency of unobserved [ki], the perceived goodness of [ki] increases.
James Kari (Alaska Native Language Center)  
*Shared Geographic Particularism in Athabascan Languages*

Reviewing geographic name networks in Alaska Athabascan languages, we find numerous recurrent patterns in Athabascan geographic names. Transparent principles govern the content, structure, and distribution of Athabascan geographic names. Memorization of geographic features is facilitated by rules where a specific name-sign combines with an array of generic terms that create sets of names. Across Athabascan language boundaries the same placenames are used for mutually known features. There are regional patterns (esp. hydronymy, onymy, and ethnonyms) that demonstrate long-term Northern Athabascan macro-regional tenure of drainage systems. Also similar placename patterns occur in Athabascan languages that are in distinct environmental settings such as Navajo in the Southwest and Hupa in Northern California. Shared geographic knowledge has played a central role in how Athabascan came to be the largest Native language area in North America.

Argyro Katsika (Yale University)  
*Prosodic events at boundaries and their coordination*

A gestural account of prosodic events at boundaries is explored via an articulatory magnetometer study of Greek. We examine the effects of stress and accent on boundary lengthening and the coordination of boundary tones with articulatory gestures. Results show that boundary-adjacent syllables lengthen. Boundary tones coordinate with the onset consonant’s release gesture and the nucleus vowel’s opening gesture of the utterance-final syllable. The closer the accent and stress to the boundary the later the boundary tone occurs. Stressed utterance-final syllables tend to present tighter consonant-to-vowel coordination. The role of boundary post-lexical events on gestural coordination is discussed [Supported by NIH].

Jonathan Keane (University of Chicago)  
Diane Brentari (University of Chicago)  
Jason Riggle (University of Chicago)  
*Handshape and coarticulation in ASL fingerspelling*

Using a new dataset of ASL fingerspelling, we have annotated variation in handshapes in order to quantify coarticulation between handshapes. We found variation of handshapes with increased ulnar digit flexion (AKA baby handshapes) in the handshapes for -C-, -D-, -E-, and -O-. We found that there is variation across speakers, across handshapes, and finally across surrounding environments. Flexed ulnar digits in handshapes surrounding -E- and -O- encourage increased ulnar digit flexion in the target -E- and -O-. We therefore demonstrate that both distinctive and allophonic features can trigger assimilation.

Andrew Kehler (University of California, San Diego)  
Emily Hayes (Eugene, Oregon)  
David Barner (University of California, San Diego)  
*Grammatical and pragmatic biases in children's pronoun interpretation*

We report on a passage completion experiment that examined whether 5-6 year-old children utilize event-driven pragmatic expectations when interpreting pronouns. Children and adults completed stories with contexts describing either a motion or transfer event, with or without an ambiguous pronoun prompt initiating the sentence to be completed. The results revealed significant main effects of context type and prompt type for both children and adults. The results demonstrate that, like adults, children integrate event-driven expectations about referents with grammatical cues when interpreting pronouns, ruling out simpler heuristic strategies.

Myleah Y. Kerns (East Carolina University)  
*A preliminary comparative analysis of the popularity/commonality of women’s first names versus their alternative names*

Using empirical data from online surveys, I analyze perceived and actual popularity/commonality of women’s first and alternative names based on responses about name popularity and the most popular girls’ names as defined by the United States Social Security Administration’s Names Database. I predict that there will be significant differences in actual name popularity versus perceived name popularity for both first and alternative names based on the Names Database and survey responses. Exploring the perceived and actual popularity of women’s first and alternative names will highlight the social and personal elements related to identity.
In this talk, it will be shown that the Tagalog clitic daw is a reportative evidential. Further, it will be shown that certain utterances with daw have implications that project, although this possibility of projection is context-dependent. Due to these properties, these implications of utterances with daw do not fit into standardly assumed categories of meaning, and thus this evidence has important consequences for the study of the taxonomy of meaning. A preliminary analysis that seeks to explain this context dependency by looking at what is at-issue in different contexts will be presented.

The place of classifiers in the history of linguistics

In this paper, I examine the accounts of classifiers in 19th and 20th century descriptive and typological studies. Based on a sample of convenience of about 100 genetically and typologically diverse languages of East and South Asia, Australia and the Oceania, and the Americas, I investigate common motifs in the description of their semantic motivation and functions. In addition, I discuss the implications of these accounts for the treatment of such key notions in linguistics as reference, function and complexity, the ontological status of nouns, and the distinction between grammar and lexicon.

Phonological change in Maya K’iche’: Glottalization and uvulars

Based on data collected in the Western Highlands of Guatemala, the production of glottalized uvulars by three groups of speakers of Maya K’iche’ is considered: (1) the oldest generation, L1 K’iche’ speakers with limited Spanish proficiency, (2) the middle generation, bilingual in Spanish and K’iche’, and (3) the youngest generation, heritage speakers of K’iche’ more fluent in Spanish. Results indicate significant differences between the groups in their production of the glottalized uvulars, indicating a language change in progress. Implications for the community, for linguists, and for educators are considered, and the importance of documentation of this change in progress discussed.

Presupposition satisfaction preserves discourse constituency

We report results from one online and two offline studies investigating locality preferences in satisfying presuppositions. Using sentences like Peter also bought some TWIZZLERS, we treated the presupposition trigger also as forming a dependency with the discourse content satisfying the presupposition. What participants interpreted Peter as having bought indicated whether such trigger-dependencies were satisfied locally (Hawkins 1994; Gibson 2000) and whether the relevant sense of locality is linear or relativized to hierarchically-structured constituents (Webber & Joshi 1998; Kehler 2000). Both offline judgments and online eye-tracking data showed that discourse processing favors local dependencies, with locality defined over hierarchical discourse structures.

Emergent coda moraicity and lexical frequency in Korean accentuation

Unlike the lexical accent patterns in existing words, CVC syllables tended to attract accent in novel words in North Kyungsang Korean. I argue that the syllable structure-sensitive accent tendencies emerging in novel words are attributable to probabilistic coda moraicity, which is actually reflected in statistical patterning in the native lexicon. I propose that the stochastically ranked markedness constraints (e.g. Weight-By-Position), which are ranked lower than the faithfulness constraint Ident(T) and remain inactive in the native lexical accentuation, guides the accent patterns in newly adopted words without underlying accent. Furthermore, learning of the grammar is possible via exposure to the lexicon.
Languages with transparent vowel harmony present a problem for the principle of strict locality, which maintains that only adjacent elements interact. Attempts to resolve this conflict have traditionally focused on eliminating non-local interactions, in part because an articulatorily grounded theory of harmony requires strict locality. In this paper, I present evidence from a phoneme recall experiment showing that harmony is perceptually advantageous, and that this advantage obtains even non-locally. I argue that it is therefore possible to admit explicitly non-local interactions in a theory of harmony without abandoning phonetic grounding.

Edward King (Stanford University)

Syntactic probability affects pronunciation: The genitive alternation

Probabilistic factors at the phonological, word, and syntactic levels all condition phonetic reduction in speech production, and accounts of these effects have been proposed within both speaker-internal and listener-oriented theories. This paper extends the documentation of probabilistic reduction to a novel syntactic construction, the genitive alternation (“the building's” vs. “of the building”). I present results of multivariate regression showing reliable effects of syntactic construction probability on the duration of the word “of” in the of-genitive. I further discuss how the contributions of individual regression factors (especially possessor animacy) lend support to a speaker-internal account of probabilistic reduction.

Megan Joelle Kirtley (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)

Survival of the lowest?: The effect of pitch difference on the perceptions of male speakers

This poster explains a perception experiment that explored changes in judgments caused by the manipulation of speakers’ fundamental frequencies. Twenty participants listened to pairs of audio clips spoken by the same person and taken from different parts of a single interview but manipulated in opposite ways. If their answers changed when the pitch changed, it could be deduced that a difference in pitch causes listeners to envision the speaker differently. Differences in response were found concerning the speakers’ appearance, what kind of boss they might be, what sports they would play, and what kind of occupation they might have.

Christo Kirov (Johns Hopkins University)

Colin Wilson (Johns Hopkins University)

Specificity of online variation in speech production

Hyperarticulation that is driven by the immediate context of speech, unlike that due to prosodic position or lexical factors, has not been extensively studied. We present evidence that online hyperarticulation is a highly specific phenomenon. Words beginning with voiceless stops (e.g., cod) are produced with longer VOT in the context of minimal-pair neighbors that differ on the first consonant (god), but not neighbors differing on the vowel (cad) or the final consonant (cop). Word-medial vowels do not show any online hyperarticulation. An explanation of this specificity is offered based on the information value of different speech properties for word identification.

Peter Klecha (University of Chicago)

Shifting modal domains: An imprecision-based account

This paper proposes that the interpretation of modals is subject to (im)precision (a la Lasersohn 1999), explaining certain contextual domain shifting effects observed by Lewis (1979).

(1) Bryan: This must be a pen – I'm looking right at it.
Alice: Not so; you could be the victim of a deceiving demon.

I argue that Alice raises the standard of precision in (1), thereby widening the domain of have to include otherwise ignorable worlds. This explains a number of similarities between domain shifting of the type in (1) and canonical cases of imprecision, and simplifies the modal semantics.
Haspelmath (2010), extending a proposal by Cole et al. (1980), suggested as a principle of morphosyntactic change that behavioral properties (those ‘reflected in (inflectional) morphological distinctions’) change before coding properties (‘syntactic properties without morphological reflexes’). Evidence from Google Books shows reanalysis of the adverb rather as a verb in phrases like I would rather VERB. In the late 1500s, rather shows behavioral properties of verbhood, appearing in contexts that require a verb; however, it does not show coding properties of verbhood in the form of verbal morphology until the late 1800s. This developmental pattern supports the behavior-before-coding principle.

Timothy Knowlton (Berry College)

Authoritative discourse and colonial diglossia in contemporary Kaqchikel wedding speeches

This paper demonstrates how contemporary bilingual speakers of Kaqchikel Maya construct authoritative discourse in wedding speeches using reported speech and codeswitching. Bilingualism in Guatemala is characterized by a sociolinguistic hierarchy and functional compartmentalization corresponding to Makihara's (2004) colonial diglossia. Despite recent gains, Mayan languages lack official status, hindering the maintenance of indigenous languages in certain functional domains. Recent studies among bilingual Maya speakers in Guatemala have emphasized use patterns as a form of resistance. In contrast, I argue that colonial diglossia requires Kaqchikel speakers to codeswitch to Spanish to perform certain kinds of authoritative discourse, even in overwhelmingly indigenous communities.

Mary Kohn (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)

Child English bare verbs: One surface form, two sources

This analysis explores whether English bare verbs are phonologically conditioned, or if there is also evidence for morphosyntactic constraints. Logistic regressions were used to identify morphosyntactic and phonological constraints on coda production in child English verbs. Both sets of constraints were significant. This may suggest that some verbs are underlyingly uninflected, while others surface without inflection due to phonological constraints. Verbs in phonologically unmarked positions were coded for eventivity. Differences between English bare verbs and root infinitives in other languages were found to be smaller when data collection was restricted to unmarked phonological environments.

Mary Kohn (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)

Charlie Farrington (North Carolina State University)

A longitudinal analysis of African American Vernacular English vowels

This study investigates raising of the front lax vowels of 10 African American children from Durham, North Carolina at two time points. Morphosyntactic vernacularity, measured using the Dialect Density Measure (DDM) (Van Hofwegen & Wolfram 2010), varies across time points for individuals in the dataset. We investigate the correlation between front lax vowel raising with social variables (e.g. age, gender), phonological variables, and the DDM. Data suggests a correlation between vernacularity and raising, but this correlation does not hold within speakers across time points, indicating that vowel trajectories are not aligned with morphosyntactic trajectories of change over the early lifespan.

Linda Konnerth (University of Oregon)

Marking affectedness: The Karbi benefactive/malefactive and middle voice constructions

This paper discusses two constructions in the Tibeto-Burman (TB) language Karbi indicating the affectedness of a non-O/P argument: the benefactive/malefactive construction indicating affectedness of a third participant, which often remains unexpressed in the clause, and the middle voice construction - a rarely discussed category in TB (LaPolla 1996) - indicating affectedness of the A argument. The functional similarity between the constructions is discussed under the typological concept of an auto/self-benefactive (Creissels 2010; Smith 2010). The benefactive and malefactive appear to be the same construction, bearing implications for Radetzky & Smith's (2010) claim that this is unusual for Southeast Asian languages.
Tepehua and Totonac obstruents: Contrastive hierarchy in action

The current work attempts to show the benefits of the successive division algorithm by Dresher (2008, 2009) through the comparison of four languages, which, despite having very similar segment inventories, are shown to vary considerably on how the phonology groups the same segments in different languages. The focus is on affricates, which pattern in different ways with stops and fricatives in each of these languages. The feature hierarchy of [strident] and [continuant] features is shown to accommodate and explain the phonology of affricates in each of the four Tepehuan languages in consideration (Tlachichilco and Huehueta Tepehua, Misantla and Filomeno Mata Totonac).

Paul Kroeber (Indiana University)

Predicative possession in some languages of the Oregon coast

Several types of predicate possession ('have') constructions is examined in Alsea and the two Coosan languages Hanis and Miluk (all extinct languages of the Oregon coast) on the basis of published text collections: the basic construction (a denominal derivative formed from the possessum, possessor treated as subject), the construction used when the possessum is modified by a weak quantifier or adjective (modifier becomes predicate, possessum is subject, possessor is treated as for NP-internal possession); and negative predicate possession (a negative existential construction is used, though the syntax of that construction differs between Alsea and Coosan).

Chigusa Kurumada (Stanford University)

T. Florian Jaeger (University of Rochester)

Communicatively efficient language production and case-marker omission in Japanese

We present two spoken recall experiments that investigate the use of the accusative case-marker “o” in Japanese. We find that speakers are more likely to omit the case-marker when the grammatical function assignment is predictable based on the semantic features of nouns and the verb in a sentence. We show that this finding, which subsumes previously found effects of discrete semantic categories (such as animacy and definiteness), follows from information theoretic accounts of efficient communication originally developed to capture other reduction phenomena. This offers a more parsimonious account of differential case-marking than alignment (cf. Aissen, 2000), although in the same spirit.

Dave Kush (University of Maryland)

Jeff Lidz (University of Maryland)

Colin Phillips (University of Maryland)

Processing bound-variable anaphora: Implications for memory encoding and retrieval

We present results from two experiments that use variable-binding to test the mechanisms comprehenders use to encode and navigate hierarchical syntactic representations in memory. Recent findings in psycholinguistics motivate a parser that relies on parallel access mechanisms, with no privileged status for structural constraints. Our results go against these findings. We show the parser is immediately sensitive to structural constraints on bound variables, implying the need for a structure-guided access mechanism capable of implementing such constraints.

(1) Kathy didn't think {any/the} janitor liked his job, {when/but} he had to clean up after prom (anyway).

Soohyun Kwon (University of Pennsylvania)

The adolescent peak of toykey: A quantitative analysis of intensifier use in Seoul Korean

This study presents a synchronic quantitative study of the use of intensifiers in Seoul Korean. Collected from 40 sociolinguistic interviews with native Seoul Koreans from four age groups, total 1912 tokens were coded for functional and semantic type of adjectival heads occurring with intensifiers as well as age and gender and underwent multivariate analyses. Results show that while the most dominant intensifier, nemu, appears static, the runner-up, toykey, is rapidly rising. Toykey’s apparent-time progress of a change reveals an adolescent peak. Contrary to the female tendency to lead innovation, the results show the rise of toykey is led by teenage boys.
Amy LaCross (Universität Potsdam)  
*Native language biases in the acquisition of non-adjacent phonological dependencies: An artificial grammar learning task with Khalkha Mongolians*

Previous AGL literature has shown that participants acquire certain non-adjacent phonological dependencies only with difficulty. However, previous research used only speakers of English or French, languages which do not exhibit such dependencies. This paper investigates how native language phonology influences participants’ acquisition of non-adjacent phonological dependencies in an AGL task. Three experiments were conducted examining native speakers of Khalkha Mongolian, a language which exhibits a non-adjacent dependency: ATR vowel harmony. Participants in all three experiments successfully acquired non-adjacent vocalic dependencies, suggesting that native language phonology plays an important role in biasing speakers’ attention toward certain aspects of language.

Katherine Lahti (Trinity College)  
*Ideophones in Vladimir Mayakovsky’s work*

The paper looks at how the Russian poet Vladimir Mayakovsky used ideophones to create poetic meaning. In the 1910s he worked alongside the linguistic group OPOYAZ (“Society for the Study of Poetic Language”) and the Moscow Linguistic Circle. To the end of his life in 1930 due to suicide this poet remained close friends with the important linguist Roman Jakobson. There is no doubt in the criticism of Mayakovsky that his association with linguists led to his paying more attention to verbal form in his work. Mayakovsky was roundly criticized in the 1920s for writing poetry that was too dependant on formal word-play. It seems a little odd that no one has explored before Mayakovsky’s use of ideophones. In fact Mayakovsky constantly used ideophones in his poetic expression.

Regine Lai (University of Delaware)  
*Learnable vs. unlearnable harmony patterns*

Phonological patterns have been characterized as regular, and regular patterns are those that are accepted by a finite state machine. However, being regular is only a necessary condition, but not a sufficient condition for phonology. Two subregular classes which further restrict the computational properties of phonological patterns have been identified: strictly piecewise (SP), and strictly local (SL). In this study, the learnability of a SP pattern and a pattern from the regular class (but not SP/SL) were tested by using the artificial language learning paradigm, and the results suggest that the identified computational boundaries are psychologically real.

Renée Lambert-Bretière (Université du Québec à Montréal/LaTrobe University)  
*Claire Lefebvre (Université du Québec à Montréal)*  
*Relabelling in two different theories of the lexicon.*

Relabelling is a cognitive process that takes place in the lexical component of the grammar. The aim of this paper is to evaluate two different approaches to the lexicon, Principles and Parameters (P&P) and Radical Construction Grammar (RCxG), for a relabelling-based account of creole genesis, based on data from Caribbean creoles (Haitian, Saramaccan, Papiamentu) and their contributing languages (Gbe substrate and French, English, Portuguese, Spanish superstrate). The constructions discussed are the TMA systems, the imperfective constructions, the locative constructions, and constructions involving verb doubling phenomena. Our analysis shows that the RCxG model presents clear advantages over the P&P model.

Delano S. Lamy (University of Florida)  
*The dental plosive in a contact situation: Creole English and Spanish in Panama City*

The current paper is concerned with voice onset time (VOT) of the dental /t/ among Bilingual West Indians in Panama City. Results show that bilinguals follow monolingual patterns in Spanish, with slight evidence of internally motivated change. In Creole English, bilinguals show evidence of a new variety of this language emerging due to internal change with an onset of contact-induced change. I analyze the linguistic factors conditioning VOT in four language modes, and perform a series of comparisons based on the comparative variationist method in order to pinpoint variation and determine whether change is occurring, and its possible source.
Linda Lanz (College of William and Mary)  
Session 102  

_Dyads or associatives? Pairs & groups in Iñupiaq_

In this paper I argue that two associative suffixes in Iñupiaq (Eskimo-Aleut) encompass a range of properties including dyads and canonical associative (Corbett & Mithun 1996, Evans 2006). I demonstrate that the -gii type more closely fits the definition of dyads, while the -tku type is a true associative suffix. The two are similar but distinct in a number of ways such as the following -tku pairs must be heterogeneous, and -gii is not documented with personal names. Together they represent the full range of dyad and associative marking with some overlap in function but little in environment.

Linda A. Lanz (College of William and Mary)  
Session 18  

_Relevance of wordhood tests in Iñupiaq_

Few common tests for syntactic wordhood (cf. Bresnan & Mchombo (1995) among others) are relevant for Iñupiaq. With the exception of Sadock (1980) and Woodbury (2002), wordhood in Eskimo-Aleut has not been widely explored except in regard to noun incorporation. While phonological and morphological wordhood are easily tested, most commonly used tests for syntactic wordhood are rejected because they either deal with phenomena not documented in the language, such as gapping, or because the phenomena are carried out morphologically in Iñupiaq. In addition, Iñupiaq morphological wordhood correlates with phonological wordhood in almost all situations.

André Lapierre (University of Ottawa)  
Session 75  

_The Barcelona papers: A compass of onomastics in the world today_

The recent XXIVth International Congress of Onomastic Sciences (Barcelona) brought together more than 500 specialists in names studies from 55 countries around the world, with some 450 presentations given in English, French, German as well as in Catalan, Occitan and Spanish. This paper presents a statistical analysis of the various themes and topics treated at Congress. Using the null hypothesis of random distribution, the analysis will identify those areas of name studies that are statistically more significant, thus identifying current trends and the general direction of onomastics in the world at the present time.

Bradley Larson (University of Maryland)  
Session 53  

_Sluicing without antecedents is fed by extraposition_

Sprouting is a subtype of sluicing wherein the surviving wh-word finds no overt antecedent in the preceding discourse. I argue that sprouting is fed by extraposition. The relevant wh-word first extraposes before moving to the spec, CP position. This is followed by IP deletion. This analysis predicts that only elements that can extrapose can be sprouted (objects and adjuncts) and all other elements cannot (subjects, objects of prepositions, etc.). The approach offered here also suggests an account for the lack of island-obviation effects found in sprouting (as opposed to sluicing generally).

Cher Leng Lee (National University of Singapore)  
Session 69  

_Names of food in Hawker Centers in multi-racial Singapore_

This paper studies the names of food items in the hawker center of Singapore. The hawker center is a unique eating space in Singapore. It is a place where small stalls are set up to sell food that most Singaporeans eat. Singapore is a multi-racial country. The hawker center reflects this multi-racial characteristic as it is a display of different variety of food items. They are displayed in Chinese, English, Malay and Indian languages.

Choonkyu Lee (Rutgers University)  
Karin Stromswold (Rutgers University)  
Gaurav Kharkwal (Rutgers University)  
Session 27  

_Temporal transitions in narrative production with wordless picture books_

We present empirical results that demonstrate temporal intervals in story time affect narrative structure. Eight native English-speaking adults estimated the duration of intervals between events depicted in consecutive pictures in Mayer’s wordless picture books, and a separate group of 40 adults wrote stories to accompany these picture books. Analyses revealed that adults used significantly more temporal connectives (when, while, etc.) after long intervals than short ones. We argue that writers use temporal anchors to help readers update the temporal dimension of discourse representation, and that situation models (Zwaan, 1999) are relevant to narrative production.
This paper focuses on two relativizers in creoles that have the same substrate but different lexifiers (Baba Malay and Colloquial Singapore English have a Southern Min substrate but are lexified by Malay and English respectively). These relativizers have been derived from a common substrate equivalent, however relativization patterns show incomplete and modified substrate transfer. Via comparison, it becomes possible to examine the extent of influence from the lexifier since the shared substrate functions as a constant variable. In effect, substrate patterns that are incompatible with the basic frames of the lexifier are not transferred over.

Sang-Im Lee (New York University)

A perceptual account of the Mandarin apical vowels

This paper focuses on the co-occurrence restriction between the dental and retroflex sibilants and the high front vowel in Mandarin Chinese. They are instead followed by retracted vowels [ɨ, ɯ], the so-called “apical vowels”. The main hypothesis is that cues to sibilant place before [ɨ] are relatively weak compared to other vowels. Vowel modification is thus motivated to increase the perceptual distance among three syllables: ∆{ʂɨ~ɕi~ɕi} > ∆{ʂɨ~ɕi~ɕi}. ABX discrimination tasks demonstrate that English listeners failed to attend to vocalic transitions, while Chinese listeners partially confirm the hypothesis, showing a significantly increased sensitivity before [a] than before [u] and [i].

Russell Lee-Goldman (University of California, Berkeley)

Constructions can encode context: The case of copular clauses

It be X and this be X (IBX, TBX) have the specialized function of providing identification in two contexts: telephone calls and front door hails. Despite broad similarities, they diverge syntactically and pragmatically. On the phone, IBX must be declarative (#Who is it?), and only IBX can provide a voice sample (It's/#this's me). I argue that these differences follow from IBX’s limitation on the phone to cases of expected communication. Idiosyncratic properties common to IBX and TBX are accounted for by stipulating that they (i) presuppose open propositions referencing interactant identities and (ii) instantiate action types relevant at conversation openings.

Vera Lee-Schoenfeld (University of Georgia)

The syntax, semantics, and prosody of German “VP”-fronting

Unlike fronting of passive/unaccusative VPs, German “VP”-fronting involving an unergative or transitive (agentive) vP depends on a rise-fall, bridge-contour intonation (Büring 1997) in order to be acceptable.

(1) [/EinAUßenseiter gewonnen] hat hiernochNIE.
   a.nom outsider won has here yet never
   ‘It has never happened here that an outsider won.’

Furthermore, the fronted vP must express partially discourse-old information, have a non-specific/generic subject, and denote a proposition that is quantified over, not asserted. Pitch tracks show the bridge-contour ‘wrapping’ vP into one large prosodic (major) phrase with a high edge tone, reducing vP-contained DPs to minor phrases.

Claire Lefebvre (Université du Québec à Montréal)
Renée Lambert-Bretière (Université du Québec à Montréal/LaTrobe University)

A Construction Grammar perspective on how word order is established in creole genesis

Word order in creoles does not systematically reflect that of their contributing languages. On the basis of three Caribbean creoles, this paper discusses how word order is established in a relabelling-based account of creole genesis within Radical Construction Grammar. Our analysis correctly predicts that the word order of creoles' major categories follows that of the superstrate, and that the word order of creoles' functional categories follows that of the superstrate form that has provided the new label for the original substrate functional item. This innovative approach also allows for a principled account of all the other word order phenomena.
This paper reports on the design and themes of the 2011 Breath of Life Archival Institute for Indigenous Languages. This two-week workshop paired mentor linguists with indigenous heritage language learners, teachers, and activists from throughout the United States and Canada, and had as its primary goal that participants would explore, interpret, and make use of the archival language resources in the Washington DC area for language revitalization purposes. Interwoven into this goal was the notion that linguistic science is an integral part of the process. The discussions in this paper come from participant observation and direct feedback from participants.

Marivic Lesho (The Ohio State University)  
Change in Tagalog -um- and mag- in early and modern texts

Colonial era Spanish priests wrote detailed grammars of several Philippine languages, which are still of great value for linguistic study today. By comparing Spanish era documents to modern grammars and texts, the present study shows how the Tagalog verbal affixes -um- and mag- have changed over time. The semantic distinctions between them show signs of leveling, with mag- becoming the more productive affix, as has been the tendency in Central Philippine languages (Lobel 2004). The use of Spanish era texts highlights how valuable this early documentation is for the diachronic study of Philippine languages.

Lisa Levinson (Oakland University/University of Pennsylvania)  
The morphosemantics of (anti-)causative alternations

The morphology associated with ‘lexical’ causative alternations varies not only between languages but also between verbs within languages. These contrasts in apparent morphological derivation present a challenge for the morphosyntax-semantics interface. In this paper, I argue with new data from languages with a variety of morphological alternation types that overt morphology does not directly reflect representational semantic complexity. I show that contrasts which appear to correlate with morphology are dependent on ‘encyclopedic’ contrasts rather than representational differences. This has consequences for our understanding of both the relationship between morphology and semantics and for the representations of causative and anti-causative verbs.

Michelle Li (University of Hong Kong)  
Stephen Matthews (University of Hong Kong)  
A new source for Macao Pidgin Portuguese

We analyze grammatical features of Macao Pidgin Portuguese (MPP) in a recently transcribed text, 澳門番語雜字全本 Collection of Assorted phrases in Macao Pidgin. The features discussed include pronouns, copulas, prepositions, TMA, complementation and serial verb constructions. Some features, notably the locative copula and use of pronouns, are shared with Chinese Pidgin English (CPE). Object marking with com resembles other Asian contact varieties of Portuguese. This work not only adds greatly to our knowledge of this poorly attested pidgin but also provides new evidence for the role MPP played in the genesis of CPE.

Brook Danielle Lillehaugen (University of Nevada, Reno)  
Causative verbs in Colonial Valley Zapotec

Based on data from archival documents, I show that "causative verbs" in Colonial Valley Zapotec have a range of meanings beyond causative, which Córdova's 1578 description does not account for. The prefix o-, in its prototypical behavior, acts as a causativizer: –cachi 'be buried' and –o-cachi 'bury'. However, it can also have valency increasing effects without functioning as a causativizer: -sau 'be owing' and -o-sau 'owe'. The "causative" morpheme can also appear in verb forms where there is no valency increasing effect whatsoever: saaca 'suffer' and –o-zaca 'suffer'.
**Diane Lillo-Martin** (University of Connecticut)  
**Stephanie Berk** (Washington University St. Louis)  
**Ronice Müller de Quadros** (Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina)  

*Calculating MLU in sign languages*

Mean Length of Utterance (MLU) has been a commonly-used measure of linguistic growth in children acquiring a spoken language. A few sign language researchers have reported analyses of MLU, but there are no clear common methodological criteria established. In our analyses of children acquiring sign languages we have developed working answers to existing questions to establish a consistent coding routine. Using this system, we have found steady increases in MLU across 2- and 3-year-old signers. This presentation offers these methods to the research community for commentary, adjustment, and the eventual adoption of a systematic, uniform, comparable set of standards.

**Jingxia Lin** (Hong Kong Polytechnic University)

*The encoding of motion events: Order of motion morphemes in Mandarin Chinese*

This study investigates semantic constraints affecting the order of motion morphemes in Mandarin Chinese multi-morpheme motion constructions (MMMCs, e.g., tui-hui recede-return). Drawing on recent work on “scale structure”, I classify Chinese motion morphemes into three types and propose a Motion Morpheme Hierarchy formed by the three types to predict the morpheme order. The hierarchy is supported by two extensive studies of MMMCs using corpora of recent Chinese novels. This study provides new insight into the distribution of motion morphemes and a better coverage of Chinese MMMCs. The approach may be extensible to serial verb motion constructions in other languages.

**Patrick Littell** (University of British Columbia)

*Kwak’wala agreement as partial subject copy*

In the literature on Kwak’wala, a Northern Wakashan language of British Columbia, the term “agreement” refers to a particular phenomenon in which a determiner-like enclitic agreeing with the subject can occur in clause-second position when the subject itself does not. Using subject topicalizations, conjoined predicates, and other structures, I will argue that this phenomenon is not “agreement” as ordinarily understood. Instead, I will propose an account of Kwak’wala agreement in which this enclitic is a partial copy of the subject; that is, that it is movement of the D head of the DP subject under a copy theory of movement.

**Mark Livengood** (University of Wisconsin-Madison)  
**Thomas Purnell** (University of Wisconsin-Madison)  
**Eric Raimy** (University of Wisconsin-Madison)  
**Joseph Salmons** (University of Wisconsin-Madison)

*Calculating the geospatial cost of sound change*

Linguists model the spread of language change over space (e.g., wave and gravity models). We use GIS to test such models for historical and contemporary /æ/-raising in the American Midwest. Numerous American dialects are characterized by the raising of /æ/, with distinct conditioning patterns. We draw on transportation network analysis, particularly proximity, to develop a road network for northwest IL and southeast WI. Results suggest a needed shift in our perspective with regard to the prevailing models because we perceive them as antagonistic; rather, both models can be active in the spread of a single linguistic change.

**Inna Livitz** (New York University)

*The effect of focus on the interpretation and expression of embedded pronominal subjects*

I propose a unified analysis of the effects of focus in a variety of embedded clauses, including control infinitives, subjunctives, English ECM constructions, and finite clauses in null-subject languages. Focusing an embedded pronominal subject forces its pronunciation and eliminates any restrictions on coreference with the matrix subject. Embedded pronominal subjects that are coreferential with the matrix subject are generally silent because their syntactic features form a subset of the features on an agreeing functional head. But an additional focus feature on the embedded subject destroys this subset relation, making the pronoun a different element for binding theory and Spell Out.
This paper investigates the effect of length on linearization of phrasal constituents in English and Japanese. In previous research opposing tendencies of this variable have been reported for the two languages, viz. a short-before-long preference for English and a long-before-short tendency for Japanese. Our corpus results show, however, that in certain syntactic environments, e.g. NP conjuncts, the shorter constituent is placed first in both languages. We propose a division of labor between domain minimization tendencies and universal accessibility effects to account for these findings.

Carol Lombard (University of Montana)
Identity lost and found: The intermixing of western and traditional Niitsitapi personal names and naming practices.

Prior to European contact, the Niitsitapi (Blackfoot) people carried only their traditional personal names and had no concept of western first names or surnames. However, western names were taken on by the Niitsitapi during the colonization era when the Canadian government attempted to assimilate the Niitsitapi into European society and cultural ways. Western personal names and naming systems have been retained, and today many Niitsitapi people carry their traditional names alongside western first and last names. This phenomenon demonstrates a flexibility and adaptability within Niitsitapi culture which has facilitated the negotiation and maintenance of multicultural identity in post-modern Canadian society.

Jesse Lovegren (University at Buffalo)
Suppletive tonal alternations in Munken nouns

The Munken dialect of Mungbam (ISO mij; Benue-Congo, Cameroon) employs tone lexically and grammatically, contrasting four level tones as well as contours. Noun stems undergo tonal alternations conditioned by the tone of a following possessive pronoun. For some of these alternations it is not obvious that they represent a phonetically natural allophonic process. Furthermore, similar alternations are not observed outside of the possessive construction. If the alternation is suppletive, then Munken would represent a case of phonologically conditioned suppletive allomorphy (PCSA). Tonaly conditioned PCSA is only rarely reported, and until now not for any African language.

Olga Lovick (First Nations University of Canada)
Metaphoric extensions of the directional system of Upper Tanana Athabascan

Using both archival data and data from my own fieldwork on Upper Tanana, I will briefly demonstrate how the development of the stem syllable in Upper Tanana has affected speakers’ use and interpretation of the directional system. I will then focus on the metaphoric extensions of the directionals in contemporary Upper Tanana, showing in particular that the temporal use of directionals is not due to lexicalization, but that the prefixes indicating distance can be productively applied to directional stems with both spatial and temporal interpretation.

S.L. Anya Lunden (University of Georgia)
Perception evidence for the proportional increase theory of weight

Lunden 2006 gave evidence from a production study with Norwegian speakers that shows there is a proportional relationship between V, the canonical light rhyme, and heavy syllable rhymes. The average proportional increase of a heavy rhyme over a light V rhyme was notably consistent across all positions. Crucially, a final VC rhyme did not reach the same proportional increase in a duration that a non-final VC or VXC did, as final lengthening disproportionally affected V-final rhymes. This poster presents an MFC experiment with Norwegian speakers that finds evidence from the perceptual side for the proportional increase theory of weight.

Laurel MacKenzie (University of Pennsylvania)
Conditions on auxiliary contraction as evidence for variation outside the grammar

This paper examines the variable contraction of is, has, and will after non-pronoun subjects in three spoken-word corpora. I find a robust effect of subject length on contraction: the more words in a subject, the less likely contraction is, to the point that no corpus shows evidence of contraction after a subject that exceeds eight words. I then discuss the implications of this finding for the nature
of the grammar. I argue that because **categorical** grammatical operations conditioned by precise word count like this are unattested, the eight-word effect is in fact extra-grammatical, the purview of a separate “use” component.

**Ian Maddieson** (University of New Mexico/University of California, Berkley)  
*Clines in phonological complexity*

Atkinson (2011) proposes that the richness of a language's phonological contrasts declines as its distance from Africa increases, in parallel with human genetic diversity. Reanalysis of raw values underlying the binned variables used by Atkinson confirms a relationship between phoneme and tone inventory measures (though not syllable complexity) and distance from Africa that is significant but very non-linear. The overall pattern may instead result from other effects that happen to mimic an 'out-of-Africa' effect. This paper explores several possibilities, including environmental/ecological factors and the possibility of multiple rather than unilinear paths of migration into new territories.

**Bethany MacLeod** (University of Toronto)  
*Phonetic alignment and perceptual salience in spontaneous conversation in Spanish*

This study investigates the effect of the perceptual salience of six segmental differences between Madrid Spanish and Buenos Aires Spanish on cross-dialectal phonetic alignment within a single conversation. 10 pairs of talkers engaged in conversation via a map task (Anderson et al. 1991) and read a sentence list before and immediately after the conversation. A perception task established salience of the differences for each participant. Statistical analyses comparing the pre- and post-conversation production data found a negative correlation between salience and alignment with participants aligning more on the less salient differences and less on the more salient differences.

**Giorgio Magri** (École Normale Supérieure)  
*On the optimality of Optimality Theory*

Optimality Theory (OT) and Harmonic Grammar (HG) differ because the former assumes a combinatorial model of constraint interaction based on strict domination, while the latter assumes a numerical weighted model of constraint interaction. As Prince and Smolensky (1997) note, “that strict domination governs grammatical constraint interaction is not currently explained.” Building on recent developments in Machine Learning, this talk provides the beginning of such an explanation from a computational perspective. In particular, it argues that OT's strict domination has advantages over HG's weighted model, both from an algorithmic and a learnability perspective.

**Stephen Mann** (University of Wisconsin-La Crosse)  
*The relationship between listener identification of sexual orientation and gay men’s attitudes toward Gay American English*

Research on listener identification of sexual orientation (e.g., Gaudio 1994; Piccolo 2008) has produced conflicting results. This paper addresses this issue by considering the relationship between gay men’s attitudes toward gay male varieties of American English (GAE) and listeners’ ability to identify their sexual orientation. Interview and perception study data suggest that negative attitudes toward GAE reduce the possibility that a gay speaker will be correctly identified, but positive attitudes do not increase the possibility. This asymmetry makes sense; men with negative attitudes toward GAE may consciously avoid its use, while positive attitudes may operate at a more subconscious level.

**Danilo Marcondes** (Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro)  
*Lost words: Tzvetan Todorov’s interpretation of language in the discovery of America*

Tzvetan Todorov starts his *The Conquest of America: The Question of the Other* (1982) with an interpretation of language in the colonization of the New World in the sixteenth century. Are different cultures just incommensurable or through the learning of both their languages a common ground can be established? His hypothesis is that there was also an intellectual discovery of the New World and that the European writing system gave the conquerors a superior “technology” for communication and knowledge. I will discuss the alleged superiority of alphabetic writing in opposition to pictorial, considering language as constitutive of cultural identity.
Andrew Martin (RIKEN Brain Science Institute)

Akira Utsugi (University of Tsukuba)

Reiko Mazuka (RIKEN Brain Science Institute/Duke University)

Vowel devoicing in infant-directed Japanese: Optimized for learning or understanding?

In this study we examine how a phonological rule, high vowel devoicing in Japanese, behaves differently in speech directed to infants and adults. Using a corpus of recordings of 22 Japanese mothers speaking to their infants and to an adult, we show that vowel devoicing is implemented less often in infant-directed speech, suggesting that mothers prioritize lexical recoverability over consistent rule application when speaking to infants. We discuss how and why our results differ from an earlier study (Fais et al., 2010), as well as the implications of these findings for theories of the possible functions of infant-directed speech.

Jack Martin (University of Florida)

Creek (Muskogee) Personal names

This paper focuses on the form of personal names used by members of the Muscogee (Creek) Nation and historically affiliated groups (including the Seminole Nation of Oklahoma, the Seminole Tribe of Florida, and the Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana). Sources of data include census data from the 19th century and field notes by Mary Haas, John Swanton, and others. I present evidence for a primary division in Creek personal names between women’s and children’s names on the one hand, and adult male tribal town names on the other. The two types of names have different grammars and are associated with different naming practices.

Martina Martinović (University of Chicago)

Pseudoclefts as a source of fragment answers in Wolof

Wolof exhibits a subject/non-subject asymmetry in wh-movement constructions, which is absent in two structures: pseudocLEFTs and fragment answers. Fragment answers have been analyzed as fully sentential structures, in which ellipsis has occurred (Merchant, 2004). CLEFTs have also been argued to be the source of ellipsis in sluicing in some languages (Merchant, 1998; Rodrigues, Nevins & Vicente, 2008; Szczegielniak, 2008). This paper adds to that literature claiming that pseudocLEFTs are the source of one type of fragment answers in Wolof, based on the parallelism between the two constructions regarding the subject/non-subject asym.

Bradley McDonnell (University of California, Santa Barbara)

Why Malayic languages aren’t ergative: Evidence from Besemah

A major construction in Malayic languages has been analyzed in a dizzying variety of ways: as passive (Chung 1976), as ergative (Arka & Manning 2008, Aldridge 2008), as agent incorporation (Myhill 1988), and as object fronting (Alsagoff 1992). Based on new evidence from coreferential arguments and quantifier float in Besemah, an undocumented Malayic language of Sumatra, I claim that only a passive analysis is plausible and that other analyses are untenable for Besemah.

Kevin B. McGowan (Rice University)

Socioindexical expectation enhances speech perception in noise

Research has lately demonstrated listener knowledge and use of socioindexical information during speech perception. The goal of the present work is to establish whether listeners with little or no experience listening to native speakers of a target variety nevertheless use socioindexical knowledge to aid perception. Inexperienced listeners and heritage Mandarin speakers participated in a sentence transcription in noise task. Experienced listeners were more accurate overall, but all listeners were significantly more accurate when shown an Asian face as their speaker than a Caucasian face. Implications for exemplar theories of speech perception and a simple negative bias hypothesis are explored.

Justin McIntosh (University of Texas at Austin)

The tones and tone sandhi of Teotepec Chatino

The development of the twelve-tone system of Teotepec Chatino reflects a phenomenon seen in other Eastern Chatino languages. This unusually large inventory of tones is not only determined by pitch but also by a complicated set of sandhi rules. These rules distinguish different tone classes. Based on data gathered during recent fieldwork and previously published materials this
Yaron McNabb (University of Chicago)  
*Hebrew mamaš ‘really’ vs. real cases of degree modification*

At the center of the study of gradable predicates is the question of whether they are relations between individuals and degrees or context-sensitive properties and, consequently, how degree modifiers should be analyzed. In this study, the syntax and semantics of the Hebrew intensifier *mamaš* ‘really’ is discussed as an example of a modifier that doesn’t seem to operate on degrees but rather on contexts and speaker’s commitment, by picking out a “clear case” of a property or event. *Mamaš* is thus a representative of an open class of vague modifiers that are used by speakers to manage vagueness and imprecision by manipulating the context.

David J. Medeiros (University of Michigan)  
*Empirically testing wh-islands in Japanese*

Previous analyses within generative syntax have adopted two distinct (general) approaches to covert wh-movement. One approach, beginning with Huang's (1982) analysis of Chinese and adopted by Lasnik and Saito (1992), suggests that the wh-island constraint applies to S-Structure representations. Contrary to these predictions, Watanabe (1992) (following Nishigauchi 1986) has claimed that wh-islands in Japanese are at least marginal empirically. Given this predictive conflict, I subject wh-islands in Japanese to an online experimental task; results suggest that speakers detect no grammatical anomaly online.

David P. Medeiros (University of Arizona)  
*Movement as tree-balancing: An account of Greenberg’s Universal 20*

The cross-linguistic ordering of demonstratives, numerals, adjectives, and nouns can be explained by supposing that syntactic movement is a tree-balancing mechanism, constrained to instantaneously decrease the number of c-command relations in the tree (assuming traces). All attested orders are derived by tree-balancing movements, while no unattested orders are, so long as the universal base DP structure meets certain geometrical requirements. The required tree-shape (explored computationally) aligns well with recent cartographic proposals; strong predictions about the shape of the base DP tree are described. On this view, typological variation in word order reflects multiple derivational routes to a more balanced tree.

Yoram Meroz (Unaffiliated)  
*Verbal number in Yahgan*

Yahgan, an isolate language of Tierra del Fuego, has one of the largest known systems of verbal number marking, with some 50 suppletive singular/plural root pairs and hundreds of other roots marked for plurality by a set of productive suffixes. Using published and unpublished materials collected by the 19th century missionary Thomas Bridges, and fieldwork with the one remaining fluent speaker, I will discuss the morphological strategies for marking Yahgan plural verbs. The existence of regular derivational morphology for marking number of the stem argues for interpreting the irregular forms as suppletive, rather than separate lexical items.

Kate Mesh (University of Texas at Austin)  
*ASL prosodic boundary identification by native and naïve subjects*

This study compares the performance of two groups on an American Sign Language (ASL) perception task. L1 signers of ASL and naïve perceivers (non-signers) watched a filmed lecture in ASL and pressed a response pad to identify “natural breaks” in the signing. Signers and non-signers identify a nearly identical set of boundaries. The inter-rater agreement of non-signers is higher than that of signers. We consider the possibility that non-signers respond to all boundary-marking phenomena, while signers are sensitive to multiple levels of the prosodic hierarchy and vary in their understanding of which prosodic constituents are being targeted in the task.
Marie-Christine Meyer (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
Evelina Fedorenko (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
Edward Gibson (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

**Contrastive topic intonation: An empirical evaluation**

We present results from two perception studies evaluating English speakers' sensitivity to the semantic effect of intonational contour, and the phonological source of the observed effects. It has long been assumed that contrastive topic intonation (L+H*L-H%) reflects the structure of the present discourse, specifically, answer strategies for multiple wh-questions. For the most part, these assumptions have not been evaluated quantitatively. Our results indicate a general dispreference for contrastive topic intonation, but show that speakers are nonetheless sensitive to its assumed semantic effects. Results from the second study indicate that the final rise L-H% is responsible for the observed effects.

Lev Michael (University of California, Berkeley)  
Christine Beier (University of Texas at Austin)  
Vivian Wauters (University of California, Berkeley)

**The internal classification of the Zaparoan family**

The Zaparoan family consists of four languages, Andoa, Arabela, Iquito, and Záparo, that are or were spoken in northeastern Peru and western Ecuador. This paper presents aspects of a reconstruction of the proto-Zaparoan phonological inventory and on the basis of shared phonological innovations, presents an internal classification of the family. We propose that Andoa and Arabela from a subgroup coordinate with a subgroup consisting of Iquito and Záparo.

Lev Michael (University of California, Berkeley)  
Tammy Stark (University of California, Berkeley)  
Will Chang (University of California, Berkeley)

**Phonological areality in lowland South America**

This talk examines linguistic areality in lowland South America by focusing on the identification of phonological areas, using a database of phonological inventories for some 350 South American languages. We employ an adaptation of the STRUCTURE algorithm, originally developed for the study of population structure, which reconstructs all extant phonological inventories as having descended from a relatively small number of ancestral types, positing admixture between these types where necessary. We evaluate a number of proposed linguistic areas as phonological areas, including Vaupés, Gran-Chaco, Mamoré-Guaporé, and a general Amazonian area, by measuring the degree of admixture exhibited by each area.

Jennifer Michaels (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  

**Caught in-between: Neutralizing indistinct surface contrasts**

It has been claimed that TL gaps can be attributed to languages neutralizing an insufficiently distinct stop place contrast between T and K in front of laterals (Flemming 2002; Bradley 2006). One puzzle that arises from adopting a contrast-based analysis for TL gaps is the outcome of TL-KL contrast neutralization: why is KL generally the outcome of neutralization (Flemming 2007)? This paper argues that the direction of TL-KL neutralization is conditioned by the avoidance of other indistinct surface contrasts. For example, neutralizations of stop presence contrasts (TL-L) play a role in determining the outcome of neutralizations of stop place contrasts (TL-KL).

Dan Michel (University of California, San Diego)  

**Content-addressable working memory and the grammar-processing island debate**

Recently in the grammar-processing island debate Sprouse, Wagers and Philips (in press) tested island acceptability judgments for co-variation with working memory measures appropriate for one processing account (Kluender and Kutas 1993b), but found no effects. The current study finds co-variation of extraction distance in whether-islands (subject vs. object extraction) with measures appropriate for a content-addressable similarity-based interference processing account (i.e. McElree 2000, Lewis and Vasishth 2005). These results indicate the importance of similarity-based interference in long distance extraction, but not for island violations themselves. This data does not support the claim that island phenomena are reducible only to processing constraints.
Anna Mikhaylova (University of South Carolina)  
Session 29  
*Differential processing of grammatical and lexical aspect by Russian heritage language speakers*

Results of a stop-making-sense experiment show that advanced proficiency heritage speakers converge with Russian monolingual controls in the processing of grammatical aspect, but are less accurate in the processing of lexical aspect. Supporting previous findings, this experiment addresses the role of aspectual morphology in heritage language processing. We argue that advanced HL speakers’ deficits in aspectual knowledge do not reside in the syntax-discourse interface alone, but also involve lexical deficits and processing limitations. Examination of the age of onset of bilingualism (AOB), suggests that AOB may play a role in adult heritage speakers’ proficiency in their heritage language.

Philip Miller (Université Paris Diderot)  
Geoffrey K. Pullum (University of Edinburgh)  
Session 53  
*Exophoric verb phrase ellipsis*

VP ellipsis without linguistic antecedent is so rare that some have taken it to be limited to a short list of fixed idiomatic expressions. It is not. Rather, it is restricted in interpretability by two discourse constraints which also constrain anaphoric uses. Case 1 has an anaphoric subject plus stressable auxiliary. Here an exhaustive set of alternative situations must be highly discourse salient. Case 2 has a contrastive subject plus auxiliary, and here some open proposition must be highly discourse-salient. Where neither case holds, exophoric ellipsis is radically unacceptable — but acceptability of anaphoric uses is sharply lower too.

Don L.F. Nilsen (Arizona State University)  
Alleen Pace Nilsen (Arizona State University)  
Session 71  
*Pronouns, nouns, and names as unique identifiers*

Many onomastic scholars feel that the thing that most differentiates names from other words in the language is that names are unique identifiers, and other words in the language are not unique identifiers. This paper will demonstrate that like names, nouns and pronouns can also be unique identifiers. It will also demonstrate that names often need syntax to uniquely identify. And it will demonstrate that names are often not unique identifiers.

Alan Mishler (University of Maryland)  
Session 25  
*Domain-initial strengthening in voiceless stops cues word boundary perception in Japanese*

Domain-initial articulatory strengthening occurs in many languages, and there is evidence that it may be perceptually salient (Gow & Gordon, 1995; Shatzman & McQueen, 2006). This study examined the production and perception of Japanese voiceless stops in domain-initial versus domain-medial positions. In Experiment 1 (production), I found that initial stops have significantly longer VOTs than medial stops. In Experiment 2 (perception), I used mixed-model logistic regression analysis to show that the likelihood of perceiving a voiceless stop as word-initial in an ambiguous environment increases dramatically as VOT lengthens, suggesting that listeners may utilize strengthening-related VOT variation to locate word boundaries.

Marianne Mithun (University of California, Santa Barbara)  
Session 101  
*Modality without auxiliaries: Categories and their developments in Iroquoian*

Most models of modality have been based on languages with auxiliaries, systems which convey similar semantic distinctions crosslinguistically and show similar patterns of development. Here markers of comparable distinctions are explored in Iroquoian languages, which lack auxiliaries. Because of their qualifying functions, modality markers are especially susceptible to formal reduction over time. Since they are intricately tied to context, they are particularly susceptible to semantic reinterpretation. Iroquoian markers show formal and semantic developments strikingly like those of languages with auxiliaries: dynamic > deontic > epistemic modality. Their developments help us understand the semantic and formal diversity that characterize the domain.

Brad Montgomery-Anderson (Northeastern State University)  
Session 93  
*Secondary predication in Chontal Mayan*

Secondary predication is a phenomenon where a single clause contains two predicates that share an argument. This paper contributes to the growing literature on secondary predication by describing the construction in Chontal Mayan. This paper has two goals. First, it establishes the general characteristics of secondary predication in Chontal using Himmelmann and Schultze-Berndt’s
parameters (2004). Second, this paper examines three features of Chontal secondary predication that are different from what has been thus described for other Mayan languages (Zavala and Aissen 2010).

**Timothy Montler** (University of North Texas)  
**Adeline Smith** (Elwha Klallam Tribe)  
**Beatrice Charles** (Elwha Klallam Tribe)  
*Traditional personal names in Klallam*

Coast Salishan traditional names typically have no English translation. There are only a limited number, and each is considered private property passed down through a system involving the interaction of families and generations. In this paper, native speaking elders of Klallam, a Coast Salishan language of western Washington, present a detailed guide to giving, receiving and using Klallam names. A linguist presents a description of the phonology, morphology and syntax that make traditional personal names a distinct category in the Klallam language.

**Simanique Moody** (University of California, Santa Barbara)  
*Linguistic and sociocultural evidence for an African American Language continuum in Georgia*

African American speech in southeast Georgia contains linguistic features from both African American English and Gullah-Geechee, as well as features that have not been described for either variety (Moody 2011). This study highlights the importance of investigating regional variation in African American Language (AAL) and provides a starting point for describing an AAL continuum. The paper presents a model of such a continuum for southeast Georgia supported by sociolinguistic evidence, historical data, and community practices. First singular zero copula, zero plural, anterior *bin*, along with velar nasalization and /aw/ raising (cf. Klein 2007) are indicative of lectal variation.

**Patrick Moore** (University of British Columbia)  
*Dene Tha and Kaska personal names*

Dene Tha and Kaska personal names reveal the rich cultural histories of these Canadian Athabaskan groups. While Dene Thas and Kaskas speak closely related languages and share many cultural practices, subtle contrasts between their indigenous naming practices point to long-standing regional differences. Beginning in the nineteenth century, Euro-Canadian traders, missionaries, prospectors, and government agents compounded the diversity of local naming practices by imposing their own naming systems in different ways. Among both groups, names are key symbols used to negotiate individual identities that reveal how local indigenous language ideologies have evolved in response to wider social forces.

**Steven Moran** (University of Washington/Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität Munich)  
**Daniel McCloy** (University of Washington)  
**Richard Wright** (University of Washington)  
*Revisiting the population vs phoneme-inventory correlation*

Relationships between phonological systems and extralinguistic factors is controversial. Using a sample of 961 phoneme inventories from the PHOIBLE database, genetic and speaker population data from Ethnologue and WALS, and a hierarchical linear model that accounts for genetic relatedness at family and genus levels, we show that speaker population accounts for little to no variation in most aspects of the phonological system (number of phonemes, vowels, obstruents, etc). We argue that spurious correlations in previous studies resulted from failure to control for language relatedness, samples skewed by small size or over-representation of certain families, and/or case-based reasoning lacking statistical rigor.

**Keir Moulton** (University of California, Los Angeles)  
*The 'makings' of a successful crossover*

We offer a D-type analysis (Heim 1990, Elbourne 2005) for backward bound variable pronouns (BBVs)--one that also explains the absence of weak crossover effects. (1) *Her* new-found fame will make *every actress* rich.

We show: (i) BBVs are distinct from backward bound reflexives; (ii) BBVs are found in 'containing phrases' that are situation-denoting (i.e. causers, Pesetsky 1995); (iii) the containing phrase falls in the scope of the binding quantifier and locality conditions
on QR limit BBVs. The semantics of causers supplies a situation variable for the D-pronoun—one that co-varies wrt the binding quantifier but is not subject to crossover (Buring 2004).

**Macaulay Mowarin** (Delta State University)

*WH-interrogative in Nigerian Pidgin*

A typological analysis of wh-interrogatives in the literature identifies the preposed movement of wh-forms to the beginning of the clause/sentence and the case where the interrogative word/phrase remains in-situ as two possible ranges of variations. This paper analyzes wh-interrogation in Nigerian pidgin. Second, the essay deliberates on wh-movement in direct and embedded clauses and analyzes wh-interrogative clefting which involves the use of the focus construction *na* (it-be) in wh-forms. Finally, it evaluates the use of *fikó* as wh-in-situ marker in Nigerian Pidgin.

**Veronica Muñoz-Ledo** (University of California, Santa Barbara)

*Reflexive and reciprocal constructions in San Luis Potosí Huasteco (Mayan)*

This paper investigates reciprocal and reflexive constructions in San Luis Potosí (SLP) Huasteco within a typological perspective. It aims at providing a morphosyntactic analysis of these constructions, as well as elucidating the similarities between reciprocals and antipassives in this language.

**Pamela Munro** (University of California, Los Angeles)

*Valence alternations in the Tlacolula Valley Zapotec Lexicon*

This paper surveys valence alternations in a database of more than 150 verb pairs from the Tlacolula Valley Zapotec language of central Oaxaca (ISO code zab) which either exhibit explicit valence alternations (most commonly intransitive/transitive) or show the same morphological alternations as valence-alternating pairs. Some verbs (e.g., *r-a’uh* ‘eats’) show the same “ambitransitive” alternations as in English. A few others, such as *r-nyi’ihty* ‘gets lost (intr.) / has lost (something) (tr.)’, do not change regardless of valence. Most verbs that are members of such pairs, however, exhibit significant morphological changes between their less and more valent forms.

**Antje Muntendam** (Radboud University Nijmegen)

*Information structure and intonation in Andean Spanish*

This study examines information structure and intonation in Andean Spanish. The data come from picture-story tasks and an elicitation task with 22 Quechua-Spanish bilinguals from Peru. The target sentences were sentences with broad focus, (contrastive) focus on the subject, on the object, and on the VP. The duration of the stressed syllable/word, peak height, peak alignment, intensity and tonal range were measured. The results showed that in Andean Spanish pre-nuclear peaks are aligned early and there are fewer prominence-lending features than in non-Andean Spanish, possibly indicating a Quechua influence. The study contributes to research on intonation, bilingualism and language contact.

**Naomi Nagy** (University of Toronto)

*Looking for contact-induced change in Heritage Languages*

We compare inter-generational and cross-linguistic patterns in conversational speech to generalize about types of features borrowed earlier and more often, using consistent methods across languages (Cantonese, Korean, Italian, Russian, Ukrainian) and variables. Patterns of subject pronoun presence show cross-generational stability in rates and constraints on variation, and no correlation to Ethnic Orientation. Pro-drop patterns in the English spoken in these communities show imposition from Italian, but not Cantonese. In contrast, VOT measures drift away from monolingual norms, toward English’s long lag, with correlation to Ethnic Orientation; underscoring the importance of examining multiple variables, languages, and facets of performance.

**Kelly Nedwick** (Yale University)

*A developmental study of metalinguistic negation comprehension*

Metalinguistic negation (MN) is a device for registering objection to a previous utterance on any grounds whatsoever, as opposed to descriptive negation which is a truth-functional semantic operator. This talk reports results from a developmental study of 43 American English speaking children aged 3-14 tested on MN comprehension as well as syntactic ability and theory of mind knowledge. The MN task included four conditions of potential objections: implicature, presupposition, morphological realization,
and register. Participants achieved MN comprehension by age seven across all conditions without marked stages. The results are discussed against theoretical approaches to the acquisition of pragmatic ability.

Aloysius Ngefac (University of Yaounde 1)  
Session 88

What is the developmental status of the so-called Cameroon Pidgin English?

This paper claims that the so-called Cameroon Pidgin English (CPE) is a full-blown creole, in spite of the controversy surrounding the definitions of pidgin and creole, their typology and the role of history in their creation and development (see Bickerton 1981; Holm 1988; Mühlhäusler 1997; Mufwene 1997, 2001; Bakker 2008; and Siegel 2008). This claim is couched in the premise that if the notions of pidgin and creole are re-defined and the different routes to creolization are recognized, the anachronistic trajectory of the so-called CPE, its complex sociolinguistic and typological aspects will unequivocally x-ray the language as a full-fledged creole.

Chieu Nguyen (University of Chicago)  
Session 35

The independence of specificity types in Vietnamese

The notion of specificity has been characterized separately in scopal, epistemic, or partitive terms, with disagreement as to whether these are related or separate properties. I discuss two particles in Vietnamese expressing epistemic and partitive specificity that are independent of each other as well as scope; neither has previously been characterized as such. In particular, I discuss the contribution of gì, which like nào forms wh-expressions, but is more restricted epistemically. Instead of marking a partitive (‘which’/’what’) contrast as commonly supposed, gì imposes a certainty presupposition on the satisfiability of the discourse entity introduced by the associated indefinite.

Dennis Noson (BRC Acoustics, Seattle)  
Session 73

On Thoreau’s mnemonic use of place names

Henry David Thoreau characteristically headed most journal entries with a place name for each description of his daily walks. Thoreau used a mix of customary names and coined names, reflecting botanic and landscape features of Concord. A close reading and analysis of over 500 walks within an 11-year span reveals a mnemonic construction, created as an aided in recalling local and seasonal events in the natural landscape. Extracted listings of place names illustrate toponymic features that include multiple names for one locale, increasing specificity over time, higher rates of named places in later entries, and changing rates of coinages.

Janis B. Nuckolls (Brigham Young University)  
Session 30

How ideophones communicate motion in multi-verb constructions in Quichua

This study of an Ecuadorian dialect of Quichua examines how ideophones and verbs communicate motion using concepts of figure, ground, path, and motion, as well as manner of motion (Talmy, Slobin). Talmy has proposed that, for motion events, languages such as English and German may lexicalize manner and location in a verb and then communicate path in a satellite (to crawl out). Alternatively, languages such as Spanish may lexicalize path in the main verb, expressing manner with a subordinate element such as a gerund or adverbial expression (la botella entra a la cueva flotando). Slobin has pointed out the need to revise this typology for languages which have multi-verb constructions. Quichua discourse reveals a major preoccupation with expressing manner of motion with ideophones. Data from over two hundred verbs and many more ideophone/verb collocations will clarify the division of labor between ideophones and multi-verb constructions with respect to the expression of manner, path, movement, and position.

Jennifer Nycz (Reed College)  
Session 5

Frequency and social meaning in dialect change

This paper demonstrates how frequency effects in D2 acquisition are mediated by overt social marking of particular words, by examining the extent to which speakers of Canadian English who moved to the New York region continue to exhibit Canadian Raising in prevoiceless (ay) and (aw). I find that higher frequency is generally associated with lower nuclei for both diphthongs, reflecting exposure to low D2 tokens; however, high frequency out and about resist lowering. I argue that the conservatism of these words is due to their status as dialect shibboleths, and describe a model which can account for these results.
Preposition omission in English ellipsis

The availability of preposition omission in ellipsis is assumed to follow from the possibility of preposition stranding in corresponding non-elliptical clauses (Merchant 2001). To test this assumption I sampled 409 ellipsis remnants from three corpora of American English, and developed generalized mixed-effects models of preposition omission in ellipsis. The results show that preposition omission is, among others, sensitive to gradient constraints independently found to influence preposition placement in interrogative clauses, without being correlated with the possibility of preposition stranding. This finding challenges evidence for syntactic parallels between elliptical constructions and their non-elliptical counterparts, and hence, for deletion-based approaches to ellipsis.

L-vocalization in Washington, DC: Understanding complex regional and ethnoracial identities in a contested city

Few sociolinguistic studies have considered the dialectal affiliation of Washington, DC, due to its unique regional and sociohistorical position in the US. In this paper, I investigate the patterning of a robustly region- and race-affiliated variable, the vocalization of /l/, in DC. I find that African American Washingtonians vocalize /l/ to a higher degree, while European Americans resist vocalization. More than a racial pattern, however, /l/-vocalization in DC interacts with ideas of “Southerness” and “townness,” shedding light on the complexity of place identity in a city which sits at the fault line between North and South.

Assessing competence and performance in children’s acquisition of innovative like

Two studies examined children’s use of, and knowledge about, discourse like. Spontaneous speech was collected from children ages 3-6. All girls aged 4+, but only half the boys, used like. In two experiments, 5-10 year-olds evaluated sentences with and without like. Despite gender differences in spontaneous speech, girls and boys ages 5-6 exhibited similar underlying competence and only 9-10 year-olds were more likely to attribute sentences containing like to female speakers. Results suggest that children’s knowledge of variable grammatical rules is not fully reflected in production and is disjoint from knowledge about like’s social meaning for part of children’s linguistic development.

Sound change in the development of Omagua and Kokama-Kokamilla: Synchronic and diachronic evidence

This paper presents and motivates sound changes in the development of Proto-Omagua-Kokama (POK), a pre-Columbian contact language of Amazonia, into Omagua (OMG) and Kokama-Kokamilla (KOK). These are:
1. Resyllabification of CV.V sequences
2. Affricativization of /s/ and /ʃ/
3. CV# apocope
4. Front- and back-vowel raising
We additionally review the role of data from Proto-Tupí-Guaraní (PTG), one of whose daughter languages exhibited a dominant influence in the genesis of POK, in the reconstruction of the latter. This paper adds clarity to a scholarly tradition that has overlooked differences between OMG and KOK, and aids in the identification of the specific TG language involved at genesis.

Semantic implication of author’s names in creativity: A Study of Wole Soyinka’s names in selections of his works

Names deal with a process of identification. They constitute language which could be individually, socio-culturally, psychologically or group influenced. Often used metaphorically, names could reveal the thought of its users. This paper studies the impact of authors’ names on their creative use of language. We focus on the names of Africa’s world acclaimed author; Wole Soyinka; deriving the utmost import of meaning(s) embedded in his names and the inseparable presence of these meaning significations in his works. We conclude that generic names absorb the creative faculty of an individual and ultimately find expression in his perceptions.
This paper provides an overview of valence-changing devices in Zaniza (Papabuco) Zapotec. Valence-increasing devices discussed in the paper include derivational, inflectional, lexical, and lexicalized causatives; transitivity alternations in deadjectival verbs; incorporation of the defective verb \( nu/du \) `be with`; and syntactic causatives. Valence-decreasing devices included in the description are the passive derivation, object incorporation, and reflexivization. The productivity of each valence-changing device and the historical sources of the causative affixes are also addressed.

Robyn Orfitelli (University of California, Los Angeles)

The Argument Intervention Hypothesis: Syntactically constraining the acquisition of A-movement

One of the longest running debates in acquisition involves how and when children acquire A-movement. Based on several new studies concerning the acquisition of subject-to-subject raising, this paper proposes the Argument Intervention Hypothesis (AIH): children are delayed in acquiring structures that require A-movement across an intervening argument. Existing acquisition data supports this: such derivational structures (e.g. verbal passives and inverse copulas) are delayed, while structures without an intervening argument are acquired early (e.g. raising-to-object, VP-internal subject movement, and unaccusatives). Moreover, acquisition data analyzed under the AIH can provide empirical grounds to adjudicate between competing syntactic analyses, cross-linguistically.

Carmel O'Shannessy (University of Michigan)

Morphosyntactic innovation and continuity in a new mixed code

A central question of language contact asks which processes lead to which outcomes. Case-marking forms and an innovative auxiliary structure are examined in a newly emerged mixed language spoken in north Australia, Light Warlpiri. Light Warlpiri is a systematic combination of elements from Warlpiri (a Pama-Nyungan language) and Aboriginal English or Kriol (an English lexified creole). Case-marking forms in Light Warlpiri can be traced from incremental changes in forms and distribution in contemporary Warlpiri, through to further changes in Light Warlpiri, culminating in distinct systems.

Dennis Ott (University of Groningen)

Peripheral fragments: Dislocation as ellipsis

Left- and right-dislocation constructions have so far resisted reduction to basic mechanisms of grammar, and in fact pose various theoretically challenging problems. Focusing on Germanic, I argue that “dislocation” is in fact a kind of juxtaposition of two clauses, one of which is reduced by IP-ellipsis (as known from sluicing and fragment answers). Analyzing dislocated XPs as remnants of clausal ellipsis directly predicts various otherwise puzzling properties of dislocation, such as reconstruction into the main clause, now reanalyzed as reconstruction internally to the reduced clause. I show that the analysis receives independent support from parallels between sluicing/fragment answers and dislocation.

Livia Oushiro (Universidade de São Paulo)

Ronald Beline Mendes (Universidade de São Paulo)

Disentangling syntactic and morphophonological effects on Brazilian Portuguese wh-interrogatives

From a corpus of 53 sociolinguistic interviews, this paper analyzes variation among four structures of Wh-interrogatives in Brazilian Portuguese (Onde você mora?, Onde que você mora?, Onde é que você mora?, Você mora onde? ‘Where do you live?’), and contrasts the results of multivariate analyses, focusing on two different envelopes of variation (position of the wh-word and variable que) and two factor groups (wh-word and syntactic function). We show that variable position of the wh-word is mostly conditioned by syntactic factors, whereas variable que is mostly conditioned by morphophonological factors.

Iris Chuoying Ouyang (University of Southern California)

Elsi Kaiser (University of Southern California)

Focus-marking in a tone language: Prosodic cues in Mandarin Chinese

We conducted a production study to investigate prosodic encoding of discourse-information in Mandarin Chinese, a tone language where F0, duration, and intensity also distinguish lexical items. We tested whether (i) the presence/absence of correction and (ii)
the new/given distinction are encoded prosodically. We found correction was reflected in all three parameters: Corrective words had longer durations and larger F0- and intensity-ranges than Non-corrective words. The new/given distinction was reflected in duration and F0, but only in Non-Corrective conditions (Correction-by-Givenness interaction). We discuss how these findings highlight the ability of the production system to utilize different aspects of acoustic dimensions.

Bożena Pająk (University of California, San Diego)  
Sarah C. Creel (University of California, San Diego)  
Roger Levy (University of California, San Diego)  

Adults take advantage of fine phonetic detail when learning words in a novel language

Distinguishing the sounds of a language and learning the mapping between meaning and phonetic form are both essential to language acquisition. Yet the ability to discriminate perceptually between similar sounds does not guarantee immediately successful learning of words that are contrasted by those sounds. For example, 14-month old infants have difficulty learning phonetically similar words, even though they can distinguish them perceptually outside of a word-learning task. Here we show that – unlike what we know about young infants learning their native language – beginner adult learners take advantage of fine phonetic detail when learning words in a new language.

Elina Pallasvirta (University of Helsinki)  

The emergence of English as the lingua franca of linguistics in Finland

This paper examines the shift in the international language of linguistics in Finland during the 20th century by presenting data from Virittäjä, the most prominent linguistics journal in Finnish. Since 1936, all articles in the journal have been accompanied by a foreign language summary, usually in French, German, or English. How has the popularity of these languages changed, and can the development be explained by connecting the data into a larger societal and historical context? The topic ties in with current discussions about language politics and the conflict between national objectives and globally accessible research. This paper is part of my PhD research, which deals with the beginning of Finnish-American relations in Uralistics.

Indrek Park (Indiana University)  

Hidatsap personal names

Although Hidatsa proper nouns are formally indistinguishable from common nouns, personal names are typically used either with the definite article -s or one of the attributive demonstratives. Determiners are never used in vocative constructions. Kinship terms are the only other lexical category that consistently shares this property with names. Hidatsa personal names, together with interjections, also manifest vestiges of gender distinction. An important characteristic of the traditional Hidatsa naming system is the plurality of names borne by any one individual. Unique aspects of traditional naming conventions set Hidatsa apart from most other North American languages.

Kyae-Sung Park (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)  
Bonnie D. Schwartz (Radboud University Nijmegen/University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)  

Information structure and (non)scrambled dative constructions in Korean adults and children

The Given-before-New principle operates in native adult speech such that a given-entity tends to precede a new-entity (e.g. Bresnan 2007). We experimentally investigate whether (a) Korean adults adhere to the Given-before-New principle and (b) Korean-acquiring children exhibit developmental dependency between the Given-before-New principle and Theory of Mind (ToM), focusing on canonical (S-IO-DO-V) and scrambled (S-DO-IO-V) dative constructions. Results from Oral Contextualized Preference Tasks suggest adults adhere to the Given-before-New principle but children (age=5-8), as a group, fail to show this adherence irrespective of mastery of ToM. Discussion focuses on the children’s results in light of syntactic complexity and input frequency.

Douglas Parks (Indiana University)  

Pawnee personal names

This paper describes Pawnee personal names, a topic that has never been examined in detail. A database of 700 names has been compiled from historical records and retranscribed with Pawnee speakers. The study reveals a small set of grammatical constructions on which names are formed. Names generally correlate with an individual’s age and status. Women’s names are
always marked by a feminine prefix. Names are limited to a fixed set of semantic topics—including animals and medical power, celestial elements and religious power, social attributes, corn culture, horse culture, and war—and by a closed set of modifiers.

**Sunny Park-Johnson** (Purdue University)  
*The effect of subject person in auxiliary movement acquisition by Korean-English bilingual children*

The present study provides new evidence that Korean-English (K-E) bilingual children show an effect of subject person in their acquisition of subject-auxiliary inversion (SAI). Twenty-one preschool-aged K-E bilingual children and 19 English monolingual proficiency-matched children were recruited for an elicitation study testing the effect of person on the use of SAI. Results indicated a main effect for group; the K-E group showed a significant effect for subject person on SAI, while no effect was found for the monolingual children. A generative account of the findings will be provided in the analysis.

**Jeffrey K. Parrott** (University of Copenhagen)  
*On distinct morphosyntactic mechanisms of vestigial case in Swedish and Danish*

Case variation in coordinate determiner phrases (CoDPs) is well attested in English (Schütze 2001, Quinn 2005). One theory of this phenomenon (Parrott 2007) adapts Emonds (1986) within Distributed Morphology (Embick and Noyer 2007): English pronominal (‘vestigial’) case is non-featural morphosyntactic-contextually conditioned allomorphy with default Oblique Forms. The approach yields cross-linguistic predictions, and case variation virtually identical to English is attested in vestigial-case, OF-default Danish (Parrott 2009). This paper extends the theory to cover vestigial-case, Subject-Form-default Swedish (Sigurðsson 2006), where case variation in CoDPs is unattested (Thráinsson 2007). Adapting McFadden (2004), post-syntactic feature-assigning rules are the mechanism of Swedish vestigial case.

**François Pellegrino** (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique/Université de Lyon)  
**Egidio Marsico** (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique/Université de Lyon)  
**Christophe Coupé** (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique/Université de Lyon)  
*Vowel inventories revisited: The functional load of vowel contrasts*

Most studies in phonological typology implicitly assume that all segments in an inventory are equally meaningful. We suggest here that the notion of functional load (FL) would enrich this usual representation of phonological systems. Focusing on the vowel systems of 12 languages, we develop a corpus-based approach that reveals a very uneven use of the vowel contrasts available from their inventory. Furthermore, the cross-linguistic comparison reveals no uniform tendency to favor maximal contrasts (such as /a/-/i/ and /a/-/u/). It actually highlights that several languages with similar inventories may exhibit different contrast patterns, questioning some well-established universal tendencies.

**Gabriela Perez Baez** (Smithsonian Institution)  
*Vowel-initial verb roots within the valence system in Juchitán Zapotec*

Zapotec (Otomanguean) languages have complex valence systems based on verbal prefixes. This paper elaborates on Kaufman 1996 ms and focuses on vowel-initial roots in Juchitán Zapotec (JCH) and their derived stems which do not conform to Kaufman’s proposal. It is shown that (a) the single-consonant valence-changing morphemes highlight the relevance of a single/geminate distinction, (b) the system is not based strictly on a transitive/ intransitive duality, and (c) the 4-way classification of verbs in Kaufman 1987 ms are valid. These revisions contribute to on-going comparative work on Zapotecan (Zapotec and Chatino) verbal morphology.

**Charles Pfukwa** (Midlands State University)  
*Jabulani kuphela: J.R. Goddard and the power of the brand name*

The brand name is a powerful tool which should be familiar, and attractive to the consumer. Companies choose brand names as part of their marketing strategies. In Zimbabwe there is a big company, JR Goddard, that has managed to effectively combine names from local languages with names from Hollywood celebrities. This paper discusses the onomastic properties of these brand names and the ways in which they strongly reflect Zimbabwe’s multi-cultural and multi-lingual environment.
Lawrence Phillips (University of California, Irvine)  
Liza Pearl (University of California, Irvine)  
**Session 55**  
*Syllable-based Bayesian inference: A (more) plausible model of word segmentation*

Many statistical models of word segmentation have been able to account for infants’ early ability to segment words out of their native language. Yet many recent models often assume that children know the phonemes in their language before they begin word segmentation, despite experimental evidence to the contrary. We show that a Bayesian statistical model, using syllables rather than phonemes as the basic unit, succeeds at word segmentation, and also that Bayesian models incorporating memory and processing constraints outperform models with unlimited processing resources and memory, replicating the “Less is More” phenomenon.

Page Piccinini (University of California, San Diego)  
**Session 39**  
*Gradient effects in the production of Spanish-English code-switching*

Research suggests bilinguals suppress one language’s phonology while producing the other. This theory was tested using Spanish-English code-switching, where speakers must quickly switch between phonologies, examining word-initial stop VOT and the vowel in the discourse marker *like*. English and Spanish VOTs at code-switching boundaries were shorter, more Spanish-like, than in comparable monolingual utterances. At code-switching boundaries the formants of *like* began similarly to the language preceding and ended similarly to the language following *like*; English *like* is more monophthongal than Spanish *like*. This suggests code-switching boundaries are not categorical, but an area where the phonologies of both languages affect productions.

Marc Pierce (University of Texas at Austin)  
**Session 78**  
*Hockett’s breakthroughs revisited*

Hockett (1965) argued that there have been only “four major breakthroughs” in the history of linguistics: the development of the comparative method, the hypothesis of regular sound change, the development of phonemic theory, and the emergence of formal approaches to linguistics. In this paper, I return to Hockett’s list of breakthroughs, in order (1) to evaluate Hockett’s claim that there have been only four major breakthroughs in the history of linguistics, and (2) to explore Hockett’s possible reasons for viewing these four developments as major breakthroughs.

Andrew R. Plummer (The Ohio State University)  
**Session 77**  
*Galen’s critique of rationalism and empiricism, and its relevance for modern linguistics*

Methodology in linguistics, since the late 1950s, has largely followed the model put forward in Chomsky’s early adaptations of the Structuralist approach (Chomsky 1957, 1965, 1966, 1975; Chomsky and Halle 1968), though misapplication of the model has resulted in a methodological dichotomy not unlike that between the early Rationalist and Empiricist approaches to anatomy that emerged from Hippocrates’s medical philosophy. In Galen’s critique of the Rationalist and Empiricist sects (see Cosans 1997), he sought to unify the approaches by eliminating shortcomings in each, and synthesizing what remained. I discuss here the applicability of his critique to the current dichotomy.

Carl Polley (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)  
**Session 40**  
*Perspective-taking in English and Chinese metaphors for happiness*

Samples taken from the British National Corpus and the Academia Sinica Balanced Corpus of Modern Chinese point to variation in event structure metaphors for happiness in English and Mandarin Chinese. English tends to frame this emotion from the perspective of a moving ego, while Chinese frames it more frequently from the perspective of a stationary ego. This conceptual dual of relative movement for the event structure metaphor change of state is movement is similar to that found for the well-known time is space metaphor, but such a phenomenon has not been previously reported for non-temporal metaphors.

Kathryn Pruitt (University of Massachusetts Amherst)  
**Session 46**  
*Primary stress and vacuous satisfaction*

In Optimality Theory, constraints on prosodic structure well-formedness are (implicitly or explicitly) conditional: violations can only be assessed if the structure is actually present in the candidate output representation; otherwise, vacuous satisfaction occurs. This paper observes that conditional definitions are problematic for the entire class of constraints governing the well-formedness of primary word stress. Widely-used conditional primary-stress constraints wrongly predict languages with non-uniform
culminativity—primary-stress in some words but not others on the basis of arbitrary properties of inputs. I show that non-uniform culminativity is a pervasive pathological consequence of conditional constraints and propose alternatives defined with non-vacuous constraint schemata.

Jeffrey Punske (University of Arizona)  
Session 33  
*Morphological conspirators: The apparent structural differences across forms of nominalization*

Without reference to event structure (contra Sichel (in press)), apparent restrictions on complex events in derived nominals and the lack of restrictions in nominal gerunds can be explained: Derived nominals are morphologically ill equipped for verb particle constructions because particle incorporation interferes with the syntactic merger of the root and n°. Nominal gerunds are not burdened by the requirement of syntactic merger of the root and n° (merger happens post-syntactically) so the root can incorporate without interfering morphologically. The behavior of Latinate forms in both constructions further illustrates the purely morphological nature of the contrast.

Thomas Purnell (University of Wisconsin-Madison)  
Session 64  
*Hearing the American language change: The state of DARE recordings*

The presence of DARE as a dictionary is well established on the landscape of dialect research. In addition to the 1,002 questionnaires, 1,843 recordings were made of speakers in the same communities where the lexical data was collected. Since lexical editing began in 1975, DARE-as-dictionary has been worked on extensively. However, DARE-as-recordings have not undergone the same broad level of analysis. This paper reviews the current state of the recordings, the range of available data and the findings of past analyses. Additionally, ongoing efforts to transcribe and analyze data at the state level are described.

Peter E. Raper (University of the Free State)  
Session 71  
*The ethnonym Griqua*

The term Griqua in 1813 replaced Bastards for an ethnic group on the Orange River in South Africa. Recorded explanations of Griqua have been rejected on linguistic and topographical grounds. The term Griqua is a contraction of Chariguriqua, an ancient people who inhabited the Great Berg River region in the Western Cape. The linguistic and topographic acceptability of given explanations of the name is discussed, including language of origin, and the occurrence or absence of clicks. A San (Bushman) etymology of the ethnonym Chariguriquas is postulated that is defensible on linguistic and topographical grounds.

Keren Rice (University of Toronto)  
Session 99  
*Morphological complexity in Athabaskan languages: A focus on discontinuities*

I address a well-known morphological complexity in Athabaskan languages, the ordering of affixes within the verb word, focusing on Whorf’s ‘interrupted synthesis” or what I will call discontinuities. In one type of discontinuity, meaning is distributed over pieces of a lexical entry. These pieces are discontinuous for phonological reasons: phonologically ‘smaller’ units are closer to the stem, ‘larger’ ones further from it. The second type of discontinuity involves selection, with an outer affix selecting an inner affix. I classify selectional discontinuities, and ask what types of potential discontinuities never exist in an effort to understand their properties.

Peter Richtsmeier (Purdue University)  
Session 55  
*Type-based learning and the contributions of semantic and phonological cues*

Models of phonological learning often rely on word-types as their primary data. But what is a word-type? They are sometimes defined as phonologically distinct words. Implicitly, however, word-types are also semantically definable because they have unique meanings. This study compared phonological and semantic properties of word-types as they contributed to phonotactic learning. Participants learned word-medial consonant sequences either by exposure to phonologically similar or distinct word-forms. Phonological variability was crossed with a semantic manipulation where word-forms were either matched with a unique referent or all to one referent. Results suggest that the phonological properties were more essential to type-based learning.
John Riebold (University of Washington) Session 39
There ain’t no stopping us now: Spirantization in the Pacific Northwest

This study is an investigation into the spirantization of stops using recordings of 15 speakers from a corpus of Washington English. 26 minutes of speech were analyzed, and the resulting 273 tokens were evaluated for absence of a stop burst and presence of friction or formants. Preliminary results show that 36% of the tokens were spirantized (61% partially, 39% fully). ANOVA runs show a significant effect for place of articulation, such that velars spirantize more than bilabials, and age, such that younger speakers spirantize more than older speakers. There is also an age/place interaction, whereby younger speakers spirantize velars more.

Daylen Riggs (University of Southern California) Session 49
Consonant clusters in loanwords: Fijian and cross-linguistic data

This paper presents a typological study of the adaptation of consonant clusters in loanwords. Data are drawn from a number of languages and compared to a corpus of Fijian loanwords. Statistics are examined to determine trends in the data. It is argued that trends that are parallel cross-linguistically and within a language reflect cognitive biases for (or against) certain processes in loanword adaptation, e.g. epenthesis, deletion, etc. Both the cross-linguistic data and Fijian data suggest a bias towards epenthesis. This is analyzed in terms of a cue-based approach to phonology (Steriade 2001, Wright 2004), and is implemented by OT constraints.

Yolanda Rivera-Castillo (University of Puerto Rico) Session 83
Nasalization, the syllable rhyme, and Creole typology

This paper proposes that constraints and constraint ranking on the distribution of the feature [+nasal] in Creoles correspond to those found in other non-Creole languages. The distribution of nasal properties in the syllable rhyme provides evidence that there is not a single parameter dominating nasal features among Creoles. Following Piggott (2003), Walker (1998 & 2000), Cohn (1990), Maddieson (1984), and Ferguson (1963), we propose a formal analysis of Creole nasalization based on a set of constraints regarding the co-occurrence of nasality, voicing, sonority, and place features (correspondence constraints) as well as linearity constraints on the distribution of the feature [+nasal].

Dorothy Dodge Robbins (Louisiana Tech University) Session 72
The Good, the Sound, and the Bad: T. S. Eliot’s Advice on Naming Daughters

Among Eliot’s unpublished correspondence are lists of “good,” “sound,” and “bad” girl names from an undated document. While Eliot establishes criteria for naming cats in Old Possum’s Book of Practical Cats (1939), he offers no such guidelines for naming daughters. Still much can be inferred from the lists themselves. Martyred saint names dominate the “good” list, while the “bad” list reveals Eliot’s dislike for names derived from celebrity, ethnicity, abstraction, or nature. Though Eliot’s criteria for the inclusion of names in each of his categories remain unstipulated, theological, biographical, and linguistic inquiry help explain the poet’s advice on naming daughters.

Laura C. Robinson (University of Alaska Fairbanks) Session 16
The lexicon and computational language classification: A case study from a Papuan language group

The non-Austronesian languages of Alor and Pantar in eastern Indonesia have been shown to be genetically related, but the identified sound changes are typologically common and do not delineate neat subgroups. We apply the NeighborNet algorithm to recently-collected lexical data which are coded for cognacy (based on the results of the comparative method). Nonetheless, the resulting network still indicates the presence of undetected borrowing or incomplete sound changes. We perform a factor analysis to identify classes of lexical items which are more or less resistant to intra-family borrowing, allowing us to posit subgroups based on the most stable lexical items.

Jacopo Romoli (Harvard University) Session 19
A solution to Soames’ problem: Presuppositions, conditionals and exhaustification

(1) is problematic for all major theories of presupposition projection.
(1) Nixon is guilty, if Haldeman is guilty too (Soames, 1982)
The problem is that (1) is not predicted to be presuppositionless. Furthermore all theories that assume that presuppositions are entailed by the minimal sentence carrying them wrongly predict tautological truth-conditions for (1); something paraphrasable as “Nixon is guilty, if both Haldeman and Nixon are guilty”. I propose a solution involving local accommodation and exhaustification of conditionals, which will extend also to (2), whose presuppositionless status is also problematic.

(2) Nixon is guilty, only if Haldeman is guilty too.

Nicole Rosen (University of Lethbridge)
Janelle Brodner (University of Lethbridge)

*Vowel inventory of a mixed language: The case of Michif*

Nearly as many different phonological vowel systems of Michif have been posited as papers that have been written about it (cf. Rhodes 1986, Bakker 1997, Rosen 2007). In particular, whether the vowel system of this mixed language is an amalgam of its source languages, French and Cree, or whether it employs two distinct vowel systems has been up for debate. The present paper will present evidence from phonological patterning as well as F1, F2, and vowel duration measurements of to show that Michif is a coherent 10-vowel system with 5 front vowels, 3 back vowels, and 2 low vowels.

Lisa Rosenfelt (University of California, San Diego)
Robert Kluender (University of California, San Diego)
Marta Kutas (University of California, San Diego)

*Early negativity as an index of word form expectation*

The early negativity (EN) has long been linked to word category violations (WCVs). Recent studies have weakened this link by providing preliminary evidence of ENs to violations of word form expectations (WFE): an M100 and EN to unexpected syntactic forms (Dikker 2010; Rosenfelt 2009) and an M100 to unexpected semantic representations in a non sentence context (Dikker 2011). By comparing the expected completions of idioms to visually unexpected (but otherwise correct) completions, eliciting an EN and an N400, we provide evidence that a violation of WFE alone in a sentence context elicits an EN similar to that elicited by WCVs.

Jorge Emilio Rosés-Labrada (The University of Western Ontario)

*Salivan language family: State of documentation and brief typological sketch*

The Salivan language family includes three languages – Sáliba [slc], Piaroa [pid], and Maco [wpc] – and possibly a fourth, Yuwana [yau]. In this paper, I offer an overview of the state of documentation for this family as well as a typological sketch based on a comparison of this documentation and my own primary fieldwork data on Maco. This research has led to the creation of a coherent research program for a documentation project of this language family, and thus constitutes a model for other documentary linguists. Most importantly, it presents data on Maco for the first time since 1949.

Jorge Emilio Rosés-Labrada (The University of Western Ontario)
Tania Granadillo (The University of Western Ontario)

*The sociolinguistic situation of three Venezuelan Maco communities: A fieldwork report*

Maco [wpc] belongs to the Salivan language family and is considered to be among the world’s least-documented languages. This paper presents a first-hand report and sociolinguistic overview of the state of the Maco language in the communities of Santa Inés, Arenas Blancas and Marueta. The interview data, gathered over a three-week period of fieldwork, is coded and analysed with the statistical software SPSS. These data help determine the demographic composition of the communities as well as their patterns of language use. This research contributes towards a better understanding of language vitality, shift, maintenance and use in minority indigenous language communities.

Sharon Miriam Ross (The Ohio State University)

*Contrastive stress implicatures: Acquisition as evidence for a presuppositional interpretation*

In a story-telling task, four- and five-year-olds had to (1) interpret the presuppositional information encoded in prosodic contrastive stress and (2) calculate contrastive-stress-generated implicatures in order to felicitorously answer questions about a story. Answer patterns revealed that children learn the general presuppositional character of the contrastive stress prosodic tune before they learn
how to correctly identify which information is presupposed: they most often gave answers that retained some (non-obligatory) information from the question, but not necessarily the correct information. I argue that these data support presuppositional accounts of contrastive stress over new-information marking accounts.

Catherine Rudin (Wayne State College)  
Session 96

On the form and function of reduplication in Omaha-Ponca

This paper examines reduplication in a Dhegiha Siouan language, Omaha-Ponca, using materials of the Omaha and Ponca Digital Dictionary project. Reduplication is frequent in Omaha-Ponca, occurring in active and stative verbs, deverbal nouns, and some adverbs. By far the most usual meanings are repeated action and distributivity. Less common meanings include intensity, duration, and nominal plurality. Its form is a copy of a (C)CV syllable; the first or second syllable of the root, generally whichever one carries the accent. The accentual pattern of the resulting word depends on overall word structure, including prefixes and compound elements.

David Ruskin (University of Rochester)  
Session 86

Elissa L. Newport (University of Rochester)

Adults as creolizers: Factors affecting regularization

The role of children and adults in creole formation is still debated. Previous miniature language research has shown that adults make inconsistent input more regular, particularly when variability is high. However, in those studies, variation was unpredictable. In the present study we examine speaker-conditioned variation, asking whether learners remember such variation and how it affects their productions. Our subjects did remember speaker-specific variations; but in production they regularized the majority pattern and reduced minor variants. These results suggest that adult learners may provide an important contribution to creolization, especially when there is a great variability in the language community.

Brice Russ (The Ohio State University)  
Session 62

Examining large-scale regional variation through online geotagged corpora

In this study, I examine whether Internet-based corpora with utterances tagged for location are useful in mapping the distribution of dialectal variables on a national scale. I use Twitter, one source of such corpora, to map three American English variables: soft drink terminology, intensifier hella, and needs X-ed. I demonstrate that Twitter corpora are able to both replicate previous survey findings and provide new insights into understudied variables, incorporating data collected from large numbers of speakers in a comparatively short timespan without supervision. I conclude by discussing ongoing plans to make tools for collecting such corpora available to interested researchers.

Stephanie Russo (University of Texas at Austin)  
Session 40

The distribution of the distant and second imperfect in Lorrain

This study investigates the distribution of the distant imperfect (DI) (1a) and the second imperfect (SI)(1b) in Lorrain French, a phenomenon that remains unexplored from a theoretical perspective

(1) a. té chantéïe
    b. té chantézor
       ‘you were singing’

Textual analysis of three sub-dialects (Vosges, Meurthe-et-Moselle, and Meuse) reveals that:
1. The distribution of DI and SI is governed by: (a) temporality (Vosges), (b) evidentiality (Meurthe-et-Moselle), and (c) realis (Meuse).
2. DI denotes an objective construal and SI denotes a subjective construal with respect to the conceptualizer’s perception of the action.

Eman Saadah (University of Illinois)  
Session 57

The production of vowel pharyngealization by non-native speakers of Arabic

The effect of early childhood exposure on later phonetic attainment is investigated through comparing two distinct populations-heritage speakers of Arabic (HSSs) and second language (L2) learners - in their production of vowel pharyngealization. HSSs are
expected to show greater coarticulatory pharyngealization effects on vowels adjacent to emphatic segments than L2 learners. As expected, HSs’ vowels were intermediary between target-like production and values produced by L2 learners, confirming the benefit of earlier experience with the target language. Moreover, L2 learners have acquired vowel pharyngealization, attesting to the success of language learners in producing this feature of pronunciation.

**Joseph Sabbagh** (University of Texas at Arlington)  
*Specificity and objecthood in Tagalog*

Many descriptive and theoretical studies of Tagalog cite a specificity condition that requires direct objects of “actor-topic” sentences to be nonspecific. This condition has played a central role in the analysis of Tagalog’s “voice system”. This talk presents evidence (drawn primarily from corpus sources) that casts doubt on the reality of specificity restriction: Various types of specific and even some definite noun phrases are attested as objects. On the other hand, pronouns and proper-names never function as direct objects unless they are marked oblique, a situation which will be analyzed here as an instance of a specific type of Differential Object Marking (Aissen 2003, Kein & Muller 2008).

**Jerrold Sadock** (University of Chicago)  
*A report on NSF H10195: The lexicon of a polysynthetic language*

This is a report on the first stage of the construction of an English-Kalaallisut (West Greenlandic) dictionary funded by NSF. Lenore Grenoble and I are cooperating on this project in conjunction with Oqaasilleriffik, the Greenland Language Secretariat, directed by Carl Christian Olsen. The last Kalaallisut-English dictionary was written in 1927 and is woefully inadequate for and unrepresentative of today’s language. #The problems discussed include the boundaries of lexicalization in English and Kalaallisut, the inclusion of dialect variation in a dictionary for an emerging nation, and the design and scope of an interactive, digital, bilingual dictionary.

**Craig Sailor** (University of California, Los Angeles)  
*Remarks on replies: Emphatic polarity in English*

In English, a negative assertion (e.g. John hasn’t left) can be denied using an emphatic polarity particle such as too or so (e.g. He has {TOO/SO} left!), or a responsive polarity particle such as yes (e.g. Yes he HAS left!). Interestingly, these two strategies cannot be combined: *Yes he has TOO left! I consider each individual strategy in detail, and provide a syntactic analysis that relates the two, properly ruling out their co-occurrence. I then extend the analysis to similar emphatic denials that surprisingly lack overt subjects (e.g. Did TOO!). I argue that these data necessarily involve (TP) ellipsis.

**Andres Salanova** (University of Ottawa)  
*On the "derivative" morphology of Mêbengokre verbs*

Jê languages are often claimed to be morphologically isolating. While this is partially true for so-called inflectional categories, it is patently false for derivation. In this talk we will focus on three interacting verbal categories in Mêbengokre (northern Jê, central Brazil): finiteness, voice, and "applicatives". The former instantiates an aspectual contrast in independent clauses, in addition to playing a role in clausal subordination. Voice morphology in Mêbengokre includes an anticausative and an antipassive prefix.  "Applicatives" refers to prefixes required to mark transitivity. Consideration of these morphological categories leads us to problematize the traditional distinction between inflectional and derivational morphology.

**Salena Sampson** (Valparaiso University)  
*Relative animacy and genitive word order in Beowulf*

In prose from the OE period onward, animate genitives appear more frequently prenominally. Postnominal possessive frequencies differ in OE verse: when weight is controlled, proper name genitives and possessive pronouns have higher frequencies of postnominal position (NG) than common nouns in all texts in the York-Helsinki Parsed Corpus of Old English Poetry. In Beowulf, possessive pronouns and proper nouns are more likely to appear postnominally if the possessum is animate. Animate common nouns appear more frequently postnominally than inanimate nouns when possessums are inanimate, with no significant difference when possessums are animate. These findings illuminate Germanic NG/GN word order variation.
Clare S. Sandy (University of California, Berkeley)  
Zachary J. O'Hagan (University of California, Berkeley)  
*Stress assignment in Omagua: Evidence for cyclicity*

Simultaneous stress assignment in classic optimality theory is problematic in cases where derived forms retain root stress. This paper argues for cyclical stress assignment in Omagua (Peru). In roots, stress is assigned in right-to-left trochees. A second cycle of stress assignment is required to account for stress placement in derived forms. Here, secondary stress reflects root secondary stress, rather than strict right-to-left trochees, while primary stress is assigned in another cycle following derivation. An exceptional group of roots reveals a difference in stressability of vowels depending on whether the stress in question is primary or secondary.

Pierric Sans (Université Lumière Lyon 2)  
*Does Bésiro (a.k.a. Chiquitano) have a “quadripartite” alignment?*

Bésiro is an unclassified language spoken in Bolivia and Brazil, better known as Chiquitano. Based on first hand data, I will show that Bésiro has four different sets of personal affixes on verbs. Each of these sets corresponds to one argument: Agent-like, Patient-like, S Active and S Inactive. The striking feature of Bésiro is the combination of an “active split” of the S argument together with a different treatment for A, P and (both) S arguments. This leads to the conclusion of a quadripartite alignment for verbal person marking. This presentation aims at looking beyond the verbal person marking system in order to determine if Bésiro has a generalized quadripartite alignment.

Leslie Saxon (University of Victoria)  
*Relative clauses as arguments or adjuncts*

Relative clauses in the Dene language Tłı̨chǫ behave like arguments or adjuncts according to prenominal or postnominal positioning: prenominal relative clauses require morphosyntactic licensing and are limited to one per noun head; postnominal relative clauses do not share these properties, and show possessor and ordering options not available with prenominal relative clauses. Arguing that prenominal relative clauses are arguments licensed by n, while postnominal relative clauses are adjuncts within DP, we show that the contrasting behaviours follow. Bolinger 1967, Alexiadou et al 2007, Lin 2008 show grammatical properties covarying in parallel in widely studied languages, suggesting profound cross-linguistic syntax-semantics linkages.

Anisa Schardl (University of Massachusetts Amherst)  
*Partial wh-movement in Dholuo*

In Dholuo, there are several ways to ask a wh-question: the wh-item may appear in situ, fronted, or in a left peripheral position of an embedded clause, a word order called Simple Partial Movement. My analysis is based on Cable (2010), which proposes that there is a morpheme Q that merges with the wh-item to form a QP. The Q must then be fronted for semantic reasons. For Dholuo, in each step of successive cyclic movement, either the QP moves via phrasal movement, or the Q moves via head movement. I extend this analysis to capture wh-questions in other languages.

Erin Schneider (Gallaudet University)  
L. Viola Kozak (Gallaudet University)  
Roberto Santiago (Gallaudet University)  
Anika Stephen (Gallaudet University)  
*The effects of electronic communication on American Sign Language*

Technological and language innovation often flow in concert with one another. Casual observation by researchers has shown that electronic communication memes, in the form of abbreviations, have found their way into spoken English. This study focuses on the current use of electronic modes of communication, such as cell smartphones, and e-mail, and how they affect American Sign Language. This study explores Deaf ASL users’ perceptions of the extent that these memes have entered their signed lexicon. While the research focuses on social factors of age and gender in order to compare the use of these abbreviations by specific groups.
Nicole Scott (University of the West Indies, Mona)  Session 82

Describing dying languages: The case of Trinidadian French-lexicon Creole

In this paper, I examine some of the major challenges that I encountered while I described Trinidadian French-lexicon Creole, a dying variety, and how these challenges were successfully managed. There were data collection related challenges and data analysis related challenges. The issues addressed in this paper should serve to inform researchers of endangered varieties what they might expect to encounter and provide insights about how they may overcome challenges.

Yaw Sekyi-Baidoo (The University of Education, Winneba)  Session 68

Foreign language influence and allonymy: A case of some toponyms of Southern Ghana

The paper discusses the colonialist influence on toponyms in the southern part of Ghana through the European traders and colonialists between the 15th and 19th centuries with a postcolonialist perspective. It examines various forms of foreign language influence including corrupted variants, creation of new toponyms usually by foreigners with topographic and mercantile considerations, addition of topographic descriptions to existing names, co-existence of earlier and latter renditions of names, and the structural processes involved in the creation of the names. Finally, it discusses the situation of allonymy created and the place of this in postcolonial thought.

Michael Shepherd (University of Southern California)  Session 47

The role of elementary classroom discourse in the initial construction of student identities

Despite considerable sociolinguistic research on correlates of social identity in secondary schools, the initial discursive construction of social categories remains underexplored. A discourse analysis of third-grade lessons suggests teachers discursively position some students as weaker than others by framing their participation as tentative or reluctant, and are less likely to acknowledge such students’ summonses and called-out contributions. Ultimately, we argue, students whose academic identity development is thus not nurtured and who are denied access to the discursive power to advance ideas may instead seek empowerment through resistance, developing oppositional relationships toward school and forming another generation of ‘burnouts.’

Stephanie Shih (Stanford University/University of California, Berkeley)  Session 58

Linguistic determinants of English personal name choice

This study investigates the phonological properties influencing English forename-surname pair choices using a corpus of 4.2 million name pairs collected from Facebook users. Three linguistic variables—alliteration, adjacent segmental similarity avoidance, and rhythmic regularity—were found to affect personal name choice. These same factors have also been demonstrated to influence word order and syntactic choices in English (Hinrichs and Szmarcsányi 2007; Benor and Levy 2006; Shih et al.; a.o.), suggesting that the choices made when selecting personal names are governed by the same linguistic principles that drive general language use.

Dwan Lee Shipley (Western Washington University)  Session 68

A comparative toponymic analysis of selected mountains in The Alps, Appalachians, Black Hills, Colorado Rockies, and The Himalayas

This paper will analyze the names of individual mountains of five geographically distinct ranges of the world: the Alps, Appalachians, Black Hills, Himalayas, and Rocky Mountains. These five areas were selected because of their diverseness culturally and linguistically. Names will be compared toponymically for their similarities and contrasts.

Kirill Shklovsky (Massachussettes Institute of Technology)  Session 90

Split infinitives in Tseltal

In this paper I provide an analysis of two types of non-finite clause in Tseltal. Tseltal complement non-finite clauses in lack prepositions when appearing under transitive verbs, and feature an invariant 3rd-person ergative agreement on the embedded verb. Rationale clauses on the other hand, are always introduced by a preposition, and the embedded verb prefixal agreement, normally ergative, is controlled by the verb’s internal argument. These properties receive a natural analysis given plausible assumptions about the internal and external syntax of non-finite clauses in Tseltal.
Kirill Shklovsky (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
Session 23 
A binding account of possessor raising

In this talk I present a binding-theoretic account of possessor raising (PR) in Tseltal (Mayan). In Tseltal, PR is allowed only from the DO position, and involves obligatory applicative morphology, also present in ditransitive constructions (cf. Aissen 1987). I demonstrate that in PR, the possessor in the DO is a variable locally bound by the applied argument. This contrasts with ditransitive constructions which do not admit reflexives in the DO position. The difference can be traced to whether applicative assigns a theta-role to its specifier: theta-assigning applicative heads introduces new binding domains.

Irina Shport (University of Oregon)  
Session 55  

This study examines perception of the primary acoustic cues to Japanese lexical pitch accent – a high F0 on the accented syllable followed by a sharp F0 fall - by native listeners of two stress languages, English and Russian. Results showed that both groups of listeners had similar sensitivity to F0 fall in a simple discrimination task. In a task identifying the prominent syllable, Russian listeners were more influenced by the presence of F0 fall than English listeners. The difference in performance of these two groups is discussed in terms of language-specific intonational pitch accents and predominant rhythmic patterns.

Susan Guion Anderson (University of Oregon)  
Native language biases in perception of lexical prosody: Stress languages are not the same

Walter Sistrunk (Michigan State University)  
Session 6  
The syntax of zero in African American relative clauses

Pesetsky & Torrego’s (2003) (P&T) analysis of relative clause subject-nonsubject asymmetry accounts for zero object relatives while restricting zero subject relatives. However, an analysis that restricts zero subject relatives poses a problem for African American English (AAE), where zero object relatives and zero subject relatives occur. I argue P&T’s analysis can still account for zero subject relatives if we consider other move operations in AAE. I argue that a topicalization feature heads an intermediate TP/CP node which triggers the movement of the head noun making it possible for AAE to have both zero object relatives and zero subject relatives.

Benjamin Slade (University of Texas at Arlington)  
Session 35  
Sinhala epistemic indefinites

Sinhala possesses two pragmatically-distinct epistemic indefinites [EIs], both formed from a wh-word combined with a “Q”-particle (do, hari). The wider distribution of the particles do and hari in Sinhala suggests a choice-functional analysis of “Q”-particles and an Hamblin-analysis of wh-words. Such an analysis can be extended to handle EIs by positing pragmatic restrictions on available choice-functions, with WH+hari indefinites signalling that no choice-function is accessible which identifies a unique individual and WH-do indefinites signalling the absence of a choice-function which identifies a unique individual concept.

Cybelle Smith (University of Maryland)  
Session 12  
Intonational cues to interrogative intent in African American Vernacular English

In African American Vernacular English (AAVE), yes-no questions are less often marked by subject-auxiliary inversion, and also less likely to show a terminal rise in pitch compared to Standard American English (SAE). This paper reconciles AAVE yes-no question intonation with H&H theory, which predicts that intonational markers become more salient in the absence of syntactic markers. AAVE speakers mark yes-no questions through an early, gradual rise in pitch, and are more likely to have terminal rising pitch in non-inverted questions. Additionally, phonetic correlates of yes-no question usage indicate terminal pitch movement is a less salient semantic cue in AAVE than SAE.

Ian Smith (York University)  
Session 85  
Hijacked constructions and creole uniqueness

The relationship between a creole and its lexifier may include differences that are unlikely to result from the types of historical change seen in non-creole languages. Creolization is language-creation rather than language change and similar to untutored SLA (Siegel 2008). With limited access to the grammar of the lexifier, Creole creators must recruit grammatical elements by the process of abduction (Andersen 1973). These are sometimes “hijacked” - grammatically and semantically incongruent constructions
chosen by abductive leaps of faith to represent L1 categories. De-verbal nominalizations in four languages in contact with Tamil illustrate the differences between creole and non-creole.

Morgan Sonderegger (University of Chicago)  
Andrea Beltrama (University of Chicago)  
Tasos Chatzikonstantinou (University of Chicago)  
Erin Franklin (University of Chicago)  
Brett Kirken (University of Chicago)  
Jackson Lee (University of Chicago)  
Maria Nelson (University of Chicago)  
Krista Nicoletto (University of Chicago)  
Talia Penslar (University of Chicago)  
Hannah Provenza (University of Chicago)  
Natalie Rothfels (University of Chicago)  
Max Bane (University of Chicago)  
Peter Graff (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
Jason Riggle (University of Chicago)  

Coronal stop deletion on reality TV

We examine word-final coronal stop deletion (CSD) in the show Big Brother UK, where contestants live isolated from the outside world. We discuss two findings of interest. (1) This unique corpus allows us to examine CSD rate trajectories over 13 weeks; we find individuals differ greatly in patterns of time dependence. (2) The effect of morphology on deletion rate is well known (monomorphemes>semi-weak pasts>weak pasts). However, Tagliamonte and Temple (2005) found no effect for British speakers, and hypothesized an observed trend (monomorpheme>semi-weak>weak) was an artifact of correlation between morphology and phonological context. We find this hypothesis largely supported in our corpus as well.

Aaron Sonnenschein (California State University, Los Angeles)  
Valence changing operations in San Bartolomé Zoogocho Zapotec

In this paper I provide a description of the various means of increasing and decreasing the number of arguments in a given clause in San Bartolomé Zoogocho Zapotec (ZPQ), an endangered language from the Sierra Norte of Oaxaca. I investigate means of increasing valence including lexical, morphological, and syntactic causatives, instrumentals, and comitatives. Means of decreasing valence such as reflexives, reciprocals, and various constructions in which possession affects argument structure are also discussed such as the covert subject construction. This paper is of interest to scholars of Zapotec and Otomanguean languages and also to typologists, historical linguists, morphologists and syntacticians.

Arthur K. Spears (The City University of New York)  
An African American English (AAE) orthography

Talk of an AAE orthography necessarily must start with a review of extralinguistic issues, among the most important of which are political ones. Supplemented by brief review of the AAE orthography I propose, most of the discussion is focused on the necessary sociopolitical questions surrounding any orthography creation, not simply the current project, taking into account parallel issues regarding creole languages.

Justin Spence (University of California, Berkeley)  
Non-insubordination and its uses in Hupa

Insobordination is a phenomenon whereby grammatical devices characteristic of subordinate clauses are used in main clauses. In Hupa, main clause verbs with relativizing morphology predominate in narratives, while non-relativized verbs serve a number of the same functions identified with insubordination cross-linguistically (imperatives, optatives, and exclamatives). These data have implications for a general understanding of the typology and historical development of insubordination. Relative clauses may tend to resist recruitment to functions typically found with other subordinate clause types. Where insubordinate relatives run rampant, those functions will instead be identified with historically non-insubordinate main clause grammatical marking.
Laura Spinu (Concordia University)  
*Survival of a rare contrast: Plain vs. palatalized [ʃ]*

This study examines a rare cross-linguistic contrast, that between plain and secondarily palatalized post-alveolar fricatives. Experimental evidence shows that, while this contrast is not perceptually salient in Romanian, it is alive in native speakers' production, a situation that has persisted for the past 50 years. This is contrary to expectations, as it has been shown that, cross-linguistically, perceptually fragile contrasts tend to be either enhanced or neutralized. Aside from documenting this phenomenon in Romanian, an explanation is sought for the persistence of this contrast, and it is proposed that grammatical restructuring offers the best account for the observed facts.

Richard Sproat (Oregon Health & Science University)  
Katherine Wu (Reed College)  
Jennifer Solman (Oregon Health & Science University)  
Ruth Linehan (Reed College)  
*Corpora of non-linguistic symbol systems*

The popular press has promoted recent claims of statistical methods that can distinguish writing from non-linguistic symbols. One problem with such claims, though, is the dearth of non-linguistic symbol "texts" which could be compared with written language. This project fills that void by developing electronic corpora of known non-linguistic systems. To date we have developed corpora of several systems: heraldry; Totem poles; Mesopotamian deity symbols; Vinča symbols; Pictish symbols; mathematical equations; weather icons. Corpus sizes range from several hundred to several tens of thousands of symbols. All corpora are encoded in XML and will be released under an open-source license.

Lauren Squires (University of North Carolina Wilmington)  
*Talker specificity in sentence processing: Comparing long- and short-term structural priming*

Talker specificity effects are well-documented in speech perception, but some have found that only longer-term processing is affected, not short-term processing. This poster presents results from two structural priming experiments, one short-term and one long-term. The experiments investigated whether priming effects were enhanced when the talker was constant from prime to target trial. The experiments tested priming for subject-verb agreement variants in two sociolinguistically variable English constructions: there's+nounSG/PL (There's a dog/dogs) and nounPL/SG+don't (The dogs/dog don't bark). Specificity effects on priming were found in the long-term processing task, but not in the short-term processing task.

James Stanford (Dartmouth College)  
Thomas Leddy-Cecere (University of Texas at Austin)  
Kenneth Baclawski Jr. (Dartmouth College)  
*Farewell to the Founders: Dramatic dialect changes between eastern and western New England*

Kurath (1939) and Carver (1987) reported a major east-west contrast in northern New England, reflecting the enduring influence of early European settlers (Founder Effect). Labov, Ash & Boberg (2006) suggest a similar contrast, but there were no data points around the VT/NH border since it lacks large cities. Noting that this pivotal region is understudied, we conducted fieldwork with 62 speakers in this area. Among older speakers, the east-west contrast has moved eastward to the VT/NH border. For younger speakers, many traditional eastern variants are dramatically receding. Centuries after the settlers, the Founder Effect in northern New England is dissipating.

Rebecca Starr (Stanford University)  
*Student language acquisition in dialectally diverse dual-language immersion classrooms*

In dual-language immersion classrooms where teachers and students speak a range of dialects, participants must learn to negotiate between varieties as well as between languages. This study of two first-grade classes in a Mandarin-English immersion program examines the effect of teacher and native-speaker classmate speech on Mandarin learners. Although learners’ language use was significantly affected by the dialect makeup of their classmate, learners were able to make use of metalinguistic cues and sociolinguistic patterns to target standard features, thereby acquiring a more standard variety than those of their teachers and classmates.
Rebecca Starr (Stanford University)

Disambiguating Romanized Chinese personal names: A corpus-based approach to back-transliteration and gender identification

Romanized Chinese personal names pose difficulties for both Chinese- and non-Chinese-speaking readers. The MingZi tool is a new online resource that generates Chinese character, gender, region, and pronunciation information for Romanized personal names. Personal names were collected from databases across multiple regions and analyzed. Reduplication, two-character given names, and front vowels were significantly more frequent in female names. In a test evaluation, the MingZi tool identified 93% of surnames and 71% of given names within three suggestions, and identified gender comparably to native speakers. The results illustrate that, while name disambiguation in Chinese presents challenges, corpus-based models can be effectively implemented.

Rebecca Starr (Stanford University)

Stephanie Shih (Stanford University/University of California, Berkeley)

Variation in moraicity in Japanese text-setting

Text-setting is largely determined by a language’s most salient prosodic units (Yung 1991; Halle and Lerdahl 1993; Hayes 2009; a.o.). Japanese, which exhibits a dominantly moraic prosodic structure, is predicted to have a mora-based text-setting system (Hayes and Swiger 2008). The present study of translated Disney songs and native anime songs finds that, while mora-based text setting is the default in Japanese, non-moraic variants are common, particularly in loan words and translation contexts. The results offer evidence towards the hypothesis that the differences in moraicity in Japanese partially stem from phonological differences present across Japanese lexical strata (Itô and Mester 1995).

Jon Stevens (University of Pennsylvania)

On the linearity of information structure

Information focus in the sense of Kiss (1998) tends to resist the left edge of a clause in a way that is not elegantly explained by syntactic principles alone. The systematic placement of background material before focus is apparent in a variety of languages, and there are at least three behaviorally distinct syntactic operations that create this configuration. This alignment between information structure and linear order can be accounted for by adding a separate component to UG (e.g. Vallduví 1990), but this paper argues that the facts are more straightforwardly accounted for using UG-external principles of pragmatics and language processing.

Jon Stevens (University of Pennsylvania)
Charles Yang (University of Pennsylvania)
John Trueswell (University of Pennsylvania)
Lila Gleitman (University of Pennsylvania)

Learning words via single-meaning hypothesis testing

Recent experimental developments have cast doubt on the ability of word learners to keep track of multiple possible meanings over time. These studies suggest a model where the learner chooses a single semantic hypothesis to test against current input. Using a reinforcement learning technique called pursuit learning, we model the relevant behaviors with an algorithm that can successfully learn from natural environments. Evaluated on CHILDES data, our reinforcement model learns words with slightly higher precision and recall than a comparable model that tracks multiple candidate meanings. This suggests that single-meaning hypothesis testing is a plausible mechanism for acquiring vocabulary.

Megan Schildmier Stone (University of Arizona)

The role of aspect in result nominals: Evidence from Cherokee

This paper investigates deverbal nominalization patterns in Cherokee (Iroquoian, Southern Iroquoian). I provide a structural account of Cherokee deverbal nouns, arguing that the nominalizing phrase nP obligatorily embeds AspP. The findings of this study inform the larger cross-linguistic investigation of the nature of derived nominals. While Cherokee follows a common pattern of disallowing tense marking in the nominal domain, the omnipresence of aspect marking is surprising, given recent analyses of result nominals (e.g. ‘runner’) that either exclude AspP altogether (Alexiadou 2001) or limit the category to a specific [RESULT] head (Embick 2000).
Dennis Ryan Storoshenko (Yale University)  
*English personal datives and the decomposition of accomplishments*

Personal dative (PD) constructions, present in some varieties of American English, expose an intriguing contrast. Where PDs occur, speakers can say *I love me some chocolate pudding* as a complete statement of habituality, whereas the “standard” *I love some chocolate pudding (from time to time)* sounds incomplete where *some* defines an indefinite quantity, and additional modifier is omitted. This paper argues that the PD is parasitic on a bi-partite decomposition of the predicate in event semantics (Truswell 2007), which provides the necessary context. Without the PD, there is no overt evidence for this context, explaining the need for explicit modifiers.

J. Ryan Sullivant (University of Texas at Austin)  
*From 'companion' to numeral classifier in Mixtec*

The historical development of a single proto-Mixtec etymon *taʔaigh* 'companion' to its functions in modern Mixtec dialects as a measure word (mensural classifier) (MW) and as a numeral (sortal) classifier (NumCl) will be presented. A broad reading of published descriptions and a revisiting archived primary data produced during a broad survey of some 130 Mixtec-speaking villages, will produce isoglosses delimiting the extension of each of these uses, and a study of Mixtec texts and descriptions will demonstrate the features of this typologically unusual one-term NumCl system in which a single NumCl is used for nearly all nouns.

Kenneth Sumbuk (University of Papua New Guinea)  
*Lexical number and counting in Tok Pisin*

Tok Pisin number and counting system is generally understood to be based on that of the English number and counting system. However, a closer enquiry reveals a counting system not entirely based on that of English. It has been reported that after the cardinal 10, Tok Pisin employs two counting systems. One that is very much an anglicised system based on English and the second that is mesolectal, traditional, rural and declining. The acreolectal system is regarded more recent, urban based and is said to be in the increase. The attempt here will be to have a closer look at these reported counting systems of Tok Pisin and see if one of these counting systems is really preferred over the other and why?

Jae-Hyun Sung (University of Arizona)  
*Vowel harmony in Korean ideophones: A corpus-based study*

Korean ideophones exhibit vowel harmony, where the impressionistic distinction of vowel qualities known as "light" and "dark" is encoded. This distinction is based on consistent senses encoded in ideophones in that "light" ideophones typically presuppose small, light objects or events, whereas "dark" ideophones depict big, heavy objects or events. This study investigates the phonological and semantic aspects of Korean ideophones using a 100-word hand-coded corpus. The analysis of type and token frequency shows a significant mismatch between vowel qualities and meanings, and sheds light on further studies on Korean ideophones in relation to extralinguistic factors like frequency.

John Sylak (University of California, Berkeley)  
*Pharyngealization in Chechen is phonetically gutturalization*

Predictions from acoustic tube modeling are compared to acoustic data from 5 native speakers of Chechen (NE Caucasian) to resolve the disagreement about which post-uvular segments and secondary articulations characterize the phonemic inventory of Chechen. The results of this comparison show that both phonetic pharyngealization and epiglottalization play a role in the secondary articulation that has been called “pharyngealization” in the literature. I propose that a single complex of muscle action can account for the observed data, and that this can explain facts about Chechen’s phonemic inventory and phonology. These findings provide new evidence for the Guttural natural class.

Anita Szakay (University of British Columbia)  
*On the elusive L2-L1 translation priming: The effect of dialect exposure*

This study introduces a novel cross-language/cross-dialect priming paradigm using English(L1)-Maori(L2) bilinguals. In an auditory lexical decision task, prime and target pairs consisted of English-to-Maori and Maori-to-English translation equivalents, with the English words in either standard New Zealand accent, or Maori English accent. The results show significant priming
effects for both L1-L2 and L2-L1. However, the L2-L1 effect is smaller, and only carried by the Maori-to-Maori English condition by participants with a high Maori English exposure score. This suggests that asymmetric translation priming effects are quantitative rather than qualitative, and that L2-L1 priming can be modulated by dialect exposure.

**Maite Taboada** (Simon Fraser University)  
**Radoslava Trnavac** (Simon Fraser University)  
*Cataphoric it and backgrounding from the point of view of coherence relations*

Following Harris & Bates’ (2002) observation that cataphora is allowed in subordinate backgrounded clauses, we examine backgrounding at the discourse level, making use of the nucleus-satellite distinction in Rhetorical Structure Theory (Mann & Thompson 1988). We extract examples of cataphoric it in an RST-annotated corpus and conclude that there is no strict correlation between cataphora and backgrounding, as cataphoric it appears in both nuclei and satellites. Using diagnostics in Ariel (1990), we propose that the occurrence of cataphora in nuclei is explained by: (i) cohesion, and (ii) first mention versus continuation of a discourse referent.

**Sali A. Tagliamonte** (University of Toronto)  
**Mercedes Durham** (University of Aberdeen)  
**Jennifer Smith** (University of Glasgow)  
*Grammaticalization at an early stage: A case study of future going to in conservative dialects*

Future going to is examined in 10 UK communities where proportions range from 10-50% providing an unprecedented view of early grammatical change. Cross-variety and cross-generational logistic regression analyses of multiple predictors expose the trajectory of change in frequency and pattern. In the most conservative dialects going to is strongly correlated with negatives and questions especially in 1st person just as in contemporary urban studies, suggesting that constraints on grammaticalization endure despite increasing frequency. In contrast, resistance of going to in 1st person declaratives and increasing use for inanimes and far future readings emerge across generations, suggesting they are later developments.

**Darren Tanner** (Pennsylvania State University)  
*Structural effects in agreement processing: ERP and reaction time evidence for comprehension/production asymmetries*

Previous research on subject-verb agreement production has shown that attraction interference can be modulated by the structural complexity of the subject noun phrase: relative clause-embedded attractor nouns cause less interference than prepositional phrase-embedded attractors. The current studies investigate whether parallel effects are found in comprehension. Three experiments (one ERP, two self-paced reading) investigated structural modulation of attraction interference. Results showed that, unlike in production, attraction interference was not clause-bound. Rather, there was a facilitation of verb integration following relative clause modifiers, and this facilitation did not interact with agreement processing. Results are discussed in relation to locality-based sentence processing models.

**Marie-Lucie Tarpent** (Mount Saint Vincent University)  
*Tsimshianic clause structures: Basic and derived*

The Tsimshianic languages (British Columbia) are often described as having VSO order, because of the order of lexical items in most transitive clauses, but the basis of Tsimshianic syntax is an SVO predicate phrase where S and O are pronominal arguments, with lexical items as their adjuncts (Tarpent 1988). Counteracting the SVO rigidity in Regular clauses, focusing processes enable highlighting of lexical items through various morphosyntactic structures. Most notably, Predicate-focused clauses with apparently basic VSO order result from nominalization of the verb, through the addition of the still mysterious morpheme -∂- which can now be identified as a nominalizer.

**Mila Tasseva-Kurktchieva** (University of South Carolina)  
**Stanley Dubinsky** (University of South Carolina)  
*How feature classes determine L2 comprehension and production: The case of NP acquisition*

This paper reports experiments on L2 learners of Bulgarian, concluding that structural features (gender) figure more critically in production, while semantic features (number) are more essential in comprehension. Subjects comprehended number better than gender in a comprehension task. In a production task, subjects produced gender more accurately. The results, and feature
distinctions explaining them, are understandable in Jackendoff’s (2002) modular grammar. Gender is relevant only to the “descriptive” tier of semantics, and is valued in production at the syntax-semantics interface. Number is relevant at both “descriptive” and “referential” tiers, and its referential nature renders it more salient in comprehension.

**Allan Taylor (University of Colorado)**

*White Clay/Gros Ventre personal names*

This paper concerns conventions for personal names used by the White Clay/Gros Ventre people from the beginning of the reservation period to the present. The analysis is based on two corpora of personal names: the U.S. Census of the Fort Belknap Reservation (Montana) for 1898, and personal names collected during fieldwork on the same reservation in the 1970s and 1980s. The census data are too poorly recorded to be useful for linguistic analysis, but the translations provided proved to be useful for establishing naming typologies. Given is a description of the discernable linguistic and semantic norms for personal names of men and women.

**Hideko Teruya (University of Oregon)**

*Vsevolod Kapatsinski (University of Oregon)*

*Sharing the beginning vs. the end: Spoken word recognition in the visual world paradigm in Japanese*

We investigated the relative activation differences between cohort and rhyme competitors in Japanese CVCV words by using the visual world paradigm (Allopenna et al. 1998). The results demonstrate an influence of the number of shared segments on competition and suggest that lexical activation in Japanese requires a minimum of one mora of the word to match the signal, which challenges fully incremental models of word recognition (Marslen-Wilson 1987, McClelland & Elman 1986) but is consistent with the possible-word constraint of Norris et al. (1997). Alternatively, the sensory input must constrain lexical search enough before it can drive an eye movement.

**Julia Thomas (University of Chicago)**

**Holly Craig (University of Michigan)**

**Stephanie Hensel (University of Michigan)**

*The need for bi-dialectal education with child speakers of AAE: A look at copula acquisition*

This work examines social and linguistic factors affecting copula usage among speakers of African American English (AAE) over a three year period. The findings suggest that by school entry students manipulate non-categorical grammatical distinctions of their native dialect in a highly nuanced way and that, without direct instruction of Mainstream Classroom English (MCE) grammar, most students do not use this dialectal feature differently after three years of full-day schooling. The findings argue in favor of using linguistic analyses to construct more direct forms of MCE instruction that model contextual bi-dialectal usage early in students’ academic development.

**Margaret Thomas (Boston College)**

*Roman Jakobson and the 1968 Newberry conference on the history of linguistics*

In 1967, Roman Jakobson participated in an invitation-only conference on the history of linguistics (HoL) at Chicago’s Newberry Library. It aimed to address “the present situation in the study of (HoL),” a situation flaily depicted as “unsatisfactory.” Jakobson’s role was to comment on the pre-circulated papers and to sum up two days of discussion. Organizer Dell Hymes planned to publish selected papers from the conference, prominently including Jakobson’s, but Jakobson withdrew his remarks, publishing them elsewhere in a different guise. This presentation compares the typescript of Jakobson’s remarks to their published version, as documentation of the tumultuous history of HoL in the U.S. in the 1960s.

**Lucy Thomason (Smithsonian Institution)**

*Personal names in Meskwaki*

I propose to discuss the structure and meaning of Meskwaki personal names. Meskwaki personal names are morphologically interesting in that they (1) frequently have archaic or obscure morphology; (2) can consist of simple nouns, compound nouns, participles or phrases; and (3) sometimes tack nominal inflection onto participial inflection, a practice which is otherwise unheard of. Meskwaki personal names are semantically interesting in that they are assigned by clan and typically refer to a notable physical feature or notable behavior of the clan animal. The nuances of this system are complex and still largely undescribed.
On the semantic and pragmatic uses of the Northern Paiute applicative

Applicatives can be described as verbal constructions whose main function is to signal the addition of a core argument to the organic valence. In Northern Paiute, the syntactic outcome is predictable, to some extent, from covert verb class resulting in two broad patterns: 1) benefactive with most active intransitive and transitive verbs and 2) causative with most stative intransitive verbs. This paper's contribution lies in considering how speakers use the construction in natural discourse. Here one finds evidence that the applicative serves, at least in part, as a way of highlighting the topicality of affected participants.

Rosalind Thornton (Macquarie University)
Stephen Crain (Macquarie University)
Peng Zhou (Macquarie University)
Anna Notley (Macquarie University)
Takuya Goro (Tsuda College)
The latest scoop on scope in child language

Across languages, negation assumes different scope relations when it combines with conjunction. We attribute this to a scope parameter. We report the findings of an experimental investigation of children’s initial setting of the parameter. A Truth Value Judgment Task was used with both English- and Japanese-speaking children. The findings were as anticipated by the Semantic Subset Principle; both groups initially preferred the ‘both not’ parameter value, rather than the ‘not both’ value. This means, however, that English-speaking children initially preferred a different value than the value favoured by adults. The findings pose a challenge for usage-based accounts of language acquisition.

Jill Thorson (Brown University)
Katherine Demuth (Macquarie University)
Acoustic and articulatory explorations of children's early syllables

How children acquire the different levels of the prosodic hierarchy has gained recent attention in phonology, with research focusing on higher levels. The motivation of this study is to go lower and explore the organization of syllable structures by looking at the acoustics and articulatory gestures that may reveal how the phonology of segments and syllables are realized in children's speech. With the use of ultrasound, we looked at the CVC and CV.CV syllable productions of five children and five adults. Contrary to recent work, we show that 2-year-olds exhibit adult-like patterns in their early productions.

Ela Thurgood (California State University, Chico)
Nonmodal phonation and monophthongization in Hainan Cham (Tsat)

The perceptual saliency of non-modal vowels has been shown to increase when (1) the non-modal vowels are long, and, (2) when the non-modal voicing occurs only in one half of the long vowel contrasting with the modal voicing occurring in the other half (Silverman 1995, 1997; Gordon 1998; Gerfen and Baker 2005). This study analyzes the effects of these features on the monophthongization of long diphthongs in Hainan Cham. We hope to add to our knowledge of how non-contrastive phonation when implemented across the diphthong can bring about a contrastive sound change.

Marisa Tice (Stanford University)
Melinda Woodley (University of California, Berkeley)
Paguettees and bastries: Novice French learners show shifts in native phoneme boundaries

Beginning adult American English learners of French were tested at regular intervals during their enrollment in a 4-6 week intensive French course in Paris. In three speech perception experiments (phoneme discrimination in French and English, and English semantic priming with phonetically manipulated primes), participants showed interference from their L2 exposure on L1 stop perception. The early timing of these effects corroborate Chang's (2010) findings for production, showing that L2 exposure influences L1 perceptual processes within weeks of onset. The results dovetail neatly with exemplar-type models of speech perception and underscore the continued malleability of L1 phonological categories well into adulthood.
**Lyn Shan Tieu** (University of Connecticut)  
Session 19  
*Semantic-pragmatic conditions on wh-in-situ in English*

Wh-in-situ questions generally encourage revision of a prior assertion in the form of a repetition, clarification, or elaboration. I analyze wh-in-situ questions as invoking a metaconversational move to question an immediately prior assertion, adopting Romero & Han’s (2004) verum operator, which in preposed-negation questions gives rise to an epistemic implicature of speaker uncertainty about whether the proposition should be added to the Common Ground. In an echo question for example, the speaker questions the addition of the prior assertion; the wh-phrase scopes over the verum operator, yielding the meaning: For what $x$ is it really the case that $p(x)$?

**Lyn Shan Tieu** (University of Connecticut)  
**Jungmin Kang** (University of Connecticut)  
Session 43  
*Neg-raising and NPIs in Korean*

Gajewski (2007) argues that neg-raising predicates (NRPs) introduce a set of alternatives that includes their internal negation, and trigger an excluded middle (EM) presupposition that projects through negation; he also shows that negated NRPs support anti-additive inferences, thus licensing strict NPIs. Since Korean exhibits neg-raising, we might expect licensing of strict NPIs such as anu-(N)-to, contrary to fact (Bošković, 2008). To capture this unavailability while preserving a unified account of NRPs, we propose that an even-like presupposition triggered by the emphatic particle to (An, 2007) is crucially incompatible with the EM presupposition triggered by the NRPs.

**Barbara Tomaszewicz** (University of Southern California)  
Session 27  
*Semantics and visual cognition: The processing of Bulgarian and Polish majority quantifiers*

We provide experimental evidence that quantifier semantics is transparently associated with a canonical verification strategy (Lidz et al. 2009). We tested the processing of two majority quantifiers in Bulgarian and Polish: Most1, the counterpart of English most, and Most2, meaning “the largest subset”. We obtained three notable results: (i) Most1 is verified by a Subtraction strategy, directly replicating the findings of Lidz et al. for Slavic; (ii) Most2 is verified by a Selection strategy in accordance with its lexical semantics; (iii) the canonical verification strategies are used even in cases where either strategy would yield the correct truth value.

**Maziar Toosarvandani** (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
Session 47  
*Temporal interpretation and discourse structure in Northern Paiute*

Temporal interpretation is usually considered forward moving: the event described by a clause is interpreted as either overlapping with or following the event described by the preceding clause. Not all discourses are forward moving, suggesting that the rhetorical relations that hold clauses together in discourse, contribute to temporal interpretation (Kehler 2002, Asher and Lascarides 2003). Using original fieldwork data, I propose that the sequential morpheme -si in Northern Paiute (Uto-Aztecan, Numic), which constrains the temporal interpretation of clauses in unexpected ways, marks their participation in a certain class of rhetorical relations—namely, Asher and Lascarides’ nonstructural relations. This supports their typology of rhetorical relations and, more generally, discourse structure’s role in temporal interpretation.

**Rosa María Rojas Torres** (Instituto Nacional de Lenguas Indígenas)  
Session 100  
*La morfología causativa de cuatro lenguas zapotecas*

In this paper I will describe the causative morphology in three varieties of Zapotec language in order to compare the diversity among languages of the *Valle, Istmo* and *Sierra Sur*. This will be done based on the process of causativity on data recorded in the colonial work of Fray Juan de Cordova (1578). I will work with data from three different Zapotec variants: *Santa Ana del Valle, San Bartolo Yautepec* y *Juchitán*, and with data from the work of Cordova (1578). I will try to show the morphological diversity among the Zapotec languages I have worked on.
Silvana Torres (Independent Scholar)  
Zachary Gordon (Northeastern Illinois University)  
Session 90  
Reanalysis of the Mandan Verbal Suffix Complex through the Complementizer Phrase

Very little work has been done on the expanded Complementizer Phrase (CP) structure of non Indo-European languages. Using Rizzi’s (1997) and Cinque’s (1999) hierarchies we investigate the higher and lower CP projections in Mandan, a highly endangered Siouan language. Working within the framework of the Minimalist Program (Chomsky 1995, 1998, 2001), we propose that Mandan exhibits an expanded CP structure that accounts for the distribution of morphemes that mark evidentiality.

Bernard Tranel (University of California, Irvine)  
Session 46  
Head-foot non-finality: Evidence from MalakMalak

I introduce a typology of trochaic languages \(\{\Sigma\sigma)(\sigma\sigma)(\sigma\sigma)\} \) with right-to-left footing, no degenerate feet, and “leftmost” main stress, adding to the well-studied types (1)-(2) a third, which exhibits main-stress retraction in trisyllables (MalakMalak [Birk 1975, 1976]).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Languages</th>
<th>Long odd-parity words</th>
<th>Trisyllables</th>
<th>Comparison</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Wargamay</td>
<td>(\sigma\Sigma\sigma(\sigma\sigma))</td>
<td>(\sigma\Sigma)</td>
<td>“regular” (light-syllable words)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Garawa</td>
<td>{(\Sigma\sigma)(\sigma\sigma)(\sigma\sigma)}</td>
<td>{(\Sigma\sigma)}</td>
<td>general initial-dactyl effect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) MalakMalak</td>
<td>{\Sigma\sigma(\sigma\sigma)(\sigma\sigma)}</td>
<td>{\Sigma\sigma(\sigma)}</td>
<td>main-stress retraction in trisyllables</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I show that this retraction is due to HEAD-FOOT NON-FINALITY and I discuss this account’s various implications, e.g. for McCarthy’s 2003 proposal that OT constraints are categorical and Pruitt’s 2010 Strict-Inheritance hypothesis within Harmonic Serialism.

Matthew A. Tucker (University of California, Santa Cruz)  
Session 44  
An ergative analysis of Acehnese tripartite voice  
Student Abstract Award Winner

Data from Acehnese (Malayo-Polynesian; Sumatra) support the claim that the language has an Indonesian-type voice system composed of three (thematic) voices: an active/agent voice, an object voice, and a more canonical passive. In this talk I show that data from extraction provides at least one argument in favor of an analysis of the object voice as an ergative-absolutive aligned voice. I then show how data from agreement, word order, and variable binding can be understood in a split-ergative analysis of the language.

Siri Tuttle (University of Alaska Fairbanks)  
Session 103  
Disjunct do# in musical and "high" language in Tanana Athabascan

It can be difficult to identify distinctions between literal and figurative applications of Athabascan morphemes in verbal derivational strings. Because verb stems are often underspecified in meaning, the contribution of adverbial prefixes has a non-literal feeling for non-Athabascan speakers. In examples identified by speakers as poetic or “high” language, we glimpse distinctions that native speakers make between literal and figurative use. Verb themes arise in "high" language that pair commonly-used prefixes with seldom used or non-productive stems; and commonly used prefixes are combined with stems that create unexpected semantic combinations.

Alina Twist (University of Maryland)  
Session 59  
Is the whole better than the sum of its parts? Evidence from masked priming

A visual masked priming experiment suggests that consonantal roots do not depend on segmental sequence to be recognizable. Primes sharing consonantal roots with targets produce a facilitatory effect on reaction time, even when the primes consist of only the root consonants, not the entire word. Furthermore, primes made up of only some of the consonants in the root also facilitated reaction times. These results join the growing body of research that supports the psychological saliency of the consonantal root. It also suggests that root segments are able to influence lexical access even before the entire root is available for processing.
Giancarla Unser-Schutz (Hitotsubashi University)

Assessing the difficulty of reading recent Japanese names

Session 70

This paper reports on a survey of 'difficult' Japanese baby names. Recently new Japanese names have been said to be 'more difficult' than previously, but how much so remained untested. The author designed a survey of 32 names using data from 2011, with 12 parents' names as a control. Results showed children’s names were clearly more difficult. Most children's names were unfamiliar (81.51%), and only 28.67% of answers were correct. Readings were also inconsistent between individuals. While further analysis is required, the data demonstrate that the ‘new’ names do differ from those previous and that they are ‘difficult’.

Albert Valdman (Indiana University)

Toward the standardization of Haitian Creole

Session 89

Officially recognized as the national language of Haiti, and enjoying co-official status with French, Haitian Creole stands ready to play an increasing role in the country’s educational reconstruction. This presentation will assess the level of development the language has attained and what further steps are required for it to be fully standardized. It will review the adoption of a norm for written texts in the face of geographical and sociolinguistic variation and the adoption of an autonomous orthography, including the treatment of stylistic variation. It will conclude with the issue of the codification in Haitian Creole, especially the elaboration of a monolingual dictionary.

Rosa Vallejos (University of Oregon)

Syntactic integration and information-structure management in Kokama purpose clauses

Session 95

Purpose clauses are prototypically expressed by deranked verb forms, the main and dependent events are performed by the same entity, and the syntactic integration between clauses correlates with the semantic integration between events (Cristofaro 2003). Kokama (Amazon) has three purpose constructions that entail different coreferentiality conditions. While in one construction coreference is free, in the other two is controlled by the absolutive argument. Text-data shows that syntactic integration correlates with information-structure factors, and information-structure can operate within purpose constructions. This bears on theories that posit IS as a partitioning at the sentence level only, versus lower ranks of syntactic structure.

Janneke Van Hofwegen (Stanford University)

Personal- and peer-level factors affecting AAE vernacularity in peer dyads

Session 54

Linguists have long noted that adolescents use their peers’ language as models for dialect use and can diverge from their family/home variety. This study uses a multi-level mixed effects dyadic analysis, on a cohort of 70 African American children and their peers at Grades 6, 8, and 10, to examine the relative similarity/difference of African American English (AAE) use by African American adolescents in peer interactions. Statistical results indicate that variation between peer dyads is greater than variation within dyads, showing that these children are significantly similar to their peers at all three time points, regardless of whether the peer was self-selected or assigned.

Janneke Van Hofwegen (Stanford University)

The gender gap: How dialect usage affects reading outcomes in African American youth

Session 54

The low academic performance of African American children compared with their European American counterparts is observable across a broad range of subjects and achievement measures. This study analyzes the connection between reading proficiency (based on Woodcock Johnson III exam scores) and dialect usage from a 17-year longitudinal database of African American children (N=50). A multilevel mixed effects regression analysis finds AAE use to be a significant predictor of reading performance, but that its effect is quite gender-specific. Distinctively, boys with higher AAE scores have significantly lower reading scores; but girls show no significant relationship between vernacularity and reading proficiency.
We propose an account of serial VPs (SVPs) that express a single event which combines the Larsonian VP-shell structure with two tier semantic structure of Jackendoff’s (1998). Verbs are inserted in Action tier VPs in languages with SVPs, while verbs are inserted in the Thematic tier VP in other languages. Because the temporal line of the event is based on the Thematic tier, there can only be one such tier per event and thus, only one verb in the event. This account explains the main typological correlate of SVPs; namely, the separation of $V^0$ and $\text{INFL}^0$.

Julio Villa-García (University of Connecticut)  
*Session 19*  

Preventing a locality-of-movement violation in the Spanish C-space by deletion in PF

I present novel Spanish facts reminiscent of the English Comp-t effect in light of reacomplementation (double-complementizer, $\text{que}_1$, XP $\text{que}_2$) configurations. I show that extraction across secondary complementizers induces a locality-of-movement violation. Drawing on Rescue by PF Deletion, I argue that the new Spanish facts provide further support for the view that deletion ameliorates the effect of island violations. I propose that when a moving phrase crosses the optional secondary complementizer, $\text{que}_2$ receives a * à la Chomsky (1972). If this element remains in PF, a violation occurs, but if the *-marked element is deleted in PF, the violation is circumvented.

Stephanie Villard (University of Texas at Austin)  
Anthony Woodbury (University of Texas at Austin)  
*Session 93*  

The typology of tone in San Marcos Zacatepec Eastern Chatino

We describe the tonal system of San Marcos Zacatepec Eastern Chatino [ctz], claiming typological features including: 13 lexically distinct tone classes composed from 5 linking and 2 floating tonal elements; r-l alignment of elements to moras until either is used up; toneless moras; strong phonetic persistence of elements requiring no tone deletion or change rules, but extensive filling of toneless moras by floating tones and spreading; and extensive inflectional and other morphological functions for tone. We compare this complexity to different tonal complexity in other Chatino varieties (Campbell & Woodbury 2010) and in Peñoles Mixtec (Hyman & Daly 2007).

David Wade (Wade Research Foundation)  
*Session 75*  

The use of names to create new bioactive compounds

Traditionally, new, biologically active compounds were obtained by isolation from natural sources. For one group of chemical compounds, the peptides and proteins, there is now an additional source of new members, English language text. Peptides and proteins are polymers of amino acids (AAs), and 21 different AAs are commonly found in natural peptides and proteins. The complexity of chemical nomenclature has led chemists to adopt the 26 letters of the English alphabet as abbreviations for the names of AAs. This system enables English language text, including names, to be used to design and create new peptides and proteins.

George Walkden (University of Cambridge)  
*Session 8*  

The syntax of partial null argument languages: A view from early Northwest Germanic

This paper analyses null arguments in early Northwest Germanic, arguing for a modified version of Holmberg’s (2010) approach to partial null argument languages. New investigations of Old English, Old Icelandic and Old Saxon corpora show that referential subjects could be null. However, null subjects were rare in the first and second person and in embedded clauses. I propose that these languages be viewed as a new type of partial null argument language, in effect the mirror image of Finnish. The ability of left-peripheral elements to probe and value the [uD]-feature on pronouns must then be subject to parametric variation.

Mary Walworth (University of Hawai’i at Mānoa)  
*Session 26*  

Who owns the words? Three principles for protecting native speakers in the archival record

Through archival records, linguists not only make available the linguistic data that they have collected, but also intangible cultural “property”. Unfortunately, the current intellectual property framework does not protect such intangible property and therefore presents a need for principles that extend beyond legal confines. In response to this need, this paper proposes three principles,
founded in ethical understanding and indigenous community collaboration, to be made a standard of every linguistic archival project. This paper furthermore demonstrates how implementing these principles will allow linguists to better safeguard language records according to the interests of everyone involved in their creation.

Honoré Watanabe (Tokyo University of Foreign Studies)  
*Reduction from bi-clausal to mono-clausal constructions in Sliammon Salish*  
Session 93

This paper provides an observation of reduction from bi-clausal to mono-clausal constructions in Sliammon (Coast Salish). The constructions in question are the "emphatic negation" and the analytical desiderative construction. Both of these constructions show significant reduction of the first clause; the results are non-inflecting particle-like elements. The bi-clausal and mono-clausal constructions are both well attested, showing that they fluctuate synchronically. High frequency in actual use is a common factor in the reduction observed in these two constructions.

Cathleen Waters (Newcastle University)  
*Across dialects and frameworks: Variation and syntax in English adverb placement*  
Session 39

Using the methodology of variationist sociolinguistics, I quantitatively investigate correlates of adverb placement with respect to an auxiliary in two varieties of English (e.g., She probably will go versus She will probably go), and I show that, in speech, a nearly identical pattern of linguistic (rather than social) variability exists in both varieties, contrary to previous claims. Then, I apply recent accounts of adverb placement from Minimalist syntax (e.g., Ernst 2002, Cinque 1999) and variationist/syntactic syntheses (e.g., Adger & Smith 2005) in an effort to explain the patterning, arguing that a post-syntactic process must also be at work.

Laurel Watkins (Colorado College)  
*The interpretation of Kiowa personal names*  
Session 98

This paper attempts to clarify the morphosyntax and semantics of Kiowa names while addressing limits imposed by linguistic and cultural change. A principal obstacle is simple loss of both linguistic material and cultural knowledge of the narratives surrounding the bestowing of a name. Kiowa names, whether compounds or clauses, are distinguished from common nouns phonologically by exceptions to tone rules and morphosyntactically by nominalizing suffixation. Semantically Kiowa names range from terms for animals and natural phenomena compounded with descriptors such as size, age and color to events pertinent to the individual at the time of naming.

Kodi Weatherholtz (The Ohio State University)  
*The effect of speaker-specific information on speech segmentation*  
Session 28

Speech perception and lexical access processes are influenced by social information about the speaker, but little is known about social influences on utterance-level processing. Two experiments tested whether a speaker's race and urban-rural orientation affect segmentation of juncture ambiguities (*returnin'*/*return in*). Sentence processing was robustly delayed when the *returnin'* segmentation was required but social category information disfavored such alveolar (ING) use. However, this processing disadvantage was not found for all speakers. Whether listeners are garden-pathed by social information appears to depend in part on broad social category information (e.g., speaker race) and in part on speaker-specific information in the voice.

Eric Russell Webb (University of California, Davis)  
“Creole” as a typology or an epiphenomenon?  
Session 81

Recent attempts at typologizing creoles raise the question as to why creoles not only appear to be distinct, but why certain forms were expected or highly probable in some contexts and unexpected or improbable in others. This paper reviews the literature surrounding creole typologization and argues that constellations founded upon surface characteristics are epiphenomenal. It is demonstrated that featural clusters are the residue of diachronic processes. Also addressed are issues of explanatory adequacy and the possibility for a motivated creole particularity. The ecology of emerging creoles is argued to involve four factors: settings, participants, the contact profile, and functionality.
While ideophones occur in a number of genres of Navajo verbal art and in everyday conversations, ideophony has become particularly important in contemporary written Navajo poetry. Navajo ideophones can intermingle with verb stem constructions and they can also be nominalized in Navajo. It is this interwoven-ness of Navajo ideophony, that it can be maximally productive, that makes it such a potent poetic form. The interwoven-ness of Navajo ideophony is then explored through the poetry of Rex Lee Jim. I examine a poem based on the ideophone ts’oos ‘suck, kiss’ and show how Jim highlights the way that ts’oos is nominalized in the Navajo word for ‘mouse’ and the way that ts’oos is then productively incorporated as a verb stem as well. This dense phonetic texture, the intermingling of sound and meaning, adds resonance to Roman Jakobson’s contention that poetic language reveals and revels in the iconicity of language.

Alexis Wellwood (University of Maryland)
Justin Halberda (Johns Hopkins University)
Paul Pietroski (University of Maryland)
Jeffrey Lidz (University of Maryland)

*When to quantify: Syntactic cues in the acquisition of novel superlatives*

Syntactic bootstrapping hypothesizes that children learn novel words by integrating two sources of information: syntax, and extralinguistic context. We test children’s preferences for the interpretation of a novel superlative, to tease apart whether syntactic category (D) or partitivity are strong cues for assigning a quantity-based meaning for the novel word. Children assigned a quantity-meaning for gleebest in *Gleebest of the cows are by the barn* but not in *The gleebest (of the) cows are by the barn.* Our data strongly support a syntactic bootstrapping hypothesis for assigning quantity meanings to superlatives, with syntactic category trumping partitivity as a strong cue.

Dibella Wdzenczny (University of California, Santa Barbara)
Anthony Aristar (Eastern Michigan University)

*Case displacement and animacy in the Chukotko-Kamchatkan genitive: A diachronic account*

In this paper, we examine genitive case displacement and show how it relates to the animacy hierarchy in Proto-Chukotko-Kamchatkan. Double case is a phenomenon that creates nouns/noun phrases which have two case markings with the form noun-case2-case1, where case1 is the case of the larger noun phrase, and case2 is the relation of the marked noun to its head. When high-animacy nouns appear with low-animacy cases, a ligature is often used which historically is the genitive. With Proto-Chukotko-Kamchatkan, we show that genitive case displacement and ligature morphemes derived from an anaphor can be related diachronically.

James White (University of California, Los Angeles)

*Evidence for a learning bias against “saltatory” phonological alternations in artificial language learning*

“Saltatory” phonological alternations (i.e., those in which an intervening sound is “jumped over”) are rare in the world’s languages but not unattested. In an artificial language experiment, adult participants learned the alternations /p/ \( \rightarrow \) v and /t/ \( \rightarrow \) δ. In the test phase, they assumed that the intervening sounds /b/ and /d/ also changed to voiced fricatives despite having received no evidence about voiced stops during the familiarization phase. A second experiment indicated that participants were not simply learning a general rule changing all stops into voiced fricatives. These results are taken as evidence for a bias against saltatory alternations.

Jessica White-Sustaíta (University of Texas at Austin)

*Locating the source of question variation in African American English*

Both African American English (AAE) and Mainstream American English (MAE) exhibit interrogative variation (e.g., inversion vs. non-inversion). Yet question variation in the two dialects exhibits quantitative and distributional differences in adult and developmental patterns. I argue that these differences are a consequence of where question variation is located in the two grammars. Whereas question variation in MAE has been argued to be phonetic and morpho-phonemic, I propose that question variation in AAE is syntactic. This analysis predicts the cross-dialectal developmental differences in question variation and provides testable predictions for developmental patterns in other languages with interrogative variation, such as French.
Thomas Wier (University of Chicago)  
*Obviation in Tonkawa: A comparative study*

Traditional studies of obviation tended to begin and end with the peculiar properties of the proximate and obviative distinction in Algonquian languages. Other languages to the extent that they were discussed at all, were discussed in the light of how they are or aren’t like Algonquian. In recent years, however, a number of studies have begun to focus on a wider array of languages, including Mayan (Aissen 1997, Aissen 1999), Warlpiri (Simpson and Bresnan 1983), Kutenai (Dryer 1992), Navajo and other Athabaskan languages (Willie 1991, Thompson 1989), and a variety of Mesoamerican languages (Zavala 2007). This talk will address one other language, Tonkawa, an extinct linguistic isolate of Texas and first explored by Hoijer (1933), and try to set its heretofore unrecognized system of obviation in a typological light.

Brad Wilcox (Brigham Young University)  
Bruce L. Brown (Brigham Young University)  
*Identifying Authors by the Phonoprints in Their Invented Names: An Exploratory Study*

If authors put words together in ways that can be recognized as wordprints, do they put sounds together in their own unique manner when they invent names? Could they have unique sound prints or phonoprints as well? This exploratory study compared phonemic patterns of unique fictional names in Spalding’s *Manuscript Story* and Tolkein’s *Lord of the Rings* with names from a nonfiction source: the nineteenth century U. S. Census. Phonotactic probabilities were determined a calculator (Vitevitch & Luce) available on the Internet. When name length was examined by ordinal phoneme position, a phonoprint of sorts emerged that merits further examination.

George Wilmes (Other)  
*Interrogative content words in Mandan and other Siouan Languages*

Previous descriptions of individual Siouan languages have given scant attention to interrogative content words (commonly known as “wh-words”), other than to list them and mention where they appear in sentences. They are variously described as being in-situ, clause-initial, or either. Some descriptions also mention the possibility of the interrogative content words bearing pronominal prefixes and becoming predicative as a result. However, very little comparative work has been done on this subject. In this paper, I describe the morphological and syntactic behavior of Siouan interrogative content words, beginning with Mandan and moving outward to other Siouan languages.

Colin Wilson (Johns Hopkins University)  
Lisa Davidson (New York University)  
Sean Martin (New York University)  
*Bayesian interaction of phonetics and phonotactics in cluster production*

Previous research on the production of non-native consonant clusters has appealed to single factors, such as phonetic decoding or sonority sequencing, to explain the observed error patterns. We propose that a proper analysis must integrate at least acoustic phonetic and phonotactic information. Evidence comes from a study in which English speakers repeated non-native #CC-words containing systematically manipulated acoustic cues (duration and amplitude of stop bursts, pre-obstruent voicing). Error rates and types were found to depend jointly on the acoustics of particular stimuli and on more abstract phonological properties, as predicted by a multi-factor Bayesian model of speech perception and production.

Jennifer Wilson (University at Buffalo/Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology)  
*Evidence for infixation after the first syllable: Data from a Papuan language*

To date, there has been no unambiguous evidence for infixation after the first syllable, despite previous (now controversial) claims of its existence by Ultan (1975) and Moravcsik (2000) as well as its predicted existence by Yu's Salient Pivot Hypothesis (2003, 2007). In this talk, I present strong evidence from recent fieldwork on Yeri [yev], an undescribed and endangered Torricelli language of Papua New Guinea, that infixes can occur directly following the first syllable of a stem and that alternative pivot analyses based on either a first vowel or a metrical foot are unable to account for Yeri infixation.
**Walt Wolfram** (North Carolina State University)  
*Composite dialect models in assessing African American English*  

The analysis considers the analytical and descriptive utility of composite dialect indexes based on a unique, longitudinal language study of 70 African American subjects from 48 months through age 17. A regression analysis of token-based, type-based, and frequency-based measures shows a high correlation between the token-based and type-based analyses, but structure-specific frequency measures show more variance. The comparison demonstrates the heuristic utility of composite measures for the correlation of language use with external social and educational factors (e.g., age, mother’s AAE, peer’s AAE, achievement tests), and underscores the need for analytical triangulation in profiling AAE use in childhood and adolescence.

**Arok Wolvengrey** (First Nations University of Canada)  
*Plains Cree personal names*  

This paper will present a survey of the grammatical and semantic structure of personal names in Plains Cree, concentrating on the difference between “nicknames” and “real” or ceremonial names. Nicknames can range from mere combinations of phonemes without meaning to mono- or polymorphemic nominal forms. Such names do not differ greatly or at all from simpler given names, but many personal names exhibit a more complex verbal structure, often indistinguishable from relative clause formations. Some attempt will also be made to compare masculine and feminine names for potential gender distinctions.

**Saundra K. Wright** (California State University, Chico)  
*Naming Decisions Made by International Students Studying in the U.S.*  

This paper investigates the onomastic choices made by international college students studying in the U.S., focusing on students from China, Japan, and Saudi Arabia. A survey was administered to 80 exchange students, and results revealed that 49% of the participants did change or alter their given names. However, unlike new immigrants who often change their given names in order to better assimilate to the new country, this study revealed that international students’ main motivation for changing their names was to establish a positive social climate by using pragmatic face-saving strategies that would help prevent potential embarrassment in conversations.

**Ming Xiang** (University of Chicago)  
**Jason Merchant** (University of Chicago)  
**Julian Grove** (University of Chicago)  
*Silent structures in ellipsis: Priming and anti-priming effects*  

A major question in the analysis of ellipsis is whether or not unpronounced syntactic structure is present. Using a syntactic priming paradigm, results from the current study support structures in elliptical VPs, since such VPs induce priming effects comparable to non-elliptical VPs, compared to neutral controls. However, while neutral controls allow a structural priming effect to persist, intervening elliptical and non-elliptical VPs induce a consistent antipriming effect. We account for this by assuming an error-driven implicit learning mechanism for syntactic priming and hypothesize that learning occurs at multiple levels.

**Bin Yin** (University of Southern California)  
**Elsi Kaiser** (University of Southern California)  
*L2 acquisition of event structure: Effects of complexity on the acquisition of telicity*  

We investigated L1 Chinese/L2 English learners’ acquisition of telicity information encoded in goal prepositional phrases (PPs, e.g., walked to the store) and adjectival resultatives (e.g., painted the house red). Our results show that L2 learners had more difficulty with compositional telicity (PPs) than with predicate telicity (resultatives), despite L1/L2 similarity for both types of constructions. We conclude that L2 acquisition of telicity is modulated by the complexity of the property being acquired, consistent with what has been found in L1 acquisition of telicity.

**Suwon Yoon** (University of Chicago)  
*Embedded root phenomena in Korean versus V2 in German*  

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In this talk, I offer a comparative study of Embedded Root Phenomena (ERP) between typologically distant languages, Korean and German, in order to examine what kind of universals and parameters exist. The initial observation is that ERP in Korean and V2 in German exhibit a striking parallel in: (i) ERP-inducing matrix predicates (e.g. assertives); (ii) non-presupposition as a prerequisite; and (iii) ERP as an optional operation. I furthermore propose that: (a) Korean data reveals that, besides the widely assumed assertive force, other illocutionary forces contribute to ERP; and (b) structural ambiguity tells us that ERP must be operative on syntax.

Alan C.L. Yu (University of Chicago) Morgan Sonderegger (University of Chicago) Frequency effects on perceptual compensation for coarticulation

Perceptual compensation (PC) refers to listeners' ability to cope with phonetic variation due to the coarticulatory influence of surrounding context. Errors in PC have been hypothesized as a major source of sound change. Little research has elucidated when such errors might take place, however. Using the paradigm of selective adaptation, where repeated exposure to a particular stimulus shifts the identification of ambiguous tokens away from the repeatedly presented stimulus towards the alternative, this paper presents experimental results showing that PC might be attenuated (resulting in hypocorrection) or exaggerated (hence hypercorrection) depending on the relative context-specific frequencies of competing sound categories.

Alan C.L. Yu (University of Chicago) Carissa Abrego-Collier (University of Chicago) Morgan Sonderegger (University of Chicago) Individual differences in phonetic convergence

Recent studies have documented phonetic convergence--speakers altering their production to become more like their interlocutor's on some phonetic or acoustic dimension--and commonly observe significant individual differences. Understanding the source(s) of these differences is important for understanding sound change propagation, by identifying characteristics of early adopters of change. Relatively few studies have established a connection between extralinguistic (e.g. social or cognitive) factors and a speaker's likelihood to imitate. Using a VOT imitation experiment, we show that the extent of convergence correlates positively with the speaker's disposition towards the interlocutor, working memory capacity, and some personality traits.

Erin Zaroukian (Johns Hopkins University) Approximation and the coercion of gradable predicates

The modifier approximately shows a surprising pattern of distribution when combined with non-numeral items, such as scalarly-coerced nouns like lasagna in (2).

John read approximately five books.
   a. ??John served approximately lasagna.
   b. What John served was approximately lasagna.

I propose a explanation in terms of semantic types such that approximately+NP is only licit in copular-type constructions. This pattern does not carry over to prepositional modifiers (e.g. about), and I propose that the difference lies in their ability to coerce scalar predicates out of their complements. What John served was ??about/??around lasagna.


A draft version of Horatio Hale's 1846 "The 'Jargon,' or Trade-Language of Oregon" reveals that this source, the first comprehensive description of Chinook Jargon / Chinuk Wawa, drew significantly on earlier contributions from the naturalist John Kirk Townsend (1809-1851). Townsend also left an independent Chinuk Wawa manuscript vocabulary, the first substantial document of this sort after "Manuscript 195" (John Ball ca. 1830). We have cross-tabulated 148 items from Hale and Townsend, cross-referencing them to Chinuk Wawa and Chinookan from a variety of sources. This list provides important evidence of the diverse registers and dialects of this pidgin-creole during its crystallization.
Structure-dependent tone sandhi in real and nonce words in Shanghai Wu

Disyllabic sequences in Shanghai Wu undergo different types of tone sandhi depending on their structure: modifier-noun compounds spread the initial tone across the disyllable, while verb-noun phrases maintain the final tone and neutralize the nonfinal tone. We investigated the productivity of the two sandhi types through 48 speakers’ tone productions of real words and nonce words. Our results showed that speakers were sensitive to the structure-dependency of the sandhi and performed the sandhi in nonce words similarly to real words. But neutralization was rarer in nonce words, indicating a slight underlearning effect for both types of sandhi.

The social basis of gendered phonetic styles: Changes in transmasculine voices

The differences between men’s and women’s voices are often explained by invoking biological sex and childhood language socialization. In this paper, I consider the merits of these accounts in light of data from transgender speakers in the process of transitioning from female to male. I present analyses of 15 transgender speakers of English beginning testosterone therapy, which causes a salient drop in vocal pitch. In addition to F0, I examine changes in F1-F3 and the distribution of acoustic energy in [s]. I argue that the changes occurring for these speakers support a complex interaction of embodiment, socialization, and self-defined identity.
Sierra de Zongolica Nawatl Verbal Constructions
- a functional analysis

Steffen Haurholm-Larsen, Aarhus University

Sierra de Zongolica Nawatl is a Nawat dialect (Uto-Aztecan) spoken in the mountainous region to the south of the city of Orizaba, Veracruz, Mexico. While the language is still the first choice in daily communication for most people in the region, it tends to be weakened in urban settings by the ubiquity of Spanish.

The present study of verbal constructions is based upon a corpus of spoken and written materials in this little studied dialect, while drawing upon the handful of previous works. It is an example of how the elements of morphological and syntactic structure and their individual semantic content are subordinate their communicative function, i.e. the use to which they are put in the meaningful production of discourse. This is shown, by comparing the context of the speech situation and the communicative task at hand to the structural elements used to carry out that task.

The analyses presented here are by no means intended to be exhaustive, just as the empirical material cannot aspire to be representative of any speech community; rather, the intention is the creation of a panoramic overview of one grammatical category, verbs, in a functional light in order to create openings for further investigations.


Discourse Anaphora: A Cognitive-Functional Approach

Ming-Ming Pu, University of Maine, Farmington

Discourse anaphora has long been the focus of considerable research in such diverse fields as linguistics, psychology, cognitive psychology and artificial intelligence because its study is fundamental to our understanding of the relationship among cognitive processes, discourse coherence, and information distribution. In discourse production and comprehension the speaker and hearer have separate and often conflicting processing needs, yet the hearer is able to quickly and uniquely identify various referents coded by given anaphora of the speaker’s choice with the statuses of the referents and their contexts ever-changing. Such a tacit agreement between the speaker and hearer must stem from a collaborative effort in building a congruent mental structure of discourse where referents are introduced, reinstated or discarded, and duly tracked.

This book proposes a cognitive-functional principle to account for how the construction of mental structure determines the use and resolution of discourse anaphora, and provides quantitative, cross-linguistic analyses of empirical and text data to demonstrate how the principle operates in discourse processing. The cross-linguistic study between two historically unrelated languages, Chinese and English, has revealed further that the occurrence and distribution of discourse anaphora is more universal in nature than language-specific.

Student Resource Center and Lounge  
Plaza Level, Main Building  
Pavilion Alcove (between Pavilion East and the pool)

9:00 AM—5:00 PM Friday and Saturday  
9:00 AM—12:00 PM Sunday

Juices and Snacks  
Complimentary Wireless Internet  
Relax with your fellow students

90-minute Resource Sessions will allow students to consult one-on-one with faculty members about various topics. Depending on the number of attendees, students may be limited to 15 minutes with a faculty member. Sign-up in advance is recommended; sign-up sheets are located in the student lounge.

CV Consultation  
Friday, 10:30-12:00  
Faculty members: Adam Ussishkin (University of Arizona); Jason Riggle (University of Chicago)

Academic website consultation  
Friday, 10:30-12:00  
Faculty members: Sali Tagliamonte (University of Toronto)

Dissertation funding  
Saturday 11:30-1:00  
Faculty member: Beth Levine (Stanford)

Fieldwork resource session  
Saturday 2:00-3:30  
Faculty member: Lenore Grenoble (University of Chicago)

Pre-dissertation funding resource session  
Saturday 2:30-4:00  
Faculty member: Diana Archangeli (University of Arizona)
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January 3-6

at the Marriott Copley Place

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New journals from John Benjamins Publishing

Journal of Language and Sexuality
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