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

91st Annual Meeting
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Meeting Handbook

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American Dialect Society
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Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas

JW Marriott
Austin, TX
5-8 January 2017
The LSA Secretariat has prepared this Meeting Handbook to serve as the official program for the 91st Annual Meeting of the Linguistic Society of America (LSA). In addition, the Handbook is the official program for the 2017 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 Andries Coetzee and Rajesh Bhatt and members Misha Becker, Kathryn Campbell-Kibler, Amy Rose Deal, Chad Howe, Susan Lin, Line Mikkelsen, Roumyana Pancheva, Adam Ussishkin, and Megan Figueroa (Student Member).

This year, the Program Committee received 24 proposals for organized sessions, 13 of which were accepted for presentation. The Committee reviewers were drawn from a panel of 220 subfield experts. The LSA Secretariat and Program Committee extend sincere thanks to these external reviewers, who are listed below:

Sayaka Abe Jennifer Cramer Lynn Hou Richard Meier
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Adam Cooper Julie Hochgesang Diane Massam Kathy Sands
Angelo Costanzo Dorothea Hoffmann Daniel McCloy Jessannyn Schertz
Elizabeth Cowper Bradley Hoost Theresa McGarry Natalie Schilling

We are also grateful to David Boe (NAAHoLS), Carolyn Mackay (SSILA), Allan Metcalf (ADS), Iman Nick, (ANS), and Nicole Scott (SPCL). We appreciate the help given by LSA Intern May Chung, who assisted with preparation of this Handbook, and by former LSA Intern Brett Woo, who designed the 2017 Annual Meeting logo. 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 2017 Meeting.

LSA Executive Committee
January, 2017
Austin, Texas
Cover photographs copyright Dave Mead (singers), Geoff Duncan (sunset).
## Contents

Overview of This Handbook..........................................................................................................................4
Exhibit Hall Floor Plan..................................................................................................................................5
Meeting Room Floor Plans............................................................................................................................8
General Meeting Information ......................................................................................................................11
Office Hours .............................................................................................................................................11
Special Events at the LSA Meeting ............................................................................................................12
Especially for Students ...............................................................................................................................13

### Meetings at a Glance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Programs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>Afternoon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friday</td>
<td>Morning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturday</td>
<td>Morning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunday</td>
<td>Morning</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Abstracts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LSA Plenary Addresses.........................................................................87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSA Organized Sessions.......................................................................95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Regular Papers/Posters (Alphabetical by First Author)...............145</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overview of This Handbook

This Handbook has been prepared with the intention of assisting attendees at the 91th Annual Meeting of the Linguistic Society of America and the meetings of its Sister Societies: the American Dialect Society (ADS), American Name Society (ANS), North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences (NAAHoLS), Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics (SPCL), 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, in Lone Star Ballroom E. We encourage meeting attendees to visit our exhibitors and to view the poster presentations on display in the Lone Star Foyer on Friday and Saturday. Complimentary hot beverages will be served in the Exhibit Hall on Friday and Saturday from 10:30 AM to 12:00 PM while quantities last. Pages 8 through 10 contain diagrams of the meeting rooms at the JW Marriott Austin. Please note that:

- Meeting level 3 houses LSA concurrent sessions (Lone Star A, B, C, F, G, and H), the Exhibit Hall (Lone Star E), and poster sessions (Lone Star Foyer), in addition to job interview rooms and committee meeting rooms. The LSA registration desk will also be on this level.
- LSA Organized sessions will take place in the Brazos Room (on Meeting Level 3) and JW Grand Ballroom Salon 7 (Meeting Level 4). The Five-minute Linguist – the special Friday night plenary contest event – will also take place in the Brazos room.
- The Invited Plenary Addresses and the Presidential Address will take place in JW Grand Ballroom Salon 5, and the Saturday evening Presidential Reception in Salon 6.
- Meetings of the Sister Societies will take place in rooms on Meeting Level 2.
- The Student Lounge will be located in Meeting Room 305

Pages 11 and 12 contain general meeting information, including basic information about exhibit hours, the job information desk, and times and locations of open committee meetings and special “office hours” held in conjunction with the Annual Meeting. On pages 13 and 14 you will find a list, including descriptions, of special LSA events which take place at the Meeting. Pages 15 and 16 contain a list of events designed especially for the one-third of meeting attendees who are students. Pages 18 through 25 contain “Meeting-at-a-Glance” tables for each day of the meeting, which will allow attendees to view LSA and Sister Society meetings by time and location. Each set of facing pages contains LSA and Sister Society information for one day of the meeting. Be sure to check the full program listings for exact times.

The full programs of the LSA and the Sister Societies are listed beginning on page 29. These programs list, in chronological order, all public events taking place as part of the LSA and Sister Society Meetings. Plenary, organized, concurrent, and poster sessions are listed along with the themes of the concurrent sessions, the names and affiliations of presenters, and the titles of their presentations. Each organized, concurrent and poster session is assigned a session number, indicated in large type to the right of the session title; session numbers are cross-referenced with the list of abstracts of regular papers beginning on page 143. Reports from the Executive Director, Program Committee, the directors of CoLang 2016 and of the 2017 Linguistic Institute, and of the Editors of Semantics and Pragmatics 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 87. 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 session of which it is a part. An index of first authors 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.
Exhibit Hall Floor Plan

We thank our 2017 Annual Meeting exhibitors for their support. Please stop by the Exhibit Hall in Lone Star Ballroom E 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>
<th>Exhibitor</th>
<th>Booth(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brill</td>
<td>206, 208</td>
<td>The MIT Press</td>
<td>203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambridge University Press</td>
<td>109, 111</td>
<td>North American Computational Linguistics Olympiad (NACLO)</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Intelligence Agency</td>
<td>216</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>De Gruyter Mouton</td>
<td>205, 207, 209</td>
<td>Oxford University Press</td>
<td>200, 202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duke University Press</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>Recovering Languages &amp; Literacies of the Americas</td>
<td>211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edinburgh University Press</td>
<td>214</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equinox</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>SIL International</td>
<td>105, 107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Benjamins</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>Routledge, Taylor &amp; Francis Group</td>
<td>215, 217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Language Conservancy</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>University of Chicago Press</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The LINGUIST List</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>Wiki Education Foundation</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSA/Joint Exhibit</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>Wiley</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Join us for complimentary hot beverages in the Exhibit Hall on Friday and Saturday from 10:30 AM – 12:00 PM

Visit each exhibitor to complete the “LSA Passport” included in your registration packet and spin the prize wheel at the LSA Booth for a chance to win prizes, including complimentary LSA membership, complimentary registration for the 2018 Annual Meeting in Salt Lake City, Utah, LSA merchandise, books from our exhibitors, and more!
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@lsadc.org (LSA Executive Director, Alyson Reed)
522 21st St. NW, Suite 120, Washington, DC 20006

Mark Your Calendars!

July 5 – August 1, 2017: 2017 Linguistic Institute, Lexington, KY

January 4-7, 2018: LSA Annual Meeting, Salt Lake City, UT

June 18 – July 20, 2018: CoLang 2018, Gainesville, FL

January 3-6, 2019: LSA Annual Meeting, New York, NY

Summer 2019: Linguistic Institute, Davis, CA

January 2-5, 2020, LSA Annual Meeting, New Orleans, LA

January 7-10, 2021, LSA Annual Meeting, San Francisco, CA
LSA LEADERSHIP CIRCLE 2016

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

Karen Adams
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Kristen Syrett
Bernard Tranel
Robert Underhill
Thomas Wasow
Alan Yu
Jack Zeldis
Karl Zimmer

*Reflects contributions made from December 1, 2015 through November 30, 2016

About the Leadership Circle

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

Level 2

American Dialect Society: 208
American Name Society: 201, 202
North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences: 207
Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics: 211, 212
Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas: 203, 204, 205
LSA Organized Sessions: Brazos
The Five-minute Linguist Plenary Contest Event: Brazos
LSA Concurrent Sessions: Lone Star A, B, C, F, G, H
Exhibit Hall: Lone Star E
Plenary Poster Sessions: Lone Star Foyer
ADS Word of the Year: JW Grand Ballroom Salons 1 & 2
ADS Annual Luncheon: JW Grand Ballroom 1
LSA Organized Sessions: JW Grand Ballroom 7
LSA Invited Plenary and Presidential Addresses: JW Grand Ballroom 5
Presidential Reception: JW Grand Ballroom 6
General Meeting Information

Registration
Registration for the LSA and Sister Society meetings will take place in the Lone Star Foyer on the third 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, is located in Lone Star Ballroom E. Complimentary hot beverages will be served in the Exhibit Hall from 10:30 AM – 12:00 PM on Friday and Saturday. The Exhibit Hall will be open:

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

Open Committee and SIG Meetings
- **Committee on AP Linguistics:** Friday, 6 January, Meeting Room 306, 7:30 – 9:30 AM
- **Committee of Editors of Linguistics Journals (CELxJ):** Sunday, 8 January, Meeting Room 203, 10:30 AM – 12:00 PM
- **Committee on Endangered Languages and their Preservation (CELP):** Sunday, 8 January, Meeting Room 203, 7:30 – 9:00 AM
- **Committee on Ethnic Diversity in Linguistics (CEDL):** Friday, 6 January, Meeting Room 309, 9:00 – 10:00 AM
- **Committee on Linguistics in Higher Education (LiHE):** Saturday, 7 January, Meeting Room 307, 8:00 – 9:00 AM
- **Committee on Scholarly Communication in Linguistics (CoSCiL):** Saturday, 7 January, Meeting Room 306, 9:00 – 10:00 AM
- **Committee on the Status of Women in Linguistics (COSWL):** Saturday, 7 January, Meeting Room 301, 8:00 – 9:00 AM
- **Committee on Student Issues and Concerns (COSIAC):** Saturday, 7 January, Meeting Room 309, 3:15 – 4:00 PM
- **Ethics Committee:** Saturday, 7 January, Meeting Room 307, 7:30 – 9:00 AM
- **Linguistics Beyond Academia Special Interest Group:** Sunday, 8 January, Meeting Room 209, 9:00 – 10:30 AM
- **Program Committee:** Sunday, 8 January, Meeting Room 309, 8:00 – 9:00 AM
- **Public Relations Committee (PRC):** Friday, 6 January, Meeting Room 307, 8:00 – 9:00 AM

Office Hours
- **Center for Applied Linguistics:** Saturday, 7 January, Meeting Room 307, 2:30 – 4:00 PM
- **Editors of Language:** Sunday, 8 January, Meeting Room 203, 9:00 – 10:30 AM
- **Endangered Language Fund**
  - Open Annual Meeting: Friday, 6 January, Meeting Room 301, 8:00 – 9:00 AM
  - Office Hours: Friday, 6 January, Meeting Room 301, 9:00 – 10:00 AM
- **National Science Foundation:** Friday, 6 January, Lone Star Foyer, Poster Board No. 87, 10:30 AM – 12:00 PM
- **NSF Documenting Endangered Languages Program:** Friday, 6 January, Meeting Room 307, 9:00 – 10:30 AM
- **2017 Linguistic Institute at the University of Kentucky:** Friday, 6 January, Meeting Room 306, 2:30 – 4:00 PM
- **2019 Linguistic Institute at the University of California, Davis:** Sunday, 8 January, Meeting Room 309, 9:00 – 10:30 AM
Special Events

Thursday, 5 January

- ADS Executive Council Meeting: Meeting Room 208, 1:00 – 3:00 PM
- ADS Annual Business Meeting: Meeting Room 208, 3:00 – 3:30 PM
- ADS Words of the Year Nominations: Meeting Room 208, 6:15 – 7:10 PM
- ANS Executive Committee Meeting: Meeting Room 201, 3:00 – 6:00 PM
- LSA Welcome: JW Grand Ballroom Salon 5, 7:15 PM
- LSA Executive Committee Meeting: Meeting Room 301, 8:30 AM – 4:00 PM
- LSA Minicourse: Complex Systems and Text Analysis: Lone Star A, 10:00 AM – 3:00 PM
- LSA Minicourse: Computing Sentiment, Emotion, and Personality: Lone Star B, 10:00 AM – 3:00 PM
- LSA Minicourse: Innovative Pedagogy in the Language Classroom: Lone Star C, 9:00 AM – 2:00 PM
- LSA Minicourse: Praat Beyond the Basics: Lone Star F, 10:00 AM – 3:00 PM
- How to LSA: The Annual Meeting for First-timers: Lone Star A, 3:00 – 3:45 PM
- LSA Invited Plenary Address: JW Grand Ballroom Salon 5, 7:30 – 8:30 PM. Colleen Fitzgerald (University of Texas at Arlington), "The Sounds of Indigenous Language Revitalization"
- LSA Workshop on Building Capacity in Linguistics and Endangered Languages at Tribal Colleges and Universities: Meeting Room 307 (Invitation-only)
- Sister Society Meet-and-Greet Reception: Lobby Bar, 8:30 – 10:00 PM

Friday, 6 January

- ADS/ANS Word of the Year/Names of the Year Vote: JW Grand Ballroom 1/2, 5:00 – 6:15 PM
- ADS Bring Your Own Book Reception: JW Grand Ballroom 1/2, 6:30 – 7:30 PM
- ANS Keynote Address I: Zenzi M. Griffin: Meeting Room 201, 2:00 – 3:00 PM
- ANS Names of the Year Selection: Meeting Room 201, 12:00 – 1:00 PM
- LSA Invited Plenary Address: JW Grand Ballroom Salon 5, 12:45 – 1:45 PM, Gennaro Chierchia (Harvard University), "The Spontaneous Logicality of Language"
- LSA Business Meeting and Induction of 2017 Class of LSA Fellows: Brazos Room, 6:30 – 8:30 PM
- “The Five-minute Linguist” Special Plenary Contest Event: Brazos Room, 7:30 – 8:30 PM
- LSA Graduate Student Panel: Finding the Right Grant for You: Brazos Room, 8:30 – 10:00 PM
- LSA Roundtable for Department Chairs/Program Administrators: Room 307, 3:30 – 5:00 PM
- LSA Student Mixer: TBD, 10:00 PM – 12:00 AM
- Linguistic Salon: Meeting Room 309, 3:30 – 5:00 PM
- Wikipedia Edit-a-thon: Meeting Room 209, 2:00 – 5:00 PM

Saturday, 7 January

- ADS Annual Luncheon: JW Grand Ballroom 1, 12:15 – 1:45 PM
- ANS Keynote Address II: Paul Voosen: Meeting Room 201, 1:30 – 2:30 PM
- ANS Annual Business Meeting and Awards Presentation: Meeting Room 201, 5:00 – 6:00 PM
- ANS Conference Dinner: 7:30 – 10:00 PM
- LSA Invited Plenary Address: JW Grand Ballroom Salon 5, 12:45 – 1:45 PM, Walt Wolfram (North Carolina State University), "Linguistic Accommodation: Critical Strategies in Public Engagement"
- LSA Awards Ceremony: JW Grand Ballroom Salon 5, 5:30 – 6:00 PM
- LSA Presidential Address: JW Grand Ballroom Salon 5, 6:00 – 7:00 PM, Alice Harris (University of Massachusetts Amherst), “The Languages of the Caucasus”
- LSA Presidential Reception: JW Grand Ballroom Salon 6, 7:00 – 9:00 PM
- NAAHoLS Business Meeting: Meeting Room 207, 4:45 – 5:45
- SSILA Business Meeting: Meeting Room 203, 2:00 – 3:30 PM

Sunday, 8 January

- Public Lectures on Language: Meeting Rooms 204 & 205, 1:00 – 3:00 PM
Special Events at the LSA Meeting

**Awards Ceremony:** Saturday, 7 January, 5:30 – 6:00 PM
LSA awards—the Best Paper in Language 2016 Award, the Leonard Bloomfield Book Award, the Early Career Award, the Excellence in Community Linguistics Award, the Kenneth L. Hale Award, the Linguistics, Language, and the Public Award, the Student Abstract Awards, and the Victoria A. Fromkin Lifetime Service Award—will be presented immediately before the Presidential Address.

**Best Paper in Language Award:** Prior to the Presidential Address, Saturday, 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.

**Department Chairs and Program Heads Roundtable:** Friday, 6 January, 3:30 – 5:00 PM
The Roundtable will focus on a range of issues of particular interest or concern to linguistics administrators. 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 2017, this award will be presented to Jeffrey Heinz (University of Delaware).

**Excellence in Community Linguistics Award:** Prior to the Presidential Address, Saturday, 7 January, 5:30 – 6:00 PM
This award recognizes the outstanding contributions that members of language communities (typically outside the academic sphere of professional linguists) make for the benefit of their community’s language. In 2017, this award will be presented to Bessie Ejai and Jessie Sampi of the Bardi community of Northwestern Australia.

**The Five-minute Linguist: A Special Plenary Contest Event:** Friday, 6 January, 7:30 – 8:30 PM
The Five-Minute Linguist is a high-profile contest during which selected speakers will be judged on their ability to present their research in a brief but informative way. See p. 91 for more details.

**Induction of the 2017 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:

- Marlyse Baptista (University of Michigan); Greg Carlson (University of Rochester); Nora C. England (University of Texas at Austin); Gregory Stump (University of Kentucky); Sali Tagliamonte (University of Toronto); Anthony C. Woodbury, University of Texas at Austin.

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

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

**How to LSA: The Annual Meeting for First-timers:** Thursday, 7 January, 3:00 – 3:45 PM
Is this your first time at the LSA Annual Meeting? Join other first-timers to hear from, and ask questions of, seasoned attendees. Learn strategies to help you maximize the use of your time in Austin. Connect with other newbies and with senior linguists! Hosted by Megan Figueroa (University of Arizona), Student representative to the LSA’s Program Committee.

**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 2017, this award will be given to Melissa Axelrod (University of New Mexico).
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 2017 Award is Brad Montgomery-Anderson (Northeastern State University) for *Cherokee Reference Grammar*, published by the University of Oklahoma Press.

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 2017, it will be given to Anne Curzan, (University of Michigan).

LSA Business Meeting: Friday, 6 January, 6:30 – 7:30 PM
This Handbook contains written reports, beginning on page 55, from the LSA Secretary-Treasurer, Executive Director, Program Committee, editors of *Language and Semantics and Pragmatics*, and the Directors of the 2017 Linguistic Institute. The 2017 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 2017, the awards will be presented to Emily Moline (University of California, Davis), “Emergent Adult L1 Literacy: Theorizing Findings from a Case Study”; Jon Ander Mendia (University of Massachusetts Amherst), “Knowledge about Ignorance: what Superlative Modification Teaches Us”; and Chantal Gratton (Stanford University), “Non-binary Identity Construction and Intraspeaker Variation”

Public Lectures on Language: Sunday, 8 January, 1:00 – 3:00 PM
The lectures feature leading scholars in linguistics and related fields, speaking on topics of interest to both general audiences and LSA members. The goals are to further the LSA’s efforts to promote interest in and information about language to the general public. See p. 255 for more details.

Victoria A. Fromkin Lifetime 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 2017, it will be given to Roger W. Shuy (Georgetown University, Emeritus).

Wikipedia Edit-a-thon: Friday, 7 January, 2:00 – 5:00 PM
The Wikipedia Edit-a-thon is a great chance to become more familiar with the basics of editing linguistics-related Wikipedia articles. Feel free to drop in for a little while or stay the whole time, and if you can, please bring a laptop or other device to edit on. This event is facilitated by Gretchen McCulloch, who also organized Wikipedia edit-a-thons at the past two Annual Meetings and the most recent Linguistic Institute. You can also join in online using the how-to-edit slides at bit.ly/lingwiki and #lingwiki on Twitter.
Especially for Students

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

**Committee on Student Issues and Concerns (COSIAC) Meeting:** Saturday, 7 January, Meeting Room 309, 3:15 – 4:00 PM
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 Finding a Grant that Works for You:** Friday, 6 January, Brazos Room, 8:30 – 10:00 PM
Sponsored by COSIAC (Committee on Student Issues and Concerns)
This year’s Graduate Student Panel will discuss how to find (as opposed to how to apply for) grants that are appropriate for you, with special focus on:
- Grants for non-US citizens
- Grants for underrepresented ethnic minorities and women
- Grants supporting particular methodological approaches

The panel is open to all and will include significant time for questions from the audience. Hosted by Shobhana Chelliah (University of North Texas), Program Director of the National Science Foundation’s Documenting Endangered Languages Program.

**Job Information Desk**
On Friday, 6 January and Saturday, 7 January the Job Information Desk will be set up in the Lone Star 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.
These awards provide stipends for the submitters of the three highest-ranked student-authored abstracts for the LSA Annual Meeting. For 2017, the awards will be presented to Emily Moline (University of California, Davis), “Emergent Adult L1 Literacy: Theorizing Findings from a Case Study”; Jon Ander Mendia (University of Massachusetts Amherst), “Knowledge about Ignorance: what Superlative Modification Teaches Us”; and Chantal Gratton (Stanford University), “Non-binary Identity Construction and Intraspeaker Variation”

**Student Mixer:** Friday, 6 January, 10:00 PM – 12:00 AM, Key Bar, 617 W. 6th St.
Join your fellow students for a complimentary beverage and a few hours of R&R, courtesy of the LSA’s Committee on Student Issues and Concerns (COSIAC).

**Student Lounge:** Friday, 6 January and Saturday, 7 January, Meeting Room 305, 9:00 AM – 5:00 PM
The Student Lounge will operate from 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM on Friday and Saturday, 6 and 7 January, and from 9:00 AM to 12:00 Noon on Sunday, 8 January as a space for students to meet, discuss, and socialize.

**Wikipedia Edit-a-thon:** Friday, 7 January, Meeting Room 209, 2:00 – 5:00 PM
The Wikipedia Edit-a-thon is a great chance to become more familiar with the basics of editing linguistics-related Wikipedia articles. Feel free to drop in for a little while or stay the whole time, and if you can, please bring a laptop or other device to edit on. This event is facilitated by Gretchen McCulloch, who also organized Wikipedia edit-a-thons at the past two Annual Meetings and the most recent Linguistic Institute. You can also join in online using the how-to-edit slides at bit.ly/lingwiki and #lingwiki on Twitter.
Linguistics Beyond Academia

Interested in a career outside of Academia? Be sure to check out the following events, organized by the LSA's Special Interest Group (SIG) on Linguistics Beyond Academia. The SIG will also hold an in-person meeting on Sunday from 9:00 – 10:30 AM in Meeting Room 209.

**Linguistic Salon**
Friday, 6 January, Meeting Room 309, 3:30 – 5:00 PM
Organizers: Anna Marie Trester (FrameWorks Institute), Anastasia Nylund (Georgetown University)

What: A chance for professionally-minded linguists to brainstorm and network, to mix and mingle, to share ideas and resources and to learn from one another’s professional experiences.

Organizers have borrowed this term “salon” from Reid Hoffman, founder of LinkedIn, and his description in his book The StartUp of You: “high quality people, a common bond, an ethos of sharing and cooperation, concentrated in a region or industry. The gatherings are focused yet informal, like [Benjamin] Franklin’s. A laid-back atmosphere encourages candor, intellectual risk-taking, and ultimately leads to the generation of better and more interesting ideas.”

After a round of introductions and “I have, I need,” attendees will break into interest groups, focused by either region or industry (or both). The goal is to provide the majority of time for informal small-group interaction, and planning for how to take the idea and host similar events back home.

**Linguistics Career Mixer**
Saturday, 7 January, Meeting Room 306, 3:30 - 5:00 PM
Organizers: Laurel Sutton (Catchword Branding), Anastasia Nylund (Georgetown University)

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

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

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

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

Anyone who is interested in being radically curious about career is most welcome to participate including students at all stages of their educational and professional development, professors, grads and any and all career-minded linguists.

How: Participants will draw a handful of questions from a bowl at the door to start them off on the right conversational foot with a few structured ways of talking about work with “career linguists” (those who have found careers outside of academia). Those wearing a “Career Linguist” name tag indicate that they have come ready to be asked questions and to share their experiences.

The focus is on exploration and networking. Attendees are encouraged to bring business cards and questions for specific participants, and to keep in mind that the Mixer is not designed to be a job fair, but instead an opportunity for conversation. The organizers will also collect suggestions from attendees on what type of events and resources they would like to see from the SIG in the coming year.
Join the American Dialect Society today.

The American Dialect Society is dedicated to the study of the English language in North America and other parts of the world, including the study of other languages that influence or are influenced by it.

Membership benefits include

- a one-year subscription to American Speech (four issues)
- online access to current and back issues of American Speech from 2000 on at americanspeech.dukejournals.org
- keyword and table-of-contents alerts
- a copy of the annual supplement Publication of the American Dialect Society

Recent issues of PADS

“Contested Southerness: The Linguistic Production and Perception of Identities in the Borderlands” (#100)

“The Way I Communicate Changes but How I Speak Don’t’: A Longitudinal Perspective on Adolescent Language Variation and Change” (#99)
# LSA at a Glance
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## Sister Societies at a Glance
### Thursday, 5 January

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**Sister Society Meet-and-Greet Reception (Lobby Bar)**
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**LSA at a Glance**

**Friday, 6 January**

- **JW Marriott Grand 7**
  - 8:00 - 8:30: Endangered Lgs in the UG Curriculum
  - 9:00 - 9:30: Linguistics Beyond Academia
  - 9:30 - 10:00: Plenary Session

- **JW Marriott Grand 6**
  - 8:00 - 8:30: Acoustics: Fundamental Frequency
  - 9:00 - 9:30: Syntactic Acquisition
  - 9:30 - 10:00: Plenary Session (G. Chierchia)

- **Lone Star Foyer**
  - 8:00 - 8:30: Language and Educational Justice
  - 9:00 - 9:30: Learning and Lexical Specificity in Phonology

- **Lone Star H**
  - 8:00 - 8:30: VP Structure and Meaning
  - 9:00 - 9:30: Finding the Grant that Suits You

- **Lone Star G**
  - 8:00 - 8:30: Acoustics: Fundamental Frequency
  - 9:00 - 9:30: Syntactic Acquisition

- **Lone Star F**
  - 8:00 - 8:30: Acoustics: Fundamental Frequency
  - 9:00 - 9:30: Syntactic Acquisition

- **Lone Star E**
  - 8:00 - 8:30: Acoustics: Fundamental Frequency
  - 9:00 - 9:30: Syntactic Acquisition

- **Lone Star D**
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  - 9:00 - 9:30: Syntactic Acquisition

- **Lone Star C**
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  - 9:00 - 9:30: Syntactic Acquisition

- **Lone Star B**
  - 8:00 - 8:30: Acoustics: Fundamental Frequency
  - 9:00 - 9:30: Syntactic Acquisition

- **Lone Star A**
  - 8:00 - 8:30: Acoustics: Fundamental Frequency
  - 9:00 - 9:30: Syntactic Acquisition

- **Lone Star Grand 5**
  - 8:00 - 8:30: Acoustics: Fundamental Frequency
  - 9:00 - 9:30: Syntactic Acquisition
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| 11:00| Names, Naming and Literature I | Names, Naming and Literature I | Resources for the History of Linguistics | Historical and Diachronic Approaches | Pho
genetics and Phonology I |
<p>| 11:30|      |      |         |      |       |
| 12:00| Names of the Year Selection | Keynote (Z. Griffin) | Morpho-syntax II | Applied Linguistics | Dialect Variation |
| 12:30| Dialect | Language Description and Classification |      |      |       |
|      | Variations |      | Documentation, Teaching, Communities |      |       |
| 1:00 |     |     |         |      |       |
| 1:30 |     |     |         |      |       |
| 2:00 |     |     |         |      |       |
| 2:30 |     |     |         |      |       |
| 3:00 | Panel on Teaching | Names, Naming and Business | Names, Naming and Literature III | Language Description and Classification |      |
| 3:30 |     |     |         |      |       |
| 4:00 |     |     |         |      |       |
| 4:30 |     |     |         |      |       |
| 5:00 | Word of the Year Vote (JW Grand 1&amp;2) | Applied Linguistics |      |      | One Hundred Years of IJAL |
| 5:30 |     |     |         |      |       |
| 6:00 |     |     |         |      |       |
| 6:30 | BYOB Exhibit |      |      |      |       |
| 7:00 |     |     |         |      |       |
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Public Lectures on Language (Meeting Rooms 204 & 205)
## Sister Societies at a Glance
### Sunday, 8 January

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ABOUT THE INITIATIVE
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Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics
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Thursday, 5 January  
Afternoon  
Linguistic Society of America

Denotes session, paper, or poster will be interpreted for, or presented in, ASL

How to LSA: The LSA Annual Meeting for First-timers  
Room: Lone Star A  
Time: 3:00 – 3:45 PM  
Not sure how the Annual Meeting works? What to do? Meet with seasoned Annual Meeting pros and other newcomers to get answers to your FAQ. Hosted by Megan Figueroa (University of Arizona), Student Liaison to the LSA Program Committee.

Syntax: Covert Structure, Splits, and Clitics  
Room: Lone Star A  
Chair: Neal Whitman (The Ohio State University)  
4:00 Anna Maria Di Sciullo (Université du Québec à Montréal): Variation in the pronunciation/silence of the preposition in locative determiners  
4:30 Craig Sailor (University of Cambridge), James Griffiths (University of Konstanz): PPs with gaps in  
5:00 Boris Harizanov (Stanford University), Vera Gribanova (Stanford University): Post-syntactic head movement in Russian predicate fronting  
5:30 Zazanna Fuchs (Harvard University): Movement vs. base-generation in Georgian split DPs  
6:00 Bruno Estigarribia (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill): Clitic left-dislocations with epithets in Rioplatense Spanish as biclausal constructions  
6:30 Aida Talic (University of Connecticut): Syntactic limits on High-tone spreading

Interpreting A-bar Structures  
Room: Lone Star B  
Chair: TBD  
4:00 Hadas Kotek (Yale University): Movement and alternatives don’t mix: a new look at intervention effects  
4:30 Jason Overfelt (University of Minnesota): Bound-variable interpretations and the economics of quantifier raising  
5:00 Jason Zentz (Yale University): Shona wh-in-situ: relating the scopal and pronunciation positions of the wh-phrase  
5:30 Yimei Xiang (Harvard University): Wh-items quantify over polymorphic sets  
6:00 Chikako Takahashi (Stony Brook University): Does information structure drive scrambling?: the case of Japanese VP-internal scrambling  
6:30 Emily Hanink (University of Chicago): Quantification in internally headed relative clauses in Washo

Morphology and Phonology: Learning and Predictability  
Room: Lone Star C  
Chair: Sameer Ud Dowla Khan (Reed College)  
4:00 Robert Mailhammer (University of Western Sydney), Ronia Zeidan (University of Western Sydney): Productivity of morphological rules is influenced by knowledge of a second language: evidence from bilingual past tense production  
4:30 Aleksei Nazarov (Harvard University), Gaja Jarosz (University of Massachusetts Amherst): Learning parametric stress without domain-specific mechanisms  
5:00 Lena Vasilyeva (University of Alberta): Predictors of vowel harmony application in loanword adaptations from Russian into Yakut (Sakha)  
5:30 Yu Tanaka (University of California, Los Angeles): Modeling productive rendaku application in real and nonce Japanese surnames
6:00  Adam J. Chong (University of California, Los Angeles): Derived-environment effects and learning: an experimental study
6:30  Naomi Enzinna (Cornell University): How speakers select synthetic and analytic forms of English comparatives: an experimental study

Language Change
Room: Lone Star F
Chair: Elizabeth Canon (Missouri Western State University)

4:00  Jessica Kantarovich (University of Chicago), Lenore Grenoble (University of Chicago): Reconstructing sociolinguistic variation
4:30  Marc Pierce (University of Texas at Austin), Hans C. Boas (University of Texas at Austin): Social networks and language change in New Braunfels German: a case study
5:00  Kevin Hughes (City University of New York): Genesis of the Nauruan central vowels
5:30  Rolando Coto-Solano (University of Arizona): Changes in language contact and their consequences for Japanese loanword accentuation
6:00  Roey Gafter (Tel Aviv University), Scott Spicer (Northwestern University), Mira Ariel (Tel Aviv University): ‘Bring’-ing about a change
6:30  Ryan Sandell (University of California, Los Angeles), Sam Zukoff (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): The development of the Germanic preterite system: learnability and the modeling of diachronic morphophonological change

Sociolinguistics: Language in Context
Room: Lone Star G
Chair: Georgia Zellou (University of California, Davis)

4:00  Ping-Hsuan Wang (Georgetown University): ‘Grandmas’ in debate: a first-person story told in Taiwan’s 2015 presidential debate as a rhetorical device and public reactions to its credibility
4:30  Taylor Jones (University of Pennsylvania), Jessica Kalbfeld (New York University), Ryan Hancock (Philadelphia Lawyers for Social Equity), Robin Clark (University of Pennsylvania): Nonstandard dialect comprehension in the courtroom
5:00  Nora Goldman (The Graduate Center, CUNY): #Yesallwomen's language: constructing feminist identity on Twitter
5:30  Jeffrey Lamontagne (McGill University), Gretchen McCulloch (All Things Linguistic): Wayyy longgg: orthotactics and phonology in lengthening on Twitter
6:00  Bonnie Fonseca-Greber (University of Louisville): A discourse analysis of emphatic negation in French conversation
6:30  Jessica Grieser (University of Tennessee): Repair as a clue to sociolinguistic markedness

Sociolinguistics I
Room: Lone Star H
Chair: Harriet Klein (Stony Brook University)

4:00  Sarala Puthuval (University of Washington): Stages of language shift in twentieth-century Inner Mongolia, China
4:30  Marisa Brook (Michigan State University), Bridget Jankowski (University of Toronto), Alexah Konnelly (University of Toronto), Sali Tagliamonte (University of Toronto): Post-adolescent change in the individual: early adulthood against the backdrop of the community
5:00  Shivonne Marie Gates (Queen Mary University of London): “It’s not slang, it’s just the way I speak”: language variation, race, and ethnicity in a multi-ethnic secondary school
5:30  Charlotte Vaughn (University of Oregon), Tyler Kendall (University of Oregon): Are listeners sensitive to probabilistic conditioning of sociolinguistic variables?
6:00  Christopher D. Eager (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign): Modeling complex random effects structures in sociolinguistics
6:30  Emily Moline (University of California, Davis): Emergent adult L1 literacy: theorizing findings from a case study

Winner, 1st Place Student Abstract Award
Symposium and Panel Discussion: Data Citation and Attribution for Reproducible Research in Linguistics

Room: Brazos
Organizers: Andrea L. Berez-Kroeker (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa), Gary Holton (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa), Susan Smythe Kung (University of Texas at Austin), Geoff Nathan (Wayne State University), Chair, CoSciL, Peter L. Pulsifer (University of Colorado at Boulder)
Sponsor: LSA Committee on Scientific Communication in Linguistics (CoSciL)

4:00 Andrea Berez-Kroeker (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa), Gary Holton (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa), Susan Smythe Kung (University of Texas at Austin), Peter Pulsifer (University of Colorado at Boulder): Reproducible research in linguistics: toward a data-driven science of language

4:15 Anthony Woodbury (University of Texas at Austin): Data citation: broad principles and guidelines

4:22 Keren Rice (University of Toronto): Data collections: What is the intellectual value?

4:29 David Beaver (University of Texas at Austin), Stanley Dubinsky (University of South Carolina): The role of the journal in linguistic data citation and attribution

4:36 Shobhana Chelliah (University of North Texas): Outreach and education on data management to effect a culture shift in linguistics

4:43 Ruth Duerr (University of Illinois/Ronin Institute): Data citation in the sciences

4:50 Facilitated discussion among the panel participants and between the audience and the panel

Posters associated with this session will be on Exhibit in the Lone Star Foyer on Friday in poster boards numbered 75 through 84. Posters will be attended by their presenters from 10:30 AM – 12:00 PM.

(75) Andrea Berez-Kroeker (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa), Gary Holton (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa), Susan Smythe Kung (University of Texas at Austin), Peter Pulsifer (University of Colorado at Boulder): Developing standards for data citation and attribution for reproducible research in linguistics: project summary and next steps

(76) Ryan Henke (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa), Meagan Dailey (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa), Kavon Hooshiar (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa): Questions, curiosities, and concerns: frequently asked questions about data citation and attribution

(77) Lauren Gawne (School of Oriental and African Studies), Barbara Kelly (University of Melbourne), Andrea L. Berez Kroeker (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa), Tyler Heston (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa): A survey of current reproducibility practices in linguistics publications

(78) Susan Smythe Kung (University of Texas at Austin), Jessica Trelogan (University of Texas at Austin): The data management life cycle for linguists

(79) Susan Smythe Kung (University of Texas at Austin), Jaime Perez Gonzalez (University of Texas at Austin): Citation and attribution of archived data: guidelines of the archive of the indigenous languages of Latin America

(80) Lauren B. Collister (University of Pittsburgh): Tell the story of data with metrics

(81) Helene N. Andreassen (UiT The Arctic University of Norway), Philipp Conzett (UiT The Arctic University of Norway), Stein Høydalsvik (UiT The Arctic University of Norway), Leif Longva (UiT The Arctic University of Norway), Odu Ohiabu (UiT The Arctic University of Norway): TROLLing: scope and operation of an open repository for linguistic data sets

(82) Meagan Dailey (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa), Ryan Henke (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa): Data citation, attribution, and employability

(83) Kavon Hooshiar (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa): Data management across academic disciplines

(84) Bradley McDonnell (University of California, Santa Barbara), Patrick Hall (University of California, Santa Barbara): Developing tools for reproducible research in linguistics: a first step
### Symposium: The Phonology of Sign Language Fingerspelling: Beyond Handshape Sequences  
**Room:** JW Grand Ballroom 7  
**Organizer:** Diane Brentari (University of Chicago)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Name and Affiliation</th>
<th>Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4:00</td>
<td>Adam Stone (Gallaudet University), Rain Bosworth (University of California, San Diego), Laura-Ann Petitto (Gallaudet University)</td>
<td>Sonority in lexicalized fingerspelling: perception studies with infants and adults</td>
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<td>4:20</td>
<td>Joshua Williams (Gallaudet University), Adam Stone (Gallaudet University), Rain Bosworth (University of California, San Diego), Sharlene Newman (Gallaudet University)</td>
<td>Neural correlates of sonority: an investigation of fingerspelling</td>
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<tr>
<td>4:40</td>
<td>Discussion</td>
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<tr>
<td>4:50</td>
<td>Karen Emmory (San Diego State University), Zed Sevcikova Sehyr (San Diego State University), Jennifer Petrich (San Diego State University)</td>
<td>Fingerspelled and printed words are recorded into a speech-based code in short-term memory</td>
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<tr>
<td>5:10</td>
<td>Jonathan Keane (University of Chicago)</td>
<td>Handshape similarity: a theory-driven approach</td>
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<tr>
<td>5:30</td>
<td>Discussion</td>
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<tr>
<td>5:40</td>
<td>Leah Geer (University of Texas at Austin), Jonathan Keane (University of Chicago)</td>
<td>Teaching ASL fingerspelling to second-language learners: explicit versus implicit phonetic training</td>
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<tr>
<td>6:00</td>
<td>Matt Brown (University College London), Kearsy Cormier (University College London)</td>
<td>Sociolinguistic variation in the nativization of British Sign language fingerspelling</td>
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<tr>
<td>6:40</td>
<td>Discussion</td>
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### Poster Session: Twenty Years of the Endangered Language Fund
**Room:** Lone Star Foyer  
**Time:** 5:30 – 7:00 PM  
**Organizers:** Claire Bowern (Yale University), Monica Macaulay (University of Wisconsin-Madison), Julie Tetel Andresen (Duke University)

Posters will be on display in the Lone Star Foyer on Poster Boards numbered 1 through 17.

1. Monica Macaulay (University of Wisconsin-Madison), Claire Bowern (Yale University): Language endangerment and small grants: the ELF model
2. Cora O. McKenna (Nanbē Ówingeh, New Mexico), Brenda G. McKenna (Nanbē Ówingeh, New Mexico), Evelyn O. Anaya Hatch (Nanbē Ówingeh, New Mexico), Geraldine Coriz (Nanbē Ówingeh, New Mexico): a model collaboration among a North American indigenous community and Academia: Nanbē Tewa Language Program, the University of New Mexico, and the Endangered Language Fund
3. Natalia Bermúdez (University of Texas at Austin): The value of small grants for young documentary field linguists
4. Modesta Monthorn (Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation): The Umatilla Dictionary Project
5. Tammy Decoteau (Dakotah Language Institute at Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate): Everyday Dakotah, a 3 CD set of language learning CDs
7. Kate Riestenberg (Georgetown University): Task-based language teaching in support of Zapotec revitalization
8. Yolanda Pushetonequa (University of Minnesota): Meskwaki phonological change and orthography
9. Konrad Rybka (University of Amsterdam): Small grants, big steps: the development of the Lokono orthographic standard across the Three Guianas
10. Logan Sutton (Nanbē Tewa Language Revitalization Project/Indiana University), Shelece Easterday (Nanbē Tewa Language Revitalization Project/University of New Mexico): Suprasegmentals and revising orthography in Nanbē Tewa
11. Emily Elfner (University of British Columbia), Patricia A. Shaw (University of British Columbia): Game-based methodology for the study of intonational contours in Kwak’wala
(12) Zjhezdana Vrzić (University of Rijeka/New York University): The effort of document and preserving Vlashki/Zheyanski language
(13) Dmitri Funk (Moscow State University): The ELF Small Grant and corpora of Shor epic texts
(14) Martin Kohlberger (Leiden University/James Cook University): Documenting endangered knowledge amongst the Shiwiar
(15) Saudah Namyalo (Makerere University): Small is never small for the poorest of the poor: lessons learnt from the documentation of Lunyara folktales
(16) Adam Roth Singerman (University of Chicago/ Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi): Development of literacy materials with the Tupari community
(17) Adjaratou Oumar (Institut Fondamental d’Afrique Noire), Doudou Diop (Institut Fondamental d’Afrique Noire): The Bedik and socialized flora: plants and funeral rites

American Dialect Society

Executive Council Meeting
Room: Meeting Room 208
Chair: ADS President Robert Bayley (University of California, Davis)
Time: 1:00 – 3:00 PM

Annual Business Meeting
Room: Meeting Room 208
Chair: ADS President Robert Bayley (University of California, Davis)
Time: 3:00 – 3:30 PM

ADS Session 1: Vowels, Vowels, Vowels
Room: Meeting Room 208
Chair: Erik Thomas (North Carolina State University)

4:00 Shelby Arnson (University of Oregon), Charlie Farrington (University of Oregon), Tyler Kendall (University of Oregon): Investigating vowels through corpus sociophonetics: sound change in Washington DC African American English
4:30 Matthew Gordon (University of Missouri): An odd couple of mergers in Missouri: one neat, one messy
5:00 Joseph A. Stanley (University of Georgia): The perception and production of two vowel mergers in Cowlitz County, Washington
5:30 Michol Hoffman (York University): “In the front and in the back”: the role of ethnicity in back vowel fronting in Toronto English

American Name Society

Executive Committee Meeting
Room: Meeting Room 201
Time: 3:00 – 6:00 PM
Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas

Historical Phonology
Room: Meeting Room 204
Chair: Mizuki Miyashita (University of Montana)
4:00  Stephanie Farmer (Macalaster College): Máihiki tone as a tool in the reconstruction of Proto-Tukanoan segments
4:30  Jorge Emilio Rosés Labrada (The University of British Columbia): Reconstructing the Proto-Piaroa-Mako stops
5:00  Antonio Hernández (The Ohio State University): Testing alternative reconstructions of Proto-Eskimo-Aleut *δ
5:30  Kelsey Neely (University of California, Berkeley): Toward an account of tonogenesis in Nawa Panoan languages

Inflection
Room: Meeting Room 205
Chair: Joshua Birchall (Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi)
4:00  George Aaron Broadwell (University of Florida), Lauren Eby Clemens (University at Albany): Inflectional change in Copala Triqui
4:30  Alex Trueman (University of Arizona), Heidi Harley (University of Arizona), Maria Leyva (University of Arizona), Santos Leyva (University of Arizona): Understanding predicative adjective inflection in Hiaki

Arguments
Room: Meeting Room 205
Chair: Joshua Birchall (Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi)
5:00  Lucia Golluscio (Universidad de Buenos Aires/Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas Técnicas), Felipe Hasler (Universidad de Chile/Universidad de Buenos Aires): Saliency, animacy, and definiteness hierarchies in argument coding in Mapudungun (South America)
5:30  Connie Dickinson (Universidad Regional Amazonia, Ikiam): Nominative/accusative case-marking and force-dynamics in Tsafiki
6:00  Irina Wagner (University of Colorado, Boulder): Learning from interactional data: obviation in Arapaho

Thursday, 5 January
Evening
Linguistic Society of America

Welcome
Room: JW Grand Ballroom 5
Time: 7:15 PM
Alice C. Harris, President, Linguistic Society of America

Invited Plenary Address
Chair: Keren Rice (University of Toronto)
Time: 7:30 – 8:30 PM
Colleen Fitzgerald (University of Texas at Arlington)
The Sounds of Indigenous Language Revitalization
American Dialect Society

Words of the Year Nominations
Room: Meeting Room 208
Chair: Ben Zimmer (The Wall Street Journal), Chair, ADS New Words Committee
Time: 6:15 – 7:15 PM

ADS/ANS/NAAHoLS/SPCL/SSILA

Sister Society Meet and Greet Reception
Room: Lobby Bar
Time: 8:30 – 10:00 PM

Friday, 6 January
Morning
Linguistic Society of America

Committee on AP Linguistics Meeting
Room: Meeting Room 306
Time: 7:30 – 9:30 AM

Endangered Language Fund Annual Meeting
Room: Meeting Room 301
Time: 8:00 - 9:00 AM

Endangered Language Fund Office Hours
Room: Meeting Room 301
Time: 9:00 – 10:00 AM

Committee on Ethnic Diversity in Linguistics Meeting
Room: Meeting Room 309
Time: 9:00 – 10:00 AM

NSF Documenting Endangered Languages Program Office Hours
Room: Meeting Room 307
Time: 9:00 – 10:30 AM

National Science Foundation Office Hours
Room: Lone Star Foyer, Poster Board No. 87
Time: 10:30 AM – 12:00 PM

Public Relations Committee Meeting
Room: Meeting Room 307
Time: 8:00 – 9:00 AM
Friday Morning

Case and Agreement
Room: Lone Star A
Chair: TBD

9:00  Michelle Yuan (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): On apparent ergative agreement in Inuktitut
9:30  Theodore Levin (University of Maryland): Palauan DOM is a licensing phenomenon
10:00 Vera Lee-Schoenfeld (University of Georgia), Gabriele Diewald (Leibniz Universität Hannover): Passivization possibilities in double-accusative constructions

Syntax and Semantics: Quantity Structures
Room: Lone Star B
Chair: Narayan Sharma (Tribhuvan University)

9:00  Elizabeth Coppock (Göteborg University), Golsa Nouri Hosseini (Göteborg University), Elizabeth Bogal-Allbritten (Göteborg University): The typological markedness of proportional readings: evidence for an implicational universal
9:30  Mythili Menon (Wichita State University): Building superlatives from property concept expressions
10:00 Peter Jenks (University of California, Berkeley): Numeral classifiers compete with number marking: evidence from Dafing (Mande)

The Role of Acceptability Judgments in Syntax
Room: Lone Star C
Chair: Nicholas Sobin (The University of Texas at El Paso)

9:00  Yujing Huang (Harvard University): Evaluating unaccusative diagnostics: a large-scale study
9:30  Savithry Namboodiripad (University of California, San Diego), Grant Goodall (University of California, San Diego): Formal acceptability experiments as a tool for exploring variation in constituent order
10:00 Vadim Kimmelman (University of Amsterdam): Comparing formal and informal judgments in sign language research

Acoustics: Fundamental Frequency
Room: Lone Star F
Chair: Scott Myers (The University of Texas at Austin)

9:00  Christian DiCanio (University at Buffalo), Joshua Benn (University at Buffalo), Rey Castillo Garcia (Secretaría de Educación Pública): Word and sentence-level prosody in complex tonal languages
9:30  Qian Luo (Michigan State University), Karthik Durvasula (Michigan State University), Yen-Hwei Lin (Michigan State University): Consonantal effects on F0 in tonal languages: controlled or automatic?
10:00 Robin Karlin (Cornell University): Effects of anticipatory dissimilation on the F0 and alignment of Thai contour tones

Syntactic Acquisition
Room: Lone Star G
Chair: Angela Xiaoxue He (Boston University)

9:00  Emma Nguyen (University of Connecticut), Lisa Pearl (University of California, Irvine): Do you really mean it?: linking lexical semantic profiles and the age of acquisition for the English passive
9:30  Victoria Mateu (University of California, Los Angeles): Processing similarities and grammatical differences in the acquisition of raising and control
Constructions in Language
Room: Lone Star H
Chair: Jonathan Dunn (Illinois Institute of Technology)

9:00 Florent Perek (University of Birmingham), Adele Goldberg (Princeton University): Generalization based on semantics and constraints based on statistical preemption in artificial language experiments
9:30 Hugo Garcia-Macias (University of New Mexico): The structural diversity of exclamatives and its cognitive motivations
10:00 Ryan Lepic (University of California, San Diego), Corrine Occhino (University of New Mexico): Sign language structure: a construction-theoretic perspective

Symposium and Poster Session: Endangered Languages in the Undergraduate Curriculum
Room: Brazos
Organizers: Michal Temkin Martinez (Boise State University), Shobhana Chelliah (University of North Texas)
Sponsors: LSA Committee on Endangered Languages and their Preservation (CELP), LSA Linguistics in Higher Education Committee (LiHEC)

9:00 Michal Temkin Martinez (Boise State University), Shobhana Chelliah (University of North Texas): Introduction
9:05 Ted Fernald (Swarthmore College): Community-based language research and revitalization work with undergraduates
Joana Jansen (University of Oregon), Janne Underriner (University of Oregon): Ichishkîin and Chinuk Wawa: Teaching local endangered languages at the University of Oregon and Lane Community College
Kristine Hildebrandt (Southern Illinois University Edwardsville): Introducing undergraduate students to language endangerment
Tim Thornes (Boise State University): Regional language endangerment: bridging disciplines and communities in the classroom
Judy Pine (Western Washington University): Teaching about language shift: an ideological approach
Michal Temkin Martinez (Boise State University), Tim Thornes (Boise State University): Documenting languages of displaced people: an undergraduate capstone experience
Kavon Hooshiar (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa), Brenda Clark (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa), Sejung Yang (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa), Kevin Baetscher (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa): The Language Documentation Training Center’s contribution to undergraduate education

10:15 Michal Temkin Martinez (Boise State University), Shobhana Chelliah (University of North Texas): Discussion/Q&A

Posters associated with this session will be on display all day Friday in the Lone Star Foyer in poster boards numbered 85 and 86. They will be attended by their authors from 10:30 AM to 12:00 PM.

(84) Kristine Hildebrandt (Southern Illinois University Edwardsville): “Community” and “collaboration” in undergraduate language documentation research: a case study from Nepal and a U.S. University
(85) Gabriela Pérez Baez (Smithsonian Institution): Demystifying multilingualism: evidence-based knowledge on multilingual acquisition in the context of endangered languages

Panel: Linguistics Beyond Academia: The Versatility of Linguistics Training in the Professional World
Room: JW Grand Ballroom 7
Organizers: Cala Zubair (One Equal Heart Foundation), Anastasia Nylund (Georgetown University)
Sponsor: LSA Special Interest Group (SIG) on Linguistics Beyond Academia

9:00 Cala Zubair (One Equal Heart Foundation), Anastasia Nylund (Georgetown University): Introduction
9:05 Cala Zubair (One Equal Heart Foundation), Anastasia Nylund (Georgetown University), Rebecca Damari (University of Maryland), Zaleh Feizollah (Microsoft), Ashley Fidler (Context Relevant Inc.), Anna Marie Trester (FrameWorks Institute): Panel presentations
10:00 Open panel discussion
**Friday Morning Plenary Poster Session**

Room: Lone Star Ballroom Foyer

Time: 10:30 AM – 12:00 PM

Note: Assigned poster board numbers are found in parentheses after each poster’s title. Each poster board will have an identifying number. Posters will be on display in the Lone Star Ballroom Foyer.

1. **Sudheer Kolachina (Massachusetts Institute of Technology):** Vowel harmony in Telugu
2. **Anthony Yates (University of California, Los Angeles):** The unexceptionality of Cupeño stress: toward a restrictive typology of lexical accent
3. **Lilla Magyar (Massachusetts Institute of Technology):** Gemination in loanwords: interaction between perceptual similarity and gradient phonotactic well-formedness
4. **Kristina Struther-Garcia (University of Delaware), Jeffrey Heinz (University of Delaware):** Berber syllabification with local inviolable constraints
5. **Ryan Hearn (Cornell University):** Challenging lexical indexing accounts of stratal behavior: evidence from Japanese and English
6. **Sophia Kao (Stony Brook University):** Typological asymmetry in tonal patterns: an artificial language learning experiment
7. **Peter Guekguezian (University of Southern California):** The scope of Match constraints: Match-Word (all) and (only)
8. **Brice Roberts (University of California, Los Angeles):** A model of Shanghai Wu intonational phonology
9. **Gwendolyn Hyslop (University of Arizona):** Perception of Welsh vowel contrasts by Welsh-Spanish bilinguals in Argentina
10. **Anna Balas (Adam Mickiewicz University):** The influence of second language vowels on foreign language vowel perception
11. **Robin Aronow (Temple University), Brian McHugh (Temple University):** A pilot acoustic study of modern Persian vowels in colloquial speech
12. **Amalia Skilton (University of California, Berkeley):** Variation in contrastive voice quality in Cushillococha Ticuna
13. **Renee Kemp (University of California, Davis):** Production and perception effects of lexical age of acquisition
14. **Suzy Ahn (New York University):** Tongue position of utterance-initial German voiced stops
15. **Rachel Steindel Burdin (University of New Hampshire):** This, you call a rise-fall?: acquisition of the form and function of Yiddish intonation in L2 speakers
16. **Hong Zhang (University of Pennsylvania):** F0 declination in Mandarin spontaneous speech
17. **Aaron Braver (Texas Tech University), Seunghun J. Lee (International Christian University/University of Venda):** Perceiving non-native contrasts: Xitsonga’s ‘whistled’ fricative vs. [ʃ]
18. **Cara Feldscher (Michigan State University), Karthik Durvasula (Michigan State University):** Automating excrescent stop detection: a study from the Buckeye Corpus
19. **Amelia E Kimball (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign), Jennifer Cole (Northwestern University):** What drives perception of syllable stress?
20. **Thomas Ketting (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa):** One hundred years of stability: the case of the BAD-LAD split
21. **Rebecca Laturnus (New York University):** The influence of stance on accommodation in non-native speakers: a case study
22. **Laura Panfili (University of Washington):** Contrastive creaky voice in vowel inventories
23. **Tyler Kendall (University of Oregon), Charlie Farrington (University of Oregon), Shelby Arnson (University of Oregon), Minnie Annan (Georgetown University), Jason McLarty (University of Oregon), Brooke Josler (University of Oregon):** New data and tools for research on African American language: CORAAL
24. **Eric Acton (Eastern Michigan University):** Semantics, variation, and the English definite article
25. **Chenchen Xu (Michigan State University):** Prominence of stereotypes shapes the attitude towards Mandarin syllable contraction
26. **Katherine Hilton (Stanford University), Sunwoo Jeong (Stanford University), Robert Xu (Stanford University):** A phonetic and pragmatic analysis of um and uh in spontaneous conversation
27. **Humberto Borges (University of Brasilia), Acrisio Pires (University of Michigan):** The emergence of Brazilian Portuguese: earlier evidence for the development of a partial null subject grammar
28. **Mai Ha Vu (University of Delaware):** Focus negation is constituent negation in Hungarian
(33) Ana Besserman (University of Southern California), Elsi Kaiser (University of Southern California): When transitivity is ambiguous: aspectual and clausal cues
(34) Le Yan (University of Florida), Edith Kaan (University of Florida): Experimental investigation of subject and object parasitic gaps in Mandarin Chinese
(35) Dongwoo Park (University of Maryland): When and where does ellipsis occur?
(36) Ethan Poole (University of Massachusetts Amherst): Interpreting A'-movement
(37) Alfredo Garcia-Pardo (University of Southern California): Manner and result under the same root
(38) Jungmin Kang (University of Connecticut), Lan Kim (Pennsylvania State University): Case/postposition alternation in motion verb constructions in Korean
(39) Gregory Johnson II (Louisiana State University), Irina Shport (Louisiana State University): Prosodic effects of microvariation in Appalachian English free relatives
(40) Helen Goodluck (University of York), Frank Tsiwah (University of Ghana), Kofi Saah (University of Ghana): Akan question formation defies a processing-based analysis of island constraints
(41) Hanjung Lee (Sungkyunkwan University), Sojung Lee (Sungkyunkwan University): When and where does ellipsis occur in Korean: an experimental study
(42) Gallagher Flinn (University of Chicago): A unified analysis of the Georgian stem formant
(43) Daniel Brodkin (Carleton College), Catherine Fortin (Carleton College): Minangkabau -i: a locative, transitivizing, iterative, adversative suffix
(44) Emily Clem (University of California, Berkeley): A positions and case: Amahuaca nominative marking as case + focus
(45) Saurov Syed (University of Southern California): Genitive-marked arguments of the noun: their hierarchy, nature, and linear relation in Bangla
(46) Sara Loss (Oklahoma State University): The status of personal pronouns in subject contact relatives
(47) Alexandra Motut (University of Toronto): Non-obligatory control is (at least partly) structural
(48) Michael Yoshitaka Erlewine (National University of Singapore), Theodore Levin (University of Maryland): On the unavailability of argument ellipsis in Kaqchikel
(49) Ivona Kucerova (McMaster University): Evidence against q-feature resolution accounts of agreement with DP coordinations
(50) Asia Pietraszko (University of Chicago): Clause size and transparency in Ndebele
(51) John Gluckman (University of California, Los Angeles), Margit Bowler (University of California, Los Angeles), Maurice Sifina (Kenya University), Michael Diercks (Pomona College): Modality in Luyia: a typological study
(52) Andrew McKenzie (University of Kansas): Intensionality in synthetic compounds and noun incorporation
(53) Charles Lam (Purdue University), Donovan Grose (Hang Seng Management College): Semantics of verb reduplication in American Sign Language
(54) Michela Ippolito (University of Toronto), Angelika Kiss (University of Toronto), Tomohiro Yokoyama (University of Toronto): The semantics of object marking in Kinyarwanda
(55) Daniel Goodhue (McGill University): Biased polar questions: VERUM focus is semantic focus, high negation is a distinct phenomenon
(56) Hannah Phinney (International Computer Science Institute): Force dynamics in FrameNet: beyond verbal analysis
(57) Luke Adamson (University of Pennsylvania): On locality conditions for contextual root allosemy
(58) Tyler Lemon (Stanford University): An examination of the distribution and variation of non-coordinated pronoun case forms in English
(59) Gisli Harðarson (University of Connecticut): Compound formation
(60) Samantha Wray (University of Arizona): Affix productivity and decomposition in Arabic lexical access
(61) Angelo Costanzo (Bloomburg University of Pennsylvania): Sardinian identity and Sa Limba (or Lingua?) Unificada
(62) Ronald Schaefer (Southern Illinois University Edwardsville): Toponyms: neglected wallflower or pot of plenty?
(63) Grace Neveu (University of Texas at Austin): Lexical consistency within a home sign community
(64) Ruth Rouvier (University of California, Berkeley), Haley De Korne (University of Pennsylvania), George Ironstrack (Miami University), Joanne Knapp-Philo (Head Start National Center on Cultural and Linguistic Responsiveness): Improving language documentation and revitalization through interdisciplinary collaboration
(65) Michelle McSweeney (Columbia University): Lol! I didn't mean that! Lol as a marker of illocutionary force
(66) Meghan Armstrong (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Marivic Lesho (University of Bremen): Intonationally-encoded implicatures and regional variation in American English imperatives
(67) Christopher Eager (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign), Joseph Roy (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign): Mixed effects models are sometimes terrible
(68) Ryan Smith (University of Arizona), David Medeiros (University of Arizona): The ULTRA model and Universal 20
(69) Emily Moeng (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill), William Carter (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill): Determining “high quality” tokens of tones in Mandarin infant-directed speech
Friday Morning LSA

(70) Caitlin Meyer (University of Amsterdam), Sjef Barbiers (Leiden University), Fred Weerman (University of Amsterdam): The rule-based acquisition of ordinals: evidence from Dutch and English
(71) Katya Pertsova (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill): Semantic vs. phonological biases in learning allomorphy
(72) María Gabriela Puscama (Louisiana State University), Irina A. Shport (Louisiana State University), Dorian Dorado (Louisiana State University): Lexical retrieval in adult Spanish-English bilinguals: heritage speakers versus late learners
(73) Megan Gotowski (University of California, Los Angeles): Raising or control?: children's early get-passives
(74) Norma Mendoza-Denton (University of California, Los Angeles): The interpretation of non-native speakers in U.S. police encounters

American Dialect Society

ADS Session 2: Dialect Distinctions
Room: Meeting Room 208
Chair: Kathryn Remlinger (Grand Valley State University)

8:30 Natalie Schilling (Georgetown University): The persistence of dialectal distinctiveness: Smith Island English in apparent and real time
9:00 Jessica Hatcher (North Carolina State University): Short term effectiveness of language awareness on older adolescents’ attitudes and knowledge
9:30 Cedric Ludlow (University of Toronto), Lisa Walkey (University of Toronto), Sali A. Tagliamonte (University of Toronto): “Just down the drag there”: direction-giving in English dialects
10:00 Laurence Horn (Yale University): Semantic microvariation and the case of reversed “substitute”

American Name Society

Conference Opening Address
Room: Meeting Room 201
Chair: Iman Nick (Germanic Society for Forensic Linguistics)
Time: 8:45 – 9:00 AM

Iman Nick (Germanic Society for Forensic Linguistics)
Welcome and Opening Remarks.

Names, Naming, and Identity (Part I)
Room: Meeting Room 201
Chair: Jason Chen (University of Florida)

9:00 Daniel Duncan (New York University): Understanding St. Louis’ love for Hoosier
9:30 Ananda Muhammad (Iowa State University): Pakdaengang: A cultural identity of the Makassarese people
10:00 Michel Nguessan (Governors State University), Sidiki Bamba (Université Félix Houphouët-Boigny, Côte-d’Ivoire) The use of nicknames among the native peoples of Côte-d’Ivoire

Names, Naming, and Literature (Part I)
Room: Meeting Room 202
Chair: Dorothy Dodge Robbins (Louisiana Tech University)

9:00 Ernest Rufleth (Louisiana Tech University): Name dropping and autobiographical incorporations in early modern verse
9:30 Juan Colomina-Almiñana (University of Texas at Austin): The names of Ausiás March
10:00 Olga Khotskina (Novosibirsk State University): Capitalization of personal names in Old English and Middle English tradition
Names, Naming, and Identity (Part II)  
Room: Meeting Room 201  
Chair: Mirko Casagranda (University of Calabria)  
11:00  Lisa Abney (Northwestern State University), Lori LeBlanc (Northwestern State University): In-group and outsider use of identifiers in LGBTQ communities  
11:30  Sharon Obasi (University of Nebraska-Kearney): Namesaking and family relationships

Names, Naming, and Literature (Part II)  
Room: Meeting Room 202  
Chair: Rosamond Rodman (California State University, Northridge).  
11:00  Dorothy Dodge Robbins (Louisiana Tech University): “You don’t say ‘Mr. Shakespeare’”: forms of literary address in The Aspern Papers  
11:30  Cole Gill (Vidalia Junior High School): The naming of Poe's leading women and his obsession with Helen: an onomastic perspective

North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences

Invited Session: Linguistics at the University of Texas  
Room: Meeting Room 207  
Chair: Brian D. Joseph (The Ohio State University)  
8:45  Welcome and Introductory Remarks  
9:00  Robert D. King (University of Texas at Austin), Marc Pierce (University of Texas at Austin): Germanic linguistics at the University of Texas, 1913-1980  
9:20  Joseph Salmons (University of Wisconsin-Madison): Linguistics all over campus: Polomé and Lehmann at the University of Texas  
9:40  Patricia Casey Sutcliffe (German Historical Institute): Linguistics in the 1990s at the University of Texas and beyond  
10:00  Hans C. Boas (University of Texas at Austin), Todd Krause (University of Texas at Austin): Analog to digital: the Linguistics Research Center  
10:20  Discussion  
10:45  Session ends

Resources for the History of Linguistics  
Room: Meeting Room 207  
Chair: Brian D. Joseph (The Ohio State University)  
11:00  Bernard Hurch (Universität Graz): The Hugo Schuchardt Archive and the Network of Knowledge project  
11:30  Doyle Calhoun (Katholieke Universiteit Leuven): Missionary linguistics in colonial Africa: Corpus de travaux linguistiques des missionnaires
Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics

Session 1A: Sociolinguistics I
Room: Meeting Room 211
Chair: Nicole Scott (The Mico University College)

8:45 Welcome and Opening Remarks
9:00 Marlyse Baptista (University of Michigan): Variation as evidence of competing I-language in creole genesis
9:30 Stephen Fafulas (University of Mississippi), Nicholas Henriksen (University of Michigan), Ricard Vinas de Puig (College of Charleston): Language contact in the Peruvian Amazon: the case of Yauga Spanish
10:00 Ming-Chew Teo (University of Houston): Cross-linguistic influence in a multilingual community

Session 1B: Morpho-syntax I
Room: Meeting Room 212
Chair: Don Winford (The Ohio State University)

9:00 Olga Frackiewicz (University of Warsaw): Complementizer ‘say’ in Nigerian Pidgin English as a manifestation of West African areal features
9:30 Adrian Rodriguez-Riccelli (University of Texas at Austin), Sandro Sessarego (University of Texas at Austin): A closer look at pro-drop phenomena in Cape Verdean Creole
10:00 Trecel Messam-Johnson (University of the West Indies, Mona): Attrition along the continuum: the fate of the Jamaican copula

Session 2A: Historical and Diachronic Approaches
Room: Meeting Room 211
Chair: Joseph Farquharson (University of the West Indies, Mona)

11:00 Marc Pierce (University of Texas at Austin), Hans Boas (University of Texas at Austin): Is Texas German a creole?
11:30 Carmel O'Shanessy (University of Michigan): What do children do in contact-induced change?
12:00 Eve Okura (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa): The challenge of determining origins of creole loanwords: the case of shi-shi in Hawai‘i Pidgin

Session 2B: Phonetics and Phonology I
Room: Meeting Room 212
Chair: Peter Bakker (Aarhus University)

11:00 Brianna Butera (University of Wisconsin-Madison), Rajiv Rao (University of Wisconsin-Madison), Sandro Sessarego (University of Texas at Austin): Aspects of Chincha Spanish intonation
11:30 Tanya Joy Wilkins (University of the West Indies, Mona): Phonological processing in Jamaican children
12:00 Jill Paterso (St George’s University): What do sounds say?: Informing Standard English instruction with Grenadian English phonetics and phonology
**Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas**

### Phylogenetics/Language Relations

Room: Meeting Room 203  
Chair: Janis Nuckolls (Brigham Young University)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Speaker 1</th>
<th>Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>Natalia Chousou-Polyduori</td>
<td>A comparative study of categorical genderlects in the Tupi family</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:30</td>
<td>Tammy Stark</td>
<td>Caribbean Northern Arawak subgrouping: lexical phylogenetics and comparative morphology</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:00</td>
<td>Sérgio Meira, Joshua Birchall, Natalia Chousou-Polyduori</td>
<td>A character-based internal classification of the Cariban language family</td>
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<td>10:30</td>
<td>Bruce Nevin</td>
<td>Achumawi-Atsugewi cognates: a preliminary reassessment</td>
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<td>11:00</td>
<td>Sean King</td>
<td>Quantifying Muskogean taxonomy: lexicostatistics and MDS for historical linguistics</td>
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### Valence

Room: Meeting Room 203  
Chair: Janis Nuckolls (Brigham Young University)

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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Speaker 1</th>
<th>Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11:30</td>
<td>Racquel-Maria Sapién</td>
<td>Beyond passive: valence decreasing constructions in Kari'nja (Cariban)</td>
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<td>12:00</td>
<td>Daniel W. Hieber</td>
<td>Indeterminate valency and verbal ambivalence in Chitimacha</td>
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### Syntax

Room: Meeting Room 204  
Chair: Jorge Emilio Rosés Labrada (The University of British Columbia)

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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Speaker 1</th>
<th>Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:30</td>
<td>Timothy Henry</td>
<td>Typological contributions of Ventureño Chumash possessive constructions</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>Todd McDaniels</td>
<td>A Central Numic adverb in second position</td>
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<td>9:30</td>
<td>Jack Martin</td>
<td>Case marking and switch reference in Hitchiti-Mikasuki</td>
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<td>10:00</td>
<td>Zarina Estrada-Fernández</td>
<td>From attribution to predication: depictive secondary predications in Uto-Aztecan</td>
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<td>10:30</td>
<td>Gesoel Mendes, Rodrigo Ranero</td>
<td>Adjunct extraction in Kaqchikel and Tz'utujil</td>
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<td>11:00</td>
<td>Zachary O'Hagan</td>
<td>Intransitive subject extraction and &quot;stativity&quot; in Kampan Arawak</td>
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<td>11:30</td>
<td>Jeff Adler, Steven Foley, Jed Sam Pizarro-Guevara, Kelsey Sasaki, Maziar Toosarvandani</td>
<td>The derivation of verb-initiality in Santiago Laxopa Zapotec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00</td>
<td>Michael Galant</td>
<td>The morphosyntax of the standard of comparison in three Zapotec languages</td>
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Friday Morning

**Word Structure**
Room: Meeting Room 205
Chair: Michael Barrie (Sogang University)

8:30  *Adam Tallman (University of Texas at Austin)*: The morphosyntactic word in Chácobo (Pano): Some typological implications
9:00  *Logan Sutton (Indiana University Bloomington)*: Historical development of the Caddoan verb
9:30  *Pamela Munro (University of California, Los Angeles)*: Gabrielino/Tongva/Fernandeño verbs and verb stems
10:00 *Daisy Rosenblum (University of British Columbia)*: Diverse strategies in Kwa’ala word formation: semantic scope and morphological complexity
10:30 *Richard Rhodes (University of California, Berkeley)*: Bipartite verb structure and serial verbs

**Historical Change**
Room: Meeting Room 205
Chair: Michael Barrie (Sogang University)

11:00 *Marie-Lucie Tarpent (Dalhousie University)*: A reinterpretation of "independent" transitive clauses in Tsimshianic
11:30 *Hilary McMahon (University of Chicago)*: Development of the Kalaallisut demonstrative paradigm out of Yupik-Inuit
12:00 *Paul Kroebber (Indiana University Bloomington)*: Inpositions in the Pacific Northwest

Friday, 6 January
Afternoon

Linguistic Society of America

**Office Hours: 2017 Linguistic Institute at the University of Kentucky**
Room: Meeting Room 306
Time: 2:30 – 4:00 PM

**Invited Plenary Address**
Room: JW Grand Ballroom Salon 5
Chair: Barbara Partee (University of Massachusetts Amherst)
Time: 12:45 – 1:45 PM

Gennaro Chierchia (Harvard University)
The Spontaneous Logicality of Language

**Ellipsis**
Room: Lone Star A
Chair: Michael Yoshitaka Erlewine (National University of Singapore)

2:00  *Gary Thoms (University of Glasgow), Craig Sailor (University of Cambridge)*: When silence gets in the way: asymmetric extraction from ellipsis in British dialects
2:30  *Matthew Barros (Yale University), Robert Frank (Yale University)*: Shifty subjects and clause-mate restrictions
3:00  *Margaret Kroll (University of California, Santa Cruz), Deniz Rudin (University of California, Santa Cruz)*: Licensing and interpretation: a comprehensive theory of sluicing
3:30  *Aron Hirsch (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)*: Fragments, pseudo-clefts, and ellipsis
4:00  *Benjamin Mericl (University of California, Santa Cruz)*: The semantic interpretation of English NP and DP fragments
Event Structure I
Room: Lone Star B
Chair: Lilia Rissman (University of Chicago)

2:00  Kyle Jerro (University of Texas at Austin): Change-of-state verb roots in Kinyarwanda
2:30  Cornelia Loos (University of Texas at Austin): Exploring the syntax and semantics of resultative constructions in German Sign Language (DGS)
3:00  John Beavers (University of Texas at Austin), Michael Everdell (University of Texas at Austin), Kyle Jerro (University of Texas at Austin), Henri Kauhanen (University of Manchester), Andrew Koontz-Garboden (University of Manchester), Elise LeBovidge (University of Texas at Austin), Stephen Nichols (University of Manchester): Two types of states: a cross-linguistic study of change-of-state verb roots
3:30  Katie Sardinha (University of California, Berkeley): Kwak'wala's empty root ʔəχ- and the semantics of case-marking

Language Classification and Typology
Room: Lone Star C
Chair: Tim Thornes (Boise State University)

2:00  Paul Fallon (University of Mary Washington): Lexical innovation in Cushitic: fictitious family or fragile unity?
2:30  Pierpaolo Di Carlo (University of Florence), Jeff Good (University at Buffalo), Rachel Ayuk Ojong (University of Buea): From local dynamics to high-level patterns of diversification: using contemporary Bantoid languages as a model for historical Bantu
3:00  Jorge Emilio Rosés Labrada (University of British Columbia): Jodi-Saliban, a new South American language family
3:30  Emily Clem (University of California, Berkeley), Lev Michael (University of California, Berkeley): Exploring phonological diversity through principal component analysis
4:00  Morgan Sonderegger (McGill University), Michael McAuliffe (McGill University), Jurij Bozic (McGill University), Christopher Bruno (McGill University), September Cowley (McGill University), Bing er Jiang (McGill University), Jeffrey Lamontagne (McGill University), Martha Schwarz (McGill University), Jiajia Su (McGill University): Laryngeal timing across seven languages: phonetic data and their relationship to phonological features
4:30  Nicholas Rolle (University of California, Berkeley), Florian Lionnet (University of California, Berkeley), Matt Faytak (University of California, Berkeley): The areal distribution of ATR and interior vowels in the Macro-Sudan Belt

Phonetics: Contrast
Room: Lone Star F
Chair: Anya Lunden (College of William & Mary)

2:00  Ryan Bennett (Yale University), Jaye Padgett (University of California, Santa Cruz), Máire Ni Chiosáin (University College Dublin), Grant McGuire (University of California, Santa Cruz): Contrast enhancement and cue trading in Irish consonant articulations
2:30  Eleanor Chodrow (Johns Hopkins University), Colin Wilson (Johns Hopkins University): Structured variation in the phonetics of English and Czech sibilant fricatives
3:00  Ela Thurgood (California State University, Chico): The use of distribution of laryngealization for low tone differentiation: a case study of Iu-Mien tones

Speech Perception
Room: Lone Star G
Chair: Charles B. Chang (Boston University)

2:00  Covadonga Sanchez Alvarado (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Meghan Armstrong (University of Massachusetts Amherst): The perception of L1 and L2 focal prominence: Spanish vs. L1-English L2-Spanish
2:30  Will Styler (University of Michigan): Modeling human speech perception using machine learning
3:00  Aletheia Cui (University of Pennsylvania), Jianjing Kuang (University of Pennsylvania): Perceptual equivalence between co-articulated cues during a sound change in progress
Friday Afternoon

3:30  **Georgia Zellou (University of California, Davis):** The social status of nasality and its effect on perceptual compensation for nasal coarticulation

4:00  **Harim Kwon (University of Paris 7, Denis Diderot), Ioana Chitoran (University of Paris 7, Denis Diderot), Marianne Pouplier (Ludwig-Maximilians Universität München), Tomas Lentz (Ludwig-Maximilians Universität München), Philip Hoole (Ludwig-Maximilians Universität München):** Cross-linguistic differences in the perception of articulatory timing lag in onset clusters

4:30  **Alan Yu (University of Chicago):** The role of feature-general categorization gradiency in individual differences in speech processing

**Sociolinguistics II**

Room: Lone Star H
Chair: Carina Bauman (Queens College CUNY)

2:00  **D. Rick Grimm (York University):** The futurate present in French: delimiting the variable context

2:30  **D. Rick Grimm (York University), Ruth King (York University), Carmen L. LeBlanc (Concordia University):** The role of dialect contact in mood choice in Atlantic Canada Acadian French

3:00  **Sabriya Fisher (University of Pennsylvania):** The expansion of 'ain't in AAE

3:30  **Ming Chew Teo (University of Houston):** The role of language dominance in multilingual communities: a multivariate analysis of past tense morphology in Colloquial Singapore English

**Signs and Gestures I**

Room: Lone Star F
Chair: Susan D. Fischer (The Graduate Center, CUNY)

3:30  **Adam Schembri (University of Birmingham), Kearsy Cormier (University College London), Jordan Fenlon (Heriot Watt University):** Clause position and indicating verbs in British Sign Language (BSL)

4:00  **Lynn Hou (University of California, San Diego):** The seeds of directionality in an emerging sign language

4:30  **Kathryn Mesh (University of Texas at Austin):** ‘This uphill’: how manual gestures supplement fixed bearing descriptions in San Juan Quiahije Chatino

**VP Structure and Meaning**

Room: Lone Star B
Chair: Jeffrey Punské (Southern Illinois University Carbondale)

4:00  **Heidi Harley (University of Arizona), Jaehoon Choi (Daegu University):** Node sprouting and root suppletion: the view from Korean

4:30  **Lan Kim (Pennsylvania State University), Hyun Kyoung Jung (University of Arizona):** A new type of expressive: head-adjoined auxiliary verbs

**Symposium: Language and Educational Justice: A Dialogue between Linguistics and Linguistic Anthropology**

Room: Brazos
Organizers: Mary Bucholtz (University of California, Santa Barbara)
Anne Charity Hudley (College of William & Mary)
Sponsors: Society for Linguistic Anthropology (SLA)
The Teaching Linguistics Section of Language

2:00  **Mary Bucholtz (University of California, Santa Barbara):** Introduction

Part 1: Linguistic Theory and Educational Consequences

2:05  **Ana Celia Zentella (University of California, San Diego):** The Spanglish label debate: linguistic vs. anthro-political linguistic perspectives

2:20  **Wesley Leonard (Southern Oregon University):** When linguistics is prescriptive, not descriptive: implications for language reclamation
**Symposium: Learning Lexical Specificity in Phonology**  
OS6

**Room:** JW Grand Ballroom 7  
**Organizers:** Stephanie S. Shih (University of California, Merced)  
Claire Moore-Cantwell (University of Connecticut)

2:00 **Joe Pater (University of Massachusetts Amherst):** Introduction  
Part 1. Allomorphy & Alternations

2:10 **Michael Becker (Stony Brook University):** Affix-specificity makes stress learnable

2:35 **Brian Smith (University of California, Santa Cruz):** Using phonotactics to learn affix-specific phonology

3:00 **Sharon Inkelas (University of California, Berkeley), Kie Zuraw (University of California, Los Angeles):** Discussants

3:20 **Open discussion**  
Part 2. Items & Classes

3:35 **Claire Moore-Cantwell (University of Connecticut):** Concurrent learning of the lexicon and phonology

4:00 **Stephanie S. Shih (University of California, Merced):** Learning lexical classes for class-sensitive phonology

4:25 **Andries Coetzee (University of Michigan), Jen Smith (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill):** Discussants

4:45 **General discussion**

5:00 **Session ends**

**Wikipedia Edit-a-thon**

**Room:** Meeting Room 209  
**Time:** 2:00 – 5:00 PM


**Linguistic Salon**

**Room:** Meeting Room 309  
**Time:** 3:30 – 5:30 PM

See description on p. 16.
American Dialect Society

**ADS Session 3: Dialect variations**

Room: Meeting Room 208  
Chair: Natalie Schilling (Georgetown University)

1:00  *Nicole Hildebrand-Edgar (York University)*: Creaky voice: an interactional resource for epistemic stancetaking

1:30  *Kara Becker (Reed College), Sameer Ud Dowla Khan (Reed College), Lal Zimman (University of California, Santa Barbara)*: Creaky voice beyond binary gender

2:00  *Erik Thomas (North Carolina State University), Tyler Kendall (University of Oregon)*: An exploration of prosody in a Mexican American English dialect

2:30  *Jeffrey Lamontagne (McGill University), Heather Goad (McGill University), Morgan Sonderegger (McGill University)*: Penultimate prominence in Québécois French: internal motivations or English influence?

**ADS Session 4: Panel on Teaching – Teaching about Language and Discrimination**

Room: Meeting Room 208  
Moderator: Anne Curzan (University of Michigan)  
Panelists: Jessi Grieser (University of Tennessee), Norma Mendoza-Denton (University of California, Los Angeles), Robin Queen (University of Michigan)

This session will be facilitated as a conversation among the three panelists for the first hour, with an extended Q&A for the last 30 minutes.

As all of us, on college campuses and far beyond, try to understand better the manifestations and effects of prejudice and discrimination in the United States, we need to include language and language attitudes in the discussion. From controversy about the meaning of #BlackLivesMatter to calls for the option of non-binary pronouns on class rosters, from critiques of women politicians’ and women broadcasters’ voices to workplace and courtroom discrimination based on nonstandard accents and dialects, we see how debates about language are about much more than language—and how, as Rosina Lippi-Green argues in English with an Accent, language is a back door to discrimination in the United States. This panel will focus on the critically important and timely issue of teaching about language and discrimination. Three experienced faculty members will talk about strategies for addressing these challenging issues in a classroom setting: how they think about the goals and structure of courses/units about language and discrimination, how they manage the many ideologies in play, what resources they draw on for classroom discussions, and more.

American Name Society

**Names of the Year Selection**

Room: Meeting Room 201  
Chair: Cleveland Evans (Bellevue University)  
Time: 12:00 – 1:00 PM

**Keynote Speech I**

Room: Meeting Room 201  
Chair: Iman Nick (Germanic Society for Forensic Linguistics)  
Time: 2:00 – 3:00 PM

Zenzi M. Griffin (University of Texas at Austin)  
Cognitive processes in name retrieval.
Naming, Branding, and Business
Room: Meeting Room 201
Chair: Luisa Caiazzo (University of Basilicata)
3:30  Jana Atmanova (University L’Orientale - Naples), Gabrielle LeTallec-Lloret (University L’Orientale - Naples): Derivative brand names and lexical creativity: morphological approach in French, English, and Italian
4:00  Mirko Casagranda (University of Calabria): Branding Brexit: a corpus-based critical discourse analysis
4:30  Patricia Lichtenstein (University of California, Merced), Samuel Spevack (University of California, Merced), Stephanie Shih (University of California, Merced): Flout or follow?: word order rules in business name binomials

Names, Naming, and Literature (Part III)
Room: Meeting Room 202
Chair: Brad Wilcox (Brigham Young University)
3:30  Vanessa Lopez (Our Lady of the Lake University), Eva Nwokah (Our Lady of the Lake University), Weldon Hardee (Our Lady of the Lake University): Semantic, semiotic, and sound-symbol meanings in the verbal play of Dav Pilkey’s humorous character naming
4:00  Amber Jurgensen (Louisiana Tech University): Gollum and Sméagol: dual names, duel personalities
4:30  Brad Wilcox (Brigham Young University), Sharon Black (Brigham Young University), Bruce Brown (Brigham Young University), Wendy Baker-Smemoe (Brigham Young University), Whitney Laycock (Brigham Young University): The connection between Tolkien’s character names and the languages on which they were based.

North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences
Language Description and Classification
Room: Meeting Room 207
Chair: Catherine Fountain (Appalachian State University)
2:00  Marcin Kilarski (Adam Mickiewicz University): Erminnie A. Smith (1836-1886): a portrait of a linguist
2:30  Frank R. Trechsel (Ball State University): “Bandit Agent” William Gates
3:30  Hunter Lockwood (University of Wisconsin-Madison): Pleomorphism in Hockett’s Potawatomi
4:00  Break
4:15  Richard VanNess Simmons (Rutgers University): An exploration of the influences of traditional Chinese phonology on Nicolas Trigault’s Xīrú ěrmù zǐ in the 17th century
4:45  Raúl Aranovich (University of California, Davis), Alan Wong (University of California, Davis): Sinology and the sources of the Saussurian sign

Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics
Lunch
Time: 12:30 – 2:00 PM

Please sign up for the Saturday evening SPCL dinner early. The sign-up sheets will circulate at the conference. All SPCL members, their companions, and the general public are welcome to attend.
### Session 3A: Morpho-syntax II

**Room:** Meeting Room 211  
**Chair:** Marivic Lesho (University of Bremen)

- **2:00** Shirita Hassamal (Laboratoire de linguistique formelle): Mauritian adverbs: adjuncts or complements?
- **2:30** Don Winford (The Ohio State University): The unmarked verb in caribbean creoles
- **3:00** Stanislao Zompi (Scuola Normale Superiore, Pisa): Qu’est-ce que “se”?: a new bimorphemic analysis of Haitian se

### Session 3B: Applied Linguistics

**Room:** Meeting Room 212  
**Chair:** Marlyse Baptista (University of Michigan)

- **2:00** Nicole Scott (The Mico University College), Rocky Meade (University of the West Indies, Mona): Yo todavía no hable Español: learning Spanish in a creole-speaking environment
- **2:30** Seleca Walker-Morrison (The Mico University College): Is Jamaican Creole a barrier or a bridge? an assessment of student-teachers’ written English
- **3:00** Jia Wen Hing (National University of Singapore): The emergence of new grammar in intense contact – with illustration of ‘pun’ in Penang Hokkien
- **3:30** Sandro Sessarego (University of Texas at Austin): Roots of some languages

### Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas

**Documentation, Teaching, Communities**

**Room:** Meeting Room 203  
**Chair:** Gabriela Pérez Báez (Smithsonian Institution)

- **2:00** Justin Spence (University of California, Davis), Ying Liu (University of California, Davis): Building for the future: adopting TEI standards in a text corpus of Hupa
- **2:30** Shannon Bischoff (Indiana University-Purdue Fort Wayne), Amy Fountain (University of Arizona), Audra Vincent (Coeur d’Alene Tribe): The COLRC: an update and discussion of community based research
- **3:00** Ignacio Montoya (Graduate Center, City University of New York): Navajo verb constituents under a learning-based framework
- **3:30** Marianna Di Paolo (University of Utah), Jennifer Mitchell (University of Utah): A university-based youth-focused revitalization program
- **4:00** Juliet Morgan (University of Oklahoma), Joshua Hinson (Chickasaw Nation): Rosetta Stone Chickasaw

**Dialect Variation**

**Room:** Meeting Room 204  
**Chair:** Harriet E. Manelis Klein (Stony Brook University)

- **2:00** Tania Granadillo (University of Western Ontario), Michael Iannozzi (University of Western Ontario): Chayma, Cumanagoto and Piritu: Carib languages or dialects?
- **2:30** Lewis Lawyer (Independent Researcher): Patwin internal variation
**Contact**
Room: Meeting Room 205
Chair: John Boyle (California State University, Fresno)

2:00  *Marianne Mithun (University of California, Santa Barbara):* Motivations behind contact-induced grammaticalization: negative expansion in California
2:30  *Françoise Rose (France National Centre for Scientific Research), Magdalena Lemus Serrano (France National Centre for Scientific Research), Thiago Chacon (Universidad de Brasilia), Natalia Eraso (Bibliothèque Publique et Universitaire de Neuchâtel):* A new look into Arawak-Tukanoan contact: the Yukuna-Tanimuka bidirectional hypothesis
3:00  *Rosemary Beam De Azcoma (Escuela Nacional de Antropología e Historia):* First thoughts about the prehistory of Tlacolulita Zapotec
3:30  *Jeffrey Davis (University of Tennessee):* Historical and contemporary evidence for a signed lingua franca among American Indian nations

**Agreement**
Room: Meeting Room 204
Chair: George Aaron Broadwell (University of Florida)

3:00  *Matthew Tyler (Yale University):* Clitic doubling in Choctaw
3:30  *Christine Beier (University of California, Berkeley):* General number exponent and concord in the Iquito noun phrase
4:00  *Faruk Akkus (University of Pennsylvania):* Copular clauses in Cherokee and Baker’s theory of agreement

**Allomorphy**
Room: Meeting Room 204
Chair: George Aaron Broadwell (University of Florida)

4:30  *Eugene Buckley (University of Pennsylvania):* Conditioning of allomorphy in the Kashaya durative
5:00  *Cora Lesure (McGill University):* Phonologically null morphemes and templatic morphology: the case of Chuj (Mayan) ‘h’

**Panel: One Hundred Years of IJAL: Balancing Tradition and Innovation in a Changing Field**
Room: Meeting Room 203
Sponsor: Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas (SSILA)

4:30  *Keren Rice (University of Toronto)*
4:36  *David Beck (University of Alberta)*
4:42  *Stephen Marlett (SIL International)*
4:48  *Donna Gerds (Simon Fraser University)*
4:54  *Willem de Reuse (University of North Texas)*
5:00  Q&A/Discussion
5:20  Reception sponsored by the University of Chicago Press

**Ideophones**
Room: Meeting Room 205
Chair: Lucía Golluscio (Universidad de Buenos Aires/ Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas Técnicas Técnicas)

4:00  *Janis Nuckolls (Brigham Young University), Sydney Jensen (Brigham Young University), Emily Peterson (Brigham Young University), Matthew Millar (Brigham Young University):* Rethinking mono-sensory, implicational approaches to ideophones in Pastaza Quichua
4:30  *Sarah Hatton (Brigham Young University):* The onomatopoetic ideophone-gesture relationship in Pastaza Quichua
Friday Evening

Linguistic Society of America

LSA Business Meeting and Induction of the 2017 Class of Fellows
Room: Brazos
Chair: Alice C. Harris (University of Massachusetts Amherst)
Time: 6:30 – 7:30 PM

See reports beginning on p. 55.

Special Plenary Event: The Five-minute Linguist
Room: Brazos
Time: 7:30 – 8:30 PM
Chair: John McWhorter, Columbia University
Sponsor: Department of Linguistics, The University of Texas at Austin

The Five-Minute Linguist is a high-profile contest during which selected speakers will be judged on their ability to present their research in a brief but informative way. These five-minute presentations should be lively and engaging, delivered without notes on a stage without a podium, with audiovisual effects of the speaker’s choosing.

- Carina Bauman (New York University): Back GOAT in Asian American English
- Rachel Steindel Burdin (University of New Hampshire): This you call a rise fall?
- Rabia Ergin (Tufts University): Emergence of verb classes in a young village sign language
- Jeff Good (University at Buffalo): Local dynamics to high level patterns in Bantu
- Heidi Harley (University of Arizona): Node sprouting and root suppletion in Korean
- Kirk Hazen (West Virginia University): Southern vowels and shifting Appalachian identities
- Carmel O’Shannessy (University of Michigan): What do children do in contact induced language change?
- Gregory Scontras (Stanford University): Subjectivity predicts adjective ordering preferences

Your audience vote will determine the winner at the end of the event.

Panel: Finding the Grant that Suits You
Room: Brazos
Time: 8:30 – 10:00 PM
Chair: Ivy Hauser (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Chair, Committee on Student Issues and Concerns

Hear Shobhana Chelliah, Program Director of the National Science Foundation’s Documenting Endangered Languages Program, and recent grantees talk about how to find grants in your area of research and for your own demographic. Topics include:

- Finding grants for major subfields and methodologies
- Finding grants for non-US citizens
- Finding grants for women and minorities

Student Mixer
Venue: Key Bar, 617 W. 6th St.
Time: 10:00 PM – 12:00 AM
American Dialect Society

**Words of the Year Vote**  
Room:  Grand Ballroom Salons 1, 2  
Time:  5:00 – 6:15 PM

**Bring-Your-Own-Book Exhibit and Reception**  
Room:  Grand Ballroom Salons 1, 2  
Time:  6:30–7:30 p.m.

American Name Society

**Words of the Year Vote**  
Room:  Grand Ballroom Salons 1, 2  
Time:  5:00 – 6:15 PM
**Rules for Motions and Resolutions**

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

1. **Definitions**

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

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

2. **Procedure Regarding Motions**

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

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

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

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

3. **Procedure Regarding Resolutions**

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

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

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

At the conclusion of the voting period, if a majority of the votes have been cast in favor of the proposed resolution, it will become an official LSA Resolution. The Secretariat will post it on the LSA web site, with the date of enactment, and will publicize it through appropriate media.
Executive Director’s Report: 2016

In 2016, the LSA continued its ongoing programs and services on behalf of its mission: to advance the scientific study of language. Highlights of new and expanded activities are outlined below:

Scholarships, Professorships, Honors & Awards
- Established a new student fellowship in honor of Ken Hale, to be awarded at the 2017 Linguistic Institute.
- Awarded six fellowships to students attending CoLang 2016.
- Awarded travel grants to two students attending the LSA Annual Meeting, under the auspices of the LSA’s Committee on Ethnic Diversity in Linguistics.
- Continued major fundraising drives to establish new student fellowships in honor of the late LSA Presidents Emmon Bach and Charles Fillmore.

Meetings, Institutes and Events
- With funding from NSF, convened a workshop for tribal college and university (TCU) faculty and students to participate in the 2017 Annual Meeting. As part of the grant, provided financial and mentoring support to 20 TCU students and faculty.
- Sponsored CoLang (the Institute for Collaborative Language Research) at the University of Alaska, Fairbanks.
- Selected UC Davis as the host of the 2019 biennial summer Linguistic Institute.
- Established a formal partnership to sponsor the Semantics and Linguistic Theory (SALT) Conferences.

Publications
- Published the first volume of the Proceedings of the LSA, an expansion of the “Extended Abstracts” publication based on research presented at the Annual Meeting.
- Partnered with Routledge to publish the first volume in our joint series on “Guides to Linguistics”, Language in Children by Eve Clark.
- Launched a new section of Language, “Research Reports” and developed new guidelines for authors on the preparation of supplemental materials.
- Published the first online article to appear in advance of the print edition of Language, with many more to come.

Public Outreach and Media Relations
- With support from NSF, sponsored language science and linguistics booths at AAAS’ Family Science Days and the USA Science & Engineering Festival. These events were attended by hundreds of thousands of students and families from the Washington, DC region.
- With financial support from linguistics departments and programs, expanded the LSA News Stories Initiative, a broad-based effort to increase coverage of linguistics research in the popular news media.
- Disseminated two new online resources for linguists on public outreach and media relations.

Professional Development and Education
- Co-organized a series of webinars on “Linguistic Entrepreneurship”, “The Job Recruitment Process from the Other Side of the Table” and “Enterprising Linguists: Careers Outside the Classroom”.
- Developed new “Guidelines for Inclusive Language,” an update of the LSA’s Nonsexist Usage Guidelines.
- Established a new “Student Research Highlights” feature to focus attention on new publications authored by LSA student members.
- Convened a new Committee on Advanced Placement Linguistics, to develop a formal proposal to the College Board that would lead to the establishment of such a high-school course.
- Expanded a partnership with the Wiki Ed Foundation to promote the use of Wikipedia as a teaching and learning resource in linguistics classrooms.
Advocacy

- Held the LSA’s first-ever Linguistics Advocacy Day in Congress, held in conjunction with the LSA Annual Meeting in Washington, DC.
- Submitted comments to the United Nations on the Language Rights of the Child for consideration as part of its long-range plan for sustainable development.

Continuing Traditions

- Organized the LSA’s 90th Annual Meeting in Washington, DC.
- Continued a major expansion to its flagship journal, Language, publishing content in new online sections focused on: Teaching Linguistics, Historical Syntax, Phonological Analysis, Public Policy, and Perspectives.
- Issued a series of news releases about the latest research published in its journals and presented at its Annual Meeting, garnering significant coverage in prominent international media outlets.
- Provided financial assistance and in-kind support for linguists seeking to attend the LSA Annual Meeting and access LSA publications.
- Published a new volume of Semantics & Pragmatics, the platinum open-access journal of the LSA.
- Issued the third edition of the LSA’s Annual Report on the State of Linguistics in Higher Education.
- Hosted an open-access archive of all materials published under the auspices of eLanguage, the LSA’s scholarly digital publishing platform. The archive includes co-journal articles, book notices, extended abstracts, and conference proceedings.
- Pursued a national policy agenda to facilitate the efforts of linguists and other scientists working to benefit society, including continued federal funding for linguistics research.
- Represented linguists at national and international meetings of colleague organizations and through participation in coalitions and consortia working to advance science, the humanities, and higher education.
- Defended linguistics departments and programs against threats of cuts or elimination by contacting administrators and officials and by working behind the scenes to provide data in support of the value of linguistics.
Program Committee Report: 2017 Annual Meeting

General submissions to the 2017 Annual Meeting
The Program Committee (PC) oversaw the evaluation and selection of the abstracts submitted for the 2017 Annual Meeting. We received a total of 606 submissions. Of these submissions, 22 (3.6%) were excluded from consideration for not meeting the submission guidelines. Submitters indicated a mandatory first choice and an optional second choice of format (20-minute paper or poster presentation). The distribution of the different submission types was: 506 for either format (83%), 82 for 20-minute paper only (14%), and 18 for poster only (3%). Acceptance rates for the different kinds of presentations are summarized in the table below, with totals from the previous nine Annual Meetings included for comparison.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Posters</th>
<th></th>
<th>Papers</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>subm¹</td>
<td>acc</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>subm²</td>
<td>acc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Austin</td>
<td>361</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>42</td>
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<tr>
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<td>564</td>
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<td>27</td>
<td>633</td>
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<tr>
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<td>36</td>
<td>552</td>
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<td>150</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>508</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>2010</td>
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<td>44</td>
<td>480</td>
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<tr>
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<td>80</td>
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<tr>
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<td>78</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>527</td>
<td>222</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

1 This number represents all abstracts considered for inclusion as a poster (that is, the sum of the ‘poster only’ submissions and the ‘20-min paper OR poster’ submissions that were not accepted as 20-min papers).
2 This number represents all abstracts considered for a 20-minute oral presentation (that is, the sum of abstracts submitted as ‘20-min paper only’ and as ‘20-min paper OR poster’).

Abstracts were evaluated by members of the Program Committee and by a panel of 233 outside experts covering a range of subfields. Approximately 95% of abstracts that met the submission guidelines received 4 ratings, with the remaining receiving either 5 or 6 ratings. External reviewers were asked to review no more than 20 abstracts; members of the Program Committee reviewed a higher number of abstracts on average.

The proportions of (self-identified) primary subfields for submitted abstracts were as follows: syntax (20%), phonology (12%), phonetics (11%), sociolinguistics (11%), semantics (11%), psycholinguistics (7%), language acquisition (6%), morphology (5%), pragmatics (4%). The remainder of abstracts (13%) represent all of the remaining subfields combined.

Organized Sessions
The Program Committee received a total of 24 submissions for Organized Sessions. Each proposal was reviewed by 5 members of the Program Committee during May and June of 2016. Individual abstracts in Organized Session proposals were evaluated on their own merit, and against the same standard as abstracts submitted for general sessions of the Annual Meeting. The Program Committee accepted 13 of the proposals for inclusion in the Annual Meeting program.

Plenary Speakers
The Program Committee invited three plenary speakers for the 2017 Annual Meeting: Colleen Fitzgerald, Gennaro Chierchia and Walt Wolfram.
Mini-courses
The Program Committee solicited proposals for mini-courses to be held on the Thursday before the start of the regular sessions of the Annual Meeting. Four of the proposals were approved: Big Data: Complex Systems and Text Analysis (Allison Burkette, Jacqueline Hettel, Bill Kretzschmar); Computing Sentiment, Emotion and Personality (Jason Baldridge); Innovative Pedagogy in the Linguistics Classroom (Jon Bakos, Ann Bunger, Lynn Burley, Elizabeth Canon, Gaillynn Clements, Sonja Launspach, Michal Temkin Martinez, Miranda McCarvel); Praat beyond the Basics (Will Styler).

Members of the 2017 Program Committee
(Dates in parentheses indicate the end of the member’s term on the Program Committee.)
Andries Coetzee, University of Michigan, Co-chair (2016)
Rajesh Bhatt, University of Massachusetts, Co-chair (2017)
Misha Becker, University of North Carolina (2017)
Kathryn Campbell-Kibler, The Ohio State University (2017)
Amy Rose Deal, University of California, Santa Cruz (2018)
Chad Howe, University of Georgia (2016)
Susan Lin, University of California, Berkeley (2018)
Line Mikkelsen, University of California, Berkeley (2016)
Roumyana Pancheva, University of Southern California (2018)
Adam Ussishkin, University of Arizona (2018)
Megan Figueroa, University of Arizona, Student Member (2018)
The Institute on Collaborative Language Research, CoLang 2016, at the University of Alaska Fairbanks was a rousing success. UAF faculty and staff served as the Organizing Committee, Siri Tuttle, Alice Taff, Larry Kaplan, Gary Holton, Anna Berge, Florie Wilcoxon, Yoko Kugo, Kraig Smyth, and Dawn Durtsche.

The Institute is a training and professional development event. 105 participants, 66 instructors, and 7 core staff members (177 people) collaborated to hold 38 6-hour workshops, 11 plenary sessions, 3 16-day intensive single-language field methods courses, and 9 other group activities.

The LSA’s CoLang scholarship committee awarded 6 scholarships to applicants who qualified for LSA consideration. LSA also provided valuable PR advice including a calendar of their PR activities for CoLang, continuously updating CoLang news on the LSA website, and sharing contact lists.

Plenaries, open to the public, were funded by the Alaska Humanities Form, Alaska's arm of NEH. Topics included mapping, working with children, distance delivery of language instruction, and language revitalization through the arts. National Science Foundation-Documenting Endangered Languages award #1500841 provided support for Institute instructors and administration. (Any opinions, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this material are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the National Science Foundation.)

Workshops ranged from the technical (FLEX, ELAN), practical (Audio Recording), social and political (Language and Wellness, Life in Communities). New workshops included focus on documentation of conversation, archiving, and social media. 2016 is the first time that InField/CoLang has been offered for university credit (aside from some instructors making individual arrangements). A total of 40 people, 38% of the participants, registered for UAF credit.

Practicum duration was reduced from four to three 6-day weeks, and participants were required to prepare with a preliminary workshop for the language they chose. 40 students total were able to register and each practicum had a waitlist.

Miyako was taught by Yoshi Ono, Toshi Nakayama and Hiroyuki Nakama
Hän was taught by Willem De Reuse and Ruth Ridley.
Unangam Tunuu was taught by Anna Berge and Moses Dirks.

Special events included a reception with entertainment by UAF's Inu-Yupiaq Dancers, movie screenings, an institute song contest, a boat ride on the Chena River, and two sharing evenings that amazed and delighted hosts and participants.

We held a CoLang Advisory Circle meeting and a CoLang Business Meeting. The gathering also allowed us to hold 2 SSILA executive council meetings.

**Products:** Siri Tuttle and Alice Taff will present, “CoLang: Disciplinary Change and the Pop-up University” in March, 2017 at the International Conference on Language Documentation and Conservation at the U of Hawai’i, Manoa.

Response from participants has been warm and appreciative, and we are collecting reports of CoLang's impacts. These include increased participation in conferences, progress in successful grant writing, increased collaboration, increased focus and confidence in community efforts.

Facebook page, https://www.facebook.com/colang2016/

Website http://www.alaska.edu/colang2016/
Report on the 2017 LSA Summer Linguistic Institute

The 2017 LSA Summer Linguistic Institute will take place from July 5th to August 1st at the University of Kentucky in Lexington. Registration for the Institute is now open. A discounted early registration rate is available until March 1st. Applications for fellowships are due by February 1st. Fellowship applications are available on the LSA website.

The named professors for the Institute are Joan Bybee (University of New Mexico, Collitz Professor), Penelope Eckert (Stanford University, Sapir Professor), Lenore Grenoble (University of Chicago, Hale Professor), and Julia Hirschberg (Columbia University, Fillmore Professor). In addition to lectures by the named professors, there will be three Forum Lectures given by David Adger (Queen Mary University of London), Michel DeGraff (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), and Robin Queen (University of Michigan). The American Dialect Society Professor will be Kirk Hazen (University of West Virginia).

The theme of the 2017 Institute is “Language across space and time.” There will be 80 courses across a broad spectrum of subfields, approaches, and methodologies. All classes will be held for four weeks, with 110 minute sessions twice a week either on Monday-Thursday or Tuesday-Friday schedule. Workshops, conferences and other activities will be held on Wednesdays (when there are no classes) and on weekends. There will also be movie nights and the Fieldworker Socials that were so popular at the 2015 Institute.

The course offerings include introductory courses in a number of subfields: Phonetics, Phonology, Morphology, Syntax, Semantics, Pragmatics, Computational Linguistics, Discourse Analysis, Historical Linguistics, Linguistic Anthropology, Neurolinguistics, Philosophy of Language, Psycholinguistics, Sociolinguistics, and Typology. We will also have a number of “Structure of X” courses (as introduced at the 2015 Institute), including courses on Chatino, Hawaiian, Hmong-Mien Languages, Muskogean Languages, and North Atlantic Languages. There will also be a number of courses introducing specific methodologies, including quantitative methods for linguists, Praat scripting, using R, eye-tracking, and the use of Geographic Information Systems. Courses related to the Institute theme include Directionality in Language Change, The Origins of Language, Linguistic Landscapes, Historical Sociolinguistics, and Typology of Spatial Representation. There will also be a wide range of courses on special topics including advanced courses on a wide range of topics. The full set of course offerings is available on the Institute website.

In addition to courses and public lectures, the 2017 Institute will host a number of conferences and workshops. These will include the International Conference on HPSG, Formal approaches to Creole Studies, and North American Research Network in Historical Sociolinguistics. The Institute will host several one-day workshops on a range of topics, including American Sign Language resources, Language input and language construction, Implicational relations and the distribution of lexical properties, Morphological typology and linguistic cognition, Phonological externalization of morphosyntactic structure, Grammar across the curriculum, Changing perceptions of Southernness, and Culture, identity, cognition: insights from conceptualization of diasporic place.

The facilities that have been reserved for the 2017 Linguistic Institute are all centrally located on the University of Kentucky Campus. Classes will be held in the brand new Jacobs Science Building, so that all classes will be in Technology-Enhanced Active Learning classrooms. Within the area near the housing and classroom buildings, there are several dining options, most notably at The 90, a brand new dining facilities that includes a variety of dining options.

The University of Kentucky is a short walk from downtown Lexington where there are a variety of restaurants, craft breweries, and bars. There are regular downtown entertainment events throughout the summer, including outdoor concerts every Thursday, outdoor movies every Friday, and a farmers’ and artists’ market every Saturday. Lexington is surrounded by the rolling hills of horse farms and lies at the eastern end of Kentucky’s Bourbon Trail and the western edge of the Appalachian foothills. The Bluegrass is a wonderful place to spend the summer – we hope to see y’all there in July!
As of December 1, 2016, S&P had fielded 88 new submissions this year, on 59 of which we have reached a final editorial decision: 5 were accepted (5%) and 54 were declined (92%). The rest are still under review or awaiting revisions. We have published 26 articles so far this year and there are 10 more that are close to publication. So, by the end of the year, we will have published a record number of articles, quite a few more than any of our close competitors.

The number of articles that we are publishing is putting considerable strain on our artisanal production process. It seems a strategic necessity to invest in further automating the process and in providing support mechanisms to help authors to take more of the responsibility for typesetting.

This year, we have instituted a new feature, which partially addresses the fact that our production process is meticulous and slow. As soon as authors provide us with their final manuscript, and as long as that has been prepared using our LaTeX-system and follows our guidelines, we publish the article on our website. These "early access" articles are officially published, receive their final DOI and publication information. Authors can list them as published on their CVs. Once the copy-edited and typeset version is ready, it replaces the early access version seamlessly.
Saturday, 7 January  
Morning  
Linguistic Society of America

**Ethics Committee Meeting**  
Room: Meeting Room 309  
Time: 7:30 – 9:00 AM

**Linguistics in Higher Education Committee Meeting**  
Room: Meeting Room 307  
Time: 8:00 – 9:00 AM

**Committee on Scholarly Communication in Linguistics Meeting**  
Room: Meeting Room 306  
Time: 9:00 – 10:30 AM

**Committee on the Status of Women in Linguistics Meeting**  
Room: Meeting Room 301  
Time: 8:00 – 9:00 AM

**Change in Syntax and Morphology**  
Room: Lone Star A  
Chair: Bonnie Fonseca-Greber (University of Louisville)

9:00 *Tammy Stark (University of Connecticut)*: Ambiguity in functional heads and syntactic change: Caribbean Northern Arawak nominalization and alignment

9:30 *Lev Michael (University of California, Berkeley)*: From privative derivation to standard negation: evidence from Arawakan languages

10:00 *Dibella Caminsky (University of California, Santa Barbara)*: The proof is in the (anti)passive: valency, transitivity and aspect in Chukotko-Kamchatkan

**Event Structure II**  
Room: Lone Star B  
Chair: Judy Bernstein (William Paterson University)

9:00 *Lilia Rissman (University of Chicago), Laura Horton (University of Chicago), Susan Goldin-Meadow (University of Chicago)*: Crosslinguistic biases shape the semantic structure of verbs: evidence from deaf homesigning children

9:30 *Kathryn Davidson (Harvard University), Annemarie Kocab (Harvard University), Andrea D. Sims (The Ohio State University), Laura Wagner (The Ohio State University)*: Telicity encoding in American Sign Language: testing the Event Visibility Hypothesis

10:00 *Elena Benedicto (Purdue University)*: Agent-adding strategies for motion predicates in ASL
Psycholinguistics
Room: Lone Star C
Chair: Morgan Sonderegg (McGill University)

9:00  Meilin Zhan (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Roger Levy (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Andrew Kehler (University of California, San Diego): Testing a Bayesian pronoun interpretation model with Chinese ba and bei
9:30  Bhuvana Narasimhan (University of Colorado Boulder), Fanyin Cheng (University of Colorado Boulder), Patricia Davidson (Syracuse University), Pui Fong Kan (University of Colorado Boulder), Madison Wagner (Scripps College): Multimodal cues in children's verb learning
10:00 Seung Kyung Kim (Aix Marseille Univ, CNRS, LPL): The interaction of word length and emotional prosody

Corpus/Computational Linguistics
Room: Lone Star F
Chair: Elaine Francis (Purdue University)

9:00  Barbara E. Bullock (University of Texas at Austin), Gualberto A. Guzman (University of Texas at Austin), Jacqueline Serigos (University of Texas at Austin), Almeida Jacqueline Toribio (University of Texas at Austin): Quantifying and visualizing language mixing in multilingual corpora
9:30  Nicholas Lester (University of California, Santa Barbara), Fermín Moscoso del Prado Martín (University of California, Santa Barbara): Diversity can help or hinder: syntactic distributions and noun(-phrase) production
10:00 Eric Meinhardt (University of California, San Diego): Non-stationarity and other critical mathematical problems for channel coding-based explanations of variation in language production

Syllables
Room: Lone Star G
Chair: Eric Bakovic (University of California, San Diego)

9:00  Ricardo Napoleão de Souza (University of New Mexico): A comparison of maximal syllable structure in four linguistic areas
9:30  Karthik Durvasula (Michigan State University), Bobby Felster (Michigan State University): Syllabic affiliation of ambisyllabic consonants in American English
10:00 Anya Lunden (College of William & Mary): Syllable weight and duration: a rhyme/interval comparison

Teaching/Pedagogy
Room: Lone Star H
Chair: Ann Bunger (Indiana University Bloomington)

9:00  Elly Zimmer (University of Arizona): Teaching first graders to detect syntactic ambiguity
9:30  Panayiotis Pappas (Simon Fraser University), Maite Taboada (Simon Fraser University), Kathryn Alexander (Simon Fraser University): Teaching linguistic argumentation through a writing-intensive approach
10:00 Conor Quinn (University of Southern Maine), Andrea Bear Nicholas (St. Thomas University), Alwyn Jeddore (Cape Breton University), Gabriel Paul (Penobscot Nation Department of Cultural & Historic Preservation): Reducing anxiety, increasing core competence: a practical program for beginner adult heritage learners of Eastern Algonquian languages
Saturday Morning

Symposium: Inclusion and Excellence in Linguistics  
Room: Brazos  
Organizers: Arthur K. Spears (City University of New York)  
          Sonja Lanehart (University of Texas, San Antonio)  
Sponsor: LSA Committee on Ethnic Diversity in Linguistics (CEDL)

9:00  Arthur K. Spears (City University of New York): Welcome and session introduction
9:05  Jonathan Rosa (Stanford University): Rethinking linguistic “diversity”
9:15  Adrienne Lo (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign): Perceptions of linguistic diversity
9:30  Mary Bucholtz (University of California, Santa Barbara): Free speech, hate speech, and the role of linguists in creating an inclusive academy
9:45  Walt Wolfram (North Carolina State University): Inclusion and dialect diversity
10:00 John Baugh (Washington University in St. Louis): Linguists’ engagement with educational achievement
10:15 Presenters’ summations
10:20 Q&A

Datablitz: Getting High School Students Into Linguistics: Current Activities and Future Directions  
Room: JW Grand Ballroom 7  
Organizers: Moti Lieberman (The Ling Space)  
            Gretchen McCulloch (All Things Linguistic)

9:00  Introduction and presentation of panelists
9:10  Wayne O’Neil (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): This time is different
9:15  Suzanne Loosen (Milwaukee School of Languages): Teaching linguistics in a high school setting
9:20  Julie McGory (The Ohio State University): Summer Linguistics Institute for Youth Scholars (SLIYS)
9:25  Colin Phillips (University of Maryland): Beyond brief contacts: sustaining broader engagement with linguistics
9:30  Pat Littell (University of British Columbia): North American Computational Linguistics Olympiad (NACLO)
9:40  Moti Lieberman (The Ling Space): Using online video for linguistic community building
9:45  Discussion

Satuday Morning Plenary Poster Session  
Room: Lone Star foyer  
Time: 10:30 AM – 12:00 PM

Note: Assigned poster board numbers are found in parentheses after each poster’s title. Each poster board will have an identifying number. Posters will be on display in the Lone Star Ballroom Foyer.

(1) Brian Hsu (University of Southern California), Karen Jesney (University of Southern California): A scalar constraint approach to the typology of loanword adaptation
(2) Guilherme Garcia (McGill University): Adapting inconsistent lexical patterns: a Bayesian approach to weight and stress
(3) Mark Koranda (University of Wisconsin-Madison), Eric Raimy (University of Wisconsin-Madison): Clements’ Economy Theory and contrastive hierarchies
(4) Christo Kirov (Johns Hopkins University): Recurrent neural networks as a strong domain-general baseline for morpho-phonological learning
(5) Tobias Bloyd (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa): Synchronic intervocalic fortition in Sula: a counter-universal
(6) Andrew Lamont (University of Massachusetts Amherst): The small matter of the Afrikaans diminutive
(7) Hisao Tokizaki (Sapporo University): Prosody and branching direction of phrasal compounds
(8) Shohini Bhattachari (Cornell University): Am I stressed?: detecting stress in Bengali
(9) Yan Chen (University of Arizona): Orthographic representations and high-variability phonetic training on L2 tones
(10) Susan Lin (University of California, Berkeley), Margaret Cychosz (University of California, Berkeley), Alice Shen (University of California, Berkeley), Emily Cibelli (Northwestern University): Instructional and biofeedback training in L2 contrast learning
(11) Matthew Faytak (University of California, Berkeley): Measuring changes in articulatory dimensionality in an L2 production task
(12) Yiwen Zhang (Indiana University Bloomington), Hai Hu (Indiana University Bloomington): Vowel raising in Chengdu dialect of Mandarin
(13) Scott Myers (University of Texas at Austin): F0 timing and tone association in Luganda
(14) Peggy Bakula (University of Newcastle, Australia), Mark Harvey (University of Newcastle, Australia), Robert Mailhammer (University of Western Sydney): Flapped laterals in Iwaidja: does duration depend on number of articulators or number of oral gestures?
(15) Meng Yang (University of California, Los Angeles): Directional biases and auditory enhancement in cue-shifting
(16) Lisa Lipani (University of Georgia): Word-final velar place assimilation in English
(17) Stephanie Kakadels (City University of New York), Douglas Whalen (City University of New York/Haskins Laboratories/Yale University): Phonetic properties of stop consonants in languages with no laryngeal contrast
(18) Valerie Freeman (Indiana University Bloomington), David Pisoni (Indiana University Bloomington): Speech rate, rate-matching, and intelligibility: evidence from cochlear implant users
(19) Mingxing Li (University of Kansas), Jie Zhang (University of Kansas): The neutralization of dental and palatal sibilants: a sound change in progress in Xiangtan Chinese
(20) Jevon Heath (University of California, Berkeley): How automatic is phonetic convergence? evidence from working memory
(21) Eve Higby (University of California, Riverside), Katharine Pace Miles (Brooklyn College), Seamus Donnelly (Australian National University), Katherine Dawson (City University of New York): The role of native-language phonotactics in the discrimination of non-native contrastive phonemes
(22) Kaitlyn Lee (Indiana University Bloomington): The perception of creaky voice: does speaker gender affect our judgments?
(23) Jonathan Jibson (University of Wisconsin-Madison), Eric Raimy (University of Wisconsin-Madison): Large sample description of variation in /ey/ across speakers and dialects
(24) Lauren Squires (The Ohio State University): Shifting grammatical expectations through social context cues: effects of speech genre
(25) Rachel Olsen (University of Georgia), Margaret Renwick (University of Georgia): New life for legacy data: acoustically analyzing the Linguistic Atlas of the Gulf States
(26) Yuhan Lin (The Ohio State University), Marjorie K.M. Chan (The Ohio State University): Placing a tradition synchronically: the construction of Jay Chou’s Chinese style
(27) Salvatore Callesano (University of Texas at Austin), Phillip M. Carter (Florida International University): The implicit association test and cross-linguistic judgments: using oral and visual stimuli to test implicit perceptions of Spanish and English in Miami
(28) Dorothea Hoffmann (University of Chicago): Optional nominal classifiers: discourse and semantic constraints in an Australian language
(29) Carmel O’Shannessy (University of Michigan): Code-switching as language maintenance
(30) John Levis (Iowa State University), Greta Muller Levis (Iowa State University): Teaching world languages: attracting diverse students to linguistics
(31) Ryan Lepic (University of California, San Diego): A usage-based analysis of the THEME construction in ASL
(32) Ho’omana Horton (Oklahoma State University): Linguistic discrimination on campus: ratings of and attitudes toward student writing with African-American English
(33) Teresa Pratt (Stanford University): The stylistic use of suprasegmental variation and embodied practice in an urban high school
(34) Katherine Hilton (Stanford University): linguistic and social constraints on agreement variation in Spanish existential haber constructions
(35) Teresa O’Neill (Columbia University): Variation in the alignment of case and agreement in Zazaki
(36) Sozen Ozkan (University of California, Los Angeles), Travis Major (University of California, Los Angeles): The role of logophorocity in Turkic anaphora
(37) Jeremy Pasquereau (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Rashidat Khalidova (Dagestan State Pedagogical University): On the syntax and semantics of Karata (Nakh-Daghestanian) wh-questions
(38) Brent Woo (University of Washington): The union of conjunction and disjunction: the case of and/or
(39) Hiroko Sato (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa): Gender and marital status distinctions in pronouns and articles in Akolet
(40) Christopher O’Brien (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): ATB-movement and island effects: an experimental study
(41) Christina Tortora (City University of New York), Beatrice Santorini (University of Pennsylvania), Greg Johnson (Louisiana State University): Infinitival perfects in Appalachian English: modals vs. infinitival to
(42) Alexander Sugar (University of Washington): Uyghur -ip as a verb linker in two constructions of differing size
(43) Yeonju Lee (City University of New York): Negative Sensitive Item licensing and the role of phonological phrasing in Korean
(44) Adina Williams (New York University), Haoze Li (New York University): Locative ambiguities: PP-shift in Mandarin Chinese and American English
(45) Alison Biggs (University of Pennsylvania), Meredith Tamminga (University of Pennsylvania): Early and late acquisition of local syntax across individuals
(46) Richard McCoy (Yale University): English comparatives as degree-phrase relative clauses
(47) Kimberly Johnson (University of Massachusetts Amherst): Deriving French stylistic inversion: evidence from coordination
(48) Jeremiah Nwankwegu (Ebonyi State University, Abakaliki): Igbo perspective on question typing and wh-movement
(49) Yash Sinha (University of Chicago): Ergative case assignment in Hindi-Urdu: evidence from light verb compounds
(50) David Basilio (University of Alabama at Birmingham): The antipassive adds an argument
(51) Eli Asikin-Garmager (University of Iowa): Sasak voice and the syntactic dimensions of Austronesian nasal verb variation
(52) Ksenia Ershova (University of Chicago): Unaccusativity and the syntax of imperatives in East Circassian
(53) Nico Baier (University of California, Berkeley): Towards a morphological theory of anti-agreement
(54) Reuben Cohn-Gordon (Stanford University): Intransitive object marking in Amharic
(55) Jozina Vander Klok (University of British Columbia), Vera Hohaus (University of Tübingen): Building blocks of weak necessity modality: the view from Paciran Javanese
(56) Yangsook Park (University of Massachusetts Amherst): De se elements in clausal complements of nouns
(57) Andrea Nicolae (Zentrum für Allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft), Patrick D. Elliott (University College London): Cumulative readings beyond nominals
(58) Kurt Erbach (Heinrich-Heine University Düsseldorf): Bare singular nouns in Hungarian and the mass/count distinction
(59) Sylvia Schreiner (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign): Circumfixation with reduplication: evidence concerning the order of morphological operations
(60) Thomas Liddy-Cecere (University of Texas at Austin), Michael Turner (University of Texas at Austin): A case of inflectional debonding in Moroccan Arabic verbs
(61) Lindley Winchester (Georgetown University): Morphosyntactic features and contextual allomorphy: evidence from Modern Standard Arabic
(62) Jodi Reich (Temple University), Kelly Nedwick (Sacred Heart University), Teodora Niculae-Caxi (Temple University), Yang Liu (Temple University), Elena L. Grigorenko (University of Houston): Scalar implicature in Chitonga-speaking children
(63) Elsi Kaiser (University of Southern California): Tackling the (un)expected in Finnish: additives and scalars, clitics and particles
(64) Jincai Li (Shanghai Jiao Tong University), Longgen Liu (Shanghai Jiao Tong University), Jesse Snedeker (Harvard University): The origin and development of cross-cultural differences in referential intuitions
(65) Janet Randall (Northeastern University): Beyond undergraduates: strengthening psycholinguistic studies and their impact using MTurk
(66) Kevin Tang (Yale University), Andrew Nevins (University College London): Expectation and lexical retrieval in naturalistic and experimental misperception
(67) Nayoun Kim (Northwestern University), Laurel Brehm (Pennsylvania State University), Masaya Yoshida (Northwestern University): NP ellipsis vs. pronoun it: an agreement attraction effect
(68) Emily Moeng (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill): Does top-down phoneme acquisition aid in word-learning?
(69) Amy Reynolds (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill): Karen English: refugee language acquisition and use in the United States
(70) Daisy Leigh (Stanford University): The frequency and distribution of delay markers in acquisition
(71) David Quinto-Pozo (University of Texas at Austin), Frances Cooley (University of Texas at Austin): Atypical language production for a deaf adolescent native signer
(72) Jonathan Dunn (Illinois Institute of Technology): Learnability and falsifiability of construction grammars: a learning-based approach
(73) Michael McAuliffe (McGill University), Michela Socolof (McGill University), Sarah Mihuc (McGill University), Michael Wagner (McGill University), Morgan Sonderegger (McGill University): Montreal Forced Aligner: an accurate and trainable forced aligner using Kaldi
(74) Gyula Zsombok (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign), Joseph Roy (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign): The dynamics of prescriptivism in France: the saliency of semantic fields of English loanwords from 1900
(75) Rafael Orozco (Louisiana State University): Subject pronoun expression in Caribbean Colombian Spanish in New York City
American Dialect Society

**ADS Session 5: Atlas Session I**

**Room:** Meeting Room 208  
**Chair:** William Kretzschmar (University of Georgia)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Speaker/Presenter</th>
<th>Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:30</td>
<td>Guy Bailey (University of the Rio Grande Valley)</td>
<td>Methodological innovation in linguistic geography</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>Anne Marie Hamilton-Brehm (Henderson District Public Libraries)</td>
<td>New dialect research in the western states: Lee Pederson’s Legacy of Opportunity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:30</td>
<td>Lamont Antieau (Cape Fear Community College)</td>
<td>Collateral data in the Linguistic Atlas of the Middle Rockies</td>
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</tbody>
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**ADS Poster Session**

**Room:** Lone Star Foyer  
**Time:** 10:00 AM – 12:00 PM

Posters will be on exhibit on the poster boards numbered 76 through 87. They will be on view all day and will be attended by their authors during the hours listed above.

1. Lisa Abney (Northwestern State University): Saying grace: preprandial prayers in North Louisiana
2. Daniel Duncan (New York University): Merger just wasn’t in the CARDs in St Louis: CORD-CARD as a near merger
3. Kaylynn Gunter (University of Nevada, Reno), Valerie Fridland (University of Nevada), Ian Clayton (University of Nevada, Reno): Pre-velar raising and vowel categorization in Nevada English
4. Angelo Costanzo (Bloomsburg University of Pennsylvania): Howyzidoin’: language and identity in PA coal region merchandise
5. Stefan Dollinger (Gothenburg University), Patrick Schultz (University of Texas at Austin), Lars Hinrichs (University of Texas at Austin): Vowel shifting across nationalities and ethnic groups: The Canadian Shift in Vancouver and Washington State
6. Dan Villarreal (University of Nevada, Reno): The stylistic status of the California Vowel Shift: a production study
7. Alexandra Peak (University of North Texas), Patricia Cukor-Avila (University of North Texas): ‘Real-life Georgia O’Keefe painting’, ‘furburger’, ‘mighty man noodle’, and ‘Vlad the Impaler’: conceptual metaphors for vagina and penis
8. Daniel Garzon (Florida International University), Philip M. Carter (Florida International University): A first look at Miamians’ perceptions of linguistic variation in Florida using ArcGIS
9. Catherine Davies (University of Alabama): An individual sense of humor as an aspect of idiolect
10. Nola Stephens (Covenant College), Lauren Hall-Lew (University of Edinburgh), Vickie Ellis (Oklahoma Baptist University): I’m like, “really? you were homeschooled?”: persona construction, educational background, and the quotative system of young adults
11. Sonja Lanehart (University of Texas at San Antonio), Ayesha Malik (University of Texas at San Antonio): Young adult perceptions of AAL and identity
12. Ben Jones (University of Washington), Jennifer Cramer (University of Kentucky): Maps and proximity effects: the salience of neighboring locales on region- and state-level maps in perceptual dialectology

**ADS Session 6: Atlas Session II**

**Room:** Meeting Room 208  
**Chair:** Lamont Antieau (Cape Fear Community College)

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Speaker/Presenter</th>
<th>Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>William Kretzschmar (University of Georgia)</td>
<td>Changing of the guard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00</td>
<td>Allison Burkette (University of Mississippi)</td>
<td>A new life for old data: Linguistic Atlas data and material culture studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:30</td>
<td>Jacqueline Hettel (Arizona State University)</td>
<td>The Linguistic Atlas Project Commons: sustaining impact and innovation for dialect research legacies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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American Name Society

Texas, Names, and Naming (Part I)
Room: Meeting Room 201
Chair: Edward Callary (Northern Illinois University)

9:00  Gene Rhea Tucker (Temple College): From Tejas to Texas: Mexicans, Anglos, and the battle of place names, to 1845
9:30  Scott Baird (Trinity University): Bexar County Texas water resources: a multilingual process of naming…and renaming
10:00 R.C. Rodman (California State University, Northridge): Creating Corpus Christi

Onomastics Beyond Academia (Part I)
Room: Meeting Room 202
Chair: Laurel Sutton (Catchword Branding)

9:00  Laurel Sutton (Catchword Branding): Creating brand names for fun and profit
9:30  Kemp Williams (IBM Corporation): Computational onomastics in threat and fraud detection
10:00 Lisa Spira (Ethnic Technologies): Onomastic data skills

Texas, Names, and Naming (Part II)
Room: Meeting Room 201
Chair: Edward Callary (Northern Illinois University).

10:45 Maryann Parada (California State University Bakersfield): The politics of pronunciation: personal and place names in Texas media
11:15 Cleveland Evans (Bellevue University): Billy, Jose, and T9C: How different are given names in Texas?
11:45 Iman Nick (Germanic Society for Forensic Linguistics): Criminal aliases in the Lone Star State: an empirical forensic onomastic case-study of 150 Texas arrestees

Onomastics Beyond Academia (Part II)
Room: Meeting Room 202
Chair: Laurel Sutton (Catchword Branding)

10:45 Jennifer Moss (BabyNames.com): How the internet shapes baby names
11:15 Pamela Redmond Satran (Nameberry.com): Nameberry: revolutionizing how and what parents name their babies
11:45 Deborah Walker (Linguistic consultant): Product naming reviews: evaluating names for global readiness

North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences

Linguists and Their Contributions
Room: Meeting Room 207
Chair: Patricia Casey Sutcliffe (German Historical Institute)

9:00  Danilo Marcondes (Pontificia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro): François de La Mothe Le Vayer and the study of language in seventeenth-century France
9:30  Matthias Fingerhuth (University of Texas at Austin): Otto Behaghel as a member of the Allgemeiner Deutscher Sprachverein
10:00 Joseph L. Subbiondo (California Institute of Integral Studies): Introducing the science of language: Frederico Garlanda’s Philosophy of Words (1886) and The Fortunes of Language (1887)
10:30 Break

68
10:45  
David Boe (Northern Michigan University): Charles Hockett and the Martian linguist

11:15  
Isaac L. Bleaman (New York University): Empirical approaches to language contact, variation, and change: fifty years after Uriel Weinreich (1926-1967)

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Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics

Session 4A: Morpho-syntax III

Room: Meeting Room 211
Chair: Trecel Messam-Johnson (University of the West Indies, Mona)

8:45 Opening Remarks and Updates
9:00 Shrita Hassamal (Laboratoire de linguistique formelle): Degree and comparative adverbs in Mauritian
9:30 Sabriya Fisher (University of Pennsylvania): Tense-aspect meaning and main verbs following ain’t in AAE
10:00 Josh Phillips (Yale University): A sense of agency: structured pronominal variation in Australian Kreol

Session 4B: Processes & Typologies

Room: Meeting Room 212
Chair: Joseph Farquharson (University of the West Indies, Mona)

9:00 Arienne M. Dwyer (University of Kansas/Mauritius Institute of Education): Convergence and resistance on the North Tibetan Plateau
9:30 Arienne M. Dwyer (University of Kansas/Mauritius Institute of Education): Borrowability and the Amdo Tibetan Sprachbund
10:00 Kristoffer Friis Boeegh (Aarhus University), Peter Bakker. (Aarhus University): A first computational mass comparison of morpho-syntactic profiles of African languages and creoles

Session 5A: Sociolinguistics II

Room: Meeting Room 211
Chair: Marivic Lesho (University of Bremen)

11:00 Nicholas Natchoo (University of Kansas/Mauritius Institute of Education): Understanding language ideologies in the standardization process of Mauritian Kreol
11:30 Ian Robertson (University of the West Indies, St Augustine): The notion of mutual intelligibility among English-lexicon creoles of the Caribbean
12:00 Sumaia Aldubaikhi (Texas Tech University): Attitudes of Saudi women toward Saudi Pidgin Arabic (SPA)

Session 5B: Phonetics and Phonology II

Room: Meeting Room 212
Chair: Arienne Dwyer (University of Kansas/Mauritius Institute of Education)

11:00 Walter Edwards (Wayne State University): Idiophones in Guyanese Creole
11:30 Kwaku Osei-Tutu. (Purdue University/ University of Ghana): ‘You get maf wey I get mɔf’: phonological variation and identity in Ghanaian student pidgin
12:00 Cassandra Knaff (University of Texas at Austin), Sandro Sessarego (University of Texas at Austin), Rajiv Rao (University of Wisconsin-Madison): Choco Spanish prosody: analysis and implications
Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas

The Relevance of Language Documentation to the Field of Linguistics: Case Studies Based on the Terrence Kaufman Collection at the Archives of the Indigenous Languages of Latin America

Room: Meeting Room 203

8:30 Gabriela Pérez Báez (Smithsonian Institution): Relevance of language documentation to the field of linguistics
9:00 Terrence Kaufman (Emeritus University of Pittsburgh): Fifty years of goal-driven language documentation in Meso-America
9:30 Nora England (University of Texas at Austin): The impact of PLFM on linguistics
10:00 Eric Campbell (University of California, Santa Barbara): The importance of documentation for historical linguistics: A case study on Chatino (Otomanguean)
10:30 Daniel Suslak (Indiana University): Pakuj Pani’ip: The enduring value of PDLMA lexicography
11:00 Jaime Pérez González (University of Texas at Austin): Archived documentary data as support for syntactic and pragmatic analysis of Mocho

Posters associated with this session will be on display all day in the Lone Star Foyer in poster boards numbered 88 through 92. They will be attended by their authors from 11:30 AM – 12:30 PM

Focus

Room: Meeting Room 204
Chair: Carmen Jany (California State University, San Bernardino)

9:00 John Boyle (California State University, Fresno), Laura Hendrickson (California State University, Fresno): Hidatsa focus marking and argument alignment
9:30 Raina Heaton (University of Hawai'i at Mānoa): Towards a unified account of variability in Kaqchikel focus constructions
10:00 Daniel Valle (University of Texas at Austin): The expression of focus in Kakataibo
10:30 Lauren Clemens (University of Albany, CUNY), Jessica Coon (McGill University), Carol-Rose Little (Cornell University), Morelia Vázquez Martínez (Instituto Tecnológico Superior de Macuspana): Encoding focus in Ch’ol spontaneous speech
11:00 Rolando Coto-Solano (University of Arizona), Adriana Molina-Muñoz (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign): Non-topical pragmatic functions of Bribri intermittent ergative marking
11:30 Alexander Rice (Brigham Young University): Interrelations between switch-reference, evidentiality and topic in Pastaza Quichua

Stress/Tone/Pitch

Room: Meeting Room 205
Chair: Alice Taff (University of Alaska Southeast)

9:00 Justin McIntosh (Independent Researcher): Long distance tone sandhi in Teotepec Eastern Chatino
9:30 Analia Gutiérrez (CONICET): Stress patterns in Nivaclé
10:00  Amanda Rivera (California State University, Fresno), Ryan Kasak (Yale University): Word-level prominence in Hidatsa: Stress or pitch accent?
10:30  Mizuki Miyashita (University of Montana): Pitch and intensity of Blackfoot lexical accent
11:00  Philip Lesourd (Indiana University) Steven Knipp (Indiana University): Pitch accent in Maliseet-Passamaquoddy: an instrumental study
11:30  Ryan Kasak (Yale University), Jonnia Torres (University of Colorado Boulder): Phonetics or phonology: The interaction between pitch and Dorsey’s Law vowels in Mandan
12:00  Taylor Miller (University of Delaware): Kiowa tonal modification and the prosodic hierarchy

Saturday, 7 January
Afternoon
Linguistic Society of America

Invited Plenary Address  
Room: JW Grand Ballroom 5  
Time: 12:45 – 1:45 PM  
Chair: Kirk Hazen (West Virginia University)

Walt Wolfram (North Carolina State University)  
Linguistic Accommodation: Critical Strategies in Public Engagement

Center for Applied Linguistics (CAL) Office Hours  
Room: Meeting Room 307  
Time: 2:30 – 4:00 PM

Committee on Student Issues and Concerns  
Room: Meeting Room 309  
Time: 3:15 – 4:00 PM

Syntax  
Room: Lone Star A  
Chair: Elena Benedicto (Purdue University)

2:00  Justin Rill (University of Delaware): Syntactic ergativity: a typological approach
2:30  Harold Torrence (University of California, Los Angeles), Philip Duncan (University of Kansas): Verbal complementizers and the Indirect Agree relation in Ibibio
3:00  Michael Yoshitaka Erlewine (National University of Singapore): C-T head-splitting: evidence from Toba Batak
3:30  Kenneth Baclawski Jr. (University of California, Berkeley): Clause-final particles and focus in Eastern Cham
4:00  Coppe van Urk (Queen Mary University of London): Mixed chains in Dinka
4:30  Erik Zyman (University of California, Santa Cruz): Hyperraising to object as altruistic movement

Polarity, Factivity, and Salience  
Room: Lone Star B  
Chair: Sally McConnell-Ginet (Cornell University)

2:00  Michaela Socolof (University of Maryland): The position of the negative particle ara and NPIs in Kabyle negation
2:30  Andreea Nicolae (Zentrum für Allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft): Reducing the locality of PPI anti-licensing to an instance of PPI shielding
3:00  Maria del Mar Bassa Vanrell (University of Texas at Austin): A plural implicature-based approach of the Spanish durative adverbial hasta ‘until’
Saturday Afternoon

3:30 Rachel Dudley (University of Maryland), Meredith Rowe (Harvard University), Valentine Hacquard (University of Maryland), Jeffrey Lidz (University of Maryland): Distributional cues to factivity in the input
4:00 Titus von der Malsburg (University of California, San Diego), Till Poppels (University of California, San Diego), Roger Levy (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): The President gave her inauguration speech: explicit belief and implicit expectations in language production and comprehension
4:30 Meghan Salomon (Northwestern University), Gregory Ward (Northwestern University): Semantic factors affecting the salience of transfer verb arguments

Phonology
Room: Lone Star C
Chair: Michael Cahill (SIL International)

2:00 Juliet Stanton (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): Interactions between prenasalized stops and nasal vowels
2:30 Eric Bakovic (University of California, San Diego): Apparent ‘sufficiently similar’ degemination in Catalan is due to coalescence
3:00 Jane Chandlee (Haverford College), Jeffrey Heinz (University of Delaware), Adam Jardine (Rutgers University), Kevin McMullin (University of Ottawa): Modeling long-distance alternations with tier-based strictly local functions
3:30 Eugene Buckley (University of Pennsylvania): Kashaya [asp] assimilation and dissimilation by correspondence
4:00 Adam Tallman (University of Texas at Austin): Morphological doubling and base-reduplicant correspondence in Chácobo (Pano)
4:30 Nicholas Rolle (University of California, Berkeley): Rhythmic repair of morphological accent assigned outside of a metrical window

Style and Identity
Room: Lone Star F
Chair: Valerie Freeman (Indiana University Bloomington)

2:00 Chantal Gratton (Stanford University): Non-binary identity construction and intraspeaker variation
Winner, 3rd Place Student Abstract Award
2:30 Judit Kroo (Stanford University): Playing men: performance of alternative youth masculinities in Korea
3:00 Lal Zimman (University of California, Santa Barbara): Operationalizing stance for sociophonetic analysis: affective stance in a pervasively creaky transgender speaker
3:30 Gareth Roberts (University of Pennsylvania), Betsy Sneller (University of Pennsylvania): The role of indexicality in phonological feature adoption: a novel experimental approach
4:00 Nicole Holliday (Pomona College): The politics of being Black: intonation and Black/biracial identity in police narratives
4:30 Janneke Van Hofwegen (Stanford University): Cluster modeling as a means of differentiating linguistic styles in self-recorded data

Acoustics
Room: Lone Star G
Chair: Will Styler (University of Michigan)

2:00 Angeliki Athanasopoulou (University of California, San Diego), Irene Vogel (University of Delaware), Hossef Dolatian (University of Delaware): Are the acoustic properties of canonical and non-canonical stress the same?
2:30 Aaron Braver (Texas Tech University): How do you whisper a click?: acoustic correlates of click voicing in whispered speech
3:00 Laura Faircloth (University of Texas at Austin): Acoustic correlates of pharyngealization in Iraqi Arabic
Acquisition and Processing
Room: Lone Star H
Chair: Seunghun Lee (International Christian University)

2:00  Gita Martohardjono (The Graduate Center, CUNY), Ian Phillips (The Graduate Center, CUNY), Christen N. Madsen II (The Graduate Center, CUNY), Richard G. Schwartz (The Graduate Center, CUNY): Cross-linguistic influence in bilingual processing: an ERP study
2:30  Eve Higby (University of California, Riverside), Valerie L. Shafer (City University of New York), Eva M. Fernandez (City University of New York), Loraine K. Obler (City University of New York): Use of second-language argument structures during first-language sentence comprehension
3:00  Boji Pak-Wing Lam (University of Texas at Austin), Sheng Li (University of Delaware): A new two-tier analysis of word associations in bilinguals: adjectives are special
3:30  Corina Goodwin (University of Connecticut), Diane Lillo-Martin (University of Connecticut): Modality effects on English morpheme accuracy by deaf and hearing bimodal bilinguals
4:00  Angela Xiaoxue He (Boston University), Sudha Arunachalam (Boston University): How much information is too much: informativity and processing cost in verb learning
4:30  Mila Tasseva-Kurktchieva (University of South Carolina), Danielle Fahey (University of South Carolina), Jefferson De Carvalho Maia (University of South Carolina): L3 learners pick what they need: [gender] and [number] agreement in L3 Portuguese

Signs and Gestures II
Room: Lone Star G
Chair: Sharon Klein (California State University, Northridge)

3:30  Elena Mihas (James Cook University): Lip pointing in social interactions of Alto Perené and Satipo Kampa Arawaks of Peru
4:00  Samantha Danner (University of Southern California), Louis Goldstein (University of Southern California), Eric Vatikiotis-Bateson (University of British Columbia): Task-dependent coordination of vocal tract and manual gestures
4:30  Kearsy Cormier (University College London), Zed Sevcikova Sehyr (San Diego State University): Viewpoint constructions in British Sign Language, co-speech gesture and silent gesture

Symposium: Teaching Linguistics with Invented Languages
Room: Brazos
Organizers: Jeffrey Puniske (Southern Illinois University)
Amy Fountain (University of Arizona)

2:00  David Adger (Queen Mary University of London): Using constructed languages to teach skills within and beyond linguistics
2:15  Carrie Gillon (Arizona State University): Conlang classes and community engagement
2:30  B.R. George (Carnegie Mellon University): Discussant
2:35  Grant Goodall (University of California, San Diego): Designing a language and the design of language
2:50  Matt Pearson (Reed College): Using language invention to teach typology and cross-linguistic universals
3:05  B.R. George (Carnegie Mellon University): Discussant
3:10  Nathan Sanders (Haverford College): Constructed languages as a bridge to interdisciplinary teaching
3:25  Christine Schreyer (University of British Columbia Okanagan): Through the corridor: language creation for anthropology
3:40  James Berry (University of Wisconsin Stevens Point): Unfamiliar territory: teaching invented languages in an English department
3:55  Lori Levin (Carnegie Mellon University), Alan Black (Carnegie Mellon University): Bringing together linguistics and language technologies in a conlang course
4:10  B.R. George (Carnegie Mellon University): Discussant
4:15  Angela Carpenter (Wellesley College): Teaching invented languages: a capstone course for the undergraduate major
4:30 Skye Anderson (University of Arizona), Shannon Bischoff (Indiana University-Purdue University Fort Wayne), Amy Fountain (University of Arizona), Jeffrey Punske (Southern Illinois University): Invented language projects and introductory linguistics

4:45 B.R. George (Carnegie Mellon University): Discussant

**Symposium: Parameters of VP-Fronting**

**Room:** JW Grand Ballroom 7

**Organizers:** Vera Lee-Schoenfeld (University of Georgia), Dennis Ott (University of Ottawa)

2:00 Dennis Ott (University of Ottawa), Vera Lee-Schoenfeld (University of Georgia): Parameters of VP-fronting: introduction to the session

2:30 Anya Lunden (College of William & Mary), Vera Lee-Schoenfeld (University of Georgia): Verb phrase I-topics in German

3:00 Gary Thoms (University of Glasgow), George Walkden (University of Manchester): Reconstruction into predicates and linear order

3:30 Lisa Travis (McGill University): A typology of VP-fronting

4:00 Lauren Clemens (University at Albany): Prosody, pseudo noun incorporation, and V1 syntax: VP-fronting or V0-raising?

4:30 Jason Kandybowicz (Graduate Center, CUNY): Predicate fronting with verb doubling in Krachi: a parallel chains analysis

**Linguistics Career Mixer**

**Room:** Meeting Room 306

**Time:** 3:30 – 5:00 PM

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**American Dialect Society**

**ADS Annual Luncheon**

**Room:** JW Grand Ballroom 1

**Time:** 12:15 – 1:45 PM

**Chair:** Sali Tagliamonte (University of Toronto), ADS Vice President

Robert Bayley (University of California, Davis)

Dialectology in a Multilingual North America

**ADS Session 7: Dialects in Action**

**Room:** Meeting Room 208

**Chair:** Joe Salmons (University of Wisconsin-Madison)

2:00 Bridget Jankowski (University of Toronto), Sali A. Tagliamonte (University of Toronto): Supper, dinner or tea?: sociolinguistic variation in the meals of the day

2:30 Dennis Preston (Oklahoma State University), Karen Chavira (Oklahoma State University): Code choice in El Paso: an implicational study

3:00 Kevin McCafferty (University of Bergen): “I Ø sorry to say I owe many shilling”: be-deletion in 18th- and 19th-century Irish English and British English

3:30 Alexandra D’Arcy (University of Victoria), Ildara Enríquez García (University of Victoria): Diachronic insights to colliding changes
American Name Society

Changing Names and Naming Change
Room: Meeting Room 201
Chair: Iman Nick (Germanic Society for Forensic Linguistics)

1:30 Natsuko Tsujimura (Indiana University): Changes in the nature of Japanese recipe names
2:00 Yaw Sekyi-Baidoo (University of Education, Ghana): On re-onymization or reproprialisation

Names and Identity (Part III)
Room: Meeting Room 201
Chair: Cleveland Evans (Bellevue University)

2:45 Saundra Wright (California State University, Chico): The use of names in multilingual tutoring contexts
3:15 Katarzyna Aleksiejuk (University of Edinburgh): User names and the meaning of names: evidence from conversation analysis
3:45 Yi-An Chen (University of Florida): Name choices and preferences by Japanese international students in the U.S.

Names and Identity (Part IV)
Room: Meeting Room 202
Chair: Kemp Williams (IBM Corporation)

2:45 Sidiki Bamba (Université Félix Houphouët-Boigny, Côte-d’Ivoire), Michel Nguessan (Governors State University): An analysis of non-native place names in Western Côte-d’Ivoire
3:15 Luisa Caiazzo (University of Basilicata): Indian university names: a colonial legacy?
3:45 Peder Gammeltoft (University of Copenhagen): Linguistic minorities and toponymy on the Danish-German border: attitudes, legislation and implementation

North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences

Linguistic Schools and Doctrines
Room: Meeting Room 207
Chair: Joseph L. Subbiondo (California Institute of Integral Studies)

2:00 Hope C. Dawson (The Ohio State University), Brian D. Joseph (The Ohio State University): What’s it all about? conceptions of “subject” and “object” in ancient Indo-European grammatical traditions
2:30 Margaret E. Winters (Wayne State University): The neolinguistici: idealism and areal norms
3:00 Daniel R. Davis (University of Michigan-Dearborn): The redefinition of grammar in the work of Yamuna Kachru
3:30 Break
3:45 Margaret Thomas (Boston College): English grammars, 1800-2000: on what data is a grammar built?
4:15 Catherine Fountain (Appalachian State University): Philology, philosophy, anthropology, or linguistics?: defining the study of language in the United States in the 19th and early 20th centuries

NAAHoLS Business Meeting
Room: Meeting Room 207
Time: 4:45 – 5:45 PM
Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics

Lunch
Time: 12:30 – 2:00 PM

Please sign up for the Saturday evening SPCL dinner early. The sign-up sheets will circulate at the conference. All SPCL members, their companions, and the general public are welcome to attend.

Session 6: Theory & Typology
Room: Meeting Room 211
Chair: Sandro Sessarego (University of Texas, Austin)

2:00 Sally Delgado (University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras), Ian Hancock (University of Texas at Austin): New routes to creolization: the importance of Ship English
2:30 Peter Bakker (Aarhus University): The similarities between European languages and creoles: continuation or creolization?

Session 7: Panel: Remembering John Holm
Room: Meeting Room 211
Chair: Rocky Meade (University of the West Indies, Mona)
Time: 3:00 - 3:45

Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas

SSILA Business Meeting
Room: Meeting Room 203
Time: 2:00 – 3:30 PM

Discourse Markers
Room: Meeting Room 203
Chair: Françoise Rose (Centre national de la recherche scientifique)

3:30 Julia Fine (University of California, Santa Barbara): Historical and emergent functions of the Alutiiq discourse marker awa’i
4:00 Martin Kohlberger (Leiden University/James Cook University): The diachronic development of information structure markers in Shiwiar (Chicham, Ecuador)
4:30 Megan Lukaniec (University of California, Santa Barbara): Discourse functions of Onondaga neʔ and tshaʔ: Diversity and complexity across genres

Meanings of Morphemes
Room: Meeting Room 204
Chair: Bruce Nevin (Unaffiliated Researcher)

3:30 Olga Lovick (First Nations University of Canada): Functions of the ‘future’ and ‘optative’ in Upper Tanana Athabaskan
4:00 Donna Gerdts (Simon Fraser University): A deluge of diminutives: a study in Halkomelem morphosemantics
Phonetics and Phonology
Room: Meeting Room 204
Chair: Bruce Nevin (Unaffiliated Researcher)

4:30 Anthony Yates (University of California, Los Angeles): The phonology of infixed reduplication in Cupeño
5:00 Emily Elfner (The University of British Columbia), Jorge Emilio Rosés Labrada (The University of British Columbia), Patricia A. Shaw (The University of British Columbia): An acoustic study of voice onset time in Kwak’wala stops

TAM
Room: Meeting Room 205
Chair: John Foreman (University of Texas, Rio Grande Valley)

3:30 Christopher Baron (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): A prospective puzzle and a possible solution
4:00 Bernat Bardagil-Mas (University of Groningen): The reality behind Panará realis/irrealis
4:30 Eladio Mateo Toledo (CIESAS - Sureste): La ausencia de adjetivos modificadores en q’anjob’al y otras lenguas mayas

Saturday, 7 January
Evening
Linguistic Society of America

Awards Ceremony
Room: JW Grand Ballroom 5
Chair: Joan Maling (Brandeis University), Chair, Awards Committee
Time: 5:30 – 6:00 PM

Presidential Address
Room: JW Grand Ballroom 5
Chair: Sarah Thomason (University of Michigan)
Time: 6:00 – 7:00 PM

Alice C. Harris (University of Massachusetts Amherst)
Languages of the Caucasus

Presidential Reception
Room: JW Grand Ballroom 6
Time: 7:00 – 9:00 PM

American Name Society

Annual Business Meeting and Awards Presentation
Room: Meeting Room 201
Time: 5:00 – 6:00 PM

ANS Conference Dinner
Venue: Uncle Julio’s, 301 Brazos Street, Suite 150 (Corner of 3rd & San Jacinto)
Time: 7:30 – 10:00 PM
Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics

Conference Dinner
Venue: TBA
Time: 7:30 PM – 10:00 PM

Sunday, 8 January
Morning
Linguistic Society of America

Committee of Editors of Linguistics Journals Meeting
Room: 203
Time: 10:30 AM – 12:00 PM

Committee on Endangered Languages and their Preservation Meeting
Room: 203
Time: 7:30 – 9:00 AM

Program Committee Meeting
Room: 309
Time: 8:00 – 9:00 AM

Office Hours: 2019 Linguistic Institute at the University of California, Davis
Room: 309
Time: 9:00 – 10:30 AM

Office Hours: Editors of Language
Room: 203
Time: 9:00 – 10:30 AM

Linguistics Beyond Academia Special Interest Group Meeting
Room: 209
Time: 9:00 – 10:30 AM

Experimental Approaches to Syntax and Semantics
Room: Lone Star A
Chair: Karthik Durvasula (Michigan State University)

9:00 Athulya Aravind (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Kristen Syrett (Rutgers University): Gradability and vagueness in the nominal domain: an experimental approach
9:30 Judith Degen (Stanford University), Caroline Graf (Osnabrück University), Robert Hawkins (Stanford University), Noah D. Goodman (Stanford University): “Overinformative” referring expressions aren’t really overinformative
10:00 Gregory Scontras (University of California, Irvine), Judith Degen (Stanford University), Noah D. Goodman (Stanford University): Subjectivity predicts adjective ordering preferences
10:30 Vera Gor (Rutgers University), Kristen Syrett (Rutgers University): Grammatical illusions in subject comparatives: acceptable Principle C violations
11:00 Jeremy Pasquereau (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Brian Dillon (University of Massachusetts Amherst): French d'illusions: grammaticality-guided illusions
11:30 Haley Farkas (Northwestern University), Alexis Wellwood (Northwestern University): Comparing events and activities with more
12:00 Gregory Scontras (University of California, Irvine), Kathryn Davidson (Harvard University), Amy Rose Deal (University of California, Berkeley), Sarah E. Murray (Cornell University): Who has more? the influence of linguistic form on quantity judgments
Semantics: Topics in Attitudes and Demonstration
Room: Lone Star B
Chair: Peggy Speas (University of Massachusetts Amherst)

9:00  Vera Zu (New York University): Conjunct morphology, infinitives, and a closer look at de se
9:30  Christopher Davis (University of the Ryukyus): Pragmatic competition and evidentiality in Okinawan
10:00 Ash Asudeh (University of Oxford), Lisa Sullivan (Carleton University), Ida Toivonen (Carleton University): Evidentiality and reliability in English copy raising
10:30  M. Ryan Bochnak (University of Leipzig), Emily Hanink (University of Chicago): Factivity in embedded clauses in Washo
11:00  Carina Kauf (Georg-August University Göttingen), Kathryn Davidson (Harvard University): Introducing demonstration complements in spoken/written languages
11:30  Ryan Doran (University of Regina), Gregory Ward (Northwestern University): Distal demonstratives licensed by culturally-familiar scenarios
12:00  Todd Snider (Cornell University): Conditions on propositional anaphora

Scalar Semantics
Room: Lone Star C
Chair: Ron Schaefer (Southern Illinois University Edwardsville)

9:00  Mia Wiegand (Cornell University): Broadening alternative semantics: exclusivity of discourse just
9:30  Jesse Harris (University of California, Los Angeles), Katy Carlson (Morehead State University): Association with focus for focus-sensitive particles: differences between only and even in silent reading
10:00  Helena Aparicio (University of Chicago), Ming Xiang (University of Chicago), Christopher Kennedy (University of Chicago): Imprecision can be costly: evidence from modified numerals
10:30  Stephanie Solt (Zentrum für Allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft), Jon Stevens (Zentrum für Allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft): Some 27 arrests: why “some” + numeral isn’t an approximator, and what it might be
11:00  Jon Ander Mendia (University of Massachusetts Amherst): Knowledge about ignorance: what superlative modification teaches us Winner, 2nd Place Student Abstract Award
11:30  Peter Alrenga (Boston University): At least as n-ary disjunction: scales, context and exhaustification
12:00  Rachel Szekely (Long Island University Post): How the analysis of no as an operator on scalar meaning derives contrary opposition

Sociolinguistics III
Room: Lone Star F
Chair: Sonja Lanehart (University of Texas San Antonio)

9:00  William M. Cotter (University of Arizona): Refugee migration, dialect contact, and morphophonemic change in Palestinian Arabic
9:30  Holman Tse (University of Pittsburgh): Heritage language maintenance and phonological maintenance in Toronto Cantonese monophthongs: but they still have an accent!
10:00  Betsy Sneller (University of Pennsylvania): Intraspeaker competition of two phonological subsystems
10:30  Zachary Jaggers (New York University): Experimentally testing loanword adaptation as socially mediated phonetic imitation
11:00  Carina Bauman (Queens College, City University of New York): Backed GOAT in Asian American English
11:30  Teresa Pratt (Stanford University), Annette D’Onofrio (Northwestern University), Janneke Van Hofwegen (Stanford University): Compression in a chain shift: tracking vocalic sound change in California
12:00  Kirk Hazen (West Virginia University), Olivia Grunau (West Virginia University), Krislin Nuzum (West Virginia University), Janelle Vickers (West Virginia University): Southern vowels and shifting Appalachian identities
Predictability in Speech Perception
Room: Lone Star G
Chair: Rajka Smiljanic (University of Texas at Austin)

9:00 Yao Yao (Hong Kong Polytechnic University), Bhamini Sharma (Hong Kong Polytechnic University): What is in the neighborhood of a tonal syllable? evidence from auditory lexical decision in Mandarin Chinese
9:30 Rory Turnbull (Ecole Normale Supérieure), Sharon Peperkamp (Ecole Normale Supérieure): Instability in phonological representation leads to instability in neighborhood density
10:00 Ryan Bennett (Yale University), Kevin Tang (Yale University): Acoustic and lexical effects on speech perception in Kaqchikel (Mayan)
10:30 Noah Nelson (University of Arizona), Andrew Wedel (University of Arizona): Durational cues can be reduced in response to minimal pair competition
11:00 Katherine M. Simeon (Northwestern University), Klinton Bicknell (Northwestern University), Tina M. Grieco-Calub (Northwestern University): Great expectations: weighting expectancy when processing degraded speech
11:30 Jonathan Manker (University of California, Berkeley): Contextual predictability and phonetic attention

Tone
Room: Lone Star H
Chair: Sadaf Munshi (University of North Texas)

9:00 Xiaomei Wang (Michigan State University), Yen-Hwei Lin (Michigan State University): A unified approach to Tianjin trisyllabic tone sandhi: metrical conditions and tonal complexity
9:30 Hannah Sande (University of California, Berkeley): Morphology without morphemes: scalar shifts as an argument in favor of process morphology
10:00 Rikker Dockum (Yale University): Tone analysis in Tai Khamti: computational models in language documentation
10:30 J. Ryan Sullivant (University of Texas at Austin): Floating and unlinked tones in the Chatino languages

Prosody
Room: Lone Star H
Chair: Scott Myers (University of Texas at Austin)

11:00 Angeliki Athanasopoulou (University of California, San Diego): The acquisition of Greek clitic construction prosody: an acoustic analysis
11:30 Iris Chuoying Ouyang (University of Southern California), Sasha Spala (University of Southern California), Elsi Kaiser (University of Southern California): Speakers’ rapidly-updated expectations influence prosodic realization of information structure
12:00 Natália Brambatti Guzzo (McGill University), Heather Goad (McGill University): Overriding default interpretations through prosody: depictive predicates in Brazilian Portuguese

Workshop: Introducing Arguments: Insights from Micro- and Macro-Variation
Room: Brazos
Organizers: Jim Wood (Yale University) Raffaella Zanuttini (Yale University) Laurence R. Horn (Yale University)

9:00 Jim Wood (Yale University): Introduction
9:10 Alison Biggs (University of Pennsylvania/University of Oxford): Variation in the dative alternation in Northwest British English
9:35 Heidi Harley (University of Arizona): Discussant
9:45 Raffaella Zanuttini (Yale University), Jim Wood (Yale University), Laurence Horn (Yale University): Micro-variation in American English non-selected dative constructions
10:10 Heidi Harley (University of Arizona): Discussant
10:20 General discussion
10:30 Matthew Tyler (Yale University): Dative case and absolutive promotion of Choctaw experiencers
10:55 Heidi Harley (University of Arizona): Discussant
11:05 Diane Massam (University of Toronto): Instrumental double object constructions
11:30 Heidi Harley (University of Arizona): Discussant
11:40 General Discussion
11:50 Jim Wood (Yale University): Wrap-up
12:00 Session ends

Symposium: Cross-linguistic Variability in Processes of Language Change
Room: JW Grand Ballroom 7
Organizers: Patience Epps (University of Texas at Austin)
Danny Law (University of Texas at Austin)
Na’ama Pat-El (University of Texas at Austin)

9:00 Tonya Kim Dewey-Findell (University of Minnesota, Morris), Na’ama Pat-El (University of Texas at Austin):
What’s “similar” about “similar pathways”? the case of the definite article
9:30 Danny Law (University of Texas at Austin): Diverse pathways to palatalized velars in Mayan
10:00 Bonnie Sands (Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff), Hilde Gummink (Ghent University), Brigitte Pakendorf (DDL-Lyon), Koen Bostoen (Ghent University): How hard is it to borrow clicks?
10:30 Patience Epps (University of Texas at Austin): Probing the limits of uniformity: sociocultural underpinnings of linguistic diversity
11:00 Richard D. Janda (Indiana University Bloomington), Brian D. Joseph (The Ohio State University): Uniformitarianism in the face of unique circumstances
11:30 General discussion

Public Lectures on Language
Room: Meeting Rooms 201 & 202
Time: 1:00 – 3:00 PM
See p. 255 for details.

American Dialect Society

ADS Session 8: Working with Dialects
Room: Meeting Room 208
Chair: Alexandra D’Arcy (University of Victoria)

8:30 Dennis Preston (Oklahoma State University), Elena Rodgers (Oklahoma State University): Plunk your magic twanger: attitudinal and acoustic correlates to the perception of “twang”
9:00 Julie Roberts (University of Vermont): Increasing accuracy in consonant description: the case of glottalization
9:30 Joseph Salmons (University of Wisconsin-Madison): Sounding American: approximate /t/ in American German
10:00 Derek Denis (University of Victoria): I couldn’t take the TTC but mans made it over anyway: pronominal ‘mans’ in Toronto English

ADS Session 9: Ethics, Corpora and Techniques
Room: Meeting Room 208
Chair: Tricia Cukor-Avila (University of North Texas)

11:00 Alexandra D’Arcy (University of Victoria): The life cycle of research and the ‘ethics police’
11:30 Michael Montgomery (University of South Carolina), Paul Reed (University of South Carolina): Furthering our knowledge of Appalachian English
12:00 Taylor Jones (University of Pennsylvania): An application of geostatistics to AAE telephone survey data
American Name Society

Fine Naming: Culinary Onomastics  
Room: Meeting Room 201  
Michael McGoff (Binghamton University).

9:00  *Iman Nick (German Society for Forensic Linguistics)*: A matter of taste: a sociolinguistic investigation of racialized food names in Germany  
9:30  *Robert J. Fouser (The Ohio State University)*: Naming cafés and bars in Seoul: examples from three neighborhoods in the historic city center

Names, Naming, and Space I  
Room: Meeting Room 202  
Chair: Luisa Caiazzo (University of Basilicata).

9:00  *Peter E. Raper (University of the Free State)*: Multilingualism manifested in Southern African toponyms  
9:30  *Johnny Grandjean Gøgsig Jakobsen (University of Copenhagen)*: Colonial place naming in the Danish West Indies (U.S. Virgin Islands)

Naming the Personal and the Proverbial  
Room: Meeting Room 201  
Chair: Mirko Casagranda (University of Calabria).

10:15  *Herbert Barry III (University of Pittsburgh)*: Extremely collectivistic first names chosen in 17th century New England  
10:45  *Yaw Sekyi-Baidoo (University of Education, Winneba, Ghana)*: Akan proverbial and insinuative toponyms  
11:15  *Reima Al-Jarf (King Saud University)*: The interchange of personal names in Muslim countries  
11:45  *Wilzen Bermoy (University of Southern Philippines Foundation)*: Nameonication: the narrativity and performativity of identity vis-a-vis anthroponyms and epithets

Names, Naming, and Space II  
Room: Meeting Room 202  
Chair: Dorothy Dodge Robbins (Louisiana Tech University).

10:15  *Adianys Collazo Allen (Swiss Society of Hispanic Studies)*: Linguistic approach to Havana city street names: cases of homonymy  
10:45  *Veronika Robustova (Lomonosov Moscow State University)*: Space objects naming strategies  
11:15  *Iman Nick (German Society for Forensic Linguistics)*: All roads lead to hell: a case study of prominent street names in the Nazi concentration camp Buchenwald

Executive Council Meeting  
Room: Meeting Room 201  
Time: 12:30 PM – 1:30 PM
SSILA Sunday Morning

Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas

Complex structure
Room: Meeting Room 204
Chair: Racquel-Maria Sapién (University of Oklahoma)

9:00 Carmen Jany (California State University, San Bernardino): Complementation strategies in Chuxnabán Mixe
9:30 Rebecca Dinkel (University at Albany): Copala Triqui’s syntactic causative: cosubordination across models of grammar

Semantics
Room: Meeting Room 204
Chair: Racquel-Maria Sapién (University of Oklahoma)

10:00 Michael Barrie (Sogang University): All in Cayuga
10:30 Andrew McKenzie (University of Kansas): Incorporated expressives in Kiowa
11:00 Daniel Valle (University of Texas at Austin), John Beavers (University of Texas at Austin), Andrew Koontz-Garboden (University of Manchester): State and change of state in Kakataibo: the role of root semantics

Intonation and prosody
Room: Meeting Room 205
Chair: Lewis Lawyer (Independent Researcher)

9:00 Kayla Palakurthy (University of California, Santa Barbara): Prosody in Navajo narratives

Verbal semantics
Room: Meeting Room 205
Chair: Lewis Lawyer (Independent Researcher)

9:30 Manuel Otero (University of Oregon), Alejandra Vidal (CONICET/UNAF), Doris Payne (University of Oregon): Associated motion and AWAY in the Chaco: Nivaclé and Pilagá
10:00 Conor Quinn (University of Southern Maine): Path and aspect in Northeastern-area Algonquian
10:30 John Foreman (University of Texas, Rio Grande Valley): Positional verbs in Macuiltianguis Zapotec
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Abstracts of LSA Plenary Addresses
It is with great pride and affection that we congratulate our colleague and friend

Roger Shuy

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longtime member of our faculty
former Department Chair
founder of our sociolinguistics doctoral program

with gratitude and respect for your commitment to the advancement of linguistics

Faculty, Staff and Students
Department of Linguistics
Georgetown University
The Sounds of Indigenous Language Revitalization
Colleen M. Fitzgerald
The University of Texas at Arlington

The foundation of American linguistics would not be possible without the significant intellectual contributions made by speakers of Native American languages in collaboration with linguists and anthropologists starting around the turn of the twentieth century. More than a century later, speakers of these languages are engaged in Indigenous language revitalization, reclamation and documentation and now partner in new collaborative ways with linguists.

In language revitalization, communities often focus on learners sounding "right," achieving an accent that closely approximates fluent first language speech and minimizes "accentedness" (Munro and Derwing 2015). This puts phonetics and phonology, that is, sound, front and center in Indigenous language reclamation. Drawing from examples in my own research projects, I demonstrate ways to integrate phonological documentation and linguistic analysis into language revitalization, reclamation and renewal. Such examples guide data collection to prioritize documentation of those materials often of most value to speaker communities: verbal arts, narratives, conversation, prayers, among others. Collection of these genres provides insights that sustain Indigenous communities in reclaiming their languages and also leads linguists to deeper scientific understandings of these languages, of language itself, and of how sound systems are organized and operate.

Finally, I outline one model of tribal-academic partnership, a model that maximizes the kind of work that can be accomplished in a world of limited resources: too little funding, too little time, too few fluent speakers, too few people trained to document so many languages. Training plays a fundamental role, for students, Indigenous community members and seasoned linguists. Innovative advances come as we integrate linguistic theory – in my case, phonology—into collaborative, community-based language documentation and language revitalization. I show that the science in this kind of endeavor asks new and exciting questions, thereby transforming the landscape of what we know about language, the methodologies by which we investigate language, and the way in which we nurture alliances between linguists and language community members.

Colleen Fitzgerald earned her PhD from the University of Arizona where she completed a dissertation on the metrical phonology of Tohono O'odham, a Uto-Aztecan language. Currently, she is serving on assignment at the National Science Foundation as Program Director for Documenting Endangered Languages. She is on loan from the University of Texas at Arlington, where she is Professor of Linguistics and Director of the Native American Languages Lab.

Her expertise includes phonology (especially prosody and the verbal arts), morphology, Native American languages, and language documentation and revitalization, with much recent work funded by the NSF. Her work with Native American tribal nations in documenting and revitalizing their languages includes co-directing the Oklahoma Breath of Life Workshop from 2011 to 2014 with Dr. Mary Linn, directing the 2014 Institute on Collaborative Language Research (CoLang), and leading workshops and training for the Oklahoma Native Languages Association and the University of Arizona's American Indian Language Development Institute (AILDI), among others. In collaboration with Joshua Hinson and the Chickasaw Language Revitalization Program, she is involved in ongoing documentation of Chickasaw, a Muskogean language. Projects draw on participatory and community-based research approaches and on service-learning.

Fitzgerald also advocates for endangered languages research and the language sciences, by activities like writing in the Huffington Post and elsewhere and developing public outreach such as social media campaigns, a Native American languages film festival, an Indigenous language video contest and a TedX talk, "Back to the Future of Endangered Languages."
The Spontaneous Logicality of Language
Gennaro Chierchia
Harvard University

Here is a way to get a sense of how ‘spontaneous logicality’ manifests itself. It’s a little test:

Example 1: Suppose you overhear the following conversation between two students:
(a) **Student A**: How was the exam? **Student B**: You know, even John didn’t pass
Question: Is John “smart” or “dumb”?

Now change Example 1 as follows:
Example 2:
(b) **Student A**: How was the exam? **Student B**: You know, even John passed
Question: Is John “smart” or “dumb”?

We quickly converge in answering questions such as these in appropriate contexts.

Next, try to formulate in explicit terms how one goes from (a) or (b), to the conclusion that John must respectively be smart or dumb. The latter turns out to be a not altogether trivial chore. It will involve going through quite a few steps; one will also have to resort to principles of probability theory; and, of course, logic. Yet, you draw the relevant inferences fairly quickly and effortlessly.

This is one of many examples that can be given of how profoundly grammar and logic are intertwined. To the point that it can be argued that our capacity for creating meaning actually rests on a kind of natural logic, perhaps more than on anything else (like, say, our capacity to ‘refer’). By ‘natural logic’ I mean a capacity for drawing reliable inferences, which bears a strong family (and structural) resemblance to the systems of reasoning that logicians study and pursue. It is plausible to maintain that natural logic comes to us through language, where it mostly hides in the so-called ‘functional’ portion of the lexicon, as opposed to the ‘content’ part. I am alluding here to the distinction we often draw between words/morphemes like table, chair, run, … (with which it is easy to associate some kind of ‘mental picture’), vs. words like if, the, even, … (which cannot be readily associated with mental pictures). The semantic contribution of function words is fundamental to our understanding of content words and it consists mostly of how function words contribute to reasoning/inferring. Examples 1 and 2 above illustrate this thesis in connection with the word *even*.

The path from grammar to meaning via logic is even more full of surprises. Here is the one I will concentrate on. Some constructions perceived as ‘ungrammatical’ may owe their status to their being, in fact, tautologous or contradictory (i.e. informationally ‘trivial’). For example, take something like **there are any cookies left**; a sentence of this sort (i.e. a Negative Polarity violation) is perceived a strongly deviant, and feels like a word order or agreement failure. In fact, I think there is evidence that violations of this sort owe their status to the fact that the sentences in question are contradictory beyond repair. Prima facie, this claim looks like a total non-starter: for there are plenty of contradictory or logically trivial sentences that are perfectly grammatical (e.g., *Gennaro is Italian; and yet he isn’t*). At the same time, evidence that grammaticality is systematically affected by logicality is constantly mounting, and I hope to provide you with some convincing examples.

The fact that certain kind of grammaticality judgments are in fact rooted in contradictoriness, I think, changes in very interesting ways how we think about ‘being grammatical in language L’. The latter can no longer be equated to ‘being syntactically well-formed’ or ‘being interpretable’.

In sum, I will discuss several specific ways in which logic helps us understand how form and meaning are related.

**Gennaro Chierchia** got his Ph. D. in 1984 at UMass, Amherst. He held teaching positions at Brown, Cornell, the University of Milan, and is currently Haas Foundations Professor of Linguistics at Harvard. His main interests are in semantics and its interfaces with syntax and pragmatics, which he pursues through a mix of formal and experimental methods. His books include *Meaning and Grammar* (a text book written with S. Mc Connell-Ginet, MIT Press, 2000), *Dynamics of Meaning* (University of Chicago Press, 1995), *Logic in Grammar* (Oxford University Press, 2013).
Eight abstracts were selected from among the 84 submitted for consideration for this event by a panel of members of the LSA's Public Relations Committee.

- Carina Bauman (New York University): Back GOAT in Asian American English
- Rachel Steindel Burdin (University of New Hampshire): This you call a rise fall?
- Rabia Ergin (Tufts University): Emergence of verb classes in a young village sign language
- Jeff Good (University at Buffalo): Local dynamics to high level Patterns in Bantu
- Heidi Harley (University of Arizona): Node sprouting and root suppletion in Korean
- Kirk Hazen (West Virginia University): Southern vowels and shifting Appalachian identities
- Carmel O'Shannessy (University of Michigan): What do children do in contact induced language change?
- Gregory Scontras (Stanford University): Subjectivity predicts adjective ordering preferences

Each participant will be given five minutes for a presentation that will receive constructive, friendly feedback from a panel of judges. The final judging will be done by the audience.

The winner receives a certificate and a 1 year membership in the LSA. In addition, the winner (and any other presenters who are interested) will be invited to talk with the PR committee about opportunities to create a press release for their work.

The Five-Minute Linguist is sponsored by the Department of Linguistics at the University of Texas at Austin.
Linguistic Accommodation: Critical Strategies in Public Engagement

Walt Wolfram
North Carolina State University

Most linguists decry the public misunderstanding of the foundational constructs of language, maintaining that a public understanding of language is essential for the well-being of society. However, an established tradition for advocating public linguistics extends from Saussure’s assertion that “the study of language is in some degree or other the concern of everyone” (1916) to Bolinger’s (1979) observation that “Language should be as much an object of public scrutiny as any of the other things that keenly affect our lives” and Rickford’s LSA presidential address that concluded that “Language lives in society, and so must we” (2016). But how can linguists operationally make an awareness and understanding of linguistics more public? Noteworthy language concerns exist everywhere, ranging from newsworthy social events involving the language use of prominent personalities and politicians to ordinary citizens in everyday, routine conversation. All of these offer a convenient window for public discussion and insight, as do issues of language diversity that naturally pique the public’s interest.

This presentation focuses on “linguistic accommodation” – the interpretation of research for professional peers into popular accounts aimed at a general audience—and the engagement of linguists in issues of language diversity in American society. Using a community-based approach that extends from bounded populations where we conduct our research to formal and informal education for the unbounded public, we consider programs and processes for linguistic accommodation. A variety of activities, events, and products are presented and critiqued, ranging from one-time presentations to civic groups to the development of integrated, interactive formal curricular and widespread informal education for the general public. Illustrative vignettes from television documentaries, exhibits, curricula, popular books/articles and social media show how a comprehensive program can be utilized to help educate the public about language diversity, demonstrating how these activities can help achieve a scientific, social, and humanistic understanding of and appreciation for language. Results from different evaluation metrics indicate that these activities and programs can indeed make a difference in the public perception and understanding of language; at the same time, they indicate the need for more comprehensive programs and activities.

Walt Wolfram is William C. Friday Distinguished University Professor at North Carolina University, where he also directs the Language and Life Project. While pioneering research on social and ethnic dialects since the 1960s, he has concurrently focused on the application of sociolinguistic information for public audiences, including the production of more than 10 documentaries for public television, the construction of a number of permanent and time-limited museum exhibits, the development of an innovative social studies dialect awareness curricula for middle-school students, informal education for the general public, and the advancement of a comprehensive social media campaign related to language diversity. He has received numerous awards for public service, including the North Carolina Award, the highest award given to a citizen of North Carolina, and the Linguistics, Language and the Public Award from the Linguistic Society of America.
Languages of the Caucasus
Alice C. Harris
University of Massachusetts Amherst

There are still very few American linguists who do original work on languages of the Caucasus. In this address, I survey some of the phenomena that make these language families particularly interesting, in the hope of interesting some younger linguists in working there.

We consider the sometimes amazing consonant clusters of Georgian (e.g. vpckvni ‘I peel’, mrc’vrtneli ‘trainer’) through work by Ioana Chitoran and her co-authors. These clusters challenge the Sonority Sequencing Principle, and some linguists believe that the clusters must be pronounced with epenthetic vowels. Chitoran shows that there are no epenthetic vowels, and that it is the interspersed sonorous consonants that make it possible to pronounce the clusters. I will also look briefly at more recent, not yet published work on this issue.

My own work on the endoclitics of Udi challenges the claim that clitics, being independent words, could never go inside a word. Yet in Udi, under specific circumstances, we find both intermorphemic clitics, such as lašk’o-ne-b-esă [wedding-3SG-DO-PRES] ‘s/he marries’, where the 3rd person singular clitic, -ne-, occurs between the morphemes ‘wedding’ and ‘do’ of a complex verb, and intramorphemic clitics, such as a-ne-g’-esa ‘s/he receives it’, where the 3rd person singular clitic occurs inside an unanalyzable root, aq’- ‘receive’. The same clitics can occur enclitic to the verb and outside the verb under specific circumstances. There are also some updates to this work.

Finally, we look at the work of Maria Polinsky and Eric Potsdam on backwards agreement in Tsez.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{kid-bā} & \quad \text{ziya} & \quad \text{b-iš-a} & \quad \text{y-oq-si} \\
\text{girl.II-ERG} & \quad \text{cow.III.ABS} & \quad \text{III-feed-INF} & \quad \text{II-begin-PAST.EVID} \\
\end{align*}
\]

‘The girl began to feed the cow.’ (Polinsky and Potsdam 2002)

What is surprising about this sentence is that ‘begin’ agrees with ‘girl’ (showing the gender II marker), although Tsez verbs otherwise agree only with absolutive arguments. In this case it is clear that there is a silent absolutive subject, ‘girl’, in the matrix clause (in addition to the ergative ‘girl’ in the lower clause).

It is true that I am skipping over a great many other challenging phenomena, such as the multiple exponence in certain of Archi’s possessive pronouns (e.g. d-as:ā-ci-j- u-ta: r [II-of.myself-III-SUFFIX-II-SUFFIX-SUFFIX-III] ‘my own [F]’ (Kibrik 1977, discussed by Corbett 1991), where there do not seem to be multiple functional heads. It is clear that the languages of the Caucasus provide a rich source of data, which needs to be better documented synchronically and explained diachronically, data that can also provide important grist for theoretical mills.

Alice C. Harris is a Professor of Linguistics at the University of Massachusetts Amherst. After receiving her Ph.D. from Harvard University in 1976, she served on the faculty of Vanderbilt University for many years. In 2002 she joined the faculty at Stony Brook, where she served for some years as Graduate Program Director, before leaving in 2009.

In 1974, Harris and a colleague were the first Americans permitted to undertake research in the Republic of Georgia when it was still part of the U.S.S.R. She has continued her work in this region, working principally on Georgian, Laz, Svan, Mingrelian, Udi, and Batsbi and focusing on unusual phenomena that challenge linguistic theory. She has a strong interest in promoting the documentation of endangered languages and was instrumental in establishing the Documenting Endangered Languages (DEL) Program within the National Science Foundation. Her current projects are a grammatical sketch of Batsbi and collaborative cross-linguistic work on processing of affixes and clitics.

Harris has held major grants or fellowships from the National Science Foundation, the National Endowment for the Humanities, the International Research and Exchanges Board, and the Guggenheim Foundation. Her books include Georgian Syntax: A Study in Relational Grammar (1981), Diachronic Syntax: The Kartvelian Case (1985), Indigenous Languages of the Caucasus, I: Kartvelian (editor, 1991), Endoclitics and the Origins of Udi Morphosyntax (2002), Laboratory in the Field: Advances in Cross-Linguistic Psycholinguistics, (a special issue of Language, Cognition and Neuroscience, 2015, co-editor with Florian Jaeger and Elisabeth Norcliffe), Multiple Exponent (2016), and (with Lyle Campbell, 1995) Historical Syntax in Cross-Linguistic Perspective, the winner of the 1998 LSA Bloomfield Book Award. Before being elected President of the LSA, she held the Collitz Professorship at the 2011 Linguistics Institute and was elected a Fellow in 2012.
The Department of Linguistics at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst

congratulates

Alice Harris
(on delivering the 91st Presidential Address)

Ivy Hauser
(on concluding her term as Bloch Fellow)

Jon Ander Mendia
(2nd place, Best Student Abstract Award)

We also congratulate our 36 UMass faculty members, students and alums who helped design the program, organize panels or will present their research at the 2017 Annual Meeting.
Abstracts of LSA Organized Sessions
CoLang 2018
Collaborative Language Research Institute 2018

CoLang brings together community language workers, academic linguists, and undergraduate and graduate students for focused training in language documentation, language revitalization, and collaborative practices. CoLang 2018 will consist of two weeks of workshops and three weeks of concentrated field methods working with speakers of indigenous languages.

June 18 – July 20, 2018
University of Florida
Gainesville, Florida

colang.lin.ufl.edu
Data Citation and Attribution for Reproducible Research in Linguistics

Brazos
2:00 – 3:30 PM

Organizers: Andrea L. Berez-Kroeker (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)
Gary Holton (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)
Susan Smythe Kung (University of Texas at Austin)
Geoff Nathan (Wayne State University)
Peter L. Pulsifer (University of Colorado at Boulder)

Participants: David Beaver (University of Texas at Austin)
Andrea L. Berez-Kroeker (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)
Shobhana Chelliah (University of North Texas)
Stanley Dubinsky (University of South Carolina)
Ruth Duerr (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign/Ronin Institute)
Gary Holton (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)
Susan Smythe Kung (University of Texas at Austin)
Richard Meier (University of Texas at Austin)
Peter L. Pulsifer (University of Colorado at Boulder)
Keren Rice (University of Toronto)
Anthony Woodbury (University of Texas at Austin)

The notion of reproducible research has received considerable attention in recent years from physical scientists, life scientists, social and behavioral scientists, and computational scientists. Reproducible research aims to provide scientific accountability by facilitating access for other researchers to the data upon which research conclusions are based. The term, and its value as a principle of scientific rigor, has arisen primarily in computer science, where easy access to data and code allows other researchers to verify and refute putative claims.

Reproducibility in research is an evolution of replicability, a long-standing tenet of the scientific method. Replicable research methods are those that can be recreated elsewhere by other researchers, leading to new data; sound scientific claims are those that can be confirmed by the new data in a replicated study. The difference between reproducible research and replicable research is that the latter produces new data, which can then ostensibly be analyzed for either confirmation or disconfirmation of previous results; the former provides access to the original data for independent analysis.

The benefit of reproducibility is evident in cases where faithfully recreating the research conditions is impossible, as is the case in many behavioral and fieldwork-based sciences. Linguistics, as a data-driven social science in which inferences about human cognition and social structure are drawn from observations of behavior, is well positioned to benefit from principles of reproducible research. Subsequent researchers are unlikely to have access to the same speakers or speech situations from which the original data set was collected. However, given access to the original data set referenced in a publication, subsequent researchers can attempt to reproduce the original research. Crucially, reproducibility requires access to underlying data sets, not merely the examples contained in the body of a scholarly paper. This means that data need to be prepared, preserved, and cited in a manner that allows discovery of the entire set, as well as an individual datum within it.

Within linguistics, much of the investigation into possibilities for reproducible research has been in the context of language documentation and description, in which documentary fieldwork methodology has been noted for its potential to provide substantiation of scientific claims by promoting attention to the care and structuring of language data. However, linguistics more broadly has not generally fostered a culture of creating and preserving data sets, citing underlying data in publications, or providing academic rewards to people who do so. In a study of data citation practices in academic linguistic works from multiple linguistic subfields spanning a ten-year period, we have found that by and large authors of journal articles, grammars, and dissertations rarely indicate if or where data is stored or shared, let alone provide a citation indicating from where in a data set a particular datum was retrieved. Where citations are provided, the connection to the data set may be only vaguely identified. For example, an excerpt might be given a citation which refers to the name of the text from which it was extracted, but in practice the reader has no way to access that text. Additionally, while the LSA’s resolutions on Cyberinfrastructure and Recognizing the Scholarly Merit of Language Documentation support attribution of academic credit for the preparation and preservation of data
sets in hiring, tenure and promotion decisions, they stop short of providing standards for doing so. Thus, in spite of the potential generated by recent shifts in the field, a great deal of linguistic research created today is not reproducible, either in principle or in practice.

In order to facilitate the development of reproducible research in linguistics we propose the discipline-wide adoption of common standards for data citation and attribution. In our parlance citation refers to the practice of identifying the source of linguistic data, and attribution refers to mechanisms for assessing the intellectual and academic value of data citations. Citation and attribution are key to reproducible research, as the former ties linguistic examples to the data sets from which they were extracted, providing skeptical readers the opportunity to test hypotheses against those data sets; and the latter incentivizes reproducible practice by ensuring that the work of preparing, archiving, and making available linguistic data sets is properly credited.

This session grows out of our current NSF project, funded under grant number SMA-1447886, to develop standards for data citation and attribution in linguistics at the grassroots level, with the ultimate aim of creating a discipline-wide culture of reproducible research. Session participants have all been directly involved in the project, which began in 2015. The session will bring the conversation to the broader membership of the LSA for the first time, and will highlight both issues of wider concern and more detailed topics. Please note that discussion is our primary objective, and the panel discussion format as well as the poster session will encourage participation from the LSA membership more generally.

Abstracts (Papers)

Andrea Berez-Kroeker (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)
Gary Holton (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)
Susan Smythe Kung (University of Texas at Austin)
Peter Pulsifer (University of Colorado at Boulder)

Reproducible research in linguistics: toward a data-driven science of language

Data are fundamental to the field of linguistics. Examples drawn from natural languages provide a foundation for claims about the nature of human language, and validation of these linguistic claims relies crucially on these supporting data. Yet, while linguists have always relied on language data, they have not always facilitated access to those data. This presentation provides an introduction to the notion of reproducible research and its application to the field of linguistics. Inspired by parallel efforts in other disciplines and drawing on recent technological advances, we outline a multi-pronged strategy to develop standards for data citation and attribution in linguistics. Ultimately we envision a science of linguistics grounded in reproducible research—a science where claims about linguistic structure and practice can be readily validated. Such a data-driven linguistic science has the potential to provide substantiation of scientific claims by promoting attention to the care and structuring of language data.

Anthony Woodbury (University of Texas at Austin)

Data citation: broad principles and guidelines

Linguistic data are important resources in their own right. For a linguist to be able to work with their own records or to use records created by others, there need to be established citation standards that can be adopted easily by all relevant members of the research community. Citation implies a preservation strategy, for whatever is cited needs to be in a location to allow the curious scholar to access it. The work of the original scholar needs to be attributed properly, and citation formats have to allow for that attribution. Therefore, data should be made open as soon as possible, with consideration to ethical exceptions. They should be in usable formats, with sufficient machine and human readable documentation to allow informed re-use. These responsibilities are an integral part of linguistic research.

Keren Rice (University of Toronto)

Data collections: what is the intellectual value?

There is a tradition of valuing datasets in linguistics. At the same time, the field often has an uneasy relationship with data regarded as raw. The importance of data has grown exponentially in this digital era—consider documentation, the LSA resolutions on cyber-infrastructure and recognizing the scholarly merit of documentation, and the Digging into Data initiative addressing theoretical issues through large-scale digital data. ‘Big’ data opens questions about the scholarly merit of data collection and preparation—the research before one gets to what is often considered ‘real’ research. I focus on documentation
data, examining what characterizes a good collection and what must happen for its scholarly merit to be recognized. I review literature on qualities of a good collection, criteria by which its intellectual merit can be evaluated, and ways to help job candidates and tenure and promotion committees evaluate the scholarly value of this work.

David Beaver (University of Texas at Austin)

Stanley Dubinsky (University of South Carolina)

The role of the journal in linguistic data citation and attribution

Academic journals are the main medium for transmitting empirical discoveries and theoretical innovations from those who generate them to those who consume them, and to the extent that linguistic data needs to be discoverable, retrievable, citable, and properly attributed, it is they who must insure that this information is presented in a legible fashion, and that there are efficient and coherent standards for doing so. As management, curation, and citation of linguistic data becomes increasingly important to the conduct and publication of linguistic research, journal editors and publishers have an increasingly important role to play. Some (but certainly not all) of the issues needing discussion are (i) authorship, (ii) access, (iii) attribution, and (iv) the dynamicity of data. Our presentation will spell out issues needing to be addressed, suggest some means of addressing them, and hopefully (and more importantly) stimulate a productive discussion, bringing others’ excellent ideas into the conversation.

Shobhana Chelliah (University of North Texas)

Outreach and education on data management to effect a culture shift in linguistics

Consistent data attribution and citation practices will require a culture shift in the discipline. This shift can be set in motion through enhancements to existing linguistics curricula and through outreach to the discipline and beyond. This presentation will provide examples of how modules on data management, attribution, and citation can be added to existing linguistics courses in order to bring changes to citation practices rapidly and consistently. The presentation will include a proposed set of topics for this curriculum. Additionally, we explore how modules on digital language resources can be incorporated into class research projects in disciplines across campus and discuss how to utilize untapped sources of dissemination such as a university’s digital library, mobile technologies and MOOCs.

Ruth Duerr (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign/Ronin Institute)

Data citation in the sciences

While many domain repositories in the sciences have promoted citations for their data holdings for decades, it has only been in the last few years that the research community has begun to come to grips with the issues that arise when the sources used and created as a part of the research process are neither cited nor available. Spurred on by highly publicized cases of fraud and other errors, recognition of publication biases, and given a variety of political pressures, we are beginning to recognize the need to redefine the norms of the scientific process, a process based on transparency and reproducibility. These norms require that all sources used and created as part of the research process, be they data, code or publications, be cited and that the underlying data and code be available. Yet, defining exactly what this means is something each discipline needs to address for its community.

Richard Meier (University of Texas at Austin)

Facilitated discussion

The short presentations described above will be followed by 40 minutes of facilitated discussion. The aim of the discussion is to understand the views and concerns of the LSA membership about developing standards for data citation and attribution so that we can move forward in a more inclusive manner.
Abstracts (Posters)

Andrea Berez-Kroeker (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)
Gary Holton (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)
Susan Smythe Kung (University of Texas at Austin)
Peter Pulsifer (University of Colorado at Boulder)

Developing standards for data citation and attribution for reproducible research in linguistics: project summary and next steps

Developing Standards for Data Citation and Attribution for Reproducible Research in Linguistics is an NSF-supported project (SMA-1447886) that brings together relevant stakeholders to collaboratively develop and promote standards for linguistic data citation and attribution. Project participants include linguistics journal editors; language archivists; linguists representing various subfields and academic career stages from graduate students to provosts; and “Big Data” specialists. The first workshop was held at the University of Colorado Boulder in September 2015; the second was held at The University of Texas at Austin in April 2016. A panel presentation and the final workshop will take place in conjunction with this LSA Annual Meeting. This poster summarizes the aims and accomplishments of the first two workshops, describes the plans for the final workshop and the suggests the next steps in the development and promotion of a model for data citation and attribution in linguistics.

Ryan Henke (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)
Meagan Dailey (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)
Kavon Hooshiar (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)

Questions, curiosities, and concerns: talking points for data citation and attribution

Changing the way linguists approach data citation and attribution means changing the way we traditionally think about data, their role in research, and their scholarly value. We are accustomed to valuing only particular academic products, even though we invest just as much time, effort, and analytical skill into collecting and managing the data behind published products. Efforts to redress this status quo proceed on a variety of fronts, but none of these efforts will happen overnight. Furthermore, not all of these conversations will be smooth conversions of viewpoints and philosophies. Changing minds takes time and patience, especially when navigating decades of thought and practice. This poster presents some questions, curiosities, and concerns that have been raised during conversations about changing standards and practices for data citation and attribution. Following the tradition in public relations and politics, we offer talking points for conveying a helpful and hopeful message to colleagues.

Lauren Gawne (School of Oriental and African Studies)
Barbara Kelly (University of Melbourne)
Andrea L. Berez-Kroeker (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)
Tyler Heston (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)

A survey of current reproducibility practices in linguistics publications

In order to move forward toward reproducible research in linguistics, we first need to know where we are now with regard to our practices for methodological clarity and data citation in publications. In this poster we share the results of a study of over 370 journal articles, dissertations, and grammars, which is taken as a sample of current practices in the field. The publications all come from a ten-year span. The journals were selected for broad coverage. Grammars included published grammars and dissertations written as grammars, with broad geographic coverage, both in terms of subject language and publisher or university. These publications are critiqued on the basis of transparency of data source, data collection methods, analysis, and storage. While we find examples of transparent reporting, most of the surveyed research does not include key metadata, methodological information, or citations that are resolvable to the data on which the analyses are based.

Susan Smythe Kung (University of Texas at Austin)
Jessica Trelogan (University of Texas at Austin)

The data management life cycle for linguists

While the concept of managing data is not new to the field of linguistics, the reality is that there are still significant barriers to creating citable records that allow persistent access to clearly structured primary data and that enable reproducible results. With
the current emphasis from funding agencies and publishers on the importance of transparency and data sharing, it is increasingly important that good data management skills and methods be prioritized as a formal part of the academic linguist’s workflow. Although it is difficult to provide specific recommendations for all subdisciplines of such a heterogeneous field, this poster will highlight core principles and provide specific guidelines for academic linguists throughout the research life cycle, from the earliest pre-planning stages, through deposit in a trusted repository, and into the future as data are re-used for further inquiry.

Susan Smythe Kung (University of Texas at Austin)  
Jaime Perez Gonzalez (University of Texas at Austin)  
*Citation and attribution of archived data: guidelines of the Archive of the Indigenous Languages of Latin America*

Today great quantities of research data are publically available for re-use, and most academic fields are becoming aware of the need to establish recommendations for how these data should be cited so that the data creators get proper attribution for their work. To this end, AILLA has developed Citation Guidelines that provide detailed citation examples of the different hierarchical levels of AILLA’s holdings, including collections (organized materials based on individual collectors), resources (materials organized around a speech event), and individual files. These Guidelines differentiate in-text and bibliographic citations. Furthermore, each collection and resource page on AILLA provides instructions for how it should be cited. In this poster, we explain AILLA’s Citation Guidelines, we show how—when followed—these guidelines give appropriate credit to the various contributors of the data and allow for easy access to the data in the archive, and we demonstrate the proper implementation of these guidelines in linguistic literature.

Lauren B. Collister (University of Pittsburgh)  
*Tell the story of data with metrics*

With an increasing focus at many universities on engagement and impact of scholarly work both in academia and outside, knowledge of data re-use is an important consideration when sharing a dataset. Traditional citation measures for data are difficult to track because scholars rarely cite datasets formally (Kratz and Strasser, 2015). Fortunately, there are other tools available for gathering metrics about reuse of data sets that can be used by scholars. These tools are called ‘altmetrics’, and they can capture both traditional scholarly measures of use (such as citations) as well as downloads, news and popular stories that reference a dataset, blog posts, and even social media buzz about data. These metrics can be a valuable tool for scholars to show all of the impact of their work. On this poster, these metrics will be explained along with best practices for using tools to gather altmetrics.

Helene N. Andreassen (UiT The Arctic University of Norway)  
Philipp Conzett (UiT The Arctic University of Norway)  
Stein Høydalsvik (UiT The Arctic University of Norway)  
Leif Longva (UiT The Arctic University of Norway)  
Odu Obiajulu (UiT The Arctic University of Norway)  
*TROLLing: Scope and operation of an open repository for linguistic datasets*

TROLLing (opendata.uit.no) is an international archive for open linguistic data and statistical code (e.g. R scripts), launched in 2014 at UiT The Arctic University of Norway. With the increasing demand for archiving and sharing research data, as well as the problem of improper attribution, TROLLing aims to meet researchers’ needs by proposing safe storage of data files, and metadata templates based on international standards. Retrieval, sharing, and reuse of data is further facilitated by TROLLing being part of a global open data network. As regards attribution, the system automatically provides a dataset citation, comprising among other things the author name(s) and a persistent identifier (doi). A version control allows researchers to update their datasets at any time, previously published versions still being available open access.

TROLLing is available to all subfields of linguistics, but is limited to structural data. The metadata template, however, allows linking to primary data, stored elsewhere.

Meagan Dailey (University of Hawaiʻi at Mānoa)  
Ryan Henke (University of Hawaiʻi at Mānoa)  
*Data citation, attribution, and employability*
Demand from academic departments for linguists possessing data skills has remained low in the last decade despite an influx of new data-driven tools, research, and ability to manage data in ways not possible before the internet. We assessed two barometers of employability: academic job postings and course descriptions. A survey of the academic linguistic job market over 10 years reveals that despite the field becoming more reliant on digital data, employers are not asking that candidates be fluent in data management. We also surveyed course descriptions and syllabi from 25 of the top-ranked linguistics programs in the United States and abroad, finding that most universities do not offer training in basic data management, despite offering courses in data-driven subdisciplines. This poster presents the data supporting these points including data management hiring and training trends.

Kavon Hooshiar (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)

Data management across academic disciplines

Developments in digital technologies have increased the quantity of data being created as well as provided a means to make that data available to the public digitally. Researchers are now faced with managing such grey publications, for which there is no guarantee of persistence or accessibility, nor standards for citation and attribution.

Linguists are not alone in changing the way we think about data. Initiatives such as the e-Infrastructure Reflection Group and FORCE11 have membership across the sciences and identify citation, attribution, unique identification, access, persistence, specificity, and interoperability of data as fundamental. The linguistics community could benefit from developing our understanding of data management consistently with the larger academic community, and the overlap between our guiding principles should facilitate this outcome.

This poster outlines this overlap between our efforts and those of other disciplines, and explores ways we can proceed to facilitate our interaction with the larger academic community.

Bradley McDonnell (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)

Patrick Hall (University of California, Santa Barbara)

Developing methods for reproducible research in linguistics: a first step

Reproducible research in other fields has developed various software tools that facilitate the publishing of code and results in a single document that are linked directly to the data. In mainstream linguistics, however, such software does not exist. The workflows for including linguistic examples in published work typically involve manual methods of copying and pasting text from a database into a word processing document. These manual methods are error-prone and time-consuming—often involving tedious tasks of aligning glosses in tables or with tabs. Furthermore, the examples in these documents are in no way linked to the corpus. This poster presents a first-attempt at developing a family of scripts called glossbox that link data, code, and analysis. At present, glossbox works with the typesetting software LaTeX, allowing users to semi-automatically import examples directly from the corpus. These examples require little to no manual manipulation and automatically produce citations to the corpus.
The Phonology of Sign Language Fingerspelling: Beyond Handshape Sequences
JW Grand Ballroom 7
2:00 – 5:00 PM

Organizer: Diane Brentari (University of Chicago)

Participants:
Rain Bosworth (Gallaudet University/University of California, San Diego)
Diane Brentari (University of Chicago)
Matt Brown (University College London)
Kearsy Cormier (University College London)
Karen Emmorey (San Diego State University)
Leah Geer (University of Texas at Austin)
Jonathan Keane (University of Chicago)
Taehwan Kim (Toyota Technical Institute of Chicago/California Institute of Technology)
Karen Livescu (Toyota Technical Institute of Chicago/University of Chicago)
Sharlene Newman (Indiana University)
Laura-Ann Petitto (Gallaudet University)
Jennifer Petrich (San Diego State University)
Jason Riggle (University of Chicago)
Zed Sevcikova Sehyr (San Diego State University)
Greg Shakhnarovich (Toyota Technical Institute of Chicago/University of Chicago)
Adam Stone (Gallaudet University)
Hao Tang (Toyota Technical Institute of Chicago)
Weiran Wang (Toyota Technical Institute of Chicago)
Joshua Williams (Gallaudet University)

Fingerspelling allows written words from the surrounding language to be represented in a series of 1-handed, or in some cases, 2-handed forms in a sign language—one form for every letter of the alphabet. As an important contact phenomenon in both American Sign Language (ASL), which uses a 1-handed alphabet, and British Sign Language (BSL), which uses a 2-handed alphabet, the common processes that have been found in both systems provide evidence that fingerspelling is a window into sign language phonology on a number of levels.

Fingerspelling is an integral part of these two sign languages, and is important for several reasons. First, as new words enter the language via fingerspelling, it is a living laboratory where we can observe many of the phonetic and phonological processes of the language as a whole. Second, because the 26 1- and 2-handed configurations of the ASL and BSL manual alphabets are well described, fingerspelling allows us to analyze the factors that influence variation in production—sociolinguistic variables of the signer, as well as the phonetic and phonological context. Third, because fingerspelling has a very restricted range of places of articulation and movement, it is a perfect place to begin developing models for automatic handshape recognition, which to date has been a difficult problem. Finally, because fingerspelling is an important contact phenomenon, it has important implications for signing deaf children as they are learning to read, and it is correlated with literacy level later in life. It is therefore important to track the acquisition of fingerspelling in children acquiring ASL as a first language.

This symposium will consist of a total of 7 papers about the phonological representation, processing, use, and variation in fingerspelling. Papers 1 & 2 of the symposium are concerned with the PERCEPTION OF VISUAL SONORITY as a measure of well-formedness in ASL fingerspelling. In general the larger the movement the higher the sonority, and this work assesses visual sensitivity to the transitional movements between the configurations forming the letters. Paper 1 reports on behavioral studies of visual sonority, and Paper 2 addresses visual sonority with an fMRI study in signers vs. nonsigners. Papers 3 & 4 investigate short-term-memory (STM) RECALL and WORD SIMILARITY effects in ASL fingerspelling. The experiments in Paper 3 show that a speech-based phonological coding strategy is used in recalling print or fingerspelled words, even in deaf signers. Paper 4 proposes a model for quantifying similarity among fingerspelled words, based on signer judgments and joint angle targets. Papers 5, 6, & 7 address VARIATION in fingerspelling from three perspectives: how to teach it, how to describe its sociolinguistic patterns, and how to model it in automatic sign recognition. Paper 5 addresses variation in L2 fingerspelling instruction in ASL, showing that explicit instruction in phonetic variation is helpful as a pedagogical strategy. Paper 6 reports on sociolinguistic factors that determine variation in BSL fingerspelling based on a large corpus. Paper 7 describes a computational model of automatic
recognition of ASL fingerspelling based on a large corpus that has achieved high accuracy (83%), even when confronted with variation in speed, signer, and age.

Abstracts

Adam Stone (Gallaudet University)
Rain Bosworth (Gallaudet University/University of California, San Diego)
Laura-Ann Petitto (Gallaudet University)

Sonority in lexicalized fingerspelling: perception studies with infants and adults.

Sonority, perceptual salience in the language signal, is relevant for syllable structure and well-formedness in all languages, spoken and signed. In signed language, it mediates fingerspelling lexicalization whereupon the final lexicalized form is determined by sonority differences in the letter-to-letter transitions in the original serially fingerspelled form. To test whether sensitivity to sonority requires early exposure in one’s native language, we contrasted perception of well-formed, more sonorant vs. ill-formed, less sonorant lexicalized fingerspelling in (1) 6 vs. 12-month-old sign-naive infants, (2) signing vs. non-signing adults. Younger sign-naive infants and signing adults were sensitive to sonority while older sign-naive infants and non-signing adults were not. Hence, there is an early sensitivity to sonority that is maintained by language experience. We provide evidence for the “psychological reality” of sonority even in fingerspelling, advancing it from a theoretical description of language production to an important, amodal feature of human language learning and perception.

Joshua Williams (Gallaudet University)
Adam Stone (Gallaudet University)
Rain Bosworth (Gallaudet University/University of California, San Diego)
Sharlene Newman (Indiana University Bloomington)

Neural correlates of sonority: an investigation of fingerspelling

Language learning requires attention to perceptually salient cues in the language signal. One such cue in sign languages is sonority via the relative visibility of sign movement. Variations in sonority are hypothesized to be important to sign phonology. The present study investigated the neural bases for experience-dependent changes in visual sonority perception. Using fMRI, we studied brain activity in hearing adult signers and nonsigners as they viewed fingerspelled sequences which varied by sonority level (high vs. low). In both groups, fingerspelling activated temporo-occipital cortex. Signers had more distributed activation overall, and low-sonority fingerspelling elicited greater activation in tissues related to phonological processing. Nonsigners showed no sensitivity to sonority. We conclude that sign language experience alters the perceptual analysis of sonority at the neural level, moving it from a purely perceptual process to a linguistic one, supporting the notion that sonority is a significant component in sign language phonology.

Karen Emmorey (San Diego State University)
Zed Sevcikova Sehyr (San Diego State University)
Jennifer Petrich (San Diego State University)

Fingerspelled and printed words are recoded into a speech-based code in short-term memory

To examine how deaf ASL signers represent printed and fingerspelled (FS) words in short-term memory (STM), we conducted three immediate serial recall experiments manipulating type of stimulus presentation (printed or FS words) and word similarity (speech-based or manually similar). For printed words, effects of phonological similarity were observed for both deaf and hearing participants. A speech-based phonological similarity effect was also observed when these words were presented as fingerspelling. A manual similarity effect was observed for FS words when similarity was based on joint angles rather than on handshape compactness; however, a follow-up experiment indicated that the manual similarity effect was due to perceptual confusion at encoding, rather than to articulatory confusion during rehearsal or recall. Overall, these findings suggest that fingerspelling is strongly linked to English phonology for deaf adult signers and that both printed and FS words are automatically recoded into a speech-based code in STM.
Jonathan Keane (University of Chicago)

*Handshape similarity: a theory-driven approach*

There have been several attempts to quantify handshape similarity in sign languages. These used psycholinguistic data to produce models of similarity, rather than using psycholinguistic data to confirm linguistic models. This work takes a different approach: We use the Articulatory Model of Handshape (Keane 2014) to develop a theory-driven similarity metric. Keane's model provides joint-angle-targets for each handshape, and thus pairs of handshapes can be directly compared. Extending this to fingerspelling: word similarity can be calculated from the sum of these comparisons. Similarity ratings for pairs of fingerspelled words were collected from 24 Deaf signers. Similarity scores produced by two approaches for similarity scoring were compared with the signers' ratings. The results show that only one of these methods for estimating similarity significantly predicts signers' similarity ratings. While both methods are extensions of previous theories, the method that is frequently touted as conventional wisdom does not match the signers' intuitions.

Leah Geer (University of Texas at Austin)
Jonathan Keane (University of Chicago)

*Teaching ASL fingerspelling to second-language learners: explicit versus implicit phonetic training*

This talk describes the efficacy of explicit phonetic instruction in adult ASL-learners. Two studies assessed an explicit phonetic training program for ASL learners. An implicit fingerspelling training was also developed and used as a control. Designed based on a combination of interactions with L2 students in the classroom, descriptions of coarticulatory features in fingerspelling production, and studies of cues L2 students use to comprehend fingerspelling, the explicit training consisted of two main portions: (1) properties of hold versus transition segments in fingerspelling; (2) phonetic variation in fingerspelling production. Taken together, results from both experiments reveal that explicit instruction is more effective in improving students' fingerspelling comprehension scores. These effects are not ephemeral. With only one exposure to the training program, which lasts approximately 30 minutes, higher scores persist three and six weeks post training.

Matt Brown (University College London)
Kearsy Cormier (University College London)

*Sociolinguistic variation in the nativization of British Sign Language fingerspelling*

Like any living language, British Sign Language (BSL) has contact with and borrows from other languages. One product of such language contact in BSL is fingerspelling (i.e. manual alphabet) to represent English words. Unlike the majority of sign languages which use one-handed fingerspelling systems, BSL uses a two-handed manual alphabet. It has been suggested that common fingerspelled loans are likely to become "nativised", adapting the manual production to conform more closely to the inventory of phonemic constraints found in the native lexicon. Here we study the nature of this nativisation process in BSL in relation to sociolinguistic variation., applying a cross-linguistic model of sign language nativisation to conversational data from 150 signers from the British Sign Language Corpus from 6 UK regions. Using mixed effects modelling, we find that region and age are significant factors, highlighting both regional variation and language change in the BSL fingerspelling system.

Taehwan Kim (Toyota Technical Institute of Chicago/California Institute of Technology)
Jonathan Keane (University of Chicago)
Weiran Wang (Toyota Technical Institute of Chicago)
Hao Tang (Toyota Technical Institute of Chicago)
Greg Shakhnarovich (Toyota Technical Institute of Chicago/University of Chicago)
Jason Riggle (University of Chicago)
Diane Brentari (University of Chicago)
Karen Livescu (Toyota Technical Institute of Chicago/University of Chicago)

*Unrestricted automatic fingerspelling recognition from video*

Automatic recognition of ASL fingerspelling is challenging for a number of reasons: It involves quick, small motions that are often highly coarticulated; it exhibits significant variation between signers; and there has been a dearth of continuous fingerspelling data collected. Our goal is to develop an automatic fingerspelling recognition system that operates on video and
which can be used across signer and in naturalistic settings. Our best-performing recognition models are segmental (semi-Markov) conditional random fields. The features of these models are based on deep neural networks that take image features as input and produce probabilities of letters or handshape phonological features. When the recognizer is trained on data from a test signer, our recognizers achieve up to about 92% letter accuracy in the signer-dependent setting, and using a small amount of "enrollment data" from a test signer 83% letter accuracy in the signer-independent setting.
Twenty Years of the Endangered Language Fund: Language Challenges and Language Opportunities
Lone Star Foyer
5:30-7:00 PM

Organizers: Claire Bowern (Yale University)
Monica Macaulay (University of Wisconsin, Madison)
Julie Tetel Andresen (Duke University)

Participants: Natalia Bermúdez (The University of Texas at Austin)
Geraldine Coriz (Nanbé Pueblo)
Tammy Decoteau (Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate Dakotah Language Institute)
Doudou Diop (Institut Fondamental d’Afrique Noire, Université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar)
Shelece Easterday (University of New Mexico/Nanbé Tewa Language Revitalization)
Emily Elfrin (University of British Columbia)
Dmitri Funk (Moscow State University)
Evelyn O. Anaya Hatch (Nanbé Pueblo)
Martin Kohlberger (Leiden University/James Cook University)
Monica Macaulay (University of Wisconsin, Madison)
Brenda G. McKenna (Nanbé Pueblo)
Cora O. McKenna (Nanbé Pueblo)
Modesta Monthorn (Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation)
Saudah Namyalo (Makerere University)
Yolanda Pushetonequa (University of Minnesota)
Kate Riestenberg (Georgetown University)
Konrad Rybka (University of Amsterdam)
Adjaratou Oumar Sall (Institut Fondamental d’Afrique Noire, Université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar)
Patricia A. Shaw (University of British Columbia)
Logan Sutton (Indiana University/Nanbé Tewa Language Revitalization)
Zvjezdana Vrzić (University of Rijeka/New York University)
George Winzenburg, S.J. (Red Cloud Indian School)

The Endangered Language Fund (ELF) was founded in 1996 with the goal of supporting endangered language preservation and documentation projects. Our main mechanism for supporting work on endangered languages has been funding small grants (of approximately US$2500) to individuals, tribes, and museums. ELF’s grants have promoted work in over 30 countries and have seen a wide range of projects, from the development Indigenous radio programs in South Dakota, to recording of the last living oral historian of the Shor language of western Siberia, to the establishment of orthographies and literacy materials to be used by endangered language teaching programs all over the world.

This poster session illustrates this work. As can be seen, the contributions cover themes relating to academic work on endangered languages, pedagogical materials, archival work on endangered languages (or languages no longer spoken), work aimed at supporting and encouraging language use, and the fruitful partners that can develop between linguists and communities. We showcase the important niche that small grants play in the world of endangered language work, particularly for groups and individuals who may not have access to other sources of funding.

We see four ways in which this poster session is important to linguists in the US. First, it is an illustration of the State of the Art in language documentation. The poster presenters show creative solutions to the problem of how to do important documentation of some of the world’s most endangered languages with very little funding. For example, one of the presenters (Funk) was able to compile a corpus of epic texts in Shor (Siberia) by corresponding with a speaker by letter. The poster session is an important illustration for students and linguists of the range of work that can be done with endangered languages, and its best practice. Secondly, it shows the importance of ‘thinking small’ – that is, how endangered language grants that are one hundred times smaller than a typical National Science Foundation grant can nonetheless make a big difference, whether to a community working on maintaining their language, or a graduate student looking for a way into the professional world. Thirdly, it shows the range of
applied work that Native communities do with linguists, from orthography development to ethnobiology. This is important modeling, particularly for graduate students and professional linguists who are looking for ways to deepen the broader impacts of their own work. Finally, it shows difference that linguistics can make on the ground to native communities, the importance of supporting native speaker linguists working on their own endangered languages, and how we as a field can do our best to make sure that the object of our study doesn’t disappear from under us.

The poster presenters are from schools, colleges, and universities. They represent languages from Europe, North and South America, Africa. The presenters are native speakers, students, faculty, and community members. This eclectic panel provides an important illustration of the breadth of community and scholarly commitment to preventing language loss.

Abstracts

Monica Macaulay (University of Wisconsin-Madison)
Claire Bowern (Yale University)

Language endangerment and small grants: the ELF model

Almost half the world’s languages are endangered. In the 20 years since the Endangered Language Fund was founded, the idea of endangered languages has become institutionalized. Now is a good time to take stock: how many more languages have documentation now than 25 years ago, for example? How far have our practices come? Who are we documenting languages for? What initiatives have worked, and where are the problems? We survey answers to these questions and provide an overview of the Endangered Language Fund’s (ELF’s) role in contributing to documenting and supporting the world’s endangered languages. Finally, we argue that major funding initiatives have focused on only one aspect of language documentation: that is, the preservation of aspects of the linguistic record. It is much more difficult to find funding for projects which support speakers of endangered languages.

Cora O. McKenna (Nanbế Ówingeh)
Brenda G. McKenna (Nanbế Ówingeh)
Evelyn O. Anaya Hatch (Nanbế Ówingeh)
Geraldine Coriz, (Nanbế Ówingeh)

A model collaboration among a North American Indigenous community and Academia: Nanbế Tewa Language Program, the University of New Mexico, and the Endangered Language Fund

The Nanbế Tewa language is critically endangered. The Nanbế Tewa Language Program (Program) secured an Endangered Language Fund (ELF) several years ago. It was one of the small grants the Program applied for after its then-governor re-established its language program, hired an instructor, and provided limited instruction funding. Small grants, such as the ones from ELF, not only allow a language community to acquire resources necessary for its mission, but serves as a motivator to seek further financial and in-kind sources.

Indigenous language programs should consider every grant opportunity thoroughly, temper post-award selection by careful evaluation of the acceptance terms, and fully document the negotiation process. Potential recipients need to be willing to walk away if terms proposed are non negotiable, exploitative, or offensive.

Natalia Bermúdez (University of Texas at Austin)

The value of small grants for young documentary field linguists

The value of small grants before embarking on a dissertation project in documentary linguistics is undeniable, especially when the young linguist is not native to the language they work with. During the ELF grant period (2011-2012) I learned the basics of the Naso language (Panama), but more importantly, I formed social ties and developed a compass for the complex and delicate politics of the area I work in. I spent ten months in the field training younger Naso speakers to transcribe and translate recordings of their grandparents in family projects. These two crucial methods, speaker-driven documentation and collaboration within family units, are fundamental for the project I have now in the Naso territory where five extended family teams are working on different chapters on a Naso cultural book project funded by the ELDP and NSF.
**Modesta Monthorn** (Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation)  
*The Umatilla Dictionary Project*

The Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR) is a small community located in eastern Oregon with a tribal enrollment of 3,000. Currently, there are 4 fluent speakers of the Umatilla language. The Umatilla Dictionary Project has been a project of the CTUIR and Noel Rude and is the culmination of 17 years of work. The end result is a usable dictionary for all ages that want to learn and have knowledge of the Umatilla language. The Umatilla dictionary plays a big role in our current language endeavors as tribe. The dictionary has tremendous personal significance for many of us here on our reservation. The people that dedicated their time to the compilation of this work are all gone. This book has preserved their words and knowledge for all of us and for those of us yet to come. The value of a book like this goes beyond monetary compensation and places it truly in the heart of the people.

**Tammy Decoteau** (Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate Dakotah Language Institute)  
*Everyday Dakotah, a 3 CD set of language learning CDs*

In 2010 the Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate Dakotah Language Institute compiled a list of 340 common phrases in our language which we have collected over the years. We wrote each phrase onto a post-it note and created a display of all the phrases in the hallway of our building. A notice was printed in the tribal newspaper requesting members of the tribe to come and vote on the phrases they wanted included on the CDs. A form was developed for people to select twenty-five phrases. Two elders of the tribe were retained to provide the voices. A book of the phrases was developed. CD covers were designed and production of the CDs continues years later and the CDs continue to be purchased and used. After completion of the project our tribal radio station would take a phrase and play it all week as the “Dakotah Phrase of the Week.” This poster describes the creation of the CDs.

**George Winzenburg, S.J.** (Red Cloud Indian School)  
*Mahpiya Luta Lakȟól’iyapi Wauínspewičhakhiyapi: teaching Lakota to Red Cloud Students*

Red Cloud Indian School, a private school on the Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota, developed the first comprehensive K-12 Lakota textbook curriculum in conjunction with the American Indian Studies Research Institute (AISRI) at Indiana University. This poster demonstrates how the curriculum is designed to teach students to speak, read, and write Lakota and to gain basic fluency in the Lakota language; the project strives to create language proficiency in all students by the time they graduate and cultivate a deep appreciation and understanding of Lakota history and traditions. This project is a contribution to the Lakota language community, and it is our way of adding to the many efforts of language revitalization and sustainability. RCIS is ensuring that our students, our parents, and our community are engaging with the language on a regular basis.

**Kate Riesterberg** (Georgetown University)  
*Task-based language teaching in support of Zapotec revitalization*

This poster presents the design, execution, and results of implementing task-based language teaching in an after-school Zapotec language revitalization program in the community of San Pablo Macuiltianguis (Oaxaca, Mexico). The poster will cover the following themes: (1) the procedure undertaken to design and realize a needs analysis in the community, (2) the content of a three-day TBLT workshop with instructors, (3) the repository of teaching resources created through the workshop, (4) reactions from students, teachers, and community members collected through pre- and post-implementation interviews, and (5) challenges and lessons learned. This project has implications for linguists interested in the teaching and learning of indigenous languages as well as for indigenous language communities interested in task-based language teaching. It also lays the groundwork for future research on classroom-supported teaching and learning of Zapotec.

**Yolanda Pushetonequa** (University of Minnesota)  
*Meskwaki phonological change and orthography*

In this poster I report on my study of Meskwaki phonology and orthography. In particular, I focus on the status of preaspiration, the status of semivowel deletion and word final vowel deletion. These processes are pervasive throughout the language; I examine nominal morphology in order to isolate these processes and I analyze data from current natural spoken discourse to look at acoustic properties of this phenomena. Previous research has described the predictable deletion of these phonemes in certain environments and suggested that a change is underway in the language (Goddard, 1988, 1991). I analyze the most recent changes and compare to Goddard’s existing work, adding phonetic evidence to the picture. I conclude that while the sounds that undergo
deletion are still present in the grammar of many modern day speakers, evidence from younger speakers indicates semivowel deletion and word final devoicing are progressing to the point of complete loss for some speakers. The phonological evidence I provide supports existing claims that active phonological change patterns affect Meskwaki standard orthography. I argue that the recent changes cause this to be even more critical than ever with the potential for lasting implications. Additionally, I analyze preconsonantal glottal activity to provide measurable evidence supporting its phonemic status. I touch upon orthographic issues caused by the exclusion of certain phonemic segments such as those typically described as $hC$ clusters. I use my findings to initiate a dialogue within the Meskwaki community about orthography, literacy, and sociolinguistic attitudes and preferences.

**Konrad Rybka** (University of Amsterdam)

*Small grants, big steps: the development of the Lokono orthographic standard across the three Guianas*

This poster visualizes the process of the development of the Lokono orthography in French Guiana, Suriname, and Guyana. Lokono is a critically endangered Arawakan language spoken in the three Guianas (Rybka 2015). The on-going orthography project, supported until now by small grants from the Society for Endangered Languages and the Endangered Languages Fund, is an attempt at the standardization and popularization of Lokono orthography in the three countries in order to pave way for subsequent revitalization activities. The goal of the poster is twofold. First, the poster traces through time and space the complex chain of activities aimed at developing an international orthographic standard for Lokono. Second, the poster speaks volumes for the importance and utility of small grants for language documentation and revitalization. The poster illustrates how small grants can be enmeshed into a project, ultimately bringing a snowball effect to language revitalization endeavors.

**Logan Sutton** (Indiana University Bloomington/Nanbé Tewa Language Revitalization)

**Shelece Easterday** (University of New Mexico/Nanbé Tewa Language Revitalization)

*Suprasegmentals and revising orthography in Nanbé Tewa*

Nanbé Tewa is one of five distinctive dialects of Rio Grande Tewa, a Kiowa-Tanoan language spoken in New Mexico. Though the variety has fewer than 30 fluent speakers, it is characterized by particular phonological features that may enrich our understanding of suprasegmentals in Rio Grande Tewa and Kiowa-Tanoan. In this poster we present some of our observations and discuss the complications these entail for practical matters of community-oriented language documentation. One salient phonological feature is the distribution of the glottal stop. The syllable structure of the language allows only /ŋ/ and /ʔ/ to occur in word-final codas. /ʔ/ also occurs word internally, but is conspicuously restricted to preceding sonorants and voiced stops. The tendency for /ʔ/ to disappear in certain environments suggests an association with larger prosodic domains and status as a suprasegmental feature rather than a consonant. While a better understanding of suprasegmentals in Tewa can only improve the accuracy of pedagogical materials, it also raises questions of orthographic representation.

**Emily Elfner** (University of British Columbia)

**Patricia A. Shaw** (University of British Columbia)

*Game-based methodology for the study of intonational contours in Kwak’wala*

Kwak’wala is a critically endangered First Nations language spoken in British Columbia, Canada. Our ELF-funded project seeks to document intonational patterns through recordings of conversational interactions between pairs of fluent Elders. As part of our goal to document intonational patterns in the language, we developed an interactional picture-guessing game in which two players are provided with identical sets of six pictures. The goal is to ask questions that can be answered by ‘yes’ or ‘no’ (optionally expanding the response into a full sentence) until the guesser has deduced which is the correct picture. In addition to generating a corpus of naturalistic speech that can be used for the study of intonational patterns, the game methodology has generated a significant body of data to enhance the paucity of documentation within a spontaneous conversational genre, and will be used in the development of pedagogical materials.

**Zvjezdana Vrzić** (University of Rijeka/New York University)

*The effort of documenting and preserving Vlashki/Zheyanski language*

This poster lays out the accomplishments and results of the long running community-oriented documentation and preservation project that was jumpstarted with an ELF grant obtained in 2014. With ELF funds, the presenter was able to carry out a pilot oral history and language documentation project in the Vlashki-speaking community in New York City. Vlashki is a name used by speakers for the language known as Istro-Romanian (RUO) in linguistics, spoken in two locations on the peninsula of Istria in Croatia. The poster will present the accomplishments and products of the community-oriented project, such as language
workshops for children run by the speakers, language learning materials, yearly event dedicated to the language and culture, photography exhibition prepared using the photographs collected during interviewing, and the like.

Dmitri Funk (Moscow State University)

*The ELF Small Grant and corpora of Shor epic texts*

In December 2003 thanks to the ELF financial support of my project “The Last Epic Singer: recording of the last examples of the dying poetic language of Shors (Western Siberia, Russia)” there were recorded some examples of Shors heroic epics from an outstanding epic singer – kaichi Vladimir Egorovich Tannagashev (1932-2007). As a result, there exists a unique archive that consists of some 60 epic texts at full lengths or in short episodes as told/recorded by Tannagashev. Much later, in 2011-2014 a significant part of this treasure was placed into a database and published online which gave literally a new life to studying the Shor language and folklore. Eight epic tales originally recorded in 2003 remain unpublished, waiting in the wings, but the project sponsored by ELF still gave lots of materials and ideas that have been realized later on.

Martin Kohlberger (Leiden University/James Cook University)

*Documenting endangered knowledge amongst the Shiwiar*

Although the vast majority of ELF funding has been awarded to work with languages which are in imminent danger of disappearing, two ELF-funded projects centred on the Shiwiar language showcase the urgency of documentation even in cases where the language itself continues to be used vigorously by a community, but where cultural and ethnolinguistic knowledge is not being transmitted to younger generations.

Shiwiar is a Chicham language spoken by 1,200 people in Ecuador and Peru. Despite the vitality of the language, the last three decades have brought on a rapid change of lifestyle which has virtually halted the transmission of many aspects of traditional knowledge to younger generations. In two ELF-funded projects, endangered cultural knowledge (ethnobiology and toponymy) and endangered linguistic genres (incantations and avoidance registers) were documented. This case study highlights the importance of including knowledge and genre endangerment as critical areas within the scope of language endangerment.

Saudah Namyalo (Makerere University)

*Small is never small for the poorest of the poor: lessons learnt from the documentation of Lunyara folktales*

Lunyara is the native language of the Banyara. It is a Bantu language of the Niger-Congo language family. Lunyara is spoken in the central region of Uganda. The Banyara as an ethnic group are estimated to be 21,000 speakers (Lewis et al. 2016)). Lunyara is one of the most endangered of Uganda’s indigenous languages. Though the language is still used for face-to-face communication within all generations, it is quickly losing users. The documentation of Lunyara folktales with a small grant such as that I received from ELF is a living testimony that ‘SMALL IS NEVER SMALL FOR THE POOREST OF THE POOR’. A successful completion of this project served as a catalyst towards the community’s initiatives to revitalise and develop Lunyara. Drawing from the experiences gained during the project, some Lunyara speakers took on small self funded projects to save their language from extinction.

Adjaratou Oumar Sall (Institut Fondamental d’Afrique Noire, Université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar)

Doudou Diop (Institut Fondamental d’Afrique Noire, Université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar)

*The Bedik and socialized flora: plants and funeral rites*

Bedik are an ethnic group living in the hills of eastern Senegal, around Kedougou, in the District of Bandafassi. They are one of the smallest minority (about 3,380 in 2002) in Senegal. Bedik is one of the most endangered languages of the region. This work was done with ELF support for an ethnobotanical documentation of Bedik. Thanks to this support, we were able, as part of the documentation of Bedik culture, to set up an ethnobotanical database in Mënìk-French-English. The ethnobotanical Bedik database highlights the relationship between the plant into the Bedik’s environment and the cultural connotations regarding the name, use, and cultural beliefs. These data are an important contribution to the documentation and description of endangered and minority languages in Senegal and constitute a repository of language data of great value to future generation of researchers from the disciplines of natural science, botany, linguistics, and to community members alike.
Symposium and Poster Session

Friday, 6 January

**Endangered Languages in the Undergraduate Curriculum**

*Brazos*

9:00 – 10:30 AM

Organizers: Michal Temkin Martínez (Boise State University)
Shobhana Chelliah (University of North Texas)

Participants: Kevin Baetscher (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)
Brenda Clark (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)
Ted Fernald (Swarthmore College)
Kristine Hildebrandt (Southern Illinois University Edwardsville)
Kavon Hooshiar (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)
Joana Jansen (University of Oregon)
Michal Temkin Martínez (Boise State University)
Gabriela Pérez Báez (Smithsonian Institution)
Tim Thornes (Boise State University)
Janne Underriner (University of Oregon)
Sejung Yang (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)

Sponsors: Committee on Endangered Languages and their Preservation (CELP)
Linguistics in Higher Education Committee (LiHEC)

Curriculum built around language endangerment is an effective way for linguists to engage students and the community in discussions about issues of central concern to linguists, i.e., the documentation and preservation of languages that are fast becoming dormant. Such curricula could also satisfy common university requirements that allow undergraduate students to gain foundational knowledge of the diversity of human cultures, and the varied physical and natural world in which we live. In addition to fulfilling university "core" requirements and counting as electives for related fields, modules on language endangerment and endangered languages could also be incorporated into many courses including geography, political science, anthropology, and music.

In this proposed symposium, presenters will share lessons learned and strategies for successfully proposing and implementing opportunities for undergraduate students to engage with topics related to endangered languages and their preservation throughout the university curriculum. These case studies are intended to encourage LSA members to advocate for the incorporation of endangered language education into the curriculum at their respective universities.

Courses about endangered languages, their preservation and documentation have traditionally been relegated to graduate courses. It is important to bring information on language endangerment to undergraduate students in linguistics who do not always continue to graduate studies in the field. By doing so, we can increase the number of people in the general population (future voters, policy makers, fellow citizens) who care about issues related to language endangerment. This is a goal that is directly tied to the CELP and LiHEC charges in that it will:

- Call attention to the rapid loss of language diversity worldwide and encourages the documentation and study of endangered languages.
- Serve as a resource for those concerned about the incorporation of linguistic content into broader, interdisciplinary enterprises by showcasing diverse ways in which programs and departments are offering courses about endangered languages.
- Help promote the development and sustenance of linguistics programs and departments by demonstrating ways in which some linguistics programs provide service to other programs at their home universities.
- Assist programs and departments with recruiting and retaining talented students, undergraduate majors and degree candidates, especially students who are interested in endangered languages.

Following the 90-minute panel, a poster session will allow audience members to individually interact with presenters and gain a more detailed understanding of the topics covered during the symposium. This session will serve as an idea-generator for faculty from varied programs seeking to expand course offerings across the University curriculum, as well as to graduate students.
interested in gathering ideas for future course development. The presentations will begin with ideas for general education and core curricula and will narrow to courses specific to linguistics students. The last two presentations will discuss out-of-class research opportunities for undergraduates in linguistics.

Abstracts (Presentations)

Ted Fernald (Swarthmore College)
Community-based language research and revitalization work with undergraduates

Engaging undergraduates in research and maintenance work on endangered languages can benefit students, communities, and linguists, but attention must be paid to the differing needs of these groups. What is beneficial and effective to a community depends on many factors including the history of interactions between the cultures involved. One approach does not fit all. We draw on examples from liberal arts and tribal colleges, a community-based research group (the Navajo Language Academy/ Diné Bizaad Naalkaah), and work in NSF Research Experiences for Undergraduates. Students who are from an endangered speech community will have different experiences engaging in linguistic work in that community than outsider students will. If they don’t speak the language well they may have a difficult time doing research. Outsider students may need to find ways to earn answers their questions. Finding ways for research and educational projects to benefit the community is of critical importance.

Joana Jansen (University of Oregon)
Janne Underriner (University of Oregon)
Ichishkin and Chinuk Wawa: teaching local endangered languages at the University of Oregon and Lane Community College

Since 2008, Ichishkin and Chinuk Wawa language courses have been offered at the University of Oregon (UO) and Lane Community College (LCC). These languages, indigenous to peoples of Oregon and Washington, support academic as well as tribal communities. Both courses resulted through partnerships developed at the Northwest Indian Language Institute (NILI) at UO with Ichishkin-speaking communities and the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde. Additionally, they respect the government-to-government relationship between Oregon’s Nine Federally Recognized Tribes and UO and LCC. The contributions of this paper (i) describe the initial and ongoing development of the courses; (ii) discuss how the courses have been changed and strengthened via collaborative partnerships; and (iii) argue that teaching local endangered languages in a university setting enriches academic experiences of Native and non-Native students; supports broader language revitalization efforts; addresses issues of human and linguistic rights; and strengthens academic institutions by incorporating and valuing indigenous viewpoints.

Kristine Hildebrandt (Southern Illinois University Edwardsville)
Introducing undergraduate students to language endangerment

Anderson (2011) notes that language endangerment remains a somewhat esoteric field of study. If so, what are the roles of educators in language documentation, preservation, and revitalization? This presentation shares experiences from an undergraduate course on "Language Endangerment and Death," where students come from many backgrounds, and are locally originating. Their demographic profile is white, monolingual English speakers. Generating engagement is a challenge: students are comfortable with their monolingualism in a globally dominant language, and are suspicious about what this course offers their professional development agenda. This course integrates central themes (language diversity, causes and consequences of death, models of preservation, etc.) with case studies they themselves build. This presentation illustrates online resource investigations, student-authored blogs, and simulations of online archives using open-source CMS’s like Omeka. This presentation will also consider ongoing challenges, for example, the persistent prescriptivism that views language codification or standardization as a guarantee of viability.

Tim Thornes (Boise State University)
Regional language endangerment: bridging disciplines and communities in the classroom

The focus of a new topics course entitled “Perspectives on Native North American Languages” is to address language endangerment issues faced by a range of stakeholders—teachers, students, caregivers, leaders, and grassroots activists, as well as linguists. The growth in language revitalization programs across North America provides an excellent opportunity to explore such efforts in the context of local concerns and activism beyond the domain of language.
Concurrent issues in economic opportunity, educational inclusion, land and water rights, health and wellness, tribal sovereignty, identity, and environmental protection are beyond what is possible to address within a typical unit of instruction dedicated to language endangerment in a course. Final group project assignments will center on proposals that connect language to issues like these by exploring informed solutions. Students will be evaluated, in large part, upon how well they are able to match these proposals to existing institutions and contexts.

Michal Temkin Martínez (Boise State University)
Tim Thornes (Boise State University)

Documenting languages of displaced people - an undergraduate capstone experience

A linguistic field methods course makes for an ideal senior capstone experience for undergraduate students. Traditionally, such courses allow students to synthesize material and analytical tools acquired in their previous linguistics courses and apply them to a language with which they have no previous experience. When the languages studied in such a course are those spoken by members of the larger community who have been resettled, students learn about issues of displacement and its effect on minority and minoritized languages. In this part of the symposium, we describe a senior capstone experience in which students develop language documentation projects for languages spoken by displaced refugees in the US. Some develop into long-term projects that involve members of the local speech community in collaboration with both students and faculty, providing new opportunities for capacity-building and professional development.

Kavon Hooshiar (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)
Brenda Clark (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)
Sejung Yang (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)
Kevin Baetscher (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)

The Language Documentation Training Center’s contribution to undergraduate education

The Language Documentation Training Center (LDTC) is a student run program that provides a platform for members of the University of Hawai‘i community to document their native languages through a series of workshops. Undergraduates can participate in this program as speakers, mentors with linguistic knowledge, or trainees interested in the field.

The success of LDTC is due to its speaker-centric model. Students explore the uniqueness of their speech variety regardless of how it is defined by outsiders. Our program creates language advocates and encourages collaboration. Graduates of our workshops consistently describe a renewed sense of appreciation for their language and learn to value language maintenance. In trying to recruit new speakers, we have learned to deal with university bureaucracy, build long-term relationships with other campus organizations, and foster institutional memory within our leadership. We believe our model is generalizable in any community where speakers from diverse communities can be reached.

Michal Temkin Martínez (Boise State University)
Shobhana Chelliah (University of North Texas)

Discussion/Q&A

The organizers will lead a discussion summarizing successful strategies and approaches for proposing and implementing a variety of opportunities for undergraduates to engage with endangered languages.
Abstracts (Posters)

**Kristine Hildebrandt** (Southern Illinois University Edwardsville)

‘Community’ and ‘collaboration’ in undergraduate language documentation research: a case study from Nepal and a U.S. university

A traditional image of endangered language documentation is that of the lone-wolf scholar, devoting years to singlehandedly describing and preserving a language. This model is changing now, with the rise of team projects with community-oriented outputs. This poster illustrates a next step in the evolution of collaborative documentation, where faculty and students in a U.S. university work together to describe and preserve endangered languages of Nepal. An NSF-funded documentation project investigates the structure and the prospects of four Tibeto-Burman languages. At this scale this necessitates multiple participants with methods that are co-constructed and evaluated across all levels. We survey here some initiatives orchestrated by students recruited through an Undergraduate Creative Activities program, through project funds, or through volunteer interest. They include a digital archive of transcribed videos; analysis of sociolinguistic interviews towards a co-authored academic publication; and, construction of a trilingual community dictionary, published in 2016.

**Gabriela Pérez Báez** (Smithsonian Institution)

Demystifying multilingualism: evidence-based knowledge on multilingual acquisition in the context of endangered languages

Factors that affect the language transmission practices of a community are heavily social in nature and influenced by the attitudes towards language use as held by social groups. Approaches to the problem of the interruption of the transmission of languages can benefit from dissemination of evidence-based information about multilingualism. A 2-hour workshop curriculum has been designed to break down popular myths about multilingual acquisition and to foster transmission of a heritage language. The curriculum is designed with two audiences in mind: parents or would-be parents and college-age students in areas of high linguistic diversity. The curriculum provides evidence-based data on multilingualism in human history, basic child language acquisition principles, acquisition processes in monolingual and bi/multilingual children, linguistic rights, and practical advice to foster multilingualism and the transmission of endangered languages. Demographic data on the linguistic diversity of the United States will be included.
Linguistics Beyond Academia: 
The Versatility of Linguistics Training in the Professional World
JW Grand Ballroom 7
9:00-10:30 AM

Organizers: Anastasia Nylund (Georgetown University)
Cala Zubair (One Equal Heart Foundation)

Sponsor: Linguistics Beyond Academia Special Interest Group (SIG)

Participants: Rebecca Damari (University of Maryland, National Foreign Language Center)
Zhaleh Feizollah (Microsoft)
Ashley Fidler (Context Relevant Inc.)
Anastasia Nylund (Georgetown University)
Anna Marie Trester (FrameWorks Institute)
Cala Zubair (One Equal Heart Foundation)

While academic programs within and outside the U.S. and Canada offer extensive study of many sub-disciplines or specialties in linguistics, programs often focus only on research within academic contexts, overlooking ways linguistic training directly relates to careers trajectories beyond the traditional academic path. This panel features six professional linguists from a range of specialties and concentrations (qualitative and quantitative approaches to sociolinguistics, computational linguistics and natural language processing, phonology and phonetics, morphology, bilingualism and second language learning) who have used their training in innovative and exciting ways. Each panelist will share their unique career experiences and answer questions about their professional choices as a valuable way to instruct students, and those who mentor students (e.g. faculty, program directors, etc.), on the versatility a linguistics degree offers. Panelists will focus on the following professional development topics:

- How to apply your research skills when learning about professional job markets.
- How to talk about research and the field of linguistics so that potential employers see your worth.
- How to understand and leverage the totality of your professional experience toward a satisfying career.
- How to find flexibility and tailor a job to satisfy your linguistic interests while still being a celebrated member of the team.

Panelists will also address what it means to be a non-academic linguist and other professional identity questions students may have, such as:

- What are some popularized applications of linguistics that will help me explore my options?
- How can I leverage my disciplinary knowledge and broader experience as a higher education professional toward a fulfilling career?
- In what ways can I turn to my community of fellow linguists to develop resources in response to a highly competitive academic job market where I may not find any open or relevant academic positions?

Panelists join us from a diversity of professional sectors:

- Nonprofit Communications and Management
- Information Technology and Machine Learning
- Higher Education Administration
- Language Training in National Security Contexts
- Government Contracting and Social Research

The need for professional discussion of linguistics beyond academia is becoming increasingly relevant and will continue to grow as linguistics programs become larger and academic careers become more competitive. Students, don’t miss the chance to be proactive about your career choices and educate yourself as a professional beyond your graduate training. Faculty, mentors, and advisors, learn to be better equipped to guide your students towards all the resources and opportunities available to them, including those related to non-traditional career paths.
Abstracts (Panelists)

**Cala Zubair** (One Equal Heart Foundation)

Dr. Cala Zubair’s talk will focus on how she negotiated a position for herself in the nonprofit world so that she could use her linguistic and ethnographic training in service of others. As a part of One Equal Heart Foundation, a nonprofit that supports development in underserved, indigenous Tseltal Maya communities (Chiapas, Mexico), Dr. Zubair leads language and cultural preservation projects that create educational curriculum for Tseltal schools, document shared community stories, and assist with programming for the community radio station (broadcasting to over 30,000 Tseltal speakers). She also works closely with linguists, anthropologists, and field staff at Ecosur College (San Cristóbal, Mexico) and the Center for Indigenous Rights (Chiapas, Mexico) to gather updated qualitative data from community members and conducts fieldwork in Chiapas, including interviewing community leaders and families, collecting oral histories, and designing curricula for advocacy training that advances the rights of women and children.

**Anastasia Nylund** (Georgetown University)

Dr. Anastasia Nylund is Director of the Master of Arts in Language and Communication Program at Georgetown University, a professionally-oriented program in linguistics that prepares students to apply their training in the fields of their choice. In this role, she is responsible for all aspects of program operations, including day-to-day management, teaching, strategic planning, and student development. As an academic and professional advisor serving a diverse group of graduate students, she is responsible for creating and implementing a range of programming on professional development topics to serve students and faculty across the discipline. Her talk will highlight key considerations for Ph.D.s seeking stable employment in higher education even as tenure track opportunities remain scarce, and ways in which she has worked with students and faculty to bridge the gap between linguistic theory and practice through teaching and advising.

**Rebecca Damari** (University of Maryland, National Foreign Language Center)

Dr. Rebecca Damari’s research has included ethnography-driven analysis of social interaction in military role play scenarios, interview-based research on communication between members of binational couples, and survey-based research on language learning and the need for a multilingual workforce. She is currently the Director of Research at the National Foreign Language Center (NFLC) at the University of Maryland, where she analyzes and reports on data related to foreign language learning, including the achievements and impact of the STARTALK program, a nationwide initiative supporting more than 100 foreign language learning programs each summer. She will discuss the ins and outs of her process of applying for a DARPA grant with a colleague, the ways she has leveraged professional experience in grant writing in various contexts, and how she has balanced professional flexibility with authenticity as a linguist and a discourse analyst. She will also touch on the importance of her graduate school network in forging her career path.

**Zhaleh Feizollah** (Microsoft)

Dr. Zhaleh Feizollahi is a computational linguist and data scientist focusing on spoken dialog systems and natural language understanding. She earned her PhD in Acoustic Phonetics and Phonology at Georgetown University in 2010 and has found ways to directly apply these skills as an Applied Scientist at Microsoft, including:

- Data and error analysis for language understanding model improvement.
- Schema and scenario development for language understanding and dialog systems (bots and Cortana personal assistant).
- Collecting and annotating language data through crowdsourcing platforms (open and managed crowds).

Her talk will focus on how she expanded her skills in acoustic phonetics and phonology to include other computational and scientific skills essential for the technology industry, the pathway to her current position, and useful advice she received during
and after completing her PhD, which she was able to pass on to fellow linguists with similar career interests, ensuring their success in the technology industry.

**Ashley Fidler (Context Relevant Inc.)**

Dr. Ashley Fidler is the Director of Product Management at Context Relevant, a machine learning company based in Seattle, Washington. She earned her PhD in Linguistics from Georgetown in 2010 with a focus on child language development, abstract language cognition, and early learning from media. As part of this panel, Dr. Fidler will discuss the somewhat circuitous route to her current position, how she leveraged her graduate linguistic training to develop the skills necessary for her current position (from data annotation to software development to product management to familiarity with machine learning), strategies for marketing oneself and moving up in the professional world, and the importance of being creative and seizing opportunities that allow you to make an impact through your work.

**Anna Marie Trester (FrameWorks Institute)**

Dr. Anna Marie Trester is the Manager of the Learning Unit at the FrameWorks Institute, a social change communication think tank that conducts research about storytelling for social change. At the Institute, Dr. Trester assists partners in adopting and adapting strategic communications research recommendations in more effectively communicating about social issues in ways that expand public support and broaden engagement. She will also share experience from her work as a Career Linguist about promoting professional development within the linguistic community more broadly.
Both linguistics and linguistic anthropology have a long tradition of using scholarship on language to expose educational injustice and to advance educational access and equity in a broad range of contexts around the world. Since the early years of modern sociolinguistics, researchers have drawn on analyses of linguistic structure to challenge deficit-based views of linguistically and racially marginalized learners (e.g., Adger et al. 2007; Charity Hudley & Mallinson 2011, 2014; Fought 2003; Labov 1972; McCaskill et al. 2011; Zentella 1997) and to advocate for educational equity in policy and pedagogy (e.g., Labov 1982; Lucas 1995; Smitherman 2000; García & Wei 2013). Meanwhile, linguistic anthropologists have offered detailed ethnographic accounts of culturally based linguistic practices in local communities in order to demonstrate the frequent mismatches between the linguistic expectations of home and school (e.g., Heath 1983; Hymes 1996; Philips 1983) as well as the educational marginalization of minoritized populations in the United States and elsewhere (e.g., García-Sánchez 2014; Rosa forthcoming). While linguists tend to focus on linguistic structure and anthropologists often emphasize the sociocultural and political dimensions of language, both approaches share a concern with the unrecognized or misinterpreted linguistic abilities of members of sociopolitically subordinated groups. Another important counterweight to dominant views of minoritized linguistic groups is found in community members’ own efforts, sometimes in collaboration with scholars (including scholars who are themselves community members), to assert their right to educational and linguistic self-determination (e.g., Cruz & Woodbury 2014; Gutiérrez et al. 1999).

Yet despite these ongoing efforts, educational systems habitually fail to adequately serve students from nondominant linguistic backgrounds. Deficit perspectives circulate in the academy and in public discourse in the face of longstanding and renewed critiques (Avineri et al. 2015), and linguistically damaging educational policies are firmly in place in many parts of the world (e.g., Crawford 2000; Tollefson 2013). This session, jointly sponsored by the Linguistic Society of America and the Society for Linguistic Anthropology, brings together linguists, linguistic anthropologists, and researchers who work at the intersection of both fields to examine the central role of language in achieving educational justice, as part of the larger task of advancing social justice within linguistics and related fields (e.g., Bucholtz et al. 2014; Piller 2016). Such work is neither separate from linguistic scholarship nor a mere application of scholarship. Rather, it is a crucial means of advancing linguistic theory through the grounded examination of how our research affects the lives of real people (DeGraff 2005; Leonard 2011; Zentella 2005, 2014).

This symposium addresses the relationship between language and educational justice in a wide range of linguistic, geographic, and learning contexts both in the United States and in other countries. The papers focus on how an emphasis on linguistic justice advances both linguistic theory and the human condition. The session has three parts. In Part 1: Linguistic Theory and Educational Consequences, Ana Celia Zentella and Wesley Leonard demonstrate how the rethinking of fundamental linguistic
Symposium Friday, 6 January

Concepts and perspectives is necessary to redress educational and linguistic inequality in schools and communities. In Part 2: Linguistic Collaborations in Educational Settings, Michel DeGraff, Mary Bucholtz and her coauthors, Anne Charity Hudley and Christine Mallinson, and Emiliana Cruz examine how collaborations between linguists and communities yield practical educational linguistic curricula and praxis. In Part 3: Challenging Language Ideologies and Fostering Educational Justice, Jonathan Rosa, Joseph C. Hill, and Kris Gutiérrez show how linguistic-ideological stances have real-world consequences and discuss how to address such issues in both theory and practice.

Abstracts

Ana Celia Zentella (University of California, San Diego)
The Spanglish label debate: linguistic vs. anthro-political linguistic perspectives

Some linguists reject the “Spanglish” label for the way of speaking that incorporates words, phrases, and sentences from English and Spanish, noting parallels in lexical borrowing, semantic bleaching, and syntactic transfers in varied national varieties of Spanish. They prefer “popular Spanish of the United States”, and believe “Spanglish” harms speakers by suggesting they speak a mish-mash. But advocates of an anthro-political linguistics point out that the detractors of “Spanglish” stand outside the speakers, looking in at the system, not at language in its context, and disregarding how the label is valued and used. Interviews with 105 Latin@s across the US reveal that the majority share a positive assessment of Spanglish and the label, challenging the teachers and texts that misrepresent the grammatical skills of Spanglish speakers as well as the linguists who claim to protect them by disavowing their preferred label.

Wesley Y. Leonard (Southern Oregon University)
When linguistics is prescriptive, not descriptive: implications for language reclamation

Linguistics purports to be descriptive, not prescriptive. Many scholars have employed this principle in attempts to legitimize endangered languages by describing how they follow rules, demonstrate grammatical complexity, undergo change, and exhibit universal traits. While such education has value, problems can arise when descriptive linguists (ironically) dictate how language should be described, or prescribe “truths” about what language is, how it is transmitted, and how and why it changes. For example, structural definitions of “language” may be imposed on communities whose definitions revolve around social concepts such as peoplehood or spirituality. Similarly, dominant ideologies about “natural” language transmission and vitality can serve to mask not only the value, but even the existence of a given community’s language use. Referencing insights on this topic from Native Americans engaged in language reclamation efforts, I offer suggestions on how linguistics education might shift to better promote self-determination and justice for endangered language communities.

Michel DeGraff (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)
Linguistics, STEM, educational justice and political and economic equality: MIT-Haiti as case study for retooling linguistics

Linguistic equality is a pre-condition for political and economic equity. Inequality in Haiti is an extreme case of this challenge. The State has failed the vast majority of Haitians. At the root of this failure is a language-of-education issue: French is used to “educate” a population that mostly speaks Haitian Creole (“Kreyòl”) only. Home vernaculars are necessary for universal access to high-quality education, otherwise they will deprive their speakers of intellectual, social, economic and political capital. The MIT-Haiti Initiative alongside Haitian institutions are promoting participative pedagogy in Kreyòl toward improving STEM education across social classes—tooward political and economic equity. This project can apply to local languages worldwide. The goal is to improve quality and access of education globally, while strengthening human rights and the foundations of students’ identity. This project doubles as a plea for “retooling” linguistics to better advocate for the speakers of the languages we study.

Mary Bucholtz (University of California, Santa Barbara)
Katie Lateef-Jan (University of California, Santa Barbara)
Jessi Love-Nichols (University of California, Santa Barbara)
Anna Bax (University of California, Santa Barbara)
Orgullosamente indígena: Mexican indigenous immigrant youth in pursuit of educational and sociolinguistic justice

This paper examines how, in a context that blended language documentation with sociocultural linguistic inquiry, linguists and community members worked together to address issues of sociolinguistic and educational justice. Building on scholarship on
collaborative language maintenance and revitalization (Hinton 2002; Chelliah 2011) and Participatory Action Research (Brown & Rodriguez 2009; Cammarota & Fine 2008; Irizarry 2011), this paper focuses on a 2016 collaboration with Mixtec and Zapotec high-school students. As part of a UCSB-sponsored outreach program that aims to foster sociolinguistic justice (Bucholtz et al. 2014), researchers and youth created Orgullosamente indígena, a documentary about young people’s experiences speaking marginalized diasporic varieties. Local screenings of Orgullosamente indígena provide a platform for sociolinguistic justice by amplifying the contributions of indigenous voices to linguistic and cultural knowledge. This project highlights the crucial role of linguists in fostering educational justice with communities beyond traditional classroom spaces (Bucholtz, Casillas, & Lee 2016).

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

Designing and developing culturally and linguistically supportive materials for educators: technology tools to infuse sociolinguistics into K-12 classroom praxis

This paper describes two innovative, publicly available technology tools developed for use by K-12 educators to infuse sociolinguistics-based content, strategies, and materials into their teaching: 1) a set of 8 videos on language and culture, focusing on the acquisition of literacy in content areas and challenges related to language variation and assessment in elementary and secondary grades, and 2) an iPhone app that offers sociolinguistics-based teaching exercises and curricular models for use by secondary English educators. Insights from surveys and interviews with 25 K-12 educators in Maryland and Virginia reveal how they have used these tools to develop models for talking and teaching about language variation that help foster an inclusive climate of cultural and linguistic diversity in their classrooms. We suggest that technology-based materials may be an effective and flexible strategy to help K-12 educators more fully integrate sociolinguistic insights about language variation into their pedagogy and praxis.

Emiliana Cruz (University of Massachusetts)

Teaching native speakers to study their own languages: a collaborative pedagogical strategy

This presentation discusses collaboration between scholars and speakers of indigenous languages over language documentation and revitalization. I will describe ongoing efforts in Oaxaca, Mexico, to sustain local practices and cultural identities in the face of globalization. Since 2003, I have been training Chatino speakers to document and study their own languages by teaching linguistic methods to youth, and teachers in Chatino communities. This model of instruction has been reproduced in several Chatino communities by my students. In many ways this has been a successful project, but there are many challenges to making a language documentation and revitalization project sustainable. Some of the challenges include limited educational opportunities for native speakers, a paucity of support for indigenous education, economic disparities, and migration to the United States. Finally, I will discuss about how academics can sustain and support the activities of indigenous people who seek to document and revitalize their own languages.

Jonathan Rosa (Stanford University)

A raciolinguistic approach to educational justice

Throughout the last several decades, linguists have gone to great lengths to demonstrate the legitimacy, systematicity, and skillfulness of minoritized populations’ language practices. Despite these longstanding efforts, stigmatizing views of these populations and practices not only persist but predominate within educational settings. This paper attempts to reframe the problem by introducing a “raciolinguistic” approach that redirects attention from the communicative practices of minoritized speaking subjects to the hearing practices of hegemonically positioned perceiving subjects. Crucially, perceiving subjects are not simply individuals, but also structurally organized institutions, assessment procedures, and technologies. Rather than continually documenting linguistic dexterity, this approach focuses on the distorted perceptions through which minoritized groups’ practices are perpetually experienced as deviant, deficient, and in need of careful management and remediation. The broader goal is to locate the role of language in advocacy for educational justice at the level of societal structure rather than linguistic structure.

Joseph C. Hill (Rochester Institute of Technology)

Signing is also human: challenges in changing the language ideology

The reality for the Deaf communities in the world is that sign languages have been largely ignored, viewed as an impediment to spoken language development in deaf children, questioned as legitimate languages, or viewed as communication support systems instead of languages. The reality is the outcome of attitudes about sign languages has necessarily been driven by ideologies
Symposium  
Friday, 6 January

centering the fundamental nature of sign language and their basic suitability for human use. These ideologies parallel those concerning the suitability of nonstandard and nonwritten varieties of spoken languages but are unique in that they get at the basic issue of communication modality. The cultural model of deafness reflects Deaf people as a linguistic and cultural minority whose primary languages are sign languages (Lane 2002; Lane et al. 1996). However, the medical model of deafness is much more prevalent and it creates a conditional existence of sign languages of Deaf people.

Kris Gutiérrez (University of California, Berkeley)

Syncretic literacies: leveraging the linguistic repertoires of youth from nondominant communities

This paper draws on empirical work conducted over several decades to address how to support and design for the movement of the "everyday" across formal and informal learning ecologies to create connected and robust forms of literacy learning for youth from nondominant communities (Ito, et al., 2013). The metaphor of "learning as movement" (Gutiérrez, 2008) focuses attention on movement to better account for what takes hold as people, tools, and practices travel across the activity settings of everyday life, and on how individuals develop, repurpose, and reorganize repertoires. Toward this end, this paper elaborates a syncretic approach literacy in which everyday and school-based literacy practices are reorganized in ways that rupture the gap between in-school and out-of-school literacy learning by leveraging youths' interests and repertoires of across nodes of interests and influence, including community and peer culture and academic domains of inquiry (Gutiérrez, 2014).
Learning Lexical Specificity in Phonology
JW Grand Ballroom 7
2:00-5:00 PM

Organizers: Claire Moore-Cantwell (University of Connecticut)
Stephanie S. Shih (University of California, Merced)

Participants: Michael Becker (Stony Brook University)
Brian Smith (University of California, Santa Cruz)
Claire Moore-Cantwell (University of Connecticut)
Stephanie S. Shih (University of California, Merced)

Discussants: Andries Coetzee (University of Michigan)
Sharon Inkelas (University of California, Berkeley)
Joe Pater (University of Massachusetts, Amherst)
Jennifer Smith (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)
Kie Zuraw (University of California, Los Angeles)

The interaction of the phonological grammar with the lexicon is a necessary component in the phonological acquisition process and its end state, since the lexicon shapes and is shaped by phonology at potentially every stage of learning. The phonological grammar and lexicon share a complex relationship, as illustrated by the numerous phenomena in which phonological behavior exhibits lexical specificity: morphologically-conditioned phonology, lexical class-sensitive phonology, lexical exceptions to phonological patterns, and phonological variation in the lexicon. This relationship has heavily influenced the development of morphophonological theory. The current state of the field presents new challenges to understanding grammar and the lexicon. Access to natural language quantitative data now allows us to observe not only the empirical extent of lexical specificity across a phonological system but also the push-pull between massive variation and systematicity that exists in natural languages. Newly available empirical tools such as corpus methods, machine learning, and experimental techniques have accelerated investigations of learning and acquisition, as have developments in understanding psycholinguistic influences on phonology. This symposium brings together work that leverages these modern empirical developments and situates this new work within the broader landscape of phonological theory.

The symposium will address the following issues of learning lexical specificity in the grammar: When and how does a learner learn lexical specificity? How does the learner manage lexical specificity and natural language variation? How does lexical sensitivity differ or remain the same for learning alternations and allomorphy versus static lexical phonotactics? What are the relevant lexical items and categories for phonology? How specific does lexical specificity have to be? What is the optimal balance in grammatical design between representational efficiency and predictive accuracy and robustness? How is the trade-off between complexity and adequacy managed in grammar and learning of lexically-sensitive phonological patterns? How do the developing grammar and lexicon interact in learning? How do features of the lexicon such as lexical frequency influence the grammar?

Abstracts

Michael Becker (Stony Brook University)
Affix-specificity makes stress learnable

Generative analyses of stress are top-down, positing a uniform grammar and a set of URs for lexical items. Yet learning of these analyses has never scaled to realistic data (Tesar 2006). In contrast, the sublexical approach (Becker & Gouskova 2016; Allen & Becker 2015) offers a demonstrably learnable, bottom-up analysis of stress systems. I offer a sublexical analysis of stress in Turkish that captures the known generalizations from Inkelas & Orgun (2003), and additionally turns out to be simpler and more local. I then turn to Egyptian Arabic, which Hayes (1995) analyzes using an unbounded dependency between the left edge of the word and the stressed syllable. The inclusion of lexical exceptions in a Sublexical analysis offers better descriptive adequacy and a limit to a local three-syllable window. In both languages, the resulting grammars are learnable, less complex, and account for the behavior of exceptional items.
**Brian Smith** (University of California, Santa Cruz)

*Using phonotactics to learn affix-specific phonology*

Affixes often select for stems of a specific shape. For example, English –ize requires stems with non-final stress (Raffelsiefen 1996). However, it’s unclear how these requirements are learned. In this paper, I argue that sometimes phonological requirements don’t need to be learned: they come from language-wide phonotactics. I present a case study of English suffixes -alicious and -athon. Each has two forms, one with schwa (-[əlɪʃəs]) and one without (-[lɪʃəs]). Both experimental and corpus data show that the form of the suffix tends to avoid stress clash and hiatus. This is surprising given the sparsity of learning data: in the corpus, many stem types are underrepresented, and most -alicious words occur only once. I show that phonological conditioning can be learned in two steps: first, the phonotactic grammar is extended to the suffixes; then, affix-specific information, like a suffix’s proclivity for schwa, is learned from observed data.

**Claire Moore-Cantwell** (University of Connecticut)

*Concurrent learning of the lexicon and phonology*

During acquisition, the learner must memorize all the words of her language, as well as phonological generalizations over them. These tasks interact: the contents of the lexicon form the empirical basis for the acquisition of phonological grammar, and the contents of the phonological grammar can constrain how words are represented in the lexicon (e.g. Mehler, Dupoux, and Segui 1990). This interaction becomes especially complex for patterns with exceptions. Fidelholz (1979) points out that patterns with just a few exceptions may be represented differently than patterns with many. I present a computational model in which features of a lexical item (like stress) can be represented with continuously-valued weights. These weights simulate the memory strength associated with each feature of a word. When the features of lexical items are learned concurrently with the phonological grammar, different degrees of exceptionality are represented differently, both in the grammar and in the lexical entries themselves.

**Stephanie S. Shih** (University of California, Merced)

*Learning lexical classes for class-sensitive phonology*

One issue in lexically-sensitive phonology is how classes of lexical items that condition different phonological patterns are learned. Constraining potentially unlimited class explosion is a problem (e.g., Inkelas et al. 1997), further amplified by the quantitative variability present in natural language. Furthermore, inducing lexical classes relevant for phonology from surface input becomes computationally intensive as speakers encounter more lexical items. This paper presents a computational approach based on unsupervised hierarchical clustering and information-theoretic model comparison that arrives at lexical classes from noisy input. The lexical classes learned by the proposed approach are shown to be quantitatively better at capturing lexical class-conditioned surface patterns, as compared to classes assumed by long-standing top-down approaches. Given these results, I argue that utilizing hypothesis comparison and selection methods in conjunction with a probabilistic grammar allows learners to efficiently home in on the most robust generalizations of lexical classification over observed natural language evidence.
Inclusion and Excellence in Linguistics
Brazos
9:00 – 10:30 AM

Organizers: Sonja L. Lanehart (University of Texas, San Antonio)
Arthur K. Spears (The City University of New York)

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

Participants: John Baugh (Washington University in Saint Louis)
Mary Bucholtz (University of California, Santa Barbara)
Adrienne Lo (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)
Jonathan Rosa (Stanford University)
Walt Wolfram (North Carolina State University)

This symposium falls within CEDL’s broad, multi-year project of clarifying issues and possibilities related to promoting diversity within linguistics departments and related professional settings as well as in our interface with and dissemination of information to the media and the public. Diversity, termed “inclusion and excellence” in our title, in line with recent usage, is seen broadly as a project and a goal: we want linguists and linguistics to reflect as much as possible the broad contours of U.S. languages and cultures. As we move toward the future, one of the key facilitators of excellence in the discipline of linguistics and elsewhere is indeed increased inclusiveness, i.e., increased diversity. This project and goal would serve the quests for equality of opportunity and social justice and additionally benefit linguistics as a discipline and institution.

At this juncture we need a more explicit presentation of our committee’s mission due to the very real problem of many persons—in the general U.S. population and in linguistics in particular—not understanding basic terms, goals, and social-contextual considerations relating to diversity. We present in this symposium specific takes on and elaborations of the principal items in our multi-year plan. Each of the contributors comments on some of these items. They include (1) an explanation of goals and deconstruction of basic terms (Rosa, Lo, Bucholtz); (2) a justification of our agenda, i.e., why diversity benefits everyone (Lo, Wolfram, Baugh); (3) a contextualization of diversity issues via considerations of U.S. society past and present (Rosa, Baugh); (4) a consideration of how intersectionality relates to diversity (Bucholtz, Wolfram, Baugh); (5) diversity promoting activities that linguists can undertake ((Rosa, Lo, Bucholtz, Wolfram, Baugh); and (6) a look toward the future, especially with regard to how programs, departments, and the LSA might establish goals and refine them over time (Rosa, Lo, Bucholtz, Wolfram, Baugh).

Abstracts

Jonathan Rosa (Stanford University)
Rethinking linguistic “diversity”

Insofar as invocations of “diversity” function simultaneously as powerful modes of stance-taking and semantically ambiguous usages without clear referents, diversity is a prime example of a “strategically deployable shifter” that can deceptively undermine efforts toward creating equity while giving the appearance of solidarity and egalitarianism (Urciuoli 2010). From this viewpoint, it is crucial to interrogate the grounds on which particular groups and practices come to be understood as signs of diversity or a lack thereof. For example, the notion of linguistic “superdiversity,” a purportedly contemporary phenomenon associated with the increased circulation of populations and their communicative practices, has been critiqued for its privileging of hegemonic ideological perspectives that produce the very forms of difference they claim to observe (Reyes 2014). Thus, we must consider the political, economic, and historical conditions in which some groups’ language use is perceived as diverse while other groups’ linguistic practices are positioned as unmarked norms.
Adrienne Lo (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)

Perceptions of linguistic diversity

In many universities, required courses on linguistic diversity have become standard in Education, Linguistics, and English. These courses provide a valuable service, instructing students in histories of linguistic discrimination and in alternative ways of thinking about linguistic difference. At the same time, however, they risk legitimating a hegemonic perspective on what kinds of linguistic features constitute diversity, and whose linguistic practices count as “diverse”.

In this presentation, I suggest that such courses should address diversity not as a material fact, but as a cultural construction. Racializing paradigms shape who gets heard as speaking differently and who does not; linguistic differences get mapped onto social differences in uneven and unequal ways (Chun and Lo 2015, Rosa and Lo n.d.).

Mary Bucholtz (University of California, Santa Barbara)

Free speech, hate speech, and the role of linguists in creating an inclusive Academy

In some post-secondary institutions, students from underrepresented groups have raised concerns about the creation of hostile environments due to microaggressions and hate speech, which profoundly and negatively affect their educational, emotional, and even physical well-being. In some cases, these students have demanded more inclusive learning environments by calling for measures such as the creation of safe spaces and trigger warnings in their classrooms. Media commentators and others have condemned these demands as evidence of students’ hypersensitivity and infringements on academic freedom and freedom of speech.

Drawing on recent events at my own campus and others, this talk examines how First Amendment absolutism (Downing 1999) is invoked to uphold hegemonic privilege. Following other linguists (e.g., Hill 2008), I argue that linguists, due to our disciplinary expertise, have a special role to play in challenging these uses of language and thereby creating more inclusive institutions of higher learning.

Walt Wolfram (North Carolina State University)

Inclusion and dialect diversity: a significant role for linguists

In many segments of the contemporary college or university, linguistic diversity is still largely ignored or overlooked. Most institutions in the United States now are concerned about diversity; but, they rarely address language variation, which can index all of the characteristics diversity efforts typically confront. Studies of university students such as Dunstan (2013), however, show that language diversity affects a wide range of behavior in students on campus, ranging from the perception of their intelligence by professors and other students to a sense of well-being and belonging on campus. Of prime interest is that campus-based initiatives on linguistic diversity demonstrate significant benefits to campus life for faculty, staff, and students. (Dunstan, Wolfram, Jaeger, and Crandall 2015). This presentation considers the rationale for incorporating language diversity into university diversity programs, and demonstrates how a program can be operationalized.

John Baugh (Washington University in St. Louis)

Linguists’ engagement in educational achievement

Linguists have made many direct and indirect contributions to the education of students from diverse cultural and language backgrounds. Despite these efforts that now span more than fifty years, glaring educational achievement gaps remain based on a combination of racial, linguistic, and economic bias that is exacerbated by inconsistent policies and inadequate resources. This presentation celebrates the contributions of the language scholars participating in this symposium and their common commitment to the well-being of students from diverse backgrounds. It will additionally address the greatest concerns: challenges that have impacted Black students in the aftermath of the 1996 Ebonics controversy and problems that have thwarted efforts to promote bilingual education. The remarks conclude on a cautiously optimistic note, elucidating some of the remaining challenges while extolling the virtues of successful ventures that have promoted successful educational strategies for Black and Brown students across America.
Getting High School Students into Linguistics: Current Activities and Future Directions
JW Grand Ballroom 7
9:00-10:30AM

Organizers: Moti Lieberman (The Ling Space)
Gretchen McCulloch (All Things Linguistic)

Participants: Moti Lieberman (The Ling Space)
Pat Littell (University of British Columbia Role)
Suzanne Loosen (Milwaukee School of Languages)
Gretchen McCulloch (All Things Linguistic)
Julie McGory (The Ohio State University)
Wayne O’Neil (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)
Colin Phillips (University of Maryland)

Encouraging high schoolers to develop an interest in linguistics is directly beneficial in the short term for recruitment to college-level linguistics classes, majors, and graduate programs. However, in the long term, even if students do not directly continue with linguistics, they can take with them a higher degree of linguistic awareness into positions in media, government, technology, and education, and contribute to a generally improved level of discourse around linguistics. Working with high school students also raises a set of unique challenges, among them how best to navigate the existing school system; how to work with students in a longer-term setting; how to keep material engaging, using cultural references different from those of teaching; and how to account for differing levels of base knowledge.

Using a short, 5-minute PechaKucha datablitz format, the speakers on this panel will present a wide variety of ways that linguists are already engaging with high school students, and then both panelists and the audience will contribute to a more informal discussion on outreach to high schoolers during the extended 45-minute discussion period. Wayne O’Neil will discuss his decades of experience and research regarding using linguistics to educate students in different age groups about language and science. Suzanne Loosen will then present her experiences as a linguistics teacher at a school for languages in Milwaukee. Following this, Julie McGory will discuss intensive linguistic teaching at a dedicated summer camp, from logistics to activities.

We will then move away from the classroom setting to discuss different ways of conducting outreach to students in this demographic. Colin Phillips will introduce a number of different activities currently underway at the Maryland Language Science Center, including linguistics clubs, lab internships, and competitions. Pat Littell will focus on one such competition, the North American Computational Linguistics Olympiad, and how to write appropriate problems for an audience of students with differing levels of knowledge. Our final two speakers will look at using online media to conduct outreach and build communities around linguistics: Gretchen McCulloch will discuss using Wikipedia and the popular blogging website Tumblr to help budding linguists stumble into the field and nurture their interest before they can study it formally, while Moti Lieberman will talk about using YouTube videos and associated materials to draw new young people into the field and engage them in linguistics projects.

Linguistics outreach to the general public is a topic of growing importance, especially at recent LSA annual meetings. This includes the 2013 keynote by David Pesetsky, as well as multiple organized sessions at the 2015 LSA annual meeting. However, these sessions have largely focused on outreach to a general, often adult, audience, and for brief periods of engagement — the time it takes to read a news article or scan an interactive display. This session continues the trend of linguistic outreach but extends it to focus on engaging young people, particularly high school students, over longer periods of time.

Abstracts

Colin Phillips (University of Maryland)
Beyond brief contacts: sustaining broader engagement with linguistics clubs, internships, and competitions

A pair of panels at the 2015 LSA Annual Meeting addressed effective ways for linguists to make brief initial contacts with broad audiences, via festivals, museums, schools, print or social media, etc. These approaches can reach very large audiences, but with a low probability of follow up. It is important to turn these initial contacts into sustained engagement, in order to build greater
understanding and interest, and in some cases to build a greater pool of participants and advocates for our work. In my remarks I will talk about various ways of pursuing that goal, via schools (clubs, internships, competitions) and “citizen science”. I will also talk about training that can help linguists to be more effective advocates to broad audiences.

**Suzanne Loosen** (Milwaukee School of Languages)
*High school linguistics class in Milwaukee Public Schools of Languages*

Linguistics has been an elective course in the English Department of the Milwaukee School of Languages - an urban, public school with a language immersion focus - since 2010. This semester-long course introduces 10th, 11th, and 12th grade students to the field of linguistics through units on phonetics, morphology, language acquisition, sociolinguistics, and language change. To date, 197 students have taken the class. I will discuss highlights of the class, including guest speakers, high interest activities, and student feedback, as well as challenges in teaching the class, such as student recruitment, translating advanced materials for younger learners, and working with minimal financial resources. Looking forward, I will talk about teaching linguistics in Milwaukee Public Schools through telepresence and through the new LSA committee working to create an Advanced Placement Linguistics course for high school students.

**Julie McGory** (The Ohio State University)
*Summer Linguistics Institute for Youth Scholars (SLIYS)*

SLIYS, Summer Linguistics Institute for Youth Scholars, is a weeklong summer camp held by the Department of Linguistics at The Ohio State University. This outreach program attracts high school students interested in linguistics and the study of language. Our aim is to provide high school students with greater linguistic awareness and understanding along with a deeper appreciation for all aspects of language study. SLIYS continues to grow, and we expect over 40 students from to attend in 2015. I will discuss the nature of the program including recruitment, content, foreign language consultants, cost, and the positive outcomes for both the department and participants.

**Pat Littell** (University of British Columbia)
*North American Computation Linguistics Olympiad (NACLO)*

The North American Computational Linguistics Olympiad, is a puzzle competition in which U.S. and Canadian secondary-school students solve self-contained problem sets in linguistics and computational linguistics. Among science olympiads, NACLO and its international sibling contests are unusual in that they do not (and could not) require any prior experience in linguistics or computational linguistics to compete; for most students, this is their first encounter with these fields. Writing problem sets for this audience is not necessarily difficult, but it requires some care; it is easy to overestimate what they know, and easy to underestimate what they can do.

Over nine years of contests and tens of thousands of students served internationally, we are coming to understand what students already know about language, what they are capable of learning without significant teacher scaffolding, and what works and what does not work to take them between these points. While each of our organizations here today has different kinds of access to and interaction with students, NACLO’s conclusions may be valuable to other educators: that the more we have tried to guide students down a particular path, the more trouble they encounter, and the more we allow them self-directed discovery, the more success we see.

**Wayne O’Neil** (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)
*Bringing linguistics into English and science classes*

Maya Honda, Wayne O’Neil, and David Pippin have developed a rationale for the study of mental grammar, focused on triggering the ‘science-forming faculty’: the human capacity to inquire and create and explain. We have designed an ever expanding series of problem sets that enable a teacher and a class of students to construct a connected story about language through the investigation of English and other languages. These problem sets motivate students to approach language descriptively and analytically, with the primary goal being the development of a way to think about language – a means of expression that all students should acquire.

Our work proceeds from the evidence that the study of mental grammar can develop in students an understanding of the nature of scientific inquiry, as well as an appreciation of the complexity, diversity, and universal features of human languages. Working in
language arts and science classrooms, in public schools and independent schools, with fourth-graders through adults, we have observed that the phenomena of language are conceptually accessible to investigation and explanation at significant depth.

**Gretchen McCulloch (All Things Linguistic)**  
*Stumbling across linguistics online: Tumblr and Wikipedia*

In a world where many educated adults don't really know what linguistics is, most people who get here have stumbled into linguistics by chance. But you can't stumble across something if it isn't there in the first place, so how can we place resources in easily-stumble-able locations? I discuss two places where young people are found online and where they're open to discovering new ideas: Tumblr and Wikipedia. Although culturally the two sites are very different — Tumblr is a microblogging site that delights in the absurd, while Wikipedia is a crowdsourced encyclopedia that takes itself far more seriously — both are the type of site where a few clicks can lead you down a rabbit hole of new information. I'll talk about several practical approaches, from the importance of memes in explaining linguistics to improving Wikipedia articles as an assignment for linguistics courses. (For a hands-on intro to editing Wikipedia, please bring your laptop to the editathon on Friday afternoon!)

**Moti Lieberman (The Ling Space)**  
*Using online video for linguistic community building*

The availability of quality educational videos for free on websites such as YouTube has changed the way that students, especially younger students, approach learning new material. As a tool for linguistic outreach, a YouTube channel can reach a wide audience that is often unfamiliar with linguistics, and form a community of interested people around the topic. I will discuss our video making process, our efforts to build ties within our base of subscribers, associated activities for our project, and future plans for working with our viewership to further linguistic education and research.
Purposefully invented languages (‘constructed languages’ or ‘conlangs’) have been the sources of broad interest for many years – both in the political arena (i.e. Esperanto) and in the world of literature and science fiction media (i.e. Tolkien’s Quenya and Sindarin, Okrand’s Klingon, Peterson’s Dothraki).

In this session we show that by bringing conlangs and language invention into the classroom we can reach student populations who may not be otherwise inclined to study linguistics, and effectively develop in these students the fundamental core skills of linguistics and language analysis. As Sanders (2016: e203) notes: “A properly constructed language is not just a work of art, but a demonstration of understanding how language works”.

We bring together a group of linguists who bring language invention and conlangs into the university classroom in a variety of ways, to serve a variety of pedagogical goals and objectives. In some approaches, conlangs provide data for analysis. In others, students create conlangs based on the natural language structures and uses they are exposed to in class. Still others integrate both approaches.

The panelists represent a wide variety of institutions and perspectives, and a number of different implementations designed to serve distinct student populations. Presentations are 15 minutes and are organized into four thematic areas, with a 5-7 minute discussant period at the end of each theme.

Themes:

- Language invention/conlangs in and out of academia
- Language invention/conlangs to teach design features and typology
- Language invention/conlangs to enhance interdisciplinarity
- Language invention/conlangs at the beginning and end of the undergraduate career

Panelists have found that the incorporation of language invention/conlangs have been useful in teaching linguistics, and – critically important in the current landscape of higher education – in drawing student interest and increasing enrollments in linguistics courses, majors and minors, and in popularizing linguistics outside of academic institutions.
Abstracts

David Adger (Queen Mary University of London)
Using constructed languages to teach skills within and beyond linguistics

As well as a route to teaching students about linguistics, constructed languages can also be used to help students acquire transferable skills. This talk sketches a course that takes students through the experience of constructing a language for a TV programme. I show how to incorporate aspects of the process such as: (i) specification of brief; (ii) interactions with production assistants (iii) understanding the impact of physiological constraints imposed by the created world on phonological inventory; (iv) questions of actor competence and of the impact of script; (v) use of morphophonological rules, dialectal variants, etc., to improve aesthetic impact (vi) vocabulary design and its interaction with length issues; (vii) questions of historical relatedness and construction of proto-languages; (viii) practical issues about actor training and recording; (ix) practical means of maintaining consistency in situations where demands vary across the timeline of the production process.

Carrie Gillon (Arizona State University)
Conlang classes and community engagement

I discuss the connection between teaching a constructed languages class and opportunities to connect with the wider community. This is one of the easiest ways to get linguistics out into the wider public; it is also a great way to get students to engage with the material in a more concrete way. Instead of just creating a language as an assignment, they are forced to think of how other people might react to their creations. I discuss 2 different panels (LibCon and Phoenix Comicon), and how they impacted the students, audience members and me. At LibCon 2016, 2 of my students and I discussed Alien Languages with teens (aged 12-18). At Phoenix Comicon, 2 different students and I discussed conlangs more generally. In both instances, the students talked about their own languages and why they made the choices that they did, and they answered questions from the audience as well.

Grant Goodall (University of California, San Diego)
Designing a language and the design of language

Courses on invented languages can introduce students to larger design features of human language in ways that are rarely covered in other courses. I present three examples: (i) By examining Wilkins’ fascinating but very cumbersome invented language of 1668, students see how Saussurean arbitrariness actually makes a lot of sense as a design principle for language, (ii) when students create their own phonemic inventories, they see how they must satisfy competing pressures, such as keeping sounds distinct while still maintaining similarity among them (natural classes), and (iii) when students create their own systems of inflectional morphology, they must navigate among the competing demands of maximizing informativity, minimizing overall word length, and obeying phonotactics, just as “real languages” do. All of these examples are accessible even to students without prior coursework in linguistics and serve to illustrate important aspects of the design of human language.

Matt Pearson (Reed College)
Using language invention to teach typology and cross-linguistic universals

I discuss a project where students learn about implicational universals by creating a typologically plausible language. Students review cross-linguistic variation in natural languages (topics include phoneme inventory, constituent order, case/agreement patterns, etc.) and then determine which properties their invented language will have: Which vowels will it have? Will it mark grammatical relations using head-marking, dependent-marking, word order, or some combination? Etc. Decisions are made at random by spinning a wheel. Attached to the wheel is a pie chart, where the size of each slice represents the percentage of languages in the WALS database possessing a given option for some feature (e.g., for alignment: accusative, ergative, split-ergative). Crucially, each choice constrains subsequent choices in accordance with known statistical correlations: e.g., in determining whether the language has prepositions or postpositions, the pie chart is adjusted based on verb-object order in the language, as decided by a previous spin of the wheel.
Nathan Sanders (Haverford College)

*Constructed languages as a bridge to interdisciplinary teaching*

Certain constructed languages (conlangs) designed for fictional worlds (Elvish in Middle-earth, Klingon in Star Trek, Dothraki in Game of Thrones, etc.) achieve popularity in large part because of the verisimilitude from their solid grounding in linguistics. In this talk, I discuss how guiding students through similarly rigorous creation of their own conlangs can feed into a larger interdisciplinary approach to linguistics. I describe notable examples from teaching my own dedicated conlang course to undergraduates over the past decade. Key ideas include how differences in physiology, environment, culture, or history can result in novel and interesting linguistic patterns. Conlangs, and by extension, their constructed speakers, cultures, and histories, can thus provide many opportunities to highlight the links between linguistics and biology, physics, anthropology, and history, among other fields, in ways that engage students’ creativity and consequently, enhance their personal investment in the learning experience and solidify their understanding of the material.

Christine Schreyer (University of British Columbia Okanagan)

*Through the corridor: language creation for anthropology students*

In this paper, I discuss the ways I have used conlangs for pedagogical purposes in two Linguistic Anthropology courses. In the Introduction to Linguistic Anthropology, first-year students create new languages throughout the term. One of the main goals of this assignment is for students to realize they need to think about the speakers of the language, as well as cultural implications of the language, without this being explicitly stated. Pidgins, Creoles, and Created Languages is a fourth year Anthropology course, which covers the development, linguistic features, and social context of these new languages. Using linguistic information from Kryptonian (the language I developed for the movie Man of Steel), students are tasked with developing new Kryptonian words based on their understanding of Kryptonian culture. In both courses, conlangs and the process of language creation have reinforced key anthropological points on the relationships between language, culture, community, and identity.

James Berry (University of Wisconsin Stevens Point)

*Unfamiliar territory: teaching invented languages in an English department*

My focus is on the introduction of an Invented Languages course to the English Department of a Midwestern U.S. comprehensive university. The department offers limited linguistics offerings, with no major or minor currently available. The Invented Languages course acts as an applied introductory class without prerequisites, open to students with limited academic backgrounds in linguistics. Several students enter the class from a creative writing or video gaming background. We explore language structure from a typological perspective while addressing the requirements of creative world-building. Most of the course is devoted to individual language creation projects; these projects tap into the interdisciplinary mix of creative writing and linguistics available in the department.

This talk discusses not only the course itself but also the effect it has to raise the profile of linguistics as a discipline, both within the English Department and outside it.

Lori Levin (Carnegie Mellon University)

Alan Black (Carnegie Mellon University)

*Bringing together linguistics and language technologies in a conlang course*

Our constructed language course is designed to bring together students who are interested in linguistics with students who are interested in language technologies. The course focuses both on linguistic structure and on the building of language technologies for conlangs. We have taught the course for the last three years.

Each student in the course builds a conlang. The course has six assignments: a talking clock using speech synthesis, a hundred sentences in the conlang, a finite state morphological analyzer, a chat bot, a narrative or movie scene partially performed by another person, and a reference grammar.

Introduction to linguistics is a pre–requisite for this course. The students may be linguistics majors/minors or computer science students (undergraduate or graduate) who are specializing in language technologies. Our goal is to deepen students’ knowledge of language by having them build one from the ground up, discovering along the way what is needed to make it work.
The topics covered include number systems, writing systems, orality, narrative, phonetics and phonotactics, morpho–syntax, lexicalization, grammaticalization, speech acts, argument alignment, framing, and cognitive metaphors.

**Angela Carpenter** (Wellesley College)

*Teaching invented languages: a capstone course for the undergraduate major*

How can a course on invented languages serve as a capstone for the linguistics major? After all, students have spent their previous years in the major studying natural languages. In this talk I discuss how creating an invented language allows students to master critical reasoning skills, apply their linguistic knowledge and pull together the various strands of linguistic training they have gotten during their undergraduate years into one complete package, their own invented language. Pedagogically, the course builds on four pillars: peer-to-peer learning, close and critical engagement with original source materials, problem-solving and creative engagement with linguistic theory. Through readings of original texts, discussion and presentations of past and present invented languages, along with weekly grammar workshops covering the detailed processes of language creation, students finish the linguistics major with a broader and more thorough understanding of language and its intersection with human creativity.

**Skye Anderson** (University of Arizona)

**Shannon Bischoff** (Indiana University – Purdue University Fort Wayne)

**Jeff Punske** (University of Arizona)

**Amy Fountain** (Southern Illinois University)

*Invented language projects and introductory linguistics*

Beginning Spring 2006, the University of Arizona has offered a large (400+) Freshman-level linguistics course that employs an Invented Language Project; we have subsequently transported this course to various institutions in the US. In this study, we review our strategies and evaluate the effectiveness of language invention in introductory linguistics courses. Our data come from a variety of class sizes, universities and implementations of the Project over the last 5 years. We assess students’ mastery of core linguistic concepts, their beliefs about language, and their perception of the utility of language invention for their own learning. We also look at patterns of enrollment like declarations of linguistics majors/minors and enrollment in follow-on courses in linguistics. Though the effectiveness of the strategies we discuss varies, we show that the use of language invention in the introductory classroom is useful and can generate interest in linguistics courses and programs.
Parameters of VP-Fronting
JW Grand Ballroom 7
2:00 – 5:00 PM

Organizers: Dennis Ott (University of Ottawa)
Vera Lee-Schoenfeld (University of Georgia)

Participants: Lauren Clemens (University at Albany)
Jason Kandybowicz (The Graduate Center, CUNY)
Anya Lunden (College of William & Mary)
Dennis Ott (University of Ottawa)
Vera Lee-Schoenfeld (University of Georgia)
Gary Thoms (University of Glasgow)
Lisa Travis (McGill University)
George Walkden (University of Manchester)

VP-fronting (VPF) is a cross-linguistically widespread phenomenon, but also subject to intricate and by and large unexplained variation. The forms VPF constructions can take in different languages vary quite dramatically. In some languages, VPF is syntactically optional A'-movement (e.g., Swedish: Holmberg 1999; Vietnamese: Trinh 2009). For other languages, such as Niuean (Massam 2001), it has been argued that VPF is constitutive for their canonical predicate-initial word order, akin to obligatory A-movement. And some very few languages have been claimed to lack VPF altogether (e.g. Icelandic: Thrainsson 2009).

In languages such as Russian (Abels 2001) and Yoruba (Kobele 2006), VPF triggers doubling of the verb; in other languages, VPF prohibits this option. And while the fronted VP can be a remnant category in some languages (e.g., German: Den Besten & Webelhuth 1989), it must be a potential complete VP that includes all strongly-selected dependents of the verb in others (e.g., English: Philips 2003, Hebrew: Landau 2007). The possibility of remnant-VP movement opens the door to ‘utilizing’ VPF in domains where its role may be less obvious, e.g. verb movement (Koopman & Szabolcsi 2000) and EPP-satisfaction (Biberauer & Richards 2006).

The parameters giving rise to this variation remain elusive. There exists by now a rich literature on VPF, but few attempts have been made at synthesizing the empirical observations and theoretical implementations. The talks in this session present a wide cross-section of both empirical research into VPF and analytical options for approaching the phenomenon, which are typically discussed in isolation from one another. Among the questions to be addressed are the following:

- Is VPF a uniform (movement?) operation across languages, or do different types of VPF warrant different derivations? (See analytical introductory overview by Ott & Lee-Schoenfeld [Abstract 1].)
- Under what circumstances do languages permit fronting of vPs including agentive subjects, and how is this apparently rather marginal option constrained? (See Lunden & Lee-Schoenfeld [Abstract 2] on the phonology of VP and vP-fronting in German.)
- If VPF derives V-initiality as a canonical sentence form, why does it apply obligatorily in the relevant languages, whereas it applies freely in others? (See Travis [Abstract 3] on predicate fronting as A'-movement in languages like English and German and A-movement in V-initial languages like Malagasy, and Clemens [Abstract 4] on ‘VP-fronting’ as V-raising in Ch’ol and Niuean.)
- Under what circumstances do languages permit or require doubling of the fronted verb? (See Kandybowicz [Abstract 5] on verb doubling predicate focus constructions in Krachi, where the phenomenon is linked to the idea that the derivation can give rise to parallel chains.)

The presentations in this session will thus be of interest to theoretically and typologically oriented syntacticians as well as researchers working on the interface of syntax, prosody, and information structure.
Abstracts

**Dennis Ott** (University of Ottawa)

**Vera Lee-Schoenfeld** (University of Georgia)

*Parameters of VP-fronting: introduction to the session*

The introduction will begin with a brief survey of research into VP-fronting (VPF) and its relevance to linguistic theory, summarizing the central findings and approaches. To provide an accessible illustration of the variability of the phenomenon even across closely-related languages, we will then give a systematic overview of the similarities and differences between VPF in English and German. We go on to show that the coarse characterization of phenomena as exhibiting VPF begs the question of what precisely is being fronted in specific cases. We will review the literature arguing that any subconstituent of the verbal domain can undergo fronting, from ‘bare’ verb doubles to full vPs including agentive subjects. Why and how languages opt for specific subsets out of this range of options remains a major question for syntactic theory. The last part of the introduction will provide a brief preview of the following presentations.

**Anya Lunden** (College of William & Mary)

**Vera Lee-Schoenfeld** (University of Georgia)

*Verb phrase I-topics in German*

Contrastive topics in German are fronted constituents called I(ntonation)-Topics (Jacobs 1997) and crucially involve an F0 rise (due to a L*+H pitch accent). Since F0 stays high until a fall (H*+L) later in the sentence, I-Topics are often referred to as having a “hat” contour (Féry 1993). Descriptions of hat-contours in the literature tend to involve only a topicalized DP, but larger constituents, such as VPs and vPs, are also frontable as I-Topics. In this paper, we examine what more complex, experimentally elicited constituents reveal about the phonological structure of I-Topics. Our findings indicate that, although VPs and vPs with two-arguments can front as I-Topics in German, the characteristic I-Topic intonation is realized only over the second argument. We also found that fronted two-argument vPs, which are only marginally acceptable, have a more complex phonological structure than comparable VPs, while one-argument vPs do not show any difference from comparable VPs.

**Gary Thoms** (University of Glasgow)

**George Walkden** (University of Manchester)

*Reconstruction into predicates and linear order*

In this presentation I will explore the difference between VP fronting when it occurs in a language for purposes of information structure (such as English VP fronting: Type 1) and VP fronting in a language where it occurs as the norm (such as VOS languages: Type 2). One might compare the Type 1 to A′ movement and Type 2 to A-movement (e.g. Massam and Smallwood (1997) for Niuean). I will argue, however, Type 2 VP movement is best understood when it is dissociated from phrasal movement altogether and classified with V-movement (e.g. Pearson (2000) for Malagasy). In other words, VP movement in a VOS language like Malagasy is comparable to V-movement in languages like Italian except that a phrasal projection is targeted rather than a head (Travis 2006). Type 2 VP movement is very local and pied-pipes material – both characteristic of head movement and not A-movement.

**Lisa Travis** (McGill University)

*A typology of VP-fronting*

In this presentation I will explore the difference between VP fronting when it occurs in a language for purposes of information structure (such as English VP fronting: Type 1) and VP fronting in a language where it occurs as the norm (such as VOS languages: Type 2). One might compare the Type 1 to A′ movement and Type 2 to A-movement (e.g. Massam and Smallwood (1997) for Niuean). I will argue, however, Type 2 VP movement is best understood when it is dissociated from phrasal movement altogether and classified with V-movement (e.g. Pearson (2000) for Malagasy). In other words, VP movement in a VOS language like Malagasy is comparable to V-movement in languages like Italian except that a phrasal projection is targeted rather than a head (Travis 2006). Type 2 VP movement is very local and pied-pipes material – both characteristic of head movement and not A-movement.
Lauren Clemens (University at Albany)

Prosy, pseudo noun incorporation, and V1 syntax: VP-fronting or V₀-raising?

Two approaches to deriving verb-initial (V1) order have received particularly widespread support in the V1 literature: i) VP(-remnant) raising and ii) V₀-raising. Assuming a general correspondence between syntactic and prosodic structure (see Selkirk 2011 for an overview of relevant theories), these two syntactic analyses make different predictions for the resulting prosodic structure. However, the syntax-prosody interface also displays one-to-many and many-to-one correspondences that can be especially problematic in distinguishing between phrasal movement and head movement. In this talk, I explore the possibilities and limitations of using prosodic evidence to distinguish between VP(-remnant) raising and V₀-raising in the context of two VSO/VOS alternating languages – Chol (Mayan) and Niuean (Polynesian) – that display similar patterns of word order variation and prosodic constituency (Coon 2010; Massam 2001).

Jason Kandybowicz (The Graduate Center, CUNY)

Predicate fronting with verb doubling in Krachi: a parallel chains analysis

This talk examines verb doubling predicate focus constructions in Krachi, an endangered language of Ghana. Krachi has three such constructions: one where V alone appears in the left periphery; another where V-O has been fronted; and a third involving O-V inversion in the fronted constituent. Regardless of the fronted constituent, the constructions can be interpreted either contrastively or exhaustively.

I argue that all three constructions involve the same mechanism – the formation of parallel chains anchored to the same syntactic object. I argue that the parallel chains formed in all three cases are identical, involving one v₀-to-TO chain and one vP-to-Spec, FocusP chain. The reduction of these chains at PF yields the surface doubling of the predicate without appeal to multiple copy spell-out. I propose that differences in the PF interpretation of the peripheral vP copy account for the differences in word order between the three constructions.
Introducing Arguments: Insights from Micro- and Macro-Variation
Brazos
9:00 AM – 12:00 PM

Organizers: Laurence Horn (Yale University)
Jim Wood (Yale University)
Raffaella Zanuttini (Yale University)

Participants: Alison Biggs (University of Pennsylvania/University of Oxford)
Heidi Harley (University of Arizona)
Laurence Horn (Yale University)
Diane Massam (University of Toronto)
Matthew Tyler (Yale University)
Jim Wood (Yale University)
Raffaella Zanuttini (Yale University)

The study of argument structure plays a central role in (at least) morphology, syntax and semantics. This workshop revolves around argument structure broadly speaking, but focuses in particular on “applied” arguments, or applicatives, including datives and instrumentals. It will consist of talks and commentaries from the perspective of cross-linguistic variation, bringing together both macro-variation across languages that are very different from each other (Niuean, Choctaw, Basque) and micro-variation across varieties of English (British English, Southern American English). The goal is to unpack a related set of case-studies with an eye toward understanding the formal boundaries within which applicative constructions, broadly construed, may vary across and within languages. The works presented revolve around a unified set of questions: how are arguments introduced, licensed, and interpreted? What is the range of variation, at the macro and micro level, and how does this variation inform our broader theory of argument structure?

This workshop will address these questions through a series of four talks, with Heidi Harley acting as a discussant, providing commentary on these talks. The talks combine to provide an intricate but elegant picture of how applied arguments, broadly understood, are introduced, interpreted, and licensed in natural language. They may be introduced by Appl heads, null prepositions, or light verbs. Interpretation of such arguments may come either directly from the introducing element or from a more complex interaction between that element and its surrounding structure. Finally, the introduced argument may be syntactically licensed directly by the introducer, or it may require further licensing from other elements in the structure.

The first half of the workshop will focus on micro-variation within British and American English. Alison Biggs leads off with a discussion of Theme-Goal ditransitives in Northwest British English. She shows that different dialects make use of distinct means of licensing the dative: while Manchester English makes use of an Appl(cative) configuration, Liverpool English uses a null preposition. The null preposition option exists primarily in the grammars of younger speakers, suggesting a possible change in progress. Wood, Zanuttini and Horn shift the focus to non-selected datives in American English. Like Biggs, they also find a distinct pattern for younger speakers, but for them, it is a matter of geographical broadening: it is among younger speakers that the Personal Dative is found outside of its primary dialect region in the South. They then examine two previously understudied non-selected datives and argue that the patterns of judgments motivate decomposing the notion of an Appl head into subcategories with different subsets of syntactic and semantic features. Integrating the two talks provides a detailed picture of how dative arguments can be introduced, interpreted, and licensed in varieties of English, and of how we can establish the loci of this variation.

The second half of the workshop turns to macro-variation, beginning with Matthew Tyler’s analysis of Person-Case Constraint (PCC) repairs in Choctaw, Basque, and Chinook. He continues the theme of the previous talks by showing how the Case licensing properties of Appl heads may vary across languages. All three languages make use of a PCC-repair strategy known as “absolutive promotion”. However, languages vary with regard to which argument is targeted for promotion: when Appl assigns Case to the
applied argument, it is the non-applied argument that is promoted. When it does not, it is the applied argument that is promoted. Diane Massam investigates applicatives in Niuean. Her discussion returns to one of the themes of the workshop. Just as Biggs argues that apparent applied datives are really introduced by a preposition, Massam proposes that apparent applied instrumentals are not what they seem: they are really introduced by a kind of light verb acting as a secondary predicate. She demonstrates how this analysis explains both the syntactic and semantic properties of Niuean instrumentals.

Abstracts

Alison Biggs (University of Pennsylvania/ University of Oxford)

Variation in the dative alternation in Northwest British English

This talk examines the structure of Theme-Goal Ditransitives in dialects of Northwest British English: (1) I gave it her. (Theme > Goal) Comparison shows that different Northwest varieties employ distinct strategies to license Theme-Goal Ditransitives: Manchester English uses an Applicative configuration, while Liverpool English uses a null preposition. The licensing properties of these two functional heads are shown to be distinct. This captures the different constraints found on Theme-Goal Ditransitives in the two varieties, notably in the productivity of passivization.

The null preposition is only attested in the grammars of younger speakers, suggesting a change in progress. These speakers appear to be acquiring the new preposition in place of (rather than in addition to) the Applicative head. This apparent limit on innovation in the construction is discussed in the context of two models of morphosyntactic variation, Parameter (re-)setting and Competing Grammars.

Jim Wood (Yale University)
Raffaella Zanuttini (Yale University)
Laurence Horn (Yale University)

Micro-variation in American English non-selected dative constructions

We investigate a family of “dative” constructions that are accepted by overlapping sets of speakers in the Southeastern U.S:
(1) He has him a new car. (Personal Dative)
(2) Here’s you some money. (Presentative Dative)
(3) I have him a new book. (Extended Benefactive Dative)

Our survey data reveal these implicational relationships: Speakers who accept (3) also largely accept (2) and (1). Speakers who accept (2) also accept (1), but may not accept (3). Speakers who accept (1) may not accept (2) or (3).

We propose that all three datives are introduced by a subtype of Appl(icative) head. These subtypes differ in

(i) whether they provide a slot for hosting a DP,
(ii) whether they provide this DP with a thematic interpretation, and
(iii) whether they license this DP structurally

We thus conclude that the observed micro-syntactic variation depends on the different combinations of syntactic and semantic features that characterize different subcategories of Appl.

Matthew Tyler (Yale University)

Variation in Case-assignment by Appl heads: evidence from Basque and Choctaw

A striking property of Choctaw and Ondarru Basque is that the two unrelated languages make use of a similar repair strategy to obviate violations of the Person-Case Constraint in transitive psych predicates—absolutive promotion (AP). In AP, the argument that typically bears absolutive Case is realized instead with ergative Case. However, in Ondarru Basque this argument is the theme, while in Choctaw it is the experiencer. On the assumption that AP always targets the highest Caseless argument, I relate this difference to a parameterized property of the Appl(icative) head that introduces the experiencer: if Appl0 assigns dative Case to the experiencer (as in Basque), it cannot be targeted for AP, and the next-highest Caseless argument—the theme—is targeted instead. If Appl0 does not assign dative Case (as in Choctaw), AP targets the now-Caseless experiencer argument. This work thereby sheds new light on parametric variation in the properties of Appl0.
I examine instrumental applicative (IA) constructions in Niuean (VSOIO, ergative). The IA creates instrumental double object constructions [Verb-IA Agent – Instrument – Theme], but it is also used in causatives [Caus-Verb-IA Agent – Causee – Theme]. I propose that the so-called IA is in fact a secondary predicate that selects a vP clause with a non-volitional subject (NVS: Instrument or Causee) and a Theme, and that it also establishes a controlling relation between the high ergative agent/causer and a lower argument. Verb-raising achieves the correct word and morpheme order. Another characteristic of Niuean applicatives is that the two internal (absolutive) arguments can appear in either order (e.g. [Verb-IA Agent – Theme – Instrument]). I argue that this is because IA focuses one or other of the internal arguments, which then raises to the specifier of IA and thus appears first in the vP domain. The paper argues for an extended typology of applicatives.
Cross-linguistic Variability in Processes of Language Change

JW Grand Ballroom 7
9:00 AM – 12:00 PM

Organizers: Patience Epps (University of Texas at Austin)
Danny Law (University of Texas at Austin)
Na’ama Pat-El (University of Texas at Austin)

Participants: Koen Bostoen (Ghent University)
Lyle Campbell (University of Hawai’i at Mānoa)
Tonya Kim Dewey-Findell (University of Minnesota, Morris)
Patience Epps (University of Texas at Austin)
Hilde Gunnink (Ghent University)
Richard D. Janda (Indiana University Bloomington)
Brian D. Joseph (The Ohio State University)
Danny Law (University of Texas at Austin)
Brigitte Pakendorf (DDL-Lyon)
Na’ama Pat-El (University of Texas at Austin)
Bonny Sands (N. Arizona University, Flagstaff)

This symposium explores the limitations of the assumption that processes of language change can be expected to apply at the same order of magnitude cross-linguistically, over time and space, and that the likelihood of resulting states may be broadly uniform. While the Uniformitarian Principle may be a useful tool for reconstructing aspects of change that are guided by basic articulatory and cognitive factors, its predictive power is much less clear with respect to processes that are sensitive to sociocultural factors – and the two are often not easily distinguished. Rates of change, processes of maintenance and diversification, and the dynamics of contact-related influence may be driven by particular social and ideological factors (Nettle 1999, Bergs 2012); and processes of grammaticalization and semantic change are sensitive to culturally variable patterns of pragmatic inference (Evans & Wilkins 2000). The cross-linguistic comparability of processes of change and their resulting states of affairs is also challenged by typological variation, which is particularly evident with respect to large-scale areal patterns. For example, the kinds of grammaticalization pathways that are common in regions dominated by verb-final languages, languages with productive serial verb constructions, or languages with highly isolating morphological structure may be quite rare in other parts of the world (e.g. Newmeyer 2002, Janda & Joseph 2003). Moreover, where similar outcomes emerge from diverse processes and pathways of linguistic change, they may easily be misinterpreted as evidence of common developments.

The papers in this session investigate the degree to which the reconstruction of past states and processes of change must rely not only on an understanding of uniformity across languages, regions, and time periods, but also of variability. Variables with potential relevance to language change include geographic region, sociocultural practices, subsistence pattern, demographics, writing traditions, and many others. Our perspective also highlights the exciting new directions available to the field of historical linguistics, as it expands to encompass the descriptive and historical work taking place in many underexplored language families and parts of the world.

Abstracts

Lyle Campbell (University of Hawai’i at Mānoa)

Is uniformitarianism in linguistic change absolute or relative?

I address questions involving uniformitarianism in linguistic change. (1) Is uniformitarianism absolute or relative? I argue it is relative, with consequences for language change, reconstruction, and universals. I review arguments that uniformitarianism rigidly restricts possible language changes and arguments that it merely guides developments but is subject to cultural influences. (2) To what extent may internal factors (limitations of speech production, perception, cognition) be overridden by external factors (prestige, stigma, language contact, literacy, etc.)? I present examples of changes that violate putative universals due to external factors. (3) What of emergence – crossing from non-language communication to human language – with implications for possible changes and universals? (4) How are violations of uniformitarian constraints on language change explained? Examples mediated
by external factors are discussed. Finally, (5) What do violations of uniformitarianism imply for how to view language universals and the relationship between language typology and universals?

**Tonya Kim Dewey-Findell** (University of Minnesota, Morris)
**Na’ama Pat-El** (University of Texas at Austin)

*What’s “similar” about “similar pathways”?* the case of the definite article

The pathway DEM>DEF has been claimed to be amply attested in world languages, among which are Romance, Germanic, Basque, Semitic, several Creoles and others. Although the question is never clearly explored, the assumption is that the definite article is primarily a feature of substantives and only reflects on other adnominal modifiers in so far as they are part of the nominal expression. In this talk we argue that at least for some Germanic and Semitic languages, there is good evidence to suggest that the early development of the article is associated with modifiers and only secondarily with their substantive head. We therefore suggest that methods focusing on source-to-target are likely too general to properly explain language change. Rather, given that paths of change, like demonstrative > definite article, may in fact reflect very different processes, our focus should be on the process itself, regardless of where it starts or ends.

**Danny Law** (University of Texas at Austin)

*Diverse pathways to palatalized velars in Mayan*

At different points in time, most Mayan languages have undergone a shift of a voiceless velar stop /k/ to either /kʲ/ or /ʧ/. Palatalization of this type is cross-linguistically common and is articulatorily and perceptually easy to motivate. A closer examination of these changes in modern and ancient Mayan languages shows that the apparent uniformity of the Mayan realizations of a cross-linguistically common type of sound change is misleading. Different instances of palatalization in Mayan languages have involved processes of dissimilation, assimilation, incremental and abrupt change, language contact and language-internal lexical diffusion. Because even the most articulatory or cognitively motivated changes must still spread through a speech community along social pathways, even the most uniform kinds of changes may not have entered the language along a uniform path.

**Bonny Sands** (Northern Arizona University)
**Hilde Gunnink** (Ghent University)
**Brigitte Pakendorf** (DDL-Lyon)
**Koen Bostoen** (Ghent University)

*How hard is it to borrow clicks?*

The entrance of Bantu languages into southern Africa led to click borrowing into languages such as Xhosa and Fwe. Click borrowing subsequently occurred in some languages in contact with Zulu. Click borrowing was followed by click loss in some cases (Lozi, Sowetan Zulu, etc.). Although click loss could be driven by language-internal phonological processes, attested cases can largely be ascribed to external influences. The rate of borrowing and loss of clicks in the past cannot be assumed to be as high as it has been in the last several hundred years.

**Patience Epps** (University of Texas at Austin)

*Probing the limits of uniformity: sociocultural underpinnings of linguistic diversity*

This paper explores some of the sociocultural factors that structure the dynamics of language contact, maintenance, and diversity in the context of particular regions, focusing on northwest Amazonia, Cameroon, Vanuatu, and Arnhem Land. I consider practices of linguistic exogamy, passive multilingualism, code-switching, and attitudes associating language and social group membership, and consider the degree to which these factors may be generalizable across time and space, or closely anchored to specific regions and time periods. I argue that uniformitarianism in linguistics can only be expected to hold at a relatively coarse-grained level where processes of convergence and divergence are concerned, given the almost infinite degree to which relevant sociocultural processes may vary. This paper investigates the extent to which these broader variables offer predictive power in understanding the dynamics of language diversification and maintenance over space and time, and where their limitations lie.
Richard D. Janda (Indiana University Bloomington)
Brian D. Joseph (The Ohio State University)

Uniformitarianism in the face of unique circumstances

The Uniformitarian Principle states that forces in linguistic change observable now were also operative in the past. This principle dictates generalizability across broad temporal stretches and various situations. But even with generalizability, some situations offer particularities and are potentially unique, thus seemingly defying generalization and therefore, possibly, Uniformitarianism as well. We examine here a unique contact situation — the forces causing structural and lexical convergence in the Balkans, leading to the Balkan Sprachbund. These forces are historical in nature: the Ottoman Turks’ conquest of the region, and their religiously based (millet) population management system. Moreover, there was relative peace, allowing for intensive contact among speakers and resulting multilateral multilingualism, and thus convergence. Janda and Joseph 2003 argue that Uniformitarianism in geology equates to the observance over all time of “natural laws”. The same approach holds for unique events like the Ottoman Balkans; the “natural laws” here are those of social interaction.
Abstracts of Regular Sessions
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Across the American South, the practice known as *saying grace* occurs regularly in many households at mealtimes, and North Louisiana residents are no different in participation. While this practice is not unique to US Christians, in largely Protestant North Louisiana, *saying grace* is rarely called by this name. Instead, family members and guests are invited to do one of the following: *bless the food, ask the blessing, go to the Lord, turn thanks, or lead us in prayer*. This oral performative act—*saying grace*—takes on a number of forms whereby the prayers of blessing include a range of topics related to the food and people present.

Lisa Abney (Northwestern State University)  
Lori LeBlanc (Northwestern State University)  
*In-group and outsider use of identifiers in LGBTQ communities*

With Title IX protection expansion, universities have increased education for faculty, staff, and students about equity/discrimination/violence issues. The lexicon connected to identification within the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Questioning (LGBTQ) community is integral to professional development. The terms *dead name, bigender, cisgender, demisexual, gender non-conforming, and fluidity* require discussion to expand outsider understanding. The lexicon includes words which originated as endonyms but have now been brought forward for use as exonyms; this presentation will share data from various LGBTQ communities about their views of the terms and how they feel outsider use may alter in-group users’ lexicons.

Eric Acton (Eastern Michigan University)  
*Semantics, variation, and the English definite article*

English *the* has received some popular attention of late, largely due to quotes like (1). (1) I love the Muslims. I think they’re great people. -Donald Trump  
Journalists have identified such uses of *the* as "exclusionary" (Robinson 2016) or as suggesting that the relevant referents are "monolithic" (O’Connor & Marans 2016). A case study of the relationship between meaning and variation, this paper shows that these effects are robust, being grounded in contrasts between the semantics of *the*-headed DPs and that of related expressions, and reflected quantitatively in patterns of use.

Luke Adamson (University of Pennsylvania)  
*On locality conditions for contextual root allophony*

Marantz (2013) argues that the constraints on contextual allophony are the same as those for contextual allomorphy from Embick (2010). Based on evidence from Greek participles (Anagnostopoulou and Samioti 2013) and a set of Italian nouns whose allophone selection depends on both gender and number, I propose that there is no analogue to linear adjacency for contextual allophony (i.e. there is no ‘semantic adjacency’), and that cyclic domains as delineated by category-defining heads are the only relevant factor that constrain the resolution of contextual allophony.

Jeff Adler (University of California, Santa Cruz)  
Steven Foley (University of California, Santa Cruz)  
Jed Sam Pizarro-Guevara (University of California, Santa Cruz)  
Kelsey Sasaki (University of California, Santa Cruz)  
Maziar Toosarvandani (University of California, Santa Cruz)  
Jake Vincent (University of California, Santa Cruz)  
*The derivation of verb-initiality in Santiago Laxopa Zapotec*

Verb-initial languages pose a challenge for syntactic theories that posit a verb phrase constituent and a universal hierarchical order between subjects and objects. We investigate the word order of one such language: Santiago Laxopa Zapotec (SLZ), a previously unstudied variety from the Northern group, which has VSO basic word order. We compare the two main accounts that have been proposed for Zapotec languages — verb raising and predicate raising — considering a range of evidence, from copular constructions to a survey of adverbs.
Suzy Ahn (New York University)
Session P2

Tongue position of utterance-initial German voiced stops

The current ultrasound study examine how tongue position corresponds to phonological laryngeal contrasts in German. German speakers (N=9) recorded utterance-initial stops in three three places of articulation (5/270 voiced stops were acoustically phonated). Ultrasound images showed that tongue body was lowered for /b/ compared to /p/, and tongue root was more advanced for /g/ compared to /k/. There was variation for alveolar stops: tongue root advancement, tongue body lowering, or no difference. The results show that the difference in tongue position is found even in languages without acoustic phonation while how gestures are employed can be language-specific.

Faruk Akkus (University of Pennsylvania)
Session 52

Copular clauses in Cherokee and Baker’s theory of agreement

This study argues that empirical facts of copular constructions in Cherokee pose a problem to Baker’s (2008) theory of agreement, and proposes a configuration that captures the Cherokee facts. In accounting for languages such as Turkish and Nahuatl, Baker’s proposal makes a clear prediction, which states that the presence of an auxiliary requires the agreement to be realized on it. Cherokee facts do not directly follow from this generalization, which we argue is due to the clause structure of Cherokee and provide an analysis.

Katarzyna Aleksiejuk (University of Edinburgh)
Session 86

Usernames and the meaning of names: evidence from conversation analysis

This work aims at contributing to the debate on the meaning of names by offering evidence based on observation of actual use of names in everyday communication. Using extensive sample of online conversations gathered from a forum on the Russian Internet, the study offers a body of reliable evidence to show that CMC participants operate their usernames as meaningful linguistic devices in the ongoing process of construction and co-construction of each others’ identities, which contradict earlier assumptions about their purely emblematic role. The analytical framework is based on ethnomethodology, with Conversation Analysis (CA) as a method of analysis.

Reima Al-Jarf (King Saud University)
Session 106

The interchange of personal names in Muslim countries

The study investigates the interchange of personal names in Muslim countries. Arabic names such as "Mohammed, Ali, Fatimah" were borrowed by Muslim communities. Some first names are feminine in one community but masculine in another. Historical and cultural interchange are explicit in the origin of surnames. Surnames in the same community come from different origins and borrowed suffixes used in surnames from each other. Bosnian, Turkish, Azerbaijani and Kazakh surnames consist of an Arabic name and a native suffix meaning "son of". Surnames containing the Arabic suffixes –ani and –i added to names of localities are also common.

Peter Alrenga (Boston University)
Session 97

At least as n-ary disjunction: scales, context and exhaustification

Much recent work has sought to understand the ignorance inferences conveyed by the scalar focus operator at least on analogy with those conveyed by ordinary disjunction. But capitalizing on this analogy has proven surprisingly difficult--while the simplest version of this view correctly captures at least's truth-conditional effects, it appears to mischaracterize at least's pragmatic contributions. I argue that this simple view can indeed be maintained, once it is recognized (i) that the scales that at least operates over are fundamentally pragmatic/contextual in nature, and (ii) that these scales are never ordered by entailment.

Jana Altmanova (University L'Orientale, Naples)
Session 44

Gabrielle LeTallec-Lloret (University L'Orientale, Naples)

Derivative brand names and lexical creativity: morphological approach in French, English, and Italian

The most flourishing neo-logical activity of derivative brand names is related to the current language, i.e. to the speaking subject, especially in contexts which foster this kind of implant, for instance, blogs or online forums which reproduce the oral utterance. Starting from a corpus in three languages, French, English and Italian, we proceed to a classification of derivative brand names based on their morphology, as well as based on certain pragmatic parameters, namely in their context of use and the communicative goals of the utterance. Moreover, the analysis points out some other semantic and phonetic features, more or less obvious, dealing with cognitive and effective determinants of acceptability.
Imprecision can be costly: evidence from modified numerals

Krifka (2007) suggests that round numbers are represented in coarser-grained scales than non-round numbers, and that coarser-grained representations might be cognitively less costly than finer-grained ones. These claims predict that precisely-interpreted round numerals should incur higher processing costs compared to their imprecise interpretations. In a self-paced reading study, we investigate numerals whose granularity level is marked via a slack regulator. We show that numerals modified by approximately result in longer reading times compared to their exactly-modified counterparts. Contrary to previous claims, our results suggest that, when the granularity scale is set via a slack regulator, imprecision is costlier than precision.

Sinology and the sources of the Saussurian sign

Ferdinand de Saussure based most of his ideas about general linguistics on Indo-European languages, but some general knowledge about Chinese influenced Saussure's doctrine of the arbitrariness of the sign, his ideas about the place of morphology in a general theory of grammar, and his views about the relationship between writing and language. Saussure's views reflected general misconceptions about Chinese held around his time, some of which were nevertheless already discredited back then. We discuss whether Saussure's arguments would still have been maintained in light of a less naive structural analysis of the Chinese language varieties.

Gradability and vagueness in the nominal domain: an experimental approach

In quantification tasks, children often treat detached parts of objects as if they were individuals of the relevant kind, raising the question of a conceptual-divide in children and adults' treatment of count-nouns. Based on the observation that some count-nouns are context-dependent/gradable, we investigate whether partial-objects ever fall under the noun-denotation for adults. Adults' behavior with nouns is compared with Relative Gradable-Adjectives, which are indisputably context-dependent, and Absolute Gradable-Adjectives, where membership depends on meeting a minimal or maximal degree of the property. Adults allowed partial-objects to function as count-noun referents, suggesting that children’s puzzling counting behavior may in fact be licensed.

Intonationally-encoded implicatures and regional variation in American English imperatives

This study explores listeners’ perceptions of the contours H*L-L% and L*H-L% in American English. Listeners rated imperative utterances with both contours for: S(peaker) certainty about whether the A(dressee) will perform the action (certainty); whether S had asked A to perform the action before (prior command); and how nice S sounded (niceness). Significantly lower certainty ratings, higher prior command ratings, and lower niceness ratings were found for L*H-L% compared to H*L-L%. Listeners’ self-reported degree of Southerness and the dialect of the talker also affected these ratings. Implications for the study of intonational meaning are discussed.

Investigating vowels through corpus sociophonetics: sound change in Washington DC African American English

Recent work on the vocalic systems of African American English speakers has identified vowel configurations aligning with both a supra-regional African American Vowel System (Thomas 2007) and local patterns (e.g. Blake & Shousterman 2010) but few studies have investigated sound change internal to the African American community. This paper examines, through real and apparent time, vowel systems of Washington DC AAE speakers from the new Corpus of Regional African American Language. We discuss quantitative and qualitative analyses of vowel patterns over time, as well as some technical aspects of using automated phoneme alignment and extraction on a corpus of vernacular AAE.
Robin Aronow (Temple University)  Session P2
Brian McHugh (Temple University)

A pilot acoustic study of modern Persian vowels in colloquial speech

This investigation lays the groundwork for a comprehensive acoustic study of Modern Persian vowels based on colloquial speech in a controlled prosodic environment. Vowel duration and formants were measured for 90 CVC(C) monosyllables as spoken by two Tehran speakers: one male, one female. Our results for duration contradict traditional assumptions about vowel pairings rooted in historical (and orthographically preserved) length distinctions, instead showing high vowels to be shorter than nonhigh vowels. No consistent relationship was found between duration and either syllable type or postvocalic consonant type. Our findings for vowel quality reveal what may be an incipient back vowel shift.

Eli Asikin-Garmager (University of Iowa)  Session P5
Sasak voice and the syntactic dimensions of Austronesian nasal verb variation

Data from three Sasak dialects show how multiple, morphologically-distinct nasal prefixes correlate with two syntactic facts: (1) what argument may be extracted out of vP; and (2) whether or not the lexical verb projects an internal argument. These facts are readily accounted for if we permit variation to target single features on syntactic heads, and raising data shows that Central Sasak maintains two distinct little v heads despite morphological opacity. Finally, the function of some Sasak prefixes as antipassive morphemes provides synchronic support for Aldridge’s (2008) diachronic hypothesis that the Indonesian prefix may have originated from an antipassive marker.

Ash Asudeh (University of Oxford)  Session 96
Lisa Sullivan (Carleton University)
Ida Toivonen (Carleton University)

Evidentiality and reliability in English copy raising

We use the notion of reliability of evidence to argue that English copy raising in perceptual resemblance constructions (e.g. 'look like') does not involve direct evidentiality, as has been claimed in previous literature, but rather involves indirect evidentiality. We provide data from three new experimental studies. The results suggest that speakers do not interpret copy raising (e.g., 'Linda looks like she is cooking') as direct evidence and expletive alternatives (e.g., 'It looks like Linda is cooking') as indirect evidence. The results are instead consistent with interpreting both as indirect evidence.

Angeliki Athanasopoulou (University of California, San Diego)  Session 101

The acquisition of Greek clitic construction prosody: an acoustic analysis

Young infants are sensitive to prosody, and although word-level prosody is mastered by 3 years, certain higher level prosodic distinctions are still not fully developed by 11. This paper demonstrates that the prosody of Greek clitic constructions is acquired between the extremes, fully acquired by 11, although children begin using the constructions as early as 2 years. It is proposed that the ages of acquisition of various prosodic structures parallel their constituent positions in the Prosodic Hierarchy (lower to higher), and moreover, provide evidence for the inclusion of a constituent between the Phonological Word and Phonological Phrase, the Composite Group.

Angeliki Athanasopoulou (University of California, San Diego)  Session 80
Irene Vogel (University of Delaware)
Hossep Dolatian (University of Delaware)

Are the acoustic properties of canonical and non-canonical stress the same?

Turkish and French are characterized as having fixed final stress, but both also occasionally exhibit penultimate stress. The question addressed here is whether non-canonical (penultimate) stress in French and Turkish is manifested in the same way as the canonical stress. We also consider penultimate and final stress in Portuguese, where stress is contrastive, although penultimate stress is the default. Acoustic and statistical analyses revealed that stress is not strongly affected by position non-canonical stress being only somewhat more clearly manifested; however, predictability has a substantial effect on stress manifestation unpredictable stress being much more clearly manifested.
Kenneth Baclawski (University of California, Berkeley)  
Clause-final particles and focus in Eastern Cham  
Session 76

We demonstrate that clause-final particles in Eastern Cham (Austronesian: Vietnam) are head-initial syntactic heads that trigger VP-movement (cf. Simpson 2001 on other Southeast Asian languages). Focussed phrases may follow these particles (1c-d), due to movement out of the VP to low focus positions. The data do not support a head-final approach (cf. Erlewine 2016 and others on Mandarin sentence-final particles).

Nico Baier (University of California, Berkeley)  
Towards a morphological theory of anti-agreement  
Session P5

This paper examines anti-agreement, an effect whereby the form of φ-agreement is sensitive to the Ā-extraction of its controller. Based on the results of a crosslinguistic survey of 70 languages, I argue against the traditional view that anti-agreement is a subject/non-subject extraction asymmetry (Ouhalla 1993, Pesetsky 2016). I propose that the effect is the result of a φ-probe copying both φ- and wh-features from a goal. Anti-agreement arises when partial or total impoverishment applies to the φ+wh feature bundle in the morphological component, blocking insertion of an otherwise appropriate, more highly specified agreement exponent.

Scott Baird (Trinity University)  
Bexar County Texas water resources: a multilingual process of naming... and renaming  
Session 64

The importance of naming the almost fifty water resources in Bexar county began in the 17th century. A huge, multi-state, underground aquifer supplies all of the water to the county’s various springs, acequias, creeks, rivers, ponds, and public swimming pools. Both the San Antonio Public Library and the Daughters of the Republic archives in the Alamo library contain a multitude of maps that reveal the emerging influence of the Lipan Indians, the Spanish, the German, and (finally) the English languages -used by changing dominant cultures to name their new resources and to rename old ones. Of contemporary onomastic importance, this history reveals a procedure still in use today.

Eric Bakovic (University of California, San Diego)  
Apparent ‘sufficiently similar’ degemination in Catalan is due to coalescence  
Session 78

Cameron et al. (2010) and Fruehwald & Gorman (2011) present the pattern of homorganic consonant cluster reduction in Catalan as a challenge to Bakovic’s (2005) theory of antigemination, which predicts that any feature ignored in the determination of consonant identity for the purposes of antigemination in a given language must independently assimilate in that language. We argue that the pattern in Catalan is not a counterexample to this prediction if the reduction process is analyzed as coalescence, following Wheeler (2005), rather than as deletion.

Peggy Bakula (University of Newcastle, Australia)  
Mark Harvey (University of Newcastle, Australia)  
Robert Mailhammer (University of Western Sydney)  
Flapped laterals in Iwaidja: does duration depend on number of articulators or number of oral gestures?  
Session P5

Several studies examine duration as a potential correlate for distinction between ‘complex segment’ and ‘cluster’ as phonological analyses of phonetically similar or identical sequences. Current theories posit phonetic sequences analyzed as complex segments have a shorter duration than sequences analyzed as clusters. One analysis describes durational opposition as homorganic-heterorganic while another as monogestural-bigestural. Thus, sequences classify as: e.g. [nd] monogestural homorganic, [ld] bigestural homorganic, [lk] bigestural heterorganic. The durational correlates of bigestural homorganic sequences are evidently critical to the choice between these hypotheses but little data exist. We address this gap and examine the durational correlates of [ld,lb,lk] in Iwaidja.

Anna Balas (Adam Mickiewicz University)  
The influence of second language vowels on foreign language vowel perception  
Session P2

This paper examines the limits of feature abstraction and the influence of second language vowels on foreign vowel perception (cf. Pajak and Levy 2014). Perception of Dutch vowels by Polish students of English and French and Dutch was assessed using discrimination and categorization tasks. Dutch front rounded vowels were identified predominantly as front vowels by learners of French and Dutch and as back vowels by learners of English. The results suggest that the hypothesis about selective attention to
features should incorporate markedness and that experience with second language front rounded vowels is enough to trigger disentangling rounding from backness.

**Sidiki Bamba** (Université Félix Houphouët-Boigny)  
**Michel Nguessan** (Governors State University)  
*An analysis of non-native place names in western Côte-d'Ivoire*

This paper is a study of the historical, social, cultural and communicative significance of non-native place names in western Côte-d'Ivoire. After independence, non-native peoples moved into western Côte-d'Ivoire and created several ethnic rural farming villages with names in their original languages. Such names are more and more perceived today by the native peoples as a form of territorial and cultural alienation and invasion.

**Bernat Bardagil-Mas** (University of Groningen)  
*The reality behind Panarã realis/irrealis*

In Panará (Jê family, Brazil), clauses are claimed to mark the distinction between actual and non-actual events rather than temporality. In the ongoing debate regarding languages without overt tense marking, there are divergent opinions regarding the presence of a tense category or the role of other categories as responsible for temporal interpretation. This talk presents data from Panará and explores different diagnostics to examine the alleged presence of a realis-irrealis system in the language as opposed to a future/non-future or perfect/non-perfect one.

**Christopher Baron** (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
*A prospective puzzle and a possible solution*

In Patzún Kaqchikel, prospective aspect cannot be embedded under a past temporal modifier, whereas such embedding is licit under a present temporal modifier. This dichotomy is unexpected if the prospective aspect is a true aspect. I demonstrate that the morphology additionally contribute modal information in addition to temporal or aspectual information, thereby accounting for the dichotomy.

**Michael Barrie** (Sogang University)  
*All in Cayuga*

We report on some facts about the universal quantifier *gwe:goh* (‘all’) in Cayuga and suggest that it can be an A-type quantifier in the sense of (Bach et al., 1995), essentially following the analysis in Baker (1995, 1996). However, we show it can also be a D-type quantifier, although not necessarily a generalized quantifier in the sense of Barwise & Cooper (1981). We do show, however, that it can be a non-referential quantifier and enter into scopal relations with wh-phrases.

**Matthew Barros** (Yale University)  
**Robert Frank** (Yale University)  
*Shifty subjects and clause-mate restrictions*

Merchant (2001) observes that in multiple sluicing, both wh-phrases must be clause-mates unless the embedded clause's subject is a bound pronoun. We provide new data showing multiple sluicing with non-clause-mate wh-phrases is possible when the embedded subject is an expletive, epithet, or referring expression. The generalization is that the clause-mate restriction is only active when the embedded subject is an R-expression with no antecedent in the matrix clause. We provide an analysis in terms of the interaction of discourse relations between embedded subjects and more prominent nominals, couched in Centering Theory, and an articulated view of the left periphery.

**Herbert Barry III** (University of Pittsburgh)  
*Extremely collectivistic first names chosen in 17th Century New England*

First names listed in four volumes by James Savage (1967) demonstrated extremely collectivistic names in 17th century colonial New England. A high proportion of families contained both a boy and girl given the first name of the same-sex parent. Parental namesakes were more frequent for boys than girls, contrary to more frequent collectivistic behavior by women than men. Possible reasons include shared religious convictions and the need for social cohesion in North America, inhabited by many native tribes. The names became more diverse and more frequently unusual in the 18th century and afterward.
David Basilico (University of Alabama at Birmingham)  
*Session P5*

**The antipassive adds an argument**

This paper analyzes the antipassive morpheme (AP) -si in Inuktitut (data from Johns (1987, 1992) and Spreng (2012)) as a morpheme that adds an argument, rather than detransitivizing or demoting the internal argument. A transitive verb is a predicate of events; the addition of the AP turns the verb into a relation between an event and an entity. In this way we can explain why the AP appears in an benefactive construction preceding the applicative morpheme -uti. Also, we can explain why some verbs, such as incremental theme verbs, lack the antipassive morpheme; these verbs can be inherently relational.

Maria del Mar Bassa Vanrell (University of Texas at Austin)  
*Session 77*

**A plural implicature-based approach of the Spanish durative adverbial hasta 'until'**

Previous analyses that capture the behavior of durative adverbials (Dowty 1979, Krifka 1998), like Spanish hasta ‘until’, do not predict cumulative-type readings, yet "Juan mató veinte conejos hasta las dos" ‘Juan killed twenty rabbits until two’ can mean that the killing of twenty rabbits happened successively, not simultaneously. I propose an implicature-based approach for hasta reminiscent of Spector’s (2007) to explain such a reading besides its durative functions. Hasta-XPs place the eventuality within an interval and trigger an obligatory plural implicature: there has to be more than one event of the relevant type or the event must have proper parts.

Carina Bauman (Queens College, City University of New York)  
*Session 98*

**Backed GOAT in Asian American English**

This study investigates the pronunciation of the GOAT vowel by young Asian American women living in New Jersey. The fronting of GOAT is a change in progress affecting many regional dialects, and in NJ it divides the state roughly in half, with North Jersey remaining non-fronted, and South Jersey strongly fronted. In the present study, however, Asian American speakers produced backer GOAT vowels than non-Asian speakers, regardless of region. We suggest that backed GOAT is a linguistic marker of pan-Asian ethnicity within this speech community.

Rosemary Beam De Azcona (Escuela Nacional de Antropología e Historia)  
*Session 51*

**First thoughts about the prehistory of Tlacolulita Zapotec**

Tlacolulita Zapotec is a moribund, underdocumented language with considerable differences from other Zapotec languages. Tlacolulita is also a Zapotec island surrounded by Chontal, and appears to have numerous Chontal loans. This presentation will share findings from recent fieldwork in a first attempt at piecing together the prehistory of the language. Tlacolulita has previously been classified as Southern Zapotec, though it also shares unique isoglosses with Central Zapotec, Papabuco Zapotec and even Chatino. This presentation will look at linguistic, historical, archaeological, and textile-based evidence with respect to different hypotheses about the language’s origin and the nature of its contact with Chontal.

John Beavers (University of Texas at Austin)  
Michael Everdell (University of Texas at Austin)  
Kyle Jerro (University of Texas at Austin)  
Henri Kauhanen (University of Manchester)  
Andrew Koontz-Garboden (University of Manchester)  
Elise LeBovidge (University of Texas at Austin)  
Stephen Nichols (University of Manchester)  
*Session 34*

**Two types of states: a cross-linguistic study of change-of-state verb roots**

Event structural theories decompose verb meanings into an event template and idiosyncratic root. Embick's (2009) Bifurcation Thesis states that change-of-state entailments are only introduced by templates, not roots. We argue against Bifurcation by comparing Levin’s (1993) breaking vs. deadjectival change-of-state verb roots ("crack" vs. "red" roots). A broad-scale typological study reveals that "red" roots simple (e.g. non-deverbal) stative forms, but "crack" roots do not. A semantic study of Kinyarwanda, Kakataibo, and English show that terms built on "crack" roots always entail change; terms based on "red" roots may not. We thus suggest "crack" roots entail change-of-state, contra Bifurcation.
Kara Becker (Reed College)
Sameer ud Dowla Khan (Reed College)
Lal Zimman (University of California, Santa Barbara)

Creaky voice beyond binary gender
Prior work linking creaky voice with gender in English has treated gender as a binary between men and women. This study contributes data from 43 speakers of American English stratified across gender identity, sex assignment at birth, and exposure to testosterone. We find that sex/gender significantly predicts creak only when the sample is restricted to cis men and cis women; sex/gender effects fail to reach significance for a more stratified sample. These findings complicate the proposed indexical relationship between creak and womanhood/femininity, and suggest the need to expand perspectives on sex and gender in analyses of creaky voice and beyond.

Christine Beier (University of California, Berkeley)

General number exponence and concord in the Iquito noun phrase
This paper describes the expression of number in Iquito [iqu], (Zaparoan; Peruvian Amazonia) focusing on the morphological exponence of Iquito’s general number system within noun/determiner phases (Nps/DPs), and on the principles that permit facultative concord between NPs/DPs and their real-world referents. The Iquito number system demonstrates a contrast between plural and general (non-number), and while number morphology is obligatory in many environments, concord is not strict in the context of connected discourse in parsed texts. I argue that in Iquito, reference to number is governed by pragmatic principles of relevance and sufficiency, not by grammatical principles of exhaustive concord.

Elise Bell (University of Arizona)

Perception of Welsh vowel contrasts by Welsh-Spanish bilinguals in Argentina
This study investigated the perception of Welsh vowel contrasts by Welsh-Spanish bilinguals. A forced-choice perception task elicited subjects’ reliance on vowel tenseness and duration in Welsh. Results demonstrate no effect of age of acquisition on speakers’ reliance on duration (over vowel quality) as a cue to vowel identity in Welsh. This supports past work demonstrating that speakers of a language which lacks a given contrast perceptually rely on the most salient phonetic dimension of that contrast in an L2. Results were also atypical: language dominance outweighed a predicted age of acquisition effect on speakers’ adaptation to L2 phonetic cues.

Elena Benedicto (Purdue University)

Agent-adding strategies for motion predicates in ASL.
This work explores the syntactic mechanisms and strategies identified in ASL to add an agent argument to an intransitive motion predicate (that is, to transitivize it). We uncover two types of Agent: those in continuous contact with the Theme (e.g., John took the child to the doctor) and those with only initial non-continuous contact (e.g., John kicked the ball into the goal). non-continuous contact agents require a BP-classifier with sequential H1/H2 shift and differentiated spatial articulation; continuous contact agents use a HNDL-classifier, the sharing of spatial path articulation and the possibility of co-articulation (of Agent- and Theme-related classifiers).

Ryan Bennett (Yale University)

Jaye Padgett (University of California, Santa Cruz)
Máire Ní Chiosáin (University College Dublin)
Grant McGuire (University of California, Santa Cruz)

Contrast enhancement and cue trading in Irish consonant articulations
Both secondary palatalization and secondary velarization are phonemic in Irish. Our study asks two questions: (i) are secondary dorsal articulations in Irish enhanced by additional gestures or cues (e.g. lip rounding, affrication)? (ii) if so, do we observe trading relations between gestures/cues on a token-by-token basis (e.g. more lip rounding in the context of weaker velarization, as a strategy for achieving consistently low F2)? The core finding is that Irish does show enhancement gestures/cues for secondary articulations, but not token-wise trading relations. This supports the view that enhancement occurs at a relatively abstract (“phonological”) level (Stevens & Keyser 2006, 2010).
Ryan Bennett (Yale University)  
Kevin Tang (Yale University)  
Session 99

Acoustic and lexical effects on speech perception in Kaqchikel (Mayan)

Kaqchikel (Mayan) has a phonemic contrast between voiceless plosives and ‘glottalized’ plosives (implosives and ejectives) at corresponding places of articulation. Our study investigates acoustic and perceptual similarity within the plosives of Kaqchikel, focusing on how acoustic similarity and lexical factors affect consonant identification. Our primary results are (i) prior phonetic experience affects speech perception, consistent with exemplar theory (e.g. Pierrehumbert 2001), and (ii) lexical factors (e.g. functional load, Hockett 1955) appear to affect on-line consonant discrimination, even in the early stages of speech processing. To our knowledge, this is the only extant study investigating speech perception within the Mayan family.

Wilzen Bermoy (University of Southern Philippines Foundation)  
Session 106

Nameonation: the narrativity and performativity of identity vis-a-vis anthroponyms and epithets

In a milieu where usernames and virtual identities seem ubiquitous, this paper attempts to shed a critical qualitative-based study of the way names—accompanied by epithets—are communicated by adolescent high schoolers in varying settings and contexts. Its mixed method of data collection process and theoretically aligned in-depth analysis purport that there is a series of overarching narratives behind our names and the epithets that are attached to ourselves, they constitute significant aspects of our day-to-day modes of identification. In addition, it contends that, socioculturally, naming conventions affect the paralinguistic discursive evolutionary dynamics of names and their meanings.

Ana Besserman (University of Southern California)  
Elsi Kaiser (University of Southern California)  
Session P2

When transitivity is ambiguous: aspectual and clausal cues

Transitivity is a core clausal property involving an event in which there is some transfer/effect, typically from an agent to a patient or theme. It also relates to event representation, e.g. whether we conceptualize an event as involving one or two participants. We investigated which factors influence comprehenders’ expectations about transitivity when faced with an optionally transitive verb (e.g. hunt, perform). Using a sentence completion task (N=45), we obtain novel evidence that aspect/event-structure influences expectations about transitivity, and corroborate experimentally earlier claims about clause-type and transitivity.

Shohini Bhattasali (Cornell University)  
Session P5

Am I stressed?: detecting stress in Bengali

While there is general consensus that Bengali has fixed and non-contrastive word-level stress, more than one analysis has been proposed in the literature. I tested these proposals by training an ASR (Automatic Speech Recognition) system to detect stress cues in a Bengali speech corpus, Shruti (Mandal et al. 2011). The results suggest that word-level stress assignment is not strictly word-initial since the models detect stress cues on both the first and the second syllable. This study also illustrates that finite-state models can be trained to detect prosodic and suprasegmental phonological features in natural language.

Alison Biggs (University of Pennsylvania)  
Meredith Tamminga (University of Pennsylvania)  
Session P5

Early and late acquisition of local syntax across individuals

This paper compares the acquisition of the 'I'm done my homework' (DMH) construction across Canadian English L1 monolingual, bilingual, late-dialect acquirers (D2), and L2 speakers. While all Canadians show superficial familiarity with the DMH string, individuals analyze its syntactic structure differently in ways that at least partly reflects their acquisition background. Although some L1 and many bilingual speakers adopt multiple underlying syntactic structures, individuals are internally consistent. L2 individuals are more likely than D2 individuals to judge DMH acceptable, but both groups (particularly D2) are uncertain in the structure of local syntax. We highlight implications for linguistic variation and change.
Shannon Bischoff (Indiana University-Purdue University Fort Wayne)  
Amy Fountain (University of Arizona)  
Audra Vincent (Coeur d'Alene Tribe)  
*The COLRC: an update and discussion of community based research*

At SSILA 2010 we presented a series of websites, the Coeur d’Alene Archive, which contained free online access to Coeur d’Alene (crd) language and cultural resources. The Archive contained 48 narratives from the early 20th century in English and Coeur d’Alene. The narratives contain historical accounts and tales and provide examples of language in use. The Archive included a searchable Coeur d’Alene and English dictionary among other digital resources. Here we present how we re-developed the series of websites into a much more stable digital archive. Finally, we explore notions of Community-Based Research, especially Rice (forthcoming), in-light of the project.

Isaac L. Bleaman (New York University)  
*Empirical approaches to language contact, variation, and change: fifty years after Uriel Weinreich (1926-1967)*

This year marks a half-century since the untimely death of Uriel Weinreich (1926-1967), a pioneering thinker in the study of language contact, variation and dialectology, formal semantics, and Yiddish. To commemorate this occasion, the *Journal of Jewish Languages* is preparing a special issue assessing his legacy through a collection of original research articles. My presentation will highlight some of Weinreich's scholarly contributions and offer a synthesis of two strands within his research: his scholarly commitment to the empirical study of spoken language, and his ideological commitment to the standardization of Yiddish. Evidence will be drawn both from his publications and from correspondence with other leading linguists of the 20th century.

Tobias Bloyd (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)  
*Synchronic intervocalic fortition in Sula: a counter-universal*

This talk presents data indicating a productive phonological process of voiced plosive stop /b, d, g/ devoicing in intervocalic position resulting from prefixation and compounding (i.e. b > p /V_V). The finding is apparently phonetically unmotivated, and it challenges the fundamental Neogrammarian hypothesis that all sound change is regular and without exception (Osthoff and Brugmann 1878) and that it can be conditioned only by phonetic factors (Hock 1991). The process is synchronically unattested, but it lends theoretical corroboration to a contested instance of historical devoicing discovered in Kiput and Berawan (Blust 2005).

Hans C. Boas (University of Texas at Austin)  
Todd Krause (University of Texas at Austin)  
*Analog to digital: the Linguistics Research Center*

The Linguistics Research Center (LRC) at the University of Texas at Austin, founded in 1961 by Winfred P. Lehmann, pioneered techniques of machine translation. This presentation reviews the history of the LRC and offers a critical assessment of its contributions to the field. The LRC’s contributions to linguistics fall into three main categories: (1) advances in machine translation and the use of computers in linguistics; (2) the publication of numerous works on various Indo-European languages in both printed and electronic form; and (3) the Early Indo-European OnLine project.

M. Ryan Bochnak (University of Leipzig)  
Emily Hanink (University of Chicago)  
*Factivity in embedded clauses in Washo*

Kastner (2015) argues that factive clausal complements are selected for by a null D head, rather than by the matrix verb directly. We lend novel evidence to this distinction from Washo (Hokan/isolate), in which factive complements are formed through clausal nominalization by an overt D that selects for a clause in the independent mood, whereas non-factive complements are bare CPs in the dependent mood. We argue that this structural distinction reflects interpretative differences: factive complements are interpreted as individuals carrying a presupposition contributed by a nominalizer with the meaning of a definite article, while non-factives are interpreted as propositions.
David Boe (Northern Michigan University)  
Session 68

Charles Hockett and the Martian linguist

This past year represents the 100th anniversary of the birth of the American linguist Charles Hockett (1916-2000), known for his list of “design features” characterizing human (as distinct from animal) language. In 1955, Hockett published an essay in a science-fiction magazine, entitled “How to Learn Martian,” in which he detailed a thought experiment on how to establish, in an alien field linguistics context (with a Martian informant), the phonemic system of a new language. More famously, Noam Chomsky has made use of a “Martian Scientist” analogy throughout his career as a way of establishing language universals (making use of human informants). This presentation contrasts and contextualizes these interplanetary linguists.

Humberto Borges (University of Brasilia)  
Acrisio Pires (University of Michigan)  
Session P2

The emergence of Brazilian Portuguese: earlier evidence for the development of a partial null subject grammar

In this paper, we analyze earlier original data from colonial period manuscripts (diaries, ecclesiastic writings) written in Goiás (Brazil’s center-west region) and show evidence of the loss of null subjects in BP grammars in historical data from that region between the 18th and 19th century. We argue that partial NSL properties of BP grammar (loss of null referential subject, rise of impersonal constructions lacking ‘se’) emerged in the 19th century from the loss of properties of consistent NSLS such as free inversion and the requirement of a D-feature in I/T (inflection/tense).

John Boyle (California State University, Fresno)  
Laura Hendrickson (California State University, Fresno)  
Session 74

Hidatsa focus marking and argument alignment

Hidatsa, a Siouan language, has an active-stative pronominal agreement system. Park (2012) claims that Hidatsa has an overt case system with the morpheme -ri marking ergative case. We argue against this claim by examining the Hidatsa text corpus as well as data from recent fieldwork. We show that -ri is a focus marker, marking new information. We show that the use of this marker, in natural Hidatsa discourse, is to elevate an argument to immediate prominence so that it can be referenced in the narrative without being introduced as an indefinite. Further, we show that -ri has cognates in other Siouan languages and postulate that it can be traced back to Proto-Siouan.

Natália Brambatti Guzzo (McGill University)  
Heather Goad (McGill University)  
Session 101

Overriding default interpretations through prosody: depictive predicates in Brazilian Portuguese

In Brazilian Portuguese, depictive predicates may be ambiguous: the attribute can refer to the subject (high attachment; HA) or the object (low attachment; LA). We report on a judgement task where native speakers (n=18) judged sentences (n=224) manipulated according to seven conditions: neutral, pause after verb, duration in attribute, high F0 in attribute, pause before attribute, pause+duration in attribute, pause+high F0 in attribute. Participants had to choose whether the attribute had HA or LA. Pause before attribute, pause+high F0, pause+duration, and high F0 all yield more HA responses and thus override the default LA tendency in such structures.

Aaron Braver (Texas Tech University)  
Session 80

How do you whisper a click?: acoustic correlates of click voicing in whispered speech

Key to the social functions of whispered speech is the fact that it is generally quiet and is difficult to overhear. Clicks, on the other hand, are among the loudest speech sounds. This paper addresses this contradiction, showing that whispered clicks in Xhosa (Bantu) are indeed quieter than non-whispered clicks, but are still loud enough to overhear easily. While the vocal folds do not vibrate during whisper, voicing contrasts are still general perceptible. This paper shows that the voicing contrast in whispered clicks is primarily cued by closure duration.

Aaron Braver (Texas Tech University)  
Seunghun J. Lee (International Christian University/University of Venda)  
Session P2

Perceiving non-native contrasts: Xitsonga’s ‘whistled’ fricative vs. [ʃ]

While some sounds are contrastive in one language, they may not contrast in another. We show that Xitsonga’s (Bantu) ‘whistled’ fricative [ʃ] contrasts with the acoustically similar [ʃ], and that speakers of Xitsonga are able to identity these two consonants at
near 100% accuracy. Further, speakers of English are able to discriminate between these two sounds in an AX task, but perform near chance in an identification task. This suggests that English speakers' inability to identify these fricatives is not due to an inability to discriminate.

George Aaron Broadwell (University of Florida)  
Lauren Eby Clemens (University at Albany)  
*Inflectional change in Copala Triqui*

Copala Triqui (CT) is a Mixtecan language of Oaxaca, Mexico. Aspectual inflection in conservative CT is accomplished by a combination of tone change and segmental prefix. This paper reports on innovations to this system observed in the speech of younger people (ca. < 30), who are overwhelmingly Triqui-Spanish bilingual and speak what we call innovative CT. We find that in innovative CT, tonal inflection remains intact, but that there are extensive changes in the use of the segmental affixes. The result of these changes is to substantially reduce the number of inflectional classes in younger people's CT.

Daniel Brodkin (Carleton College)  
Catherine Fortin (Carleton College)  
*Minangkabau -i: a locative, transitivizing, iterative, adversative suffix*

Minangkabau, a Malayo-Polynesian (Austronesian) language of Sumatra, displays a small but complicated system of verbal morphology resembling those of its near, better-described relatives Indonesian and Malay. In all three languages, the verbal morphemes are multifunctional, and fully characterizing their meanings and uses has proven challenging. We present our findings on -i, which the literature frequently characterizes as an applicative. We identify four distinct productive functions of -i, not all applicable: adding a locative object, transitivizing non-verbal roots, adding iterative/intensive aspects, and imputing adversative readings. Adversative -i has not previously been identified in the literature, and is unattested in Indonesian.

Marisa Brook (Michigan State University)  
Bridget Jankowski (University of Toronto)  
Alexah Konnelly (University of Toronto)  
Sali Tagliamonte (University of Toronto)  
*Post-adolescent change in the individual: early adulthood against the backdrop of the community*

The use of apparent time in sociolinguistic studies assumes adult stability, but this has been questioned for young adults. To investigate linguistic mutability at this stage, we compare an apparent time corpus of a community with a panel study of an individual, Clara, born in 1986 and interviewed every 12-18 months since 2002. Results show that Clara becomes less formal over time on the morphosyntactic level - following community norms - but more so phonologically. We suggest that increasing professional confidence leads her to draw on a wider repertoire of linguistic styles, at least above the level of consciousness.

Eugene Buckley (University of Pennsylvania)  
*Conditioning of allomorphy in the Kashaya Durative*

In Kashaya, the durative suffix has complex rule-governed allomorphy sensitive to phonological and morphological properties. I give a thorough accounting of the allomorphic distribution under modern theoretical assumptions, using a large corpus of Kashaya data, and consider implications for theories of phonologically conditioned allomorphy (PCA). The main conditioning factors for durative allomorphs are the preceding segment and prosody, but there are also dissimilatory effects and reference to the underlying form. The conditioning is inside-out and determined at the right edge, as predicted by local subcategorization approaches. I also discuss the likely origin of some allomorphs by reanalysis of morpheme boundaries.

Eugene Buckley (University of Pennsylvania)  
*Kashaya [asp] assimilation and dissimilation by correspondence*

An aspirated stop in a Kashaya prefix becomes a plain voiceless stop by dissimilation when the root begins with an aspirate; but it also assimilates to an unaspirated stop in the same position. The OCP cannot help with assimilation, so I propose a unified analysis of the two phenomena within Agreement by Correspondence (Rose & Walker 2004, Bennett 2013). Unlike somewhat similar cases in the literature with both assimilation and dissimilation, here there is no structural difference. I posit a conjoined constraint that penalizes an initial aspirate in a correspondence relation; the rest follows from standard ABC assumptions.
In exploiting multilingual datasets, it is important to detect the languages and the proportion of each. In code-switching, it is crucial to know how the languages are integrated. We provide a means of quantifying and visualizing integration. Our automatic procedure achieves high accuracy (Eng=93.4%; SP=94.4%) in language identification in two novels, which are nearly perfectly bilingual. The integration index shows one to be more intimately mixed than the other, visually depicted as rapid exponential decay of span frequency versus short and long single-language spans. Automated identification methods and integration metrics and visualizations allow linguists to reliably classify mixing types.

This study looks at the acquisition of a rise-fall contour by two L2 speakers of Yiddish, and finds that although the phonetic details of L2 intonation can be acquired, using those intonational contours in a native-like manner is harder, adding to previous work showing that intonational form may be easier to acquire than intonational function even in two languages which have similar intonational phonologies.

The foundation of India’s present system of higher education was laid by the British colonial regime in the mid-nineteenth century. However, while the British legacy in relation to both organizational and linguistic issues has been extensively studied, whether such a legacy has also affected Indian naming practices is still an underinvestigated area. Addressing this research topic, two corpora consisting of British and Indian university names have been compiled and analysed with a focus on naming patterns and their frequencies. The preliminary results suggest that British universities names tend to foreground geographic markers, whereas Indian university names follow more diversified patterns.

This presentation introduces a new online resource for the study of missionary linguistics and the history of linguistics: the database Missionary linguistics in colonial Africa: Corpus de travaux linguistiques des missionnaires, which presents analyses of languages from continental Africa and Madagascar that were compiled by French Catholic missionaries during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. I will discuss the provenance of the source texts; practical, methodological, and theoretical concerns in the digital (re-)presentation of primary sources in linguistics; the project’s technical infrastructure; and innovative strategies developed by the project team, aimed at recovering the various verbal and non-verbal cues that are embedded in traditional print models but that can “get lost” in digital conversion.

The Implicit Association Test (IAT) (Greenwald, McGhee, and Schwartz 1998) isolates participants’ implicit biases by measuring the reaction time to associate a concept (e.g. a phonetic variant) with an attribute (e.g. ‘good’ or ‘bad’). In this study, we demonstrate how IAT can be used to compare non-conscious associative links across languages by showing the results of two IAT experiments conducted testing non-conscious biases toward Spanish and English. The conflation of the stimulus type and modality shows no significant differences, which suggests the robust effect of language.

The various reasons for which speakers use antipassive contructions represent elements of the semantics of transitivity and aspect. Because these features intersect on a synchronic level, we would also expect to see their interaction on a diachronic one. This is
precisely what has happened in the languages of the Chukotko-Kamchatkan family. In this paper, I demonstrate that examining the range of functions of cognate morphemes, especially their usage in discourse, can provide us with a tool for understanding the links between different grammatical features and the diachronic pathways by which grammatical constructions develop.

Eric Campbell (University of California, Santa Barbara)  
Session 73

The importance of language documentation for historical linguistics: a case study on Chatino (Otomanguean)

Most aspects of historical linguistic research: subgrouping, analogy, linguistic prehistory, and language contact, require a solid understanding of historical phonology and morphology, which are only possible if large amounts of data are accurately documented for multiple related languages and analyzed using the Comparative Method. In this paper, I explore the tight connection between language documentation and historical linguistics, drawing examples from archival sources, especially Kaufman’s PDLMA Collection (AILLA), and I show how documentation of several Chatino varieties has advanced the reconstruction of proto-Chatino, which in turn has shed light on proto-Zapotec and the shared ancestor of the two, proto-Zapotecan.

Mirko Casagranda (University of Calabria)  
Session 44

Branding Brexit: a corpus-based critical discourse analysis

On June 23, 2016, the United Kingdom held a referendum to decide to remain in the EU or leave it. “Leavers” won with 51.9% of votes. The decision to opt out has been named “Brexit”, a blending of ‘British’ and ‘exit’ which can be considered as a trade name. This paper focuses on the analysis of a corpus of British newspaper articles collected online a month before and a month after June 23. Combining corpus linguistics and critical discourse analysis, the paper aims to assess to which extent the discursive representations of Brexit differ before and after the vote.

Jane Chandlee (Haverford College)  
Jeffrey Heinz (University of Delaware)  
Adam Jardine (Rutgers University)  
Kevin McMullin (University of Ottawa)  
Session 78

Modeling long-distance alternations with tier-based strictly local functions

Accounting for the typology of long-distance consonant interactions has long been a goal of phonological theory (Jensen 1974; Halle 1975; Odden 1994; Rose & Walker 2004). Recent work grounded in formal language theory has demonstrated that LD phonotactics are Tier-based Strictly Local (TSL) languages (Heinz et al., 2011; McMullin, 2016), but these results only describe co-occurrence restrictions. We propose an extension to alternations by defining TSL functions. We argue that a theory of LD alternations based on TSL functions has the following advantages: it is restrictive, its grammars are learnable, and it makes testable predictions about interactions of multiple generalizations.

Karen Chavira (Oklahoma State University)  
Dennis R. Preston (Oklahoma State University)  
Session 84

Code choice in El Paso: an implicational study

This work in El Paso studies age, sex, social status, and language choice, ranging from “English” to “Spanish.” The top 3 preferences for “English” are “Officials,” “Boss,” and “Doctor”; for “Spanish” it is “Grandparents,” “Same age as Grandparents” and “Parents.” “English & Spanish” is most often used with “Same age as parents,” and most code-switching occurs with “Friends” and “Parties/Fiestas.” Middle Class speakers never selected “Spanish” for 12 categories; Working Class only 3; younger speakers preferred English, but there were few sex differences. An implicational scale determined that demographics did not predict the language choice array. This homogeneity that stretches across demographics relates only to minor individual preferences, all consistent with speech community membership.

Yan Chen (University of Arizona)  
Session P5

Orthographic representations and high-variability phonetic training on L2 tones

This study investigates the effect of tone marks on L2 tone perception. Previous studies have shown that the use of diacritics can be beneficial when tones have highly distinctive contours (e.g., McGinnis 1997, Showalter & Hayes-Harb 2013). Here we trained English, Mandarin, and Standard Thai speakers to perceive tone pairs with high degree of phonetic similarity using high-variability training. Results showed that listeners trained with tone marks did not achieve significantly higher accuracy in post-test but had significantly shorter reaction times on correct trials than non-tone-mark-trained listeners, even in a generalization test where talkers were unfamiliar.
Yi-An Chen (University of Florida)  
Name choices and preferences by Japanese international students in the U.S.  
Session 86

This case study aims to investigate the reasons Japanese international students use ethnic or English names when socializing with peers and professors at an American college. The data were collected from in-depth interviews with three Japanese international students and from their reflective journals. Instead of adopting English names in a new sociocultural setting, the three students truncated the syllables of their ethnic names for ease of communication with their English-speaking professors and peers. It appears likely that a few sociolinguistic variables (e.g., religion, race, and nationality) may motivate some local and overseas Japanese to adopt English names.

Eleanor Chodroff (Johns Hopkins University)  
Colin Wilson (Johns Hopkins University)  
Structured variation in the phonetics of English and Czech sibilant fricatives  
Session 36

Previous research has demonstrated substantial talker variation in the realization of speech sounds; however, talker-specific properties may be highly structured across phonetic categories. The present study analyzed the extent of talker variability and systematicity in the spectral center of gravity (COG) of sibilant fricatives of American English (/s z Ëƒ/) and Czech (/s z Ëƒ Ëƒ/) in large multi-talker corpora. While talkers varied substantially in COG, strong correlations of talker-specific means were observed in both languages, demonstrating structured variation across sibilant categories. Structured relations have important implications for adaptation as listeners may extrapolate to unheard categories after minimal talker exposure.

Adam J. Chong (University of California, Los Angeles)  
Derived-environment effects and learning: an experimental study  
Session 3

This study investigates whether alternation learning is facilitated by a matching phonotactic generalization. English listeners were trained on one of two artificial languages evincing a vowel harmony pattern. In one, all stems were harmonic, and in the other, stems were disharmonic, yielding a derived-environment effect. Results indicate that alternation learning was better in the harmonic language than the disharmonic language. Moreover, harmonic learners inferred a harmony pattern in stems, whereas disharmonic learners did not. Overall, the results indicate that alternation learning is facilitated by a matching static phonotactic generalization, suggesting a bias to maintain similar generalizations across both domains.

Natalia Chousou-Polydouri (Centre Nationnal de la Recherche Scientifique)  
Françoise Rose (Centre Nationnal de la Recherche Scientifique)  
A comparative study of categorical genderlects in the Tupi family  
Session 28

Categorical genderlects, i.e. obligatory grammatical distinctions depending on the gender of the speech act participants (speaker and/or addressee), are a rarity in the world. A recurring question regarding them concerns their origin. This paper offers to investigate the emergence and evolution of categorical genderlect distinctions within the Tupi family, which includes 15 languages presenting the phenomenon in the phonology, the pronouns, other grammatical morphemes, the lexicon or illocutionary particles. This study in diachronic pragmatics is the first to survey genderlects within a large family, offer a typological description of their realization, and compare them using phylogenetic methods.

Emily Clem (University of California, Berkeley)  
Ā positions and case: Amahuaca nominative marking as case + focus  
Session P2

In this paper, based on original fieldwork, I argue that nominative case marking in Amahuaca (Panoan, Peru) is exponence of a focus feature and an abstract nominative feature assigned via agreement with an intransitive v. Both features must be present for a DP to be marked nominative, resulting in a typologically uncommon interaction of information structure, Ā-movement, and case exponence. I demonstrate that, unlike in Dinka (van Urk, 2015), the case marking alternations in Spec,CP in Amahuaca cannot be explained by A-like properties of this Ā position, but depend on focus itself.

Emily Clem (University of California, Berkeley)  
Lev Michael (University of California, Berkeley)  
Exploring phonological diversity through principal component analysis  
Session 35

Recent years have seen a shift in the study of language contact to large datasets and computational techniques to identify areal patterns. In this talk, we demonstrate the utility of principal component analysis (PCA) for determining the major dimensions of typological diversity in the phonologies of a region by applying this analytical technique to a database of South American
phonological inventories to identify areal and genetic patterns in the distribution of phonological segments across the continent. We show that this method is an informative, quantitatively rigorous, and non-subjective way of exploring large-scale typological patterns in a geographic region.

Lauren Clemens (University at Albany, State University of New York)  
Jessica Coon (McGill University)  
Carol-Rose Little (Cornell University)  
Morelia Vázquez Martínez (Instituto Tecnológico Superior De Macuspana)  

*Encoding focus in Ch’ol spontaneous speech*

We report the results of a semi-naturalistic production study of Ch’ol, in which we recorded responses to questions known to induce five focus types: broad focus, subject focus, object focus, contrastive subject focus, and contrastive object focus. We show a more nuanced relationship between word order and focus than previously reported. Focused constituents do not only appear in preverbal position, as both verb- and subject-initial responses are found in all conditions. As such, word order alone does not encode focus and we suspect that future work will indicate that V1 and SVO structures are prosodically distinct under different types of focus.

Reuben Cohn-Gordon (Stanford University)  

*Intransitive object marking in Amharic*

I identify the use of an infix object marker -at- on intransitive verbs in Amharic and show it triggers a presupposition that the verbal event is in contention, comparable to the effect of verum focus in English. Further associated nuances of meaning pertaining to this construction are explained as pragmatically derived from this semantic analysis. For example, using -at- can imply that the speaker does not wish the event in question to take place. If the listener assumes that the nature of the contention is bouletic, i.e. resulting from a difference in what the interlocutors want, then this effect arises.

Adianys Collazo Allen (Swiss Society of Hispanic Studies)  

*Linguistic approach to Havana city street names: cases of homonymy*

Place names in Cuba have been studied in different fields. More specifically, the street names in Havana have received mainly the treatment of historians. The linguistic perspective on these names is systematic from the beginning of 21st century on. Recently, started a project on the linguistic approach to street names of this city. The homonymy, this paper’s core, is a feature of Havana street names: different ways, passages, avenues, streets in general, are commonly denominated in the same way. For instance, some municipalities, although geographically distant, are very close as for its street names, because they duplicate each other homonyms.

Juan Colomina-Almiñana (The University of Texas at Austin)  

*The names of Ausiàs March*

This paper aims to clarify what of the following forms actually was the name of the Catalan poet Ausiàs March: Ausiàs, Ausiàs, or Ausiàs. Previous authors have only pay attention to internal linguistic and structural elements to the name itself. This paper shows that, besides those, one must also attend to external, social elements of the time and culture surrounding the poet in order to give an informative answer to the issue.

Elizabeth Coppock (Göteborg University)  
Golsa Nouri Hosseini (Göteborg University)  
Elizabeth Bogal-Albritten (Göteborg University)  

*The typological markedness of proportional readings: evidence for an implicational universal*

We give evidence from a geographically, genetically, and typologically diverse set of languages for the following typological universal: Regardless of the morphosyntactic strategy used by a language to form superlatives, if superlative morphosyntax can be applied to ‘much’ or ‘many’, then the result can be used to express a relative reading (as in 'Hillary has visited the most continents (out of everyone)') but not necessarily a proportional reading (as in 'Hillary has visited most of the continents'). Thus, no language deploys the regular superlative of ‘much’/‘many’ for the proportional but not the relative reading.
Kearsy Cormier (University College London)
Zed Sevcikova Sehyr (San Diego State University)

*Viewpoint constructions in British Sign Language, co-speech gesture and silent gesture*

In sign languages, depiction is considered by many to be morphological, but similar types of depiction are used in gesture by non-signers. To explore this overlap, we elicited narratives from 22 hearing native speakers of British English (half with speech, half without) and 5 deaf native signers of BSL. Narratives were coded for viewpoint (e.g. hand as hand, hand as entity, hand as both simultaneously, or hand as neither). We discuss how the distributions of each construction type varied across the 3 conditions, and implications for the role of the visual modality in expression of viewpoint.

Angelo Costanzo (Bloomsburg University of Pennsylvania)

*Howyzdoin?: language and identity in PA coal region merchandise*

In this paper, I examine how the role of ethnicity in Pennsylvania Anthracite Coal Region (PAACR) identity is being replaced by general PAACR or “coal cracker” identity, and how this is reflected in the language used in merchandise available in the area. I show that these messages (1) establish the PAACR as linguistically distinct, (2) maintain limited reference to ethnicity, and (3) show town, county, or PAACR unity.

Angelo Costanzo (Bloomsburg University of Pennsylvania)

*Sardinian identity and Sa Limba (or Lingua?) Unificada*

This paper examines the linguistic resources used in the construction of a standardized variety of Sardinian, a distinct Romance language spoken on the island of Sardinia. The standardized variety’s identity is built out of simultaneously purposely distinguishing itself from Italian, as well as maintaining some characteristics that show superficially similarity to Italian. I propose that the cases in which a variant similar to Italian is chosen over a more distinctively Sardinian feature are the result of reference to Sardinian’s reputation as the most conservative (i.e., closest to Latin) Romance language.

Rolando Coto-Solano (University of Arizona)

*Changes in language contact and their consequences for Japanese loanword accentuation*

Japanese loanwords are more likely to be accented (93%) than Native Japanese (29%) or Sino-Japanese words (51%). Current hypotheses for this asymmetry suggest that speakers have access to foreign stress and they transfer it into Japanese. Here an alternate hypothesis is presented: Accentuation of loanwords increased over time due to universal principles, such as weight-to-stress, acting at the same time as rules already existing in Japanese. These mutually supporting processes increased accentuation when the main source of loanwords switched from Romance to Germanic. This was amplified when transmission switched from oral to written, transforming [+accent] into a mark of hyperforeignism.

Rolando Coto-Solano (University of Arizona)
Adriana Molina-Muñoz (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)

*Non-topical pragmatic functions of Bribri intermittent ergative marking*

Bribri (Chibchan family, Costa Rica) uses the morpheme to mark the ergative case. This marker, however, is intermittent (Quesada 1999, 2007), and its appearance is related to topic identification and preservation. This paper presents previously undocumented functions for to which are pragmatic but fall outside of the realm of topic. They include focus, aspectual distinctions (without changes in the verb), and evidentiality. Only about 10% of ergative languages have intermittent marking (McGregor 2009:494), and the findings presented here expand on these cross-linguistic motivations. These findings also further our understanding of Bribri ergativity as a phenomenon motivated beyond structural configurations.

William M. Cotter (University of Arizona)

*Refugee migration, dialect contact, and morphophonemic change in Palestinian Arabic*

This paper adds to Arabic sociolinguistic research by analyzing variation in the feminine gender marker (henceforth (ah)), a vocalic morpheme realized across Arabic dialects as [a, e, i] (Al-Wer 2007). Analyzing 908 occurrences of (ah) collected from 22 speakers from two groups in Gaza City, indigenous Gazans and Jaffa Refugees, results indicate similar changes taking place in both communities, with younger speakers having significantly higher F1/lower F2 values than elderly speakers (p <.05). These results speak to broader processes of leveling (Trudgill 1986, 2004) that may be taking place in Gaza City due to decades of dialect contact in Gaza.
Aletheia Cui (University of Pennsylvania)  
Jianjing Kuang (University of Pennsylvania)  

Perceptual equivalence between co-articulated cues during a sound change in progress

The register contrast in Southern Yi is undergoing sound change with voice quality overtaking phonation as the primary source of contrast. Previous work suggests that these two cues are in a trading relationship. This study examines the nature of this cue shifting. A shadowing experiment was conducted to explore the effect of phonation and F0 on the perception of vowels in Southern Yi. The results show that subjects indeed interpreted tense phonation with higher F1 for low vowels and to a lesser degree for high vowels, indicating that vowel quality and phonation are perceptually equivalent for Southern Yi speakers.

Samantha Danner (University of Southern California)  
Louis Goldstein (University of Southern California)  
Eric Vatikiotis-Bateson (University of British Columbia)  

Task-dependent coordination of vocal tract and manual gestures

A goal in multimodal speech research is to quantify how different modalities of speech are temporally coordinated. This study considers whether there are task-dependent differences in the coordination of speech and manual gesture. In an experiment designed to elicit different types of speech-accompanying manual gesture, we found significant differences in speech and manual movements as a function of speech task. Vocal tract and manual movements were more synchronous when manual gesture was prosodically driven, while manual gestures were found to be larger when the gesture was semantically driven. These findings suggest that multimodal speech coordination may be task-dependent.

Alexandra D’Arcy (University of Victoria)  

The life cycle of research and the ‘ethics police’

Sociolinguistic research falls within the scope of low risk studies, where the primary concerns are procedural, not substantive. Why then is institutional review a site of frustration, and not mutual engagement in a shared enterprise? I argue that a misunderstanding of the distinctions between regulation, legislation, recommendation and policy, and the relation of these to procedural matters, is partly responsible. This creates the need to be ‘socialized into ethical mindfulness’ and to understand the power of review boards—real, perceived and discretionary. I frame the discussion within the life cycle of research and outline the complementary and dynamic relationship of research and research ethics.

Kathryn Davidson (Harvard University)  
Annemarie Kocab (Harvard University)  
Andrea D. Sims (Ohio State University)  
Laura Wagner (Ohio State University)  

Telicity encoding in American Sign Language: testing the Event Visibility Hypothesis

This paper tests the Event Visibility Hypothesis (Wilbur 2003, 2008), the claim that sign languages pervasively encode telic events via a verb morpheme called EndState. If correct, sign languages would be unique in having an overt, dedicated morpheme for telicity, one which moreover is argued to be iconic (Strickland et al. 2015). However, EndState’s exact meaning remains unclear, as is its grammatical status. We show that some verbs in American Sign Language encode telicity inflectionally, but the strong version of the EVH is not supported. We thus address the burden of proof for morphosemantic feature analysis involving typologically unusual features.

Catherine E. Davies (University of Alabama)  

An individual sense of humor as an aspect of idiolect

Using an approach adapted from the methodologies of autoethnography and reflexive ethnography, this study examines the sense of humor of an individual as a dimension of idiolect in embodied practice across a range of contexts in the conduct of ordinary life. The study attempts to characterize an individual sense of humor in terms of a particular style, while showing modifications in relation to particular contexts. The audio and fieldnote data are analyzed using interactional sociolinguistic techniques of discourse analysis that focus on the agency and insights of the joker concerning intent of the joking and interpretation of the contextualized interaction.
Christopher Davis (University of the Ryukyus)  
Session 96

Pragmatic competition and evidentiality in Okinawan

Okinawan exhibits a three-way evidential contrast with verbs describing past events. The simple past contains no evidential morphology, and is generally restricted to first-person subjects. The witnessed past and inferential past, by contrast, contain overt evidential morphemes, and are typically incompatible with first-person subjects. I argue that the evidentially unmarked simple past form competes with the two evidentially marked forms under the three-pronged pressure of Maximize Presupposition, Gricean Quality, and the Evidential Hierarchy. The person restrictions result from this competition.

Daniel R. Davis (University of Michigan, Dearborn)  
Session 88

The redefinition of grammar in the work of Yamuna Kachru

This presentation identifies a shift in the work of syntactician and sociolinguist Yamuna Kachru, from a generative approach to grammar in her earlier research, through experimentation with relational grammar, to an approach drawing on the perspectives of discourse analysis, sociolinguistics, and systemic functional (Hallidayan) linguistics. This shift is motivated in part by the Hindi and English language data that Kachru uses, and in part by developing trends in linguistics more generally. Kachru’s work can thus be read as both responding to and extending the development of linguistic theory during her lifetime.

Jeffrey Davis (The University of Tennessee)  
Session 51

Historical and contemporary evidence for a signed lingua franca among American Indian Nations

This presentation features the first documentary linguistic fieldwork carried out in over fifty years to focus on Plains Indian Sign Language (PISL). Although PISL is classified as a highly endangered language, the presenter has filmed twenty-five proficient signers from Indian nations of the United States and Canada, including the Blackfeet/Blackfoot, Northern Cheyenne, Crow, Assiniboine, Nakoda/Lakȟóta, and Mandan-Hidasta. The presentation describes how PISL serves as an alternative to spoken language, how it is acquired as a first, second, or third language, and how it is used among deaf and hearing tribal members from different Indian nations as a type of signed lingua franca.

Hope C. Dawson (The Ohio State University)  
Brian D. Joseph (The Ohio State University)  
Session 88

What’s it all about? conceptions of “subject” and “object” in ancient Indo-European grammatical traditions

The etymology of the terms for subject in Ancient Greek and Latin may suggest that, though the Latin term is an apparent calque on the Greek, the "subject" for the Greeks was an entity underlying the discourse, with a somewhat stative value, whereas for the Romans it was an entity more actively "cast" under the discourse. We explore the relationship between the Ancient Greek and Latin grammatical traditions through the conceptualizations of notions such as "subject" and "object," and briefly contrast these traditions with those of Ancient India, with its focus on grammar in its own right, rather than as an outgrowth of philosophy.

Judith Degen (Stanford University)

Caroline Graf (University of Osnabrück)

Robert Hawkins (Stanford University)

Noah D. Goodman (Stanford University)  
Session 95

Overinformative referring expressions aren’t really overinformative

Speakers have a well-documented tendency to add redundant adjectives in referring expressions. This overinformativeness poses a challenge for linguistic theories that seek to explain language use in the Gricean tradition as rational behavior. We present a novel production model of referring expressions in the Rational Speech Acts framework that accounts for this asymmetry, while maintaining the rationality assumption. Speakers are modeled as trading off cost of additional adjectives with amount of information added about the target object. The model provides an excellent fit to data from an interactive reference game experiment.

Sally Delgado (University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras)  
Session 89

Ian Hancock (University of Texas at Austin)

New routes to creolization: the importance of Ship English

This paper proposes a theory of pidginization derived, in part, from research on West African Pidgin English, on Maritime English, and on the emergence of Krio on the Upper Guinea Coast. It proposes that nautical speech contributed to a pidgin continuum that subsequently stabilized in 18th century settlements such as the Afro-European domestic communities and the
The authors present research on morphological, grammatical, lexical and discourse features of Ship English and invite conference participants to reflect on assumptions about prestigious European superstrates in situations of contact.

**Derek Denis (University of Victoria)**  
*I couldn’t take the TTC but mans made it over anyway: pronominal mans in Toronto English*

Cheshire (2013) discusses the grammaticalization of a new pronoun in Multicultural London English. Pronominal *man* is argued to have grammaticalized from a polysemous plural noun, the reference of which is defined by situational/linguistic context. This paper presents evidence that a similar phenomenon is emerging in multiethnic adolescent Toronto English, here pronominal *mans*:

(1) What are mans saying? [spoken to an individual]

Although the ultimate form differs, *mans* follows the same grammaticalization pathway as *man* in London. The contrast between London and Toronto arises from two speech communities each coming to consensus on different forms available in the ‘feature pool’.

**Christian DiCanio (State University of New York at Buffalo)**  
**Joshua Benn (State University of New York at Buffalo)**  
**Rey Castillo García (Secretaría de Educación Pública)**

*Word and sentence-level prosody in complex tonal languages*

We investigate how information structure influences tone production in Yoloxóchitl Mixtec, an Otomanguean language with a complex tonal system. Ten native speakers listened and responded to short narratives eliciting information structure differences (sentential, argument, and contrastive focus). Responses were acoustically analyzed. The findings show that the tonal F0 space is expanded and raised on words produced with contrastive and argument focus compared to words with sentential focus. Focus-related lengthening and F0 raising were also restricted to stressed syllables; unstressed syllables were unaffected. The results demonstrate a strong influence of prosodic structure and the prosodic hierarchy on tone production.

**Pierpaolo Di Carlo (University of Florence)**  
**Jeff Good (University at Buffalo)**  
**Rachel Ayuk Ojong (University of Buea)**

*From local dynamics to high-level patterns of diversification: using contemporary Bantoid languages as a model for historical Bantu*

Historical investigation of the Bantu languages serves as a model application of the Comparative Method. However, significant questions about the family’s development remain unresolved, in particular regarding subgrouping and the causes of its expansion. This paper looks at these by examining the contemporary language dynamics of a linguistically diverse, rural region of Cameroon located within the Proto-Bantu homeland. Newly gathered data shows how a language ideology that stresses the indexical value of languages for signaling membership in local political units is connected to widespread patterns multilingualism. This, in turn, sheds light on high-level patterns of Bantu historical change.

**Marianna Di Paolo (University of Utah)**  
**Jennifer Mitchell (University of Utah)**

*A university-based youth-focused revitalization program*

The Shoshone/Goshute Youth Language Apprenticeship Program (SYLAP) that is the subject of this paper began in 2009 with a primary focus on encouraging high school students associated with Shoshone and Goshute communities to pursue a post-secondary degree. To this end, the intensive 6-week summer program offers an on-campus residential experience at a major research university, for-credit Shoshoni language courses, and a paid apprenticeship. The apprenticeship engages the students in language documentation and produces products used by the tribal communities’ revitalization efforts. In this paper, we describe the original program, how it has evolved to reflect the changing stance towards language revitalization in the communities, where it seems to be heading, and lessons learned of benefit to other communities. The presentation will also provide information on what it takes to plan a university-based LAP, and the partnership that has developed between the tribal communities, the university program and the corporate sponsor over the years.
Focusing on micro parametric variation (Kayne 2005) here and there in Italian and Fallese, a dialect spoken in Abruzzi, we argue that the variation in the pronunciation of the prepositional head AT follows from a difference in the features of AT, given independent properties of the computational system (Chomsky 2014). Assuming that either the Specifier or the Head must be pronounced, and that if the Spec has phonetic feature, it must be pronounced (Collins 2007), it follows that AT is silent in Italian, and that it must be pronounced in Fallese when the Spec of AT is already filled.

Connie Dickinson (Universidad Regional Amazonia, Ikiam)

In this paper I argue that the nominative/accusative case-marking system in Tsafiki is a semantic rather than syntactic system. However, rather than coding canonical Fillmorian semantic roles the coding is tied to the force-dynamics of the event line. Nominative case is associated with the initiation of the event and accusative with the termination regardless of the agentivity/passivity or topicality of the participants. The only case alternations allowed in Tsafiki are locative and external possession constructions. There is no passive, anti-passive or dative shift. A force-dynamic analysis of the Tsafiki case-marking system offers the best explanation for the observed case-marking patterns.

Rebecca Dinkel (University at Albany)

Copala triqui’s syntactic causative: cosubordination across models of grammar

Copala Triqui’s (CT) syntactic causative construction adheres to CT’s normal word order VSO/ VS[Complement Clause]. However, the EFFECT clause, and not the CAUSE clause, is the main clause of the construction. The CAUSE clause is neither completely grammatically dependent nor independent from the EFFECT clause. Role and Reference Grammar explains clause linkages like CT’s syntactic causative by postulating a third type, cosubordination, which is non-embedded but grammatically dependent (Van Valin 2007). This research shows that CT’s syntactic causative is cosubordinate as modeled in Lexical Functional Grammar, and thus that cosubordination can be accounted for in different models of grammar.

Rikker Dockum (Yale University)

Tone analysis in Tai Khamti: computational models in language documentation

This study expands on methods in Shosted et al (2014) for computational modeling of tone in language documentation, and applies them to Tai Khamti. Tones were segmented and extracted into corpora of citation forms and running speech. Normalized data were modeled using principal components analysis (Johnson 2008:95) and k-means clustering. Unsupervised clustering of citation forms agreed with categories identified through traditional methods with precision 0.93-1.0 in three of four expected tonal categories, and recall 0.79-0.86 in all four. Introduction of spectral tilt measures improved recall on the low tone from 0.79 to 0.86, indicating non-modal phonation as a potential cue.

Ryan Doran (University of Regina)

Distal demonstratives licensed by culturally-familiar scenarios

Previous work on English demonstratives (Gundel et al. 1993, Diessel 1999) has shown that distal demonstratives may be used to indicate information status. In this talk, we investigate a distinct use of distal demonstratives licensed by (presumed) shared knowledge of culturally-familiar scenarios, rather than by private shared knowledge of particular entities: (1) I’m not really fit to talk in the morning until I’ve had that first cup of coffee. [corpus] Here, the entity specified by the demonstrative NP stands proxy for the familiar routine of beginning’s one day and no specific cup of coffee is being referred to.

Rachel Dudley (University of Maryland)

Meredith Rowe (Harvard University)

Valentine Haquard (University of Maryland)

Jeffrey Lidz (University of Maryland)

Distributional cues to factivity in the input

Factive verbs (e.g., “know”) can only be used to report true beliefs, while non-factives (e.g., “think”) can report false beliefs. Children begin to understand the difference between “know” and “think” by 3-4 years. We examined a corpus of child-directed speech to determine what distributional cues could give away the difference between the two verbs. We find that semantic cues to
factivity (i.e., differences in how often true vs. false beliefs are reported) are sparse in the input. Instead, we find that alternative cues from the syntactic and pragmatic distributions of the two verbs are more widely available in the input.

Daniel Duncan (New York University)  
Session 62  
Merger just wasn’t in the CARDs in St. Louis: CORD-CARD as a near-merger

English in St. Louis, Missouri, has historically had the context-specific merger of /ɔr, ɔr/. In an apparent counterexample to the principle that completed mergers cannot be reversed, this has been undone in favor of the general American English merger of /ɔr, ɔr/. This paper provides data from white men born 1929-1945 that suggests the merger in question never fully reached completion in production. I propose that the feature instead was a near-merger, in which the vowels remained distinct targets for production. This provides part of an explanation as to how St. Louis was able to adopt the /ɔr, ɔr/ merger.

Daniel Duncan (New York University)  
Session 18  
Understanding St. Louis’ love for Hoosier

The name Hoosier (‘Indiana resident’) instead means ‘poor, rural, white trash’ in St. Louis (STL), Missouri (Murray 1987). This paper engages in discourse analysis of several texts to explore why its use persists despite less-localized alternatives (redneck, etc.) and why it would become enregistered (Agha 2003) as a feature of the local dialect. Findings show Hoosier is used to police behavior. Unlike similar slurs, its use requires knowledge of STL’s social geography. Hoosier allows speakers to demonstrate localness while positioning themselves and STL as cosmopolitan compared to the derided target. As such, the slur asserts positive values for St. Louisians.

Jonathan Dunn (Illinois Institute of Technology)  
Session P5  
Learnability and falsifiability of construction grammars: a learning-based approach

The strength of Construction Grammar (CxG) is its descriptive power; its weakness is the learnability and falsifiability of its unconstrained representations. Learnability is the degree to which the optimum set of constructions can be consistently selected from the large set of possible constructions; falsifiability is the ability to make testable predictions about the constructions present in a dataset. This paper uses construction grammar induction to evaluate learnability and falsifiability: given a discovery-device CxG and a set of observed utterances, its learnability is its stability over sub-sets of data and its falsifiability is its ability to predict a grammar of constructions.

Karthik Durvasula (Michigan State University)  
Bobby Felster (Michigan State University)  
Session 59  
Syllabic affiliation of ambisyllabic consonants in American English

We measured the durations of ambisyllabic consonants in the Buckeye Corpus, particularly focussing on nasals and fricatives because the segment boundaries are easy to identify, and are therefore less susceptible to annotation error. We compared them to the durations of other consonants which are in one of the following positions: (a) word-initial, (b) word-final, (c) word-medial onsets, (d) word-medial codas. Contrary to the prediction of the standard multiple-linkage analysis, there is in fact no evidence that ambisyllabic consonants are intermediate in nature. Instead, the evidence suggests they pattern with word-medial codas.

Arienne M. Dwyer (University of Kansas)  
Session 70  
Borrowability and the Amdo Tibetan Sprachbund

This paper focuses on explanation for borrowability and stability in lexis and morphology. The Amdo Tibetan Sprachbund hosts two typologically related dominant language families (Sinitic and Bodic), and two unrelated non-dominant families (Mongolic and Turkic). Half a dozen of the region's languages largely confirm the (word-class) borrowability hierarchy and semantic domain research; however, contact intensity and frequency appear to count for more than typological congruence. These analyses inform debates about creole genesis in the region, and contribute a rich body of empirical data to discussions of contact-induced development of subsystems in linguistic areas.

Christopher Eager (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)  
Joseph Roy (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)  
Session P2  
Mixed effects models are sometimes terrible.

Mixed-effects models (mem) have emerged as the “gold standard” of statistical analysis in different sub-fields of linguistics (Baayen, et al., 2008 ; Johnson, 2009; Barr, et al, 2013; Gries, 2015). Their lack of convergence is relatively unaddressed in
linguistics and when it is addressed has resulted in ad-hoc statistical practices (e.g. Gries, 2015; Bates, et al, 2015; Jaeger, 2009) that are premised on the idea that non-convergence is an indication that a random effects structure is over-specified (or not parsimonious). The results of a simulation study show that the non-parsimonious interpretation of non-convergence in mem does not hold.

Christopher D. Eager (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)  
Session 6

*Modeling complex random effects structures in sociolinguistics*

Mixed effects models are becoming the new standard in sociolinguistics (Johnson 2009, Drager & Hay 2012). However, these models, as implemented in the R package lme4, use unnecessary parameters to model heterogeneity of variance between subject groups which can lead to convergence errors, and do not allow a random effects structure for items to apply only to a subset of the data within a model. Taking a Bayesian approach using Stan fixes both problems. A simulation study shows the Bayesian approach results in more accurate estimates, and its application is demonstrated with sociolinguistic data from Cuzco Spanish.

Walter Edwards (Wayne State University)  
Session 72

*Ideophones in Guyanese Creole: implications for (de)creolization*

Ideophones are characteristic of many African languages, but not of Indo-European languages. They are also common in Caribbean Creoles. This paper will present examples of ideophones in Guyanese creole and then compare their meanings and distribution to ideophones in African languages. The author will then propose that in the creolization process GC absorbed both lexical and grammatical features of African languages, and that the decroization process denuded the ideophonic content of GC to make it more like the superstrate European language, English.

Emily Elfner (The University of British Columbia)  
Session 93

Jorge Emilio Rosés Labrada (The University of British Columbia)  
Patricia A. Shaw (The University of British Columbia)

*An acoustic study of voice onset time in Kwakwala stops*

Although many aspects of the grammar of Kwak’wala (N. Wakashan) have been the focus of linguistic analysis for over a century, the phonetic properties of the language have received little attention. This acoustic study of voice onset time (VOT) of the 3 phonologically contrastive series of stops (voiceless, voiced, ejective), differentiated by 6 contrastive place articulations, seeks to fill this gap and to contribute to our cross-linguistic understanding of the phonetic parameters of the realization of phonological stop contrasts. Consistent with Cho & Ladefoged (1999), there is some evidence of a difference in VOT based on place of articulation.

Nora C. England (University of Texas at Austin)  
Session 73

*The impact of the PLFM on linguistics*

The first of the projects designed by Terrence Kaufman to collect data in an organized way from speakers of different related languages, in this case Mayan languages, was carried out through the Proyecto Lingüístico Francisco Marroquín (PLFM) in Guatemala, starting in 1970. Linguists working at the PLFM succeeded in producing a number of grammars, dictionaries, and recorded texts in the dozen languages the project covered. Some speakers trained at the PLFM continued to work in the area. Most of the audio and some of the written material was lost over time, demonstrating the need for permanent archives such as AILLA.

Ildara Enríquez García (University of Victoria)  
Alexandra D’Arcy (University of Victoria)  
Session 84

*Diachronic insights to colliding changes*

This talk is rooted in two observations about English syntax: (1) do-support is required in negative and interrogative contexts in North American English but remains optional in British English, and (2) for possession and necessity, have competes with other verbs. The changes are independent, but they collide: The syntactic status of have can require do-support, which blocks (have) got (to), restricting verb choice. To get a view on competition and conflict resolution, our analysis examines 2428 tokens from 115 speakers born 1870 to 1994. Our results suggest that competition in one sector lead to analogical pressures in other sectors.
In this paper, I address the role of token frequency and recency on a speaker’s choice between the synthetic and analytic English comparative, aiming to shed light on the occurrence of comparative forms assumed to be unacceptable in the literature. Results suggest that acceptability judgments and reaction times are influenced by recent exposure to a synthetic comparative form, when the target adjective is of high frequency. If the mechanism behind these results functions similarly in natural speech, recency may well have a role in the variation found in comparative forms.

This paper argues that Hungarian nouns fall into two main semantic types, along the lines of the typal mass/count distinction in Rothstein (2010): (i) mass nouns are of the type of root nouns, (ii) most other nouns are “dual life” in that they have either a root mass or a count noun (counting-context sensitive) denotation. Hungarian has a very few true count nouns--a mass/count distinction unlike that of English, German, or French. At the same time, Hungarian is unlike Chinese and Brazilian Portuguese, where kind reference uses bare NPs.

We argue against the anti-agreement hypothesis (AAH) for argument ellipsis (AE) (e.g. Saito 2007, Sener & Takahashi 2010), with new evidence from Kaqchikel. We show that sloppy and quantificational interpretations of null arguments (described in the literature as indicative of AE) are unavailable even when the arguments are not Agreed with. This runs counter to predictions of the prominent AAH, which Otaki et al. (2013) claim is supported by Kaqchikel. The behavior of Kaqchikel is instead consistent with Boskovic’s (2016) proposal tying the (un)availability of AE to the NP/DP distinction. Kaqchikel is a DP language, correctly predicted to lack AE.

This paper presents novel evidence for the syntactic distinction between unergative and unaccusative verbs in East Circassian (or Kabardian), a language that has not yet been observed to draw such a divide. The evidence concerns a particular strategy of forming imperatives -- simultaneous causativization and reflexivization -- which is only applicable to unaccusative predicates. The fact that imperatives are sensitive to the unaccusative/unergative distinction suggests that the syntax of imperative mood, while widely assumed to be associated with CP-level projections and surface subjecthood, must make reference to the structure of vP.

Clitic Left-Dislocations with Epithets (CLLD+ep; (1a)) contain an accusative left-dislocated DP (DP1), an accusative clitic, and an accusative postverbal epithet (DP2) prima facie violating the valency of the predicate (Suñér 2006). We posit a biclausal underlying structure for CLLD+ep, with CLLD in CP1 followed by ellipsis in CP2. Our account predicts all properties of CLLD+ep: connectivity of DP1 and agreement with the clitic result from the left-dislocation of DP1; a-marking of DP2 results from its argumenthood in CP2; finally, agreement mismatches between DP1 and DP2 and the predication relation between DP1 and DP2 result from intersentential anaphor between the clauses.
Depictive secondary predications are considered to describe some information about the subject or object without being the main predicate of the clause. This paper analyses depictive secondary predications in Uto-Aztecan languages spoken of northwestern Mexico: Tarahumara, Guarijio, Pima Bajo and Northern Tepehuan. The aim of this presentation is to argue that depictive secondary predications in these languages are organized within a continuum that goes from nominal attribution to the adverbial domain. As Himmelmann & Scholze-Berndt (2005) have proposed, the analysis of these constructions involve semantic and syntactic properties, but pragmatic factors, like focus, is also important.

Cleveland Evans (Bellevue University)

Billy, Jose, and T9C: how different are given names in Texas?

The lists of the top 100 names given to infants in Texas between 1960 and 2015 will be analyzed and compared with national lists and those from other states (especially California, Florida, and New York) to analyze if there are naming patterns unique to Texas. Special attention will be given to the use of pet forms for boys (Billy, Johnny, Bobby, etc.) as official first names and the influence of Hispanic culture on Texas naming. The presentation will conclude with a short discussion of “T9C”, a very rare girl’s name which seems to have been created in Texas in the late 19th century and since has spread to other Southern states.

Stephen Fafulas (University of Mississippi)
Nicholas Henriksen (University of Michigan)
Ricard Viñas-de-Puig (College of Charleston)

Language contact in the Peruvian Amazon: the case of Yagua Spanish

We report on findings from two analyses (one morphosyntactic, one phonetic) carried out on the linguistic features of 10 Yagua-Spanish bilinguals from Comandancia, located in the Peruvian Amazon. Yagua is a declining language with a number of phonological and syntactic properties that are not common among monolingual Spanish varieties. We examine the extent to which these differing linguistic typologies and the social pressures of the region have impacted the Spanish of this bilingual community. Our results suggest that bilingual speakers in this community are shifting toward Spanish-like patterns of direct object marking and segment-to-segment durational variability.

Laura Faircloth (University of Texas at Austin)

Acoustic correlates of pharyngealization in Iraqi Arabic

This project examines the differences between pharyngealized coronal obstruents and non-pharyngealized coronal obstruents in Iraqi Arabic. Previous research has found that secondary pharyngealization affects formant values in the neighboring vowels, particularly F2. Coronals from these two classes, [tˤ] and [sˤ] and [t] and [s], were recorded intervocally to compare the formant patterns of neighboring vowels. The results supported most previous conclusions and also found an interaction between the secondary constriction and the primary manner of articulation. Fricatives have a higher F2 than stops. This project helps to develop our understanding of secondary place of articulation and coarticulation.

Paul Fallon (University of Mary Washington)

Lexical innovation in Cushitic: fictitious family or fragile unity?

This paper examines Ehret’s (1987) reconstruction of the Proto-Cushitic and Afroasiatic (1995) lexicons in order to test the claims by Orël & Stolbova (1992, 1995) that Proto-Cushitic is a fictitious family, based on shared lexical innovations. This paper analyzes 19 of Ehret’s roots common to the subbranches of Cushitic for which no Proto-Afroasiatic cognates are proposed, and finds only four are strong candidates. The study compares its results with independent work by Bender, and concludes that Cushitic is a real subgrouping given broader criteria such as phonological and morphological innovation, and presence of cognates in three of four subgroups.

Haley Farkas (Northwestern University)
Alexis Wellwood (Northwestern University)

Comparing events and activities with more

Verbal comparatives are sensitive to the semantics of the VP they combine with, just as nominal comparatives are to NP semantics. One semantic theory models this sensitivity in terms of ontological effects (event vs activity, etc) on the contextual selection of measure functions. Intuitively, eventive comparisons like ‘jump more’ involve comparing numbers of events, whereas activity comparisons like ‘move more’ involve continuous dimensions like duration or distance. One study found these intuitions
borne out in an experiment using deverbal nominal comparatives and textual descriptions of different sorts of scenarios. We generalize this finding to verbal comparatives and dynamic displays.

Stephanie Farmer (Macalester College)  
Session 8  
Máihíki tone as a tool in the reconstruction of Proto-Tukanoan segments

The bimoraic roots of Máihíki, an endangered Western Tukanoan language of Peruvian Amazonia, exhibit one of three phonemic tone melodies: HH, HL, LL. I propose that Máihíki HL tone in (C)V.CV roots is a reflex of voiced medial consonants. This analysis calls into question some aspects of a recent proto-Tukanoan segmental reconstruction (Chacon 2014), which does not take into account synchronic prosodic phenomena, in that it suggests a voicing contrast in the proto-language. This talk is the first attempt to seriously consider Tukanoan prosodic data in a comparative study. It highlights the importance of suprasegmental data in segmental reconstruction.

Matthew Faytak (University of California, Berkeley)  
Session P5  
Measuring changes in articulatory dimensionality in an L2 production task

In this study, articulations of both L1 (American English) and L2 (Standard French) are directly assessed in the same learners, with a particular focus on whether or not “equivalent” phones are in fact produced equivalently. Principle components analysis of ultrasound video for French and English monophthongal vowels generates articulatory dimensions that conform to those generated by other dimensionality-reduction techniques used in vowel articulation studies. Analysis suggests that speakers have different articulatory settings in their L1 and L2, observed here as a consistent difference in the articulation of “equivalent” phones along one or more of the generated articulatory dimensions.

Cara Feldscher (Michigan State University)  
Session P2  
Karthik Durvasula (Michigan State University)  
Automating excrescent stop detection: a study from the Buckeye Corpus

This study proposes a different heuristic for distinguishing epenthesis and excrescence: whether a word or morpheme boundary intervening between the nasal and the fricative affects insertion. Articulatory effects are expected to remain constant across the board, whereas phonological processes are expected to be blocked or durationally modulated by prosodic boundaries. A method for automating detection of closure/silence with an annotated corpus is also demonstrated. Data is drawn here from the Buckeye Corpus to indicate that intrusive stops between a nasal and a voiceless fricative in American English appear regardless of boundary, indicating an articulatory excrescence.

Julia Fine (University of California, Santa Barbara)  
Session 91  
Historical and emergent functions of the Alutiiq discourse marker awa’i

In Kodiak Alutiiq, an endangered Eskimo-Aleut language, the discourse marker awa’i is ubiquitous in both historical and contemporary conversation. While awa’i serves as a temporal marker meaning ‘now’ or ‘then’ (Leer & Zeeder 1990:303), it has other functions as well, such as indicating causation, topicalizing a noun phrase, and occurring as a performative speech act (Austin 1975) constituting the termination of an activity. I identify nine discourse functions of awa’i and compare their distributions in historical and contemporary Alutiiq conversation, finding that the distributions differ significantly, but that this may be due to genre-related factors rather than diachronic change.

Matthias Fingerhuth (University of Texas at Austin)  
Session 68  
Otto Behaghel as a member of the Allgemeiner Deutscher Sprachverein

This presentation investigates the work of the German linguist Otto Behaghel as a member of the Allgemeiner deutscher Sprachverein (AdSV). In 19th century Germany, nationalistic ideas become a major driving force for linguistic purism. The founding of the AdSV in 1885 marks the institutionalization of this purism. By 1903, it had about 23,000 members. Research has up to this point neglected the part played by linguists within the organization, though. This paper therefore investigates the publications of Otto Behaghel in the society’s journal. Purism does not appear as his concern, although there is also no evidence of a critical attitude towards this general goal of the Sprachverein.

Sabriya Fisher (University of Pennsylvania)  
Session 38  
The expansion of ain’t in AAE

This paper presents new data showing an increase in the frequency of ain’t in past tense contexts in African American English (AAE) using a corpus of spontaneous speech. Given this expansion of the use of ain’t to new contexts in AAE, two hypotheses on
the underlying structure of sentences containing *ain't* will be examined using corpus data and judgments from native speaker informants.

**Gallagher Flinn** (University of Chicago)  
*A unified analysis of the Georgian stem formant*

A bifurcated clause analysis can be used to explain not only Georgian's ergative split. It also has the added benefit of explaining the presence of the stem formant, a morpheme that has resisted analysis in the literature but here is characterized as a nominal head that takes V or VP as its complement. This analysis provides a much-needed base structure on which to build analyses of Georgian inverse verbs, which assign dative case to their subjects and nominative case to their objects.

**Bonnie Fonseca-Greber** (University of Louisville)  
*A discourse analysis of emphatic negation in French conversation*

When *ne* is absent in over 90% of negative utterances in French conversation, why do speakers use it? And how does this inform our understanding of cyclical change and negative renewal in French? Based on naturally-occurring discourse, this paper examines the idiolect of a French speaker on the leading edge of language change to uncover how she seems to recruit *ne* to create negative emphasis through three primary discursive functions: (1) subjectified negative evaluation; (2) emphatic confirmation of a negative presupposition; and (3) emphatic topic management (i.e., topic closure, topic shift)--and forego it to avoid committing a face-threatening act.

**John Foreman** (University of Texas, Rio Grande Valley)  
*Positional verbs in Macuiltianguis Zapotec*

This paper describes the positional verb system of Macuiltianguis Zapotec (MacZ), ISO [zaa] Lewis et al. (2016), an endangered Otomanguean language originating in Oaxaca, Mexico. It identifies all such verbs and evaluates each for the distinctive formal properties that have been proposed for Zapotec positional verbs (Lillehaugen 2006, the papers in Lillehaugen and Sonnenschein 2012, Foreman and Lillehaugen 2013, to appear). No previous work has determined the extent to which each property holds for all positional verbs (PVs) within in any one Zapotec language. This paper helps to define the full set of PVs in Zapotec, tests the reliability of the formal criteria for identifying PVs, and identifies additional properties of these verbs. It thus contributes not only to the Zapotec comparative literature but also to the typological literature on PVs (e.g. Freeze 1992, Kuteva 1999, Newman 2002, Berthele 2004, Levinson and Wilkins 2006, Ameka and Levinson 2007).

**Catherine Fountain** (Appalachian State University)  
*Philology, philosophy, anthropology, or linguistics?: defining the study of language in the United States in the 19th and early 20th centuries*

This presentation examines how linguistics was defined and described in the United States during the second half of the 19th century and the first half of the 20th, particularly vis-à-vis related fields such as anthropology and philosophy. The study focuses on the scope and definitions of the term “linguistics” in the works of scholars including William Dwight Whitney, Daniel Garrison Brinton, Alfred Kroeber, Franz Boas, Leonard Bloomfield, Edward Sapir, and Benjamin Lee Whorf, on the structure of programs in linguistics at U.S. universities during this time period, and how methods and concepts from related fields were incorporated into linguistics as it developed into an independent area of study.

**Robert J. Fouser** (The Ohio State University)  
*Naming cafés and bars in Seoul: examples from three neighborhoods in the historic city center*

This paper analyses the naming practices of cafes and bars in “gentrifying” areas of Seoul, South Korea, since the mid-2000s. “Gentrification” in Korea refers mainly to the commercialization of older residential neighborhoods in the central cities, rather than changes in the race and socioeconomic status of the residents. A more appropriate term to describe the phenomenon is “commerce-centered gentrification.” The paper focuses on three areas in the historic center of Seoul. In all three areas, cafes and bars chose names to position themselves within the emerging neighborhood brand rather than stand out as unique creations of the owners.
Valerie Freeman (Indiana University Bloomington)  
David Pisoni (Indiana University Bloomington)  

Session P5  

Speech rate, rate-matching, and intelligibility: evidence from cochlear implant users

This study investigated contributions of speech rate and rate-matching (adaptation to interlocutor rates) to the intelligibility of early-implanted deaf people with cochlear implants (CIs), a population that varies widely in speech-language skills. In a sentence-repetition task, CI users’ speech was slower, more variable, and less intelligible than hearing peers; more intelligible CI users talked faster and matched test-examiner rates more accurately and consistently. Relations between measures were strong but not entirely redundant, indicating overlapping contributions to intelligibility and suggesting that appropriate speech-rate use and rapid adaptation to interlocutor patterns may affect perceived communicative competence both directly and via intelligibility.

Zuzanna Fuchs (Harvard University)  

Session 1  

Movement vs. base-generation in Georgian split DPs

The grammars of certain languages (including Russian, Polish, Hungarian, and German) allow for discontinuous (split) DPs, in which material that is not internal to the DP intervenes between a head noun and its modifiers. The null hypothesis for many of these languages posits that split DPs are the result of movement. This paper argues against a subextraction analysis of split DPs in Georgian – an SOV language with flexible word order in the Kartvelian language family – and presents new facts regarding case concord that present additional challenges for existing accounts of split DPs, pointing instead to base-generation.

Roey Gafter (Tel Aviv University)  
Scott Spicer (Northwestern University)  
Mira Ariel (Tel Aviv University)  

‘Bring’-ing about a change

We examine a corpus of Hebrew blogs, and demonstrate an ongoing change in progress in the meaning of hevi, usually glossed as ‘bring’. The results show a significant effect of speaker age --older speakers are more likely to use hevi for unambiguous BRING events, whereas younger speakers are more likely to use it in contexts also compatible with giving events. Nonetheless, using both the corpus data and an acceptability judgment study, we demonstrate that hevi has not acquired the full range of GIVE meanings. Thus, our data offers a window into the synchronic variation in an ongoing semantic change.

Michael Galant (California State University, Dominguez Hills)  

Session 30  

The Morphosyntax of the standard of comparison in three Zapotec languages

In this paper, I describe and analyze the morphosyntax of the standard of comparison, in terms of Stassen's 1985 typology, in three varieties of Zapotec: San Juan Yaee Zapotec (SJYZ), San Andrés Yaá Zapotec (SAYZ) and San Lucas Quiavini Zapotec (SLQZ) dialect. Previous work (Galant 2005, 2006, 2011) has been done on SLQZ and SAYZ. In this work, I provide data on SJYZ, and I compare and contrast standards of comparison in these three varieties of Zapotec, with the goal of elaborating a typology of comparatives within the Zapotec language family.

Peder Gammeltoft (University of Copenhagen)  

Session 87  

Linguistic minorities and toponymy on the Danish-German border: attitudes, legislation and implementation

The Danish-German border was the first border in the world to be established by plebiscite in 1920. There are minority communities on each side of the border: Germans on the Danish side; Danes and Frisians on the German side. The toponymic rights of the minorities on either side the German and Danish border was secured with the ratifications of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages. This presentation explores motivations and reasons behind the different implementation strategies and looks at how age-old attitudes are changing, and how the public at various levels have to cooperate to secure these rights.

Guilherme Garcia (McGill University)  

Session P5  

Adapting inconsistent lexical patterns: a Bayesian approach to weight and stress

In weight-sensitive languages, heavy syllables are stress-attracting. Additionally, most such languages have a binary weight distinction: syllables are either light or heavy. In the Portuguese lexicon, however, heavy antepenult syllables have a negative effect on stress, and weight effects are gradient across the trisyllabic stress domain. As a result, a final heavy syllable is heavier than a penult heavy syllable. In this paper, I show that native speakers capture such a gradient effect, but do not generalise the
typologically inconsistent pattern found in antepenult syllables. I propose a probabilistic grammar that formalises empirical results from two experiments.

**Hugo Garcia-Macias** (University of New Mexico)  
*The structural diversity of exclaimatives and its cognitive motivations*  
Session 16

This paper presents a typological survey of exclaimative constructions in a diversity sample of 65 languages. Although exclaimatives are usually discussed only in relation to questions, this paper shows that the structural diversity of exclaimative constructions establishes a connection of exclaimatives with other functions in conceptual space such as existentials, presentatives, miratives, polarity focus and intensifiers. 117 exclaimative constructions were coded and compared to the structurally related functions in the respective languages. The cognitive correlates of these connections are discussed, proposing that their main psychological motivations are the cognitive operation of updating a previous schema and fuzzy categorization.

**Alfredo García-Pardo** (University of Southern California)  
*Manner and result under the same root*  
Session P2

This paper revises the manner and result complementarity hypothesis introduced by Levin & Rappaport (1995) and shows that: a) there is a class of verbs that does not adhere to such complementarity, i.e. that lexicalize both manner and result; b) these lexicalization patterns are in a strict correlation with the lexical aspect of the verb. I argue that these facts follow naturally from the way the root integrates into the VP-configuration, and, in particular, the syntactic heads it lexicalizes.

**Shivonne Marie Gates** (Queen Mary University of London)  
*“It’s not slang, it’s just the way I speak”: language variation, race, and ethnicity in a multi-ethnic secondary school*  
Session 6

Recent work by Cheshire, Kerswill, Fox, and Torgersen (e.g. 2011) has described the emergence of a new dialect in London, UK --Multicultural London English (MLE) - as a result of group second language acquisition. Data were gathered through a 12-month ethnography of 14-15 year olds in an East London secondary school. Quantitative and qualitative analyses shed light on the dynamics of race and ethnicity in a multi-ethnic, multicultural context. Results show ethnic stratification of /θ/-stopping and /θ/-fronting suggesting that, in addition to group second language acquisition, ethnicity and race may also have important linguistic consequences in multi-ethnic communities.

**Donna Gerdts** (Simon Fraser University)  
*A deluge of diminutives: a study in Halkomelem morphosemantics*  
Session 92

This paper focuses on semantic and pragmatic aspects of diminutives in Halkomelem Salish, based on texts and elicitations. We recorded diminutives for 800 nouns of all types—common and proper, concrete and abstract, count and mass. Diminutives express smallness, but they also convey endearment, humility, and derogation. Halkomelem also has diminutive verbs, adjectives, and adverbs. The meaning conveyed is that the event being described is done just a little bit or that a small entity is the center of attention. Halkomelem has low referential density; shifting some of the semantic burden onto the predicate allows for discourse continuity over segments.

**Cole Gill** (Louisiana Tech University)  
*The naming of Poe’s leading women and his obsession with Helen: an onomastic perspective*  
Session 21

The names of the characters employed by Edgar Allan Poe contributed to his adhering to his own philosophy of composition. The names operate not only to signify the nature of their identity, but also function to make a connection with his notion of the most poetical topic: the death of a beautiful woman. This study will examine how Poe used naming to achieve this goal, how many of the female characters he employed are the recasting of the same character, and how many of these characters are recast with a variation of the name Helen.

**John Gluckman** (University of California, Los Angeles)  
**Margit Bowler** (University of California, Los Angeles)  
**Maurice Sifuna** (Kenyatta University)  
**Michael Diercks** (Pomona College)  
*Modality in Luyia: a typological study*  
Session P2

We present a crosslinguistic study of modality in five Luyia languages (Bantu, Kenya): Lubukusu, Logoori, Lunyore, Tikiri, and Wanga. Our data comes from original fieldwork in the United States and Kenya, and was collected using a modified version of
Vander Klok’s (2014) modal fieldwork-questionnaire. This is the first in-depth descriptive study of modality in Bantu. It directly contributes to the body of research on modal typology (van der Auwera and Plungian, 1998; Palmer, 2001; van der Auwera and Ammann, 2011).

**Nora Goldman** (The Graduate Center, CUNY)

*#YesAllWomen's language: constructing feminist identity on Twitter*

This study examines the relationship between linguistic features associated with powerlessness (previously considered “women’s language” (Lakoff 1973)) and participation in online feminist discourse. An intra-speaker variation study shows that women who actively participate in the feminist Twitter thread marked #YesAllWomen use fewer classically powerless linguistic features when contributing to discourse on female empowerment. However, in the same context they use a style more closely resembling a prescriptivist standard (also associated with powerlessness), resulting in an uncensored confrontational stance that is legitimized by adherence to academic norms. This combination contributes to construction of an online feminist identity.

**Lucía Golluscio** (Universidad de Buenos Aires, CONICET)

**Felipe Hasler** (Universidad de Chile/Universidad de Buenos Aires)

*Saltancy, animacy, and definiteness hierarchies in argument coding in Mapudungun (South America)*

This paper proves the prevalence of the semantic-pragmatic features of the arguments over their syntactic functions and thematic roles in Mapudungun. Mapudungun shows a system of integrated inverse alignment governed by a saliency hierarchy based on the speech-act participant ranking associated with a proximate vs. obviative opposition (discourse topicality). At sentence level, the selection of the direct or inverse construction in cases of $3 > 3$ is determined by the position of the argument in the animacy + definiteness hierarchies. The predominance of these hierarchies is also reflected in raising constructions, as in complement clauses with cognitive verbs.

**Daniel Goodhue** (McGill University)

*Biased polar questions: VERUM focus is semantic focus, high negation is a distinct phenomenon*

VERUM focus polar questions and high negation polar questions both give rise to inferences about the speaker's beliefs, known as epistemic bias. Romero & Han (2004) argue that this bias is triggered by a silent VERUM operator. I present new empirical arguments that the two question types do not pattern together, undermining Romero & Han's unified analysis. I provide a new analysis of VERUM focus as focus on the polarity head that explains the asymmetries. Epistemic bias in verum focus questions is shown to be derivable from question pragmatics and contextual factors. High negation is left to future work.

**Helen Goodluck** (University of York)

**Frank Tsiwah** (University of Ghana)

**Kofi Saah** (University of Ghana)

*Akan question formation defies a processing-based analysis of island constraints*

English and Akan have the same basic word order, but use different grammatical mechanisms for question formation (movement vs. binding). We use a comparison between English and Akan to evaluate the proposal that island constraints derive from the sentence processing mechanism. Questions that violated the complex NP constraint and the adjunct constraint were judged significantly better in Akan than in English; this was true for both simple and D(iscourse)-Linked question phrases. We argue that this result cannot be accounted for in terms of the sentence processor, but must result from different syntactic mechanisms for the two languages.

**Corina Goodwin** (University of Connecticut)

**Diane Lillo-Martin** (University of Connecticut)

*Modality effects on English morpheme accuracy by deaf and hearing bimodal bilinguals*

We consider production accuracy of ten grammatical morphemes (verbal, plural, and determiners) in two utterance types (speech-only and bimodal), by two- to six-year-old children acquiring both English and American Sign Language. We analyzed 100 utterances of each child’s spontaneous production during 4-8 sessions of naturalistic play with a hearing adult interlocutor. Overall, code-blending was rare and decreasing in frequency with age for both groups, demonstrating sensitivity to their interlocutors’ language choice. Both groups reached 90% accuracy by the latest sessions. It is clear that, particularly in speech-only contexts, both groups have reached a high level of accuracy in English morphology.
Form-interpretation retrieval is guided not only by syntactic principles, but also constraints on processing and relevant situational knowledge (Frazier 2015). We report findings of two experiments illustrating ‘acceptable ungrammaticality’ (Frazier 2010; Grant et al. 2012) in English subject comparatives with a Principle C violation in elided than-clause. While object comparatives pattern as predicted, subject comparatives, independently known for inducing grammatical illusions (Wellwood et al. 2009; Phillips et al. 2011), unexpectedly license costrual. We argue that acceptable ungrammaticality arises even with core grammatical constraints as a result of the upfront processing load, the conceptually plausible comparison, and introduction of situational alternatives.

Matthew J. Gordon (University of Missouri)

An odd couple of mergers in Missouri: one neat, one messy

While the low-back (cot/caught) and pre-nasal (pin/pen) mergers are widespread in the US, their geographic and sociolinguistic distributions suggest their diffusions have been shaped by distinct forces. This paper presents an in-depth study of the mergers in Missouri. The areal and demographic distribution of the low-back merger fits with expectations for an active sound change, but the picture is more muddled for the pre-nasal merger. To account for these differences I explore general structural factors (e.g., unconditional vs. conditioned merger) as well as the regional and deeper historical origins of the particular changes.

Megan Gotowski (University of California, Los Angeles)

Raising or control?: children's early get-passives

This study examines children's comprehension of the get-passive, in order to determine (i) what age the get-passive is acquired, (ii) how children perform with get relative to 'be', and (iii) what structure(s) children assign to the get-passive. We will argue that the results of two experiments (with children ages 3-6) indicate that children initially assume a causative/control analysis of the get-passive, allowing them to comprehend those with animate subjects alone. Around age 4, children comprehend both actional get- and be-passives, and interpret the by-phrase as containing the agent.

Tania Granadillo (University of Western Ontario)

Michael Iannozzi (University of Western Ontario)

Chayma, Cumanagoto and Piritu: Carib languages or dialects?

The Chayma, Cumanagoto and Piritu people are interested in reawakening their dormant language(s). The existing documentation comes from Platzmann (1880) a reprint from documents of the 1600s. There are questions as to whether this collection of language descriptions represents variations of the same language, or different ones. A cognate density analysis of 211 words leads to think that they may be distinct languages. We will address some of the problems in working with this closed corpus including gaps in the data, variations and uncertainties in the writing system and in the meanings as well as steps to address these challenges.

Chantal Gratton (Stanford University)

Non-binary identity construction and intraspeaker variation

Winner, third place Student Abstract Award

This paper examines the linguistic practices of individuals from a non-binary community of practice, exploring how they variably utilize mean fundamental frequency (F0) and (ING) between two different contexts: out-group and in-group discussions. It uncovered intraspeaker variation that indexes stances of resistance to cis-normative gender ideologies in out-group discussions and constructs the discursive environment as a safe-space in in-group ones. This paper contributes to conversations in sociolinguistics that seek to complicate the gender binary, while also discovering that the binary is utterly unavoidable, even for those who openly reject its validity.

Jessica Grieser (University of Tennessee)

Repair as a clue to sociolinguistic markedness

This study uses a collection of 862 instances of repair from 25 hours of interview data with 18 African American speakers, 11 middle class, and 7 working class, in order to unearth how differences in rates repair provide important insight into the speakers’ assessments of the appropriateness of their own linguistic choices. Significant differences in rates of repair occur by topic,
particularly with features associated with Vernacular African American English. These differences show that speakers who variably employ ethnolinguistically marked features also variably assess the relative markedness of those features across domains.

D. Rick Grimm (York University)  
*The futurate present in French: delimiting the variable context*

Most variationist studies of future temporal reference in spoken French have focussed on the variation between two variants: the periphrastic future and the inflected future. This study includes a third variant --the futurate present --whose range of conditioning contexts remains under explored. The quantitative analysis is based on a dataset comprising 1025 tokens drawn from 50 sociolinguistic interviews (377,000 words) for Francophones in Hawkesbury, Ontario. Our investigation reveals that use of the futurate present is highly favoured with verbs of motion, a linguistic context (Binnick 1991) which has never been examined before for French.

D. Rick Grimm (York University)  
Ruth King (York University)  
Carmen L. LeBlanc (Concordia University)  
*The role of dialect contact in mood choice in Atlantic Canada Acadian French*

This study examines subjunctive vs indicative mood choice in spoken varieties of Atlantic Canada Acadian French. We analyze data for five communities in terms of their settlement histories and differing types/degrees of dialect contact. Our results show that while more isolated varieties generally have high to categorical rates of subjunctive selection, one community stands out for low subjunctive usage, a surprising finding given its generally conservative nature. We attribute this to local prestige norms linked to the variety spoken by one of two founder groups, settlers direct from Haute-Bretagne, France, for which the historical record shows quasi-absence of the subjunctive.

Peter Guekguezian (University of Southern California)  
*The scope of Match constraints: Match-Word(All) and (Only)*

Creek (Muskogean: SE USA) displays two different types of mismatches between syntactic heads and phonological words: the phonological word either doesn't include all of the exponents of the syntactic head (under-match), or doesn't include only these exponents (over-match). This paper argues that these two mismatches require dividing the matching constraint Match-Word (Selkirk 2009, 2011) into two distinct constraints: Match-Word(All), which penalizes under-matches, and Match-Word(Only), which penalizes over-matches. In Creek, mismatches are needed to provide syllable onsets; under-matches are the general case, while over-matches are only created when needed to fully parse the phonological word into binary feet.

Kaylynn Gunter (University of Oregon)  
Valerie Fridland (University of Nevada, Reno)  
Ian Clayton (University of Nevada Reno)  
*Pre-velar raising and vowel categorization in Nevada English*

In earlier work, we found evidence of pre-velar raising in a sub-set of Nevada speakers. This raising may be a co-articulatory effect (e.g. Bauer and Parker 2008). However, possibly speakers are confused about word-class affiliation (e.g. Zeller 1997, Wassink and Riebold 2013). The present study tests this hypothesis using a vowel-categorization task. Participants were presented with a wordlist including pre-velar /e/ and /æ/, and asked to match each word to a set of non-pre-velar reference words. Results suggest about half of our participants find the /e/ class a better match for some of the pre-velar tokens than the /æ/ class.

Analía Gutiérrez (CONICET)  
*Stress patterns in Nivaclé*

A superficially complex stress system in Nivaclé (Mataguayan) is shown to reduce to systematic regularities of three types. First, it is shown that stress is quantity-sensitive, with a consistent correlation between bimoraic weight (tautosyllabic /Vʔ/) and stress prominence. Secondly, primary/secondary stress patterns reflect competing edge-alignment constraints where prosodic foot domains align with internal morphological category edges. Thirdly, it is argued that a CVC syllable, which constitutes the Minimal Prosodic Word in Nivaclé, can function as a degenerate foot. The generalization that it surfaces with secondary (rather than primary) stress is shown to be an emergent consequence of independently motivated constraint rankings.
Emily Hanink (University of Chicago)  
Quantification in internally headed relative clauses in Washo  
Session 2

Washo (Hokan/isolate) violates the indefiniteness restriction (Jelinek 1987; Williamson 1987) observed in internally headed relative clauses by allowing quantified heads. The standard proposal is that an indefinite must supply a restricted variable that can be bound by a \(\iota\)-operator higher in the clause, which turns the relative clause into an argument of the matrix verb (Jelinek 1987; Basilico 1996). I account for the availability of quantifiers in Washo IHRCs by adopting Matthewson’s (2001) proposal that quantifiers select for individuals, as well as Hanink’s (to appear) proposal that definite descriptions in Washo house a restricted variable available for binding (Elbourne 2005).

Gísli Harðarson (University of Connecticut)  
Compound formation  
Session P2

In this paper, I address the question of compound formation within Distributed Morphology. I argue that compounds are formed in one of two ways: i) synthetic compounds (truck driver, people eater) are formed through incorporation of an argument, following Harley (2009), and ii) primary/root compounds (nurse shoes, blackboard) are formed by merging the non-head element directly with the head of the compound, drawing on Piggott & Travis (2013) and Harðarson (2016). These elements must however be available for certain interactions between the head of the compound and the non-head.

Boris Harizanov (Stanford University)  
Vera Gribanova (Stanford University)  
Post-syntactic head movement in Russian predicate fronting  
Session 1

A central question in the study of syntax concerns the status of head movement and, in particular, whether it is part of narrow syntax or the PF interface. We demonstrate that the post-syntactic/PF view of head movement leads to a principled understanding of why verb raising in Russian behaves differently from phrasal movement with respect to the linearization of certain VP remnant movement configurations. The bulk of the explanatory burden falls on the assumption that syntactic movement (Merge) leaves copies while post-syntactic/PF movement does not.

Heidi Harley (University of Arizona)  
Jaehoon Choi (Daegu University)  
Node sprouting and root suppletion: the view from Korean  
Session 40

Through the lens of subject honorification, negation, and suppletion in Korean, we argue that the Korean subject honorific verbal suffix \(si\) is an instance of a ‘sprouted’ (or ‘dissociated’ morpheme) inserted after each Spell-Out. We show that this analysis makes correct predictions concerning the interaction of honorification with negation and root suppletion. Node sprouting adds an honorific agreement morpheme on a v node c-commanded by a \([+\text{hon}]\) subject NP, once per phase. We show that although the locality domain within which node sprouting can be triggered is the phase, the locality domain relevant for suppletion conditioning is the complex X°.

Jesse Harris (University of California, Los Angeles)  
Katy Carlson (Morehead State University)  
Association with focus for focus-sensitive particles: differences between only and even in silent reading.  
Session 97

We report the results of two offline studies and one online eye tracking experiment manipulating the scope position of focus-sensitive particles \(\text{even}\) and \(\text{only}\) in sentences containing replacive ellipsis, e.g., ‘Anna (\text{only/even}) handed a sandwich (\text{only/even}) to her mother, (and not/not just) \{\text{her mother/a salad}\}\). We observed that while readers use the position of both particles to predict focus structure for the remnant of replacive ellipsis, the expectation for late sentence focus was stronger for \(\text{even}\) than \(\text{only}\), suggesting that the particles take different routes when associating with focus.

Shrita Hassamal (Paris Diderot University)  
Mauritian adverbs: adjuncts or complements?  
Session 1

Adverbs are analysed as adjuncts in most of the world’s languages (Jackendoff 1977). However some adverbs are obligatory and some may correspond to semantic arguments, hence an alternative analysis as syntactic complements of certain verbs (Huddleston & Pullum 2002, Payne et. al 2010). We show that Mauritian adverbs can be adjuncts, head of copular sentences and complements. Verbs in Mauritian alternate between two forms, depending whether they are followed by a complement or not (Henri & Abellé
Relying on a fine-grained semantic classification of adverbs, we show that degree, manner, locative and frequency adverbs should be analysed as complements.

Jessica Hatcher (North Carolina State University)

**Short term effectiveness of language awareness on older adolescents’ attitudes and knowledge**

Sociolinguists have increasingly worked to improve negative language attitudes, and studies suggest that direct exposure to sociolinguistic information can positively affect language attitudes. This paper adds to existing research by examining the effects of such information on thirty-nine older adolescents, who may be hypothetically less-open to new ideas and information. The quantitative and qualitative findings suggest that the language attitudes and knowledge of older adolescents can be altered. While these improvements do not necessarily imply lasting changes in attitudes, the seeds planted are a critical part of the process of changing embedded implicit attitudes.

Sarah Hatton (Brigham Young University)

**The onomatopoeic ideophone-gesture relationship in Pastaza Quichua**

The relationship between ideophones and gesture has only recently been studied and is not yet completely understood. This paper demonstrates that, in Pastaza Quichua, onomatopoeic ideophones do not have the same relationship with gestures that synesthetic ideophones do. This is especially apparent in gesture frequency. Synesthetic ideophones are consistently accompanied by gesture (94.4% of the time) while onomatopoeic ideophones are much less likely to be accompanied by gesture (27.0% of the time). This paper contributes to a better understanding of the relationship between ideophones and gesture and, ultimately, between language and gesture.

Kirk Hazen (West Virginia University)
Olivia Grunau (West Virginia University)
Krislin Nuzum (West Virginia University)
Janelle Vickers (West Virginia University)

**Southern vowels & shifting Appalachian identities**

Given West Virginia’s designation, the Southern Vowel Shift (SVS) should have continued throughout WV in the 20th century, but its progress has been intermittent. We use our WV study to ask: Is the decline of the SVS solely attributable to demographic changes in Southern urban centers, or is it also due to the increasing indexicality of the shift as stigmatized? We examine vowels from 67 speakers analyzed through FAVE. As we move through the 20th century in apparent time, the emerging offglides of KIT and DRESS become important social markers in WV.

Angela Xiaoxue He (Boston University)
Sudha Arunachalam (Boston University)

**How much information is too much: informativity and processing cost in verb learning**

Linguistic contexts provide useful information about verb meaning. The most supportive linguistic contexts, we propose, for young children whose processing capacities are still developing, should achieve a balance between informativity and processability. In support for this proposal, we showed that 3-year-olds were able to effectively process an unmodified lexical DP subject, and deploy that linguistic cue to identify which of two co-present scenes was being labeled by a novel verb. Modified subject DPs, whether with one or two modifiers, however, interfered with their verb learning, despite that the modifier added useful information; the interference, we argued, came from processing overload.

Ryan Hearn (Cornell University)

**Challenging lexical indexing accounts of stratal behavior: evidence from Japanese and English**

The two main accounts of lexical exceptions to phonological generalizations are 1) indexing exceptions to phonological processes and 2) directly encoding them in the lexicon (Guy 2007). This paper provides diachronic empirical evidence from Japanese and English against lexical indexing, complementing the synchronic evidence of authors such as Guy (2007) and Bermúdez-Otero (2013). Specifically, I show that the Core-Periphery model of Ito and Mester (1999) fails precisely when diachronic processes such as analogy target individual lexical items, and that direct encoding of these exceptions through lexical updating allows us to better capture the generalizations of phonological change.
Jevon Heath (University of California, Berkeley)  
How automatic is phonetic convergence?: evidence from working memory

Phonetic convergence has been argued to be automatic as well as socially motivated. Previous studies have shown effects of socially-driven factors on working memory (Beilock et al. 2007), suggesting that working memory might mediate the socially-driven and automatic components of convergence. We used Amazon's Mechanical Turk to run a convergence task toward a voice with lengthened VOT, with a working memory (digit span) condition and a control condition. Overall, participants converged in VOT while shadowing (M=4.5 msec, SE=1.3 msec, p<0.5). These results provide support for a purely automatic account of phonetic convergence.

Raina Heaton (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)  
Towards a unified account of variability in Kaqchikel focus constructions

This study follows up on previous experimental work which found an asymmetry in the expression of syntactic ergativity in Kaqchikel, and discusses an additional four contexts which vary with respect to the use of agent focus/antipassive morphosyntax. Results show that two of these constructions pattern ergatively, and two accusatively. This reinforces the claim that syntactic ergativity is not uniform in Kaqchikel, and it is suggested that the variation can be attributed to the phrasal/clausal status of the subject.

Timothy Henry (California State University, Fullerton)  
Typological contributions of Ventureño Chumash possessive constructions

Ventureño Chumash exhibits a number of morphosyntactic possessive constructions: attributive and predicative possession, inalienable and alienable possession, partitive and non-partitive possession, and inherent possession. Possessive relationships between nominal elements are conveyed through pertensive prefixes, the particle ’i, and several other proclitics and prefixes. Ventureño contributes to our typological understanding of possession with regard to what types of possession can be morphosyntactically expressed (at the same time) in a given language. Ventureño expands our typological understanding of possession through a unique use of inherent possession which requires pertensive prefixes but does not at the same time require (in)alienable constructions.

Marjorie Herbert (University of Michigan)

Code-blending or distinct grammar?: contact signing in the American Deaf community

This study investigates one outcome of language contact between American Sign Language (ASL) and spoken English in d/Deaf bimodal bilinguals in the U.S.: ‘contact signing’, a language system arguably constrained by neither the grammar of natural ASL nor spoken English. This begs the question of whether contact signing is governed by a grammar distinct from these two languages or a bilingual behavior like code-blending. Our analysis contributes to the debate by using sophisticated statistical modelling to track how certain features that have been identified in contact signing co-vary with one another under multiple conditions and various controls.

Antonio Hernández (The Ohio State University)  
Testing alternative reconstructions of Proto-Eskimo-Aleut *ð

In certain situations, a correspondence set will be comprised of reflexes wholly-different from one another. This study sought to develop a new method in differentiating between possible sounds when reconstructing a proto-language’s inventory. Using phylogenetic trees, this study looked at a particular correspondence set in Proto-Eskimo-Aleut that illustrates this problem in order to determine whether the established proto-segment *ð passes muster when compared to other possible segments. Results from this study do not discredit the established proto-segment *ð as the better candidate and may open a new line of investigation for similar correspondence sets.

Daniel W. Hieber (University of California, Santa Barbara)  
Indeterminate valency and verbal ambivalence in Chitimacha

One problem in the crosslinguistic application of valency is how to sort verbs into valency classes when there is no consistent means of deciding the number of arguments to a verb. Using data from an archival corpus collected by Morris Swadesh in the 1930s, I argue that Chitimacha, a language isolate of Louisiana, presents precisely this challenge. I show that each of the potential morphological valency-adjusting devices in Chitimacha are in fact not valency-adjusting per se, but rather alter the lexical semantics of the verb in ways that license and abet – but do not require – changes in valency.
The role of native-language phonotactics in the discrimination of non-native contrastive phonemes

We asked whether native-language phonotactics influence the degree to which speakers can discriminate non-native contrastive phonemes. We tested 20 adult native Spanish speakers who learned English after age 12 using an AXB discrimination paradigm. Stimuli included 24 CVCVC English-sounding pseudo-words within minimal-pair /d/-/ and /b/-/v/ contrasts across three word positions: word-initial, word-medial, and word-final. For both contrasts, Spanish speakers’ accuracy on the experimental pairs was significantly lower than for the control pairs, but only at word-medial position. While we did observe a difference in discriminability based on word-position, it was not exactly as predicted based only on native-language phonotactic constraints.

Use of second-language argument structures during first-language sentence comprehension

Native English speakers learning Spanish overgeneralize the English causative argument structure with Spanish manner-of-motion verbs. We ask whether native Spanish speakers also generalize this structure, allowing them to interpret lexical causatives in Spanish. Highly proficient Spanish-English bilinguals (n = 31) completed a sentence comprehension task in Spanish. Causative sentences were rated significantly higher than ungrammatical control sentences (p < .001). Neurophysiological components that index violations of grammaticality were seen for the ungrammatical control sentences but not for the causatives. The findings demonstrate the influence of second-language knowledge on first-language processing and highlights the continued plasticity of the native language system.

Creaky voice as an interactional resource: a case study

The social meaning of creaky voice is explored in a case study of two speakers (one male, one female). Quantitative and qualitative methods are used to examine the use of creak across a range of casual settings. While both speakers use creak at similar overall rates, the use is conditioned by conversational context: less intimate contexts yield a higher frequency of creak. Creak is further found to have a high frequency of co-occurrence with epistemic stancetaking features. I argue that creak is an interactional resource available for indexing authority, especially in situations where speakers feel less comfortable with their interlocutors.

Linguistic and social constraints on agreement variation in Spanish existential haber constructions

According to conservative grammar norms, the Spanish existential verb haber is impersonal, and its sole NP argument is a direct object. Over time, speakers have been reanalyzing haber as an intransitive verb and the pivot as its subject. This is evident when haber takes a plural pivot and appears with plural morphology. This phenomenon has received a great deal of attention. However, there is little consensus about how and why tense and quantifiers affect agreement patterns. I argue that the effects of these constraints on haber pluralization are driven by the subjecthood of the pivot and avoidance of social stigma.

A phonetic and pragmatic analysis of um and uh in spontaneous conversation

The fillers um and uh are distinct from silent pauses in their distribution and pragmatic functions. At their core, fillers signal upcoming delays in speech. Speakers build off of this basic meaning to achieve a range of pragmatic and discourse functions. However, little is known about how the phonetics and discourse position of fillers correspond to their broader pragmatic functions. Our analysis uncovers distinctions between um and uh in terms of their phonetic design and discourse position. We argue that these phonetic and positional patterns reveal differences in how speakers use um and uh to communicate about planning and turn-taking.
Spoken in multilingual environment, Penang Hokkien (PH) adapts words from the local languages. Adapted from Malay *pun*, *pún* carries the grammatical meanings of ADDITION, CONCESSION and INTENSIFICATION. The meanings of ADDITION and CONCESSION in *pún* are shared with Malay *pun* and Hokkien *iá*. These adverbs modify adjective and verb phrases, and precede the modified phrase by default. The meaning of INTENSIFICATION is unique to *pún*. INTENSIFIER *pún* modifies adjective phrase, and follow the modified phrase. These data demonstrate that despite intense contact between Malay and Hokkien, PH developed new grammatical meanings that are independent from its contributing languages.

Aron Hirsch (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

*Fragments, pseudo-clefts, and ellipsis*

Although e.g. anaphor binding is widely deployed as a c-command diagnostic, fragment answers and pseudo-clefts show exceptional “connectivity” effects, where binding occurs apparently without c-command. I provide new arguments that fragments (Merchant 2004) and pseudo-clefts (Ross 1972, den Dikken et al. 2000, Schlenker 2003) both involve elided structure, restoring the necessary c-command relations. This contrasts with work abandoning c-command for a purely semantic approach to connectivity (e.g. Jacobson 1994/2015, Sharvit 1999). The diagnostics I present involve the distribution of adverbials and the licensing of VP ellipsis, so independently support ellipsis with tests not directly related to connectivity.

Dorothea Hoffmann (University of Chicago)

*Optional nominal classifiers: discourse and semantic constraints in an Australian language*

Within a typological framework this paper uses original fieldwork and newly annotated historical recordings to explore functions and discourse and semantic constraints of optional nominal classification in MalakMalak, a Northern Australian language. The language’s small set of classifiers is semantically transparent and limited to concrete objects and categories of high cultural salience. Classifiers firstly function to mark a noun as being of a generic type or kind. Secondly, discourse functions include marking indefiniteness, discourse organization in multiple speaker contexts, and to mark protagonists as outside the scope of a particular narrative event.

Michol F. Hoffman (York University)

James A. Walker (York University)

“In the front and in the back”: the role of ethnicity in back vowel fronting in Toronto English

This paper examines the fronting of the back upgliding vowels /u/ and /o/ in Toronto, Canada. Data come from interviews with 80 speakers from different ethnic groups (British/Irish, the founder population; Italian, the most established non-Anglophone group; Chinese and Portuguese, more recent immigrant communities), stratified according to sex, age, and generation in Canada. Non-anglophone immigrant consultants lag behind in fronting but their articulations are in the direction of mainstream Canadian English norms. Young Italian men distinguish themselves from their age cohort with the least advanced articulations, perhaps using these features to distance themselves from the mainstream and mark ethnic identity.

Nicole Holliday (Pomona College)

The politics of being Black: intonation and Black/biracial identity in police narratives

This study focuses on the ways in which men with one black parent and one white parent construct their racial identities through linguistic practice with a focus on police narratives. It compares their use of intonational phenomena associated with African American Language (AAL) in response to questions about different aspects of their racial identities. Results of multiple regression models and qualitative analyses indicate speakers are less likely to AAL features in law enforcement narratives than in other types In the context of law enforcement narratives, showing that speakers employ linguistic behavior that distances them from societally precarious implications of blackness.

Laurence Horn (Yale University)

Semantic microvariation and the case of reversed “substitute”

In the suggestion “Substitute ham for chicken” or the reminder “We’re often told to substitute saturated animal fats for healthier vegetable oils”, *substitute X for Y* denotes not ‘substitute NEW for OLD’ but ‘substitute OLD for NEW’, with the meaning and argument structure of *replace X with Y*. While attested earlier than often claimed, such reversed readings are indeed innovative
and spreading. Naturalistic and experimental data reveal how the availability of reversed ‘OLD for NEW’ interpretations, instead of or alongside traditional ‘NEW for OLD’ readings, varies inversely with speaker age, while also correlating with features of linguistic and extralinguistic context.

**Ho'omana Horton** (Oklahoma State University)  
*Session P5*  
*Linguistic discrimination on campus: ratings of and attitudes toward student writing with African-American English*

Based on empirical evidence, this study identifies a contradiction between attitudes towards the use of African-American English in student writing vs. how such writing is actually rated by university English instructors. Even when instructors expressed positive views of the use of stigmatized varieties of English in student essays, a statistically significant difference was found between their ratings of essays with and without features of African-American English. These findings indicate that university instructors, even those who are consciously aware that standard language ideology is problematic, are not immune to the effects of standard language ideology.

**Lynn Hou** (University of California, San Diego)  
*Session 39*  
*The seeds of directionality in an emerging sign language*

Directionality, a morphological phenomenon that marks human referents in verbs of transfer, has been documented to arise gradually in new sign languages. One model proposes that the grammaticalization of deictic pointing gestures leads to verb agreement markers. The other model proposes that directionality follows a strict diachronic timetable. However, directionality emerges rapidly in San Juan Quiahije Chatino Sign Language (SJQCSL), among first-generation and second-generation signers. I propose that directionality exhibits spatial modifications based on topographic space to mark human referents. The findings question previous claims about emergence of directionality and offer an alternative proposal that links pointing gestures to directionality.

**Brian Hsu** (University of Southern California)  
**Karen Jesney** (University of Southern California)  
*Session P5*  
*A scalar constraint approach to the typology of loanword adaptation*

This paper discusses three typical patterns in which loanword classes pattern differently based on their relative degrees of nativization: superset at periphery, subset at periphery, and divergent repair. These patterns are implicational: If a process or restriction applies at some stratum s of nativization, but fails to apply at stratum s + 1, it will fail to apply in strata beyond s + 1. This paper demonstrates that Optimality Theoretic approaches overgenerate beyond these implicational patterns, and argues that the attested patterns are best accounted for through scaling of weighted constraint violations within Harmonic Grammar.

**Yujing Huang** (Harvard University)  
*Session 13*  
*Evaluating unaccusative diagnostics:a large-scale study*

Several linguistic phenomena have been linked to unaccusativity, and regarded as unaccusative diagnostics. However, the judgements reported so far are mainly intuitions on a small set of verbs from a small number of researchers. It is not clear how these tests would perform on a larger scale among naïve speakers. This study serves as an investigation on the unaccusative diagnostics. It aims to test: how well each test performs as a diagnostic and whether it is necessary to link these phenomena to unaccusativity.

**Kevin Hughes** (City University of New York)  
*Session 4*  
*Genesis of the Nauruan central vowels*

This paper describes the distribution and development of two central vowels in Nauruan; the high vowel [ɨ], and the near-low vowel [ɐ]. These vowels are of interest for two main reasons. First, there has been uncertainty regarding their status as phonemes. Here it is proposed that [ɨ] is a phoneme and that [ɐ] is quasi-allophonic, being unpredictable in certain environments. Secondly, both of these vowels appear to have been shaped by secondary articulations on adjacent consonants. For [ɨ] this involves historical dissimilation between labiovelars and rounded back vowels, and for [ɐ] this involves low vowel raising after palatalized consonants.
The linguist Hugo Schuchardt (1842-1927) was an outstanding scholar and a meticulous collector. His broad contributions to the field account for the complexity of the data gathered in the electronic Hugo Schuchardt Archive. The website provides a perspective on the development of the discipline from about 1850 until World War I, by bringing together Schuchardt’s printed works, reviews, correspondences, and the “Werkmanuskripte”. The aim of the project is to map the scientific development of professionalization and institutionalization in the 19th century. Conditions and results of the industrial revolution influenced the emergence of new discourse strategies, thus supporting the formation of new disciplines and starting ideas of modernism in the field.

Gwendolyn Hyslop (University of Sydney)

*Tonogenesis as diffusion of intrinsic biases through language*

According to the established model of tonogenesis (e.g. Haudricourt 1954, Matisoff 1970, Hombert et al. 1978, Thurgood 2002, inter alia), a contrast in consonant type conditions pitch on the following vowel. Voiceless onsets condition high pitch and voiced onsets condition low pitch. Once pitch has phonologized, the voiced obstruents merge with the voiceless obstruents. What remains unknown, however, is the detailed nature of the change. Based on a production study in the Tibeto-Burman language Kurtöp, we show that, once started, tonogenesis diffuses through language following a pathway largely predictable from known phonetic biases (e.g Ohala 1999, Maddieson 1997).

Michela Ippolito (University of Toronto)

Angelika Kiss (University of Toronto)

Tomohiro Yokoyama (University of Toronto)

*The semantics of object marking in Kinyarwanda*

This paper examines the semantic properties of Kinyarwanda object markers (OMs). These pronominal elements allow both referential and existential interpretations. We claim that these two types of interpretations are obtained in the same way as Japanese bare NPs. Furthermore, Kinyarwanda OMs distinguish themselves from Japanese overt pronouns in that they can be semantically bound by quantified phrases and have co-occurring interpretations (e.g., E-type pronouns). We attribute this difference to the presence/absence of ϕ in the nominal structure. Our analysis may also shed light on the semantics of pronominal elements in other languages, especially those that exhibit ϕ-agreement.

Johnny Grandjean Gøgsig Jakobsen (University of Copenhagen)

*Colonial place naming in the Danish West Indies (U.S. Virgin Islands)*

Since 1672, the Kingdom of Denmark has owned a Caribbean colony known as ‘The Danish West Indies’. The colony was constituted of the islands St. Thomas, St. John and St. Croix, until they were sold to the United States in 1917. During the years of Danish colonial administration, new place names were introduced for settlements and landscape features. Especially on St. Croix, the Danish administration was also met with an already existing toponomy. This paper will present a project aimed to study place-naming policy and practice on the U.S. Virgin Islands before, during and after the Danish colonial administration.

Zachary Jaggers (New York University)

*Experimentally testing loanword adaptation as socially mediated phonetic imitation*

This multi-method study extends the sociolinguistic research on loanword variation in American English, triangulating it with the phonetics and phonology of loanword adaptation using a phonetic imitation paradigm. Both the variation of established loanwords and the phonetic imitation of nonce words are examined along political identity (Hall-Lew et al. 2010), as well as factors more directly related to language contact: source-directed attitude (Weinreich 1968), ideology regarding language contact (Thomason 2001, Poplack et al. 1988), and ‘global persona’ expression. These factors are found to better explain established loanword variation, with parallel effects mediating phonetic imitation in a simulated loanword adaptation experiment.

Bridget Jankowski (University of Toronto)

Sali A. Tagliamonte (University of Toronto)

*Supper, dinner or tea?: sociolinguistic variation in the meals of the day*

The English words for daily meals is “a highly (if not the most) complex lexical variable in English” (Rodriguez-González, 1999). Comparative sociolinguistic analysis of 660 speakers and 11 locations in Ontario, Canada reveals a synchronic system with social correlates that are reflexes of the British and American founders of the province. Toronto and Loyalist settlements in the south use
the highest rates of dinner while northerners with European and Scots-Irish roots use supper. Dinner is taking over as the dominant form among younger speakers exposing a cascade pattern (Trudgill 1972; Labov 2007) that is consistent with sociolinguistic typology (Trudgill 2011).

Carmen Jany (California State University, San Bernardino)  
Session 108  
Complementation strategies in Chuxnabán Mixe

Traditionally, complementation has been seen as a structure involving syntactic subordination. However, as new data from understudied languages has become available, this has been called into question (Dixon 1995, 2006). This study examines complementation and complementation strategies (semantic complementation that is structurally different from syntactic complementation) in Chuxnabán Mixe, an understudied polysynthetic Mexican indigenous language. More specifically, this paper describes the syntactic (structural/grammatical) evidence for complementation by analyzing the semantic concepts generally expressed by complements in some languages. For this, Noonan’s (1985) analysis of semantic classes of complement-taking predicates is applied.

Peter Jenks (University of California, Berkeley)  
Session 12  
Numeral classifiers compete with number marking: evidence from Dafing (Mande)

This paper reports the existence of numeral classifiers alongside plural marking in Dafing (Mande: Burkina Faso). As numeral classifiers have not been documented in West Africa, their discovery in Dafing is notable in itself. Yet this paper shows that the complementarity of numerals and number marking in Dafing provide striking support for a uniform analysis of classifiers and number marking (Borer 2005). Dafing differs from other languages which have been shown to have numerals and classifiers in important ways, adding a new dimension to the growing typology of languages with both systems.

Kyle Jerro (University of Texas at Austin)  
Session 34  
Change-of-state verb roots in Kinyarwanda

I investigate the paradigms of change-of-state verb roots in Kinyarwanda, comparing the simple state, inchoative, causative, and result state. I show that the morphological shape of the causative/inchoative members of the paradigm and whether there is a simple state term are both contingent upon root semantics. Certain change-of-state roots in Kinyarwanda lack simple state meanings, always giving rise to change entailments; this correlates with the lack of the simple state in the paradigm. I then show that of the several derivational strategies for marking causative-inchoative pairs, the derivational strategy used by a given verb partially correlates with root meaning.

Jonathan Jibson (University of Wisconsin-Madison)  
Session P5  
Eric Raimy (University of Wisconsin-Madison)  
Large sample description of variation in /ey/ across speakers and dialects

We report large sample (n> 100) statistical analysis of production of the vowel /ey/ in say for 9 speakers from two dialects of Modern American English. The goal is to establish the bounds of variation within individuals and dialects in order to determine whether parametric statistical tests are appropriate. Vowel movement related to diphthongization is captured through circular statistics and is presented for the first time. Preliminary results suggest that individual speaker variation is ‘normally’ distributed enough to support the assumptions of parametric statistics. Dialectal groupings should be checked for distribution prior to selection of statistical tests.

Gregory Johnson II (Louisiana State University)  
Session P2  
Irina Shport (Louisiana State University)  
Prosodic effects of microvariation in Appalachian English free relatives

In this talk, we examine the effect of microvariation in optional head-movement in free relative clauses in Appalachian English. We find that head movement corresponds to different prosodic structures as borne out by production tasks.

Kimberly Johnson (University of Massachusetts Amherst)  
Session P5  
Deriving French stylistic inversion: evidence from coordination

French allows for an optional inversion of subject and verb in most clauses. Much of the debate around this process of Stylistic Inversion pertains to the syntactic location of the subject (Kayne & Polluck 1978, 2001; Lahousse 2006). Applying coordination diagnostics, developed by McCloskey (1991) and Chung (1990) for V-initial languages (Irish and Chamorro), provides additional evidence that this inversion involves the subject raising into a position above the TP and the (remnant) TP raising further to the
left. Moreover, these diagnostics reveal a surprising configuration suggesting subject lowering is a possible means of deriving VS word order.

**Ben Jones** (University of Washington)  
**Jennifer Cramer** (University of Kentucky)

*Maps and proximity effects: the salience of neighboring locales on region- and state-level maps in perceptual dialectology*

In perceptual dialectology draw-a-map tasks, it is assumed that respondents only draw regions that are present on the study map provided. But aside from geographical ignorance, is there an explanation for the appearance of regions outside the geographical scope of the map provided to respondents? We take existing discussions of geographical proximity and cultural prominence within the field of perceptual dialectology as a launching point for understanding the presence of unexpected regions on the maps drawn by non-linguists. We examine each specific case in relation to relative geographical proximity, cultural prominence, and levels of contact.

**Taylor Jones** (University of Pennsylvania)  
**Session 103**  
*An application of geostatistics to ANAE telephone survey data*

This paper addresses the problem posed in the methods section of the Atlas of North American English (ANAE): drawing dialect boundaries is subject to “preconceived notions of the analyst.” Here, geostatistical methods are used to investigate continuous (formant) data sampled at discrete points. Semivariograms determine the range of influence between points and Ordinary Kriging is performed to interpolate estimates of formant values over the entire US. Findings corroborate those in the ANAE, while adding nuance to their interpretation, suggesting undescribed regional patterns. Finally, the interpolations here make statistically grounded testable predictions about the nature of the progression of sound change.

**Taylor Jones** (University of Pennsylvania)  
**Session 5**  
**Jessica Kalbfeld** (New York University)  
**Ryan Hancock** (Philadelphia Lawyers for Social Equity)  
**Robin Clark** (University of Pennsylvania)

*Nonstandard dialect comprehension in the courtroom*

While there is an extensive literature on African American English, there is a dearth of research on AAE comprehension by speakers of other dialects. Non-comprehension can result in serious institutional effects. This is an experimental study that evaluates to what extent transcriptionists in the Philadelphia court system (1) accurately transcribe, and (2) comprehend AAE. Transcriptionists are given a range of recordings with AAE features to transcribe and paraphrase and their accuracy and comprehension are compared against a baseline of equivalent M(ainstream)AE utterances. Pilot results suggest MAE speakers' performance is significantly worse on AAE than MAE, with potential judicial repercussions.

**Amber Jurgensen** (Louisiana Tech University)  
**Session 45**  
*Gollum and Sméagol: dual names, duel personalities*

Throughout J.R.R. Tolkien’s major works, names are both earned and given. These appellations are sources of power and respect in many cases, and oftentimes characters act according to the personalities encompassed by their gifted titles. One conflicted creature is heavily affected by the uses of both his given name, “Sméagol,” and the name which he receives after a prolonged period of time under the influence of the Ring, “Gollum.” His personality is influenced by respect or lack thereof in reference to both these names, and these alterations come with obvious physical and mental changes.
**Elsi Kaiser** (University of Southern California)  
*Session P5*  
*Tackling the (un)expected in Finnish: additives and scalars, clitics and particles*

This research investigates Finnish additive and scalar clitics and particles. While particles show parallel patterns with different parts-of-speech, implicatures associated with the clitics differ strikingly with verbs vs. nouns. I propose an analysis for noun-attached clitics, identify differences between verb- and noun-attached clitics, and discuss consequences of the verb/noun asymmetry for theories of focus-sensitive particles.

**Stephanie Kakadelis** (City University of New York)  
**Douglas Whalen** (City University of New York/Haskins Laboratories/Yale University)  
*Session P5*  
*Phonetic properties of stop consonants in languages with no laryngeal contrast*

The current study investigates the acoustic properties of stop production in three languages which have no laryngeal contrast; Bardi, Arapaho, and North Puebla Nahuatl. While the existence of such languages is well documented, there are few studies of their phonetic details. This research will provide a basis with which to compare the three languages and determine which laryngeal properties are more likely to be shared, and which differ. Data from this research will have implications for theoretical phonologists interested in questions surrounding the universal aspects of laryngeal properties in speech.

**Jungmin Kang** (University of Connecticut)  
**Lan Kim** (Pennsylvania State University)  
*Session P2*  
*Case/postposition alternation in motion verb constructions in Korean*

Motion verb constructions (MVC) in Korean involving locative PPs display postposition/case alternations, in which the postpositions -ey/eysen can be readily replaced with the accusative case marker -(l)ul. In this paper, we show that the accusative case marker in MVCs marks a path object, whereas the PPs indicate standard locations.

**Jessica Kantarovich** (University of Chicago)  
**Lenore Grenoble** (University of Chicago)  
*Session 4*  
*Reconstructing sociolinguistic variation*

We propose a model for reconstructing sociolinguistic variation for underdocumented languages by drawing upon literary dialect and demographic data to recreate social networks and ethnolinguistic repertoires. Given the limitations of small data sets, it is not possible to trace the spread of individual tokens of certain features: our goal is to uncover general patterns in the distribution of different types of linguistic innovations, and how these features are invoked sociolinguistically. Our model is illustrated by Odessan Russian, a contact variety of Russian. We reconstruct social networks based on interlocutors with whom characters invoke the dialect, and which features they use.

**Sophia Kao** (Stony Brook University)  
*Session P2*  
*Typological asymmetry in tonal patterns: an artificial language learning experiment*

This study investigates the relationship between typological asymmetry and language acquisition concerning tonal patterns. An artificial language learning experiment was conducted to examine the learnability of a tonal pattern that is commonly observed cross-linguistically and a tonal pattern that is rare. The results of 64 English speakers and 42 Mandarin Chinese speakers showed that the common tonal pattern was easier to learn for English participants while both tonal patterns were equally learnable for Mandarin participants. However, for both English and Mandarin participants, those who learned the common tonal pattern were more likely to generalize the knowledge to novel forms.

**Robin Karlin** (Cornell University)  
*Session 14*  
*Effects of anticipatory dissimilation on the F0 and alignment of Thai contour tones*

This paper concerns the realization and timing of F0 contours in sequences of two contour tones in Thai. Speakers produced F(alling)+F, F+R(ising), R+F, and R+R sequences. Anticipatory dissimilation in F+R and R+F sequences shifts the entire first contour towards the edge of the pitch range, and delays the tonal elbow. Segmental structures are not affected by the changes in tone timing. This research provides evidence for tone generating timing independently of the segments thought to carry it.
Ryan Kasak (Yale University)
Jonnia Torres (University of Colorado Boulder)

Session 75

Phonetics or phonology?: the interaction between pitch and Dorsey’s Law vowels in Mandan

Mandan (Siouan) has an extensive written corpus. Hollow (1970) provides a preliminary phonological sketch, but one unanswered question is that of primary stress. He unpredictably transcribes stress in the corpus. The question is whether there is a single phonological pattern to stress, or whether a phonetic process affects its perception. We propose that this variability is grounded in a regular phonological process where peak F0 aligns to the syllables bearing primary stress, but the phonetic realization of F0 can be affected by neighboring segments, resulting in F0 undershoot or a sustained high F0 until the target syllable is reached.

Carina Kauf (Georg-August University Göttingen)
Kathryn Davidson (Harvard University)

Session 96

Introducing demonstration complements in spoken/written languages

We expand on recent work on demonstrations (He was like "[in a squeaky voice] No way!"), focusing on the lexical items that introduce these elements. We present data from English, German, Hebrew, Dutch and Serbian which suggest cross-linguistic regularities regarding the distribution of these demonstration introducers and the restrictions they pose on the relationship between the analog information contained in a demonstration and the discrete, symbolic information it combines with to form a single proposition. We argue that this leads to a clearer picture of the emerging typology of pure quotation, demonstration, ideophones, and related phenomena such as onomatopoeia.

Terrence Kaufman (University of Pittsburgh, Emeritus)

Session 73

Fifty years of goal-driven language documentation in Meso-America

In this presentation, we introduce Terrence Kaufman’s research agenda and the methodological orientations that led to extensive amounts of documentation of indigenous languages in Mexico and Guatemala. We elaborate on the data collection methodologies implemented in the early stages of Kaufman’s research, and examine their evolution as he implemented and modified them over the course of his 50+ years of fieldwork and research on these languages. In addition to presenting Kaufman’s research methodologies, we also discuss the resulting documentation materials, many of which are now archived at the Archive of the Indigenous Languages of Latin America.

Renee Kemp (University of California, Davis)

Session P2

Production and perception effects of lexical age of acquisition

Lexical difficulty can affect speech production and perception in a multitude of ways. Acoustic modifications such as increased hyperarticulation are observed in more difficult words. The current study focuses on lexical Age of Acquisition (AoA) as a measurement of lexical difficulty and the ways in which it conditions speech production and perception as investigated through a production study, using a word-list reading task, and a lexical decision task. AoA was found to interact with frequency in perception, but not production. The implication of these findings for models of lexical access are discussed.
Thomas Kettig (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)
Session P2
One hundred years of stability: The case of the BAD-LAD split

Secondary /æ/-lengthening, or the BAD-LAD split (bad as [bæːd] and lad as [læd]) has been noted for almost a century. Though previous reports have been based only on linguists' metalinguistic intuitions, this statistical analysis of computer-aided phonetic measurements of the duration of /æ/ words spoken by young SSBE-speakers confirms that several of the very same lexemes specified by 20th century orthoepists still lengthen more than expected based on their post-tonic consonant environments; the top 'long' words are: that, bag, bad, mad, jam, sad. These 'long' words are found to pattern no differently from unlengthened words in F1/F2 quality.

Olga Khotskina (Novosibirsk State University)
Session 19
Capitalization of personal names in Old English and Middle English tradition

The personal name of the hero from the epic “Beowulf” who was killed while sleeping by the monster Grendel is not capitalized in the written monument. The author of the paper tries to investigate this irregularity providing an overview of capitalization introduction and evolution in ancient and medieval European tradition. Moreover, an attempt is undertaken to detect similar cases in other written sources from Old English and Middle English periods.

Marcin Kilarski (Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań)
Session 46
Erminnie A. Smith (1836-1886): a portrait of a linguist

In this presentation, I discuss the contribution of Erminnie A. Smith to the study of gender in Iroquoian languages. Erminnie Smith, a geologist, ethnologist, and linguist, was the first woman who conducted extensive research on these languages and who published works related to gender in the history of Western linguistics. The quality of her work sets her apart from her contemporaries at a time when secondary references to American Indian languages were dominated by negative stereotypes. It is therefore remarkable that her contribution was not cited in any later accounts, with brief citations only found as part of general overviews of the literature.

Lan Kim (Pennsylvania State University)
Hyun Kyoung Jung (Silla University)
Session 40
A new type of expressive: head-joined auxiliary verbs

We investigate the nature of the second verb (V2) in auxiliary verb constructions (AVC) in Korean. First, arguing against the claim that the V2 in Korean is an Asp(ect) head (Choi 2005), we show that the V2 is head-adjoined to the v of the first verb (V1). Second, we propose that the V2 marks the speaker’s attitude (Potts 2005) toward the event described and it belongs to an expressive content.

Nayoun Kim (Northwestern University)
Laurel Brehm (Pennsylvania State University)
Masaya Yoshida (Northwestern University)
Session P5
NP ellipsis vs. pronoun it: an agreement attraction effect

In the pro-form analyses, the ellipsis site of NP Ellipsis and pronoun it are associated with a nominal pro-form, involving no syntactic structure. In contrast, under the ellipsis-analyses, the NPE-site and pronoun are associated with a syntactic structure that parallels that of the antecedent NP. We used agreement attraction to examine what is recovered in NP Ellipsis and pronoun contexts, taking advantage of the finding that an ungrammatical verb following a local noun matching its number is not perceived as ungrammatical. The results argue that the whole structure of NP antecedent and pronoun are retrieved, triggering an agreement attraction.

Seung Kyung Kim (Aix Marseille Univ, CNRS, LPL, Aix-en-Provence, France)
Session 57
The interaction of word length and emotional prosody

A growing body of research shows that phonetically-cued social information can influence speech perception and spoken language understanding. One fundamental question in the field is to understand and explain which principles and mechanisms underlie when listeners decode and integrate linguistic and social information in speech. Contributing to this question, I investigate how strength of lexical information interacts with the effect of phonetically-cued social information in spoken word
recognition. Specifically, I test whether word length modulates the effect of phonetically-cued emotional information (i.e., emotional prosody) and show that the effect emerges stronger when the prosody is carried by shorter words.

Amelia E. Kimball (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)  
Jennifer Cole (Northwestern University)  
*What drives perception of syllable stress?*

Experiments show that listeners use both signal-based cues (e.g., duration) and top-down cues (e.g., information structure) when reporting perceived prominence of words. However, which of these cues affect syllable stress perception is not known, and has consequences for comprehension. We report on an experiment in which listeners mark stressed syllables in sentences. Results indicate that both top-down and bottom-up factors determine location of reported syllable stress. We argue that our results are not consistent with deterministic modeling, and that perceived stress location is better modeled with a stochastic or dynamic systems model with multiple factors eliciting variable listener response.

Vadim Kimmelman (University of Amsterdam)  
*Comparing formal and informal judgments in sign language research*

Whether formal acceptability judgment collection methods are necessary in theoretical linguistic research has been a topic of a vivid discussion in recent years, but sign languages are usually not considered in this discussion. I compared the results of an informal and a formal acceptability judgment task studying impersonal strategies in Russian Sign Language. The informal and formal tasks mostly produced similar results: where the participants of the informal task showed disagreement, large variation in judgments was observed in the formal task, too. An advantage of using a formal task in addition to the informal task is cross-task validation.

Robert D. King (University of Texas at Austin)  
Marc Pierce (University of Texas at Austin)  
*Germanic linguistics at the University of Texas, 1913-1980*

The University of Texas at Austin (hereafter UT) has a long tradition of excellence in Germanic linguistics. This presentation sketches the history of the Germanic linguistics program at UT, to contextualize it within the larger history of Germanic linguistics in North America. The talk draws on two case studies, those of Eduard Prokosch, representing the period up to about 1920, and Emmon Bach, representing the 1960s. Prokosch represents the early period in Germanic linguistics, while Bach fits nicely into the period of the emergence of generative linguistics in North America.

Sean King (University of Florida)  
*Quantifying Muskogean taxonomy: lexicostatistics and MDS for historical linguistics*

The Muskogean family of the Southeastern United States consists of six extant and two extinct languages. Historical linguists have contributed much time to their phylogenetic relationships, resulting in two major models based on phonological and morphological reconstruction. This paper will present methods from computational linguistics to further the discussion of phylogenetic modelling. Lexicostatistics and multi-dimensional scaling (MDS) will be used to present a different approach. The results add to the ongoing debate surrounding Muskogean historical linguistic analyses.

Christo Kirov (Johns Hopkins University)  
*Recurrent neural networks as a strong domain-general baseline for morpho-phonological learning*

A standard strategy for comparing competing theories of learning in morphology and phonology is to compare the fit of models that embody each theory to data. For example, a learning model with language-specific biases derived from Universal Grammar might be compared to a domain-general model. In this setting, it is important to use the best available domain-general models as the baseline for comparison. Recently, recurrent neural networks have achieved state-of-the-art performance in sequence-mapping tasks, making them good contenders. We show that a domain-general network is able learn a Turkish laryngeal alternation previously thought impossible without UG.

Martin Kohlberger (Leiden University/James Cook University)  
*The diachronic development of information structure markers in Shiwiar (Chicham, Ecuador)*

Since the beginning of the discussion on grammaticalisation, it has been observed that discourse markers can acquire syntactic functions over time (Givón 1979). There is an ample body of literature on the diachronic pathways of information structure markers as well as on the relationship between their discourse and syntactic functions (Haiman 1978; König 1988; Lehmann
This presentation will explore the diachronic development of topic and focus markers in Shiwiar (a Chicham language of eastern Ecuador and northern Peru) by analysing their use as discourse markers as well as subordinators in conditional and concessive clauses.

Sudheer Kolacha
ta (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
Session P2

Vowel harmony in Telugu

Telugu, a Dravidian language, has a pattern of regressive vowel harmony in nouns in which the vowel /i/ in stems changes to /u/ in suffixed forms if the vowel in the suffix is /u/. This pattern affects some but not all stem vowels. Previous analyses treat the alternation of non-initial stem vowels as unpredictable. In this paper, I show that all vowels that resist harmony bear stress. Secondary stress goes on every alternate mora after primary stress unless it is final. Vowels that undergo harmony are unstressed. This pattern of stressed vowels resisting harmony is predicted using positional faithfulness in OT.

Mark Koranda (University of Wisconsin-Madison)  
Session P5

Eric Raimy (University of Wisconsin-Madison)

Clements' Economy Theory and contrastive hierarchies

We apply Clements (2009)'s Economy Theory to inventories created by Dresher (2009)'s Successive Division Algorithm (SDA). These inventories are defined by contrastive hierarchies which add another layer of structure to segment inventories. Structural analogs of Clements' Feature Bounding, Feature Economy, Marked Feature Avoidance and Phonological Enhancement for contrastive hierarchies are defined and used to refine all principles. Modeling of 3, 4 and 5 vowel systems from Maddieson (1984) support these results and provide concrete data about variation. A python program, K Dresher Machine, produces the exhaustive inventory space created by applying the SDA to arbitrary sets of phonetic features.

Hadas Kotek (Yale University)

Session 2

Movement and alternatives don't mix: a new look at intervention effects

I argue that two modes of scope-taking provided by the Grammar--movement and focus alternative computation--are fundamentally incompatible with one another. Based on data from intervention effects in English questions, I show that movement cannot target regions of the structure in which focus alternatives are computed. Instead, movement must target positions above or below such regions, or another scope-taking mechanism must be used. This proposal provides an empirical argument against a grammar with a higher-typed or variable-free semantics, and support for a simple-typed system with movement alongside alternative computation as scope-taking mechanisms.

Paul Kroeb
er (Indiana University)

Session 32

Inpositions in the Pacific Northwest

Several languages in the Pacific Northwest show one or another type of inposition (Dryer 2013: “adpositions which occur or can occur inside the noun phrase they accompany”): second position in the NP in Upper Chinookan and Alsea (Sapir 1911; Buckley 1989); following an NP-initial article but otherwise preceding the entire NP in Southern Interior Salish languages (e.g., Vogt 1940) and apparently in Kalapuyan (Banks 2007), as well as in Hanis and Miluk Coosan (with some complications; Kroeber 2013). These languages cluster between a northerly area where prepositions are common and a southerly area where postpositions or case suffixes are common.

Margaret Kroll (University of California, Santa Cruz)  
Session 33

Deniz Rudin (University of California, Santa Cruz)

Licensing and interpretation: a comprehensive theory of sluicing

This paper argues for a reconceptualization of the licensing and interpretation of sluicing. This reconceptualization is based on recent empirical discoveries concerning the range of possible mismatches between ellipsis sites (E) and antecedents (A) in sluicing constructions. The new observations, which center on mismatches in modality and polarity, present profound challenges for even the most successful theories of the relation between A and E, as they show that much more dramatic differences between the two are possible than are allowed under current theories. We develop an alternative framework, incorporating both a licensing and an interpretive.

Judit Kroo (Stanford University)

Playing men: performance of alternative youth masculinities in Korea

190
Using both media representations and naturally occurring data the present study examines performances of Korean youth masculinity. Identifying linguistic items recruited by speakers in the performance of youth masculine personas, it describes some youth Korean masculine performance possibilities, demonstrating how such performances are associated with stances towards larger institutional discourses. Emphasizing that salient lexical items not stereotypically associated with gendered personas are nonetheless conduits for the construction of gendered performances, it contends that even as variables recruited by male Korean speakers can be used to perform a diverse range of gendered personas, these performances still remain bounded in heteronormative discourses.

Ivona Kucerova (McMaster University)  
*Evidence against φ-feature resolution accounts of agreement with DP coordinations*

Most theories of agreement with a DP coordination assume some form of feature resolution within the COORD whenever the φ-features of the conjuncts do not match. I provide novel evidence that syntactic Agree cannot resolve φ-feature mismatch. Rather, φ-feature agreement with a COORD is possible only if the COORD got labeled by PERSON. The illusion of φ-feature resolution comes from morphological realization of agreement with PERSON. The evidence comes from that only probes with an unvalued PERSON feature agrees with a non-matching COORD. Probes that lack a PERSON feature agree only if φ-features match. The data come from Czech.

Susan Smythe Kung (University of Texas at Austin)  
*Archiving the Terrence Kaufman Collection: a summary of and guide to the collection holdings in the Archive of the Indigenous Languages of Latin America*

Since 2012, the Archive of the Indigenous Languages of Latin America has worked to organize, curate, and ingest the Terrence Kaufman Collection, 50 years’ worth of Latin American language documentation materials, the collection of which was either carried out or supervised by Kaufman. This collection includes materials in 70 languages from a half-dozen language families, in addition to Kaufman’s elicitation tools, unpublished manuscripts, and course materials from his courses on indigenous languages and writing systems of the Americas. This poster marks the presentation of the organized collection and serves as an overall guide.

Harim Kwon (University of Paris 7, Denis Diderot)  
Ioana Chitoran (University of Paris 7, Denis Diderot)  
Marianne Pouplier (Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München)  
Tomas Lentz (Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München)  
Philip Hoole (Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München)  
*Cross-linguistic differences in the perception of articulatory timing lag in onset clusters*

This study investigates whether French and German listeners are sensitive to the articulatory timing lag differences between Georgian onset clusters (with longer lags between two consonants) and German ones (shorter lags). French and German listeners were tested in an AXB similarity judgment test. Stimuli included /bla, gla, gna/ syllables. Both listener groups were sensitive to articulatory timing lag differences, with a native language advantage for German listeners. However, neither group was sensitive to the epenthetic vowel duration. Results also showed a significant learning effect only for French listeners’ /gn/ perception, suggesting the influence of native phonotactics on perceptual sensitivity.

Boji Pak-Wing Lam (University of Texas at Austin)  
Sheng Li (University of Delaware)  
*A new two-tier analysis of word associations in bilinguals: adjectives are special*

Previous studies on semantic associations in bilingual speakers often match bilinguals’ single-word associates against native-speakers’ norms. However, the assumption that native-speakers’ responses converge is questionable. We compared single-word associates produced for 36 nouns, verbs, and adjectives by thirty-two English monolinguals and 30 proficient Mandarin-English bilinguals based in Texas against the University of South Florida Free Association Norms. Approximately 30% bilinguals’ responses to each word class were not found in the norm. Interestingly, the same is true for verbs and nouns for monolinguals despite greater convergence for adjectives (~82% match), highlighting the importance to study bilinguals with a two-tier norming approach.
Charles Lam (Purdue University)  
Donovan Grose (Hang Seng Management College)  
Semantics of verb reduplication in American Sign Language

This is a formal semantic analysis of verbal reduplication in American Sign Language, complementing existing phonological and morpho-syntactic analyses of verbal reduplication in ASL. The analysis helps to explain why reduplicated verbal signs are iconic in the ways they are.

Andrew Lamont (University of Massachusetts Amherst)  
The small matter of the Afrikaans diminutive

This paper presents an analysis of the Afrikaans diminutive, drawing on original data from native speaker consultation and previous descriptions (Wissing 1971, Donaldson 1993, Ponelis 1993). The allomorphy is characterized by prosodic and segmental interactions, producing four surface forms: [iki], [ki], [pi], [i]. Following Bye (2013), we take the underlying form to be /-jki/. Given its complex allomorphy, a phonological analysis of the diminutive has been proposed to be inadequate (Wissing 1971). This analysis (following a suggestion by Bye 2013) demonstrates that a purely phonological account is possible.

Jeffrey Lamontagne (McGill University)  
Heather Goad (McGill University)  
Morgan Sonderegger (McGill University)  
Penultimate prominence in Québec French: internal motivations or English influence?

The main prominence in certain varieties of French is sometimes realised on the penult (Carton et al. 1983; Goldman and Simon 2007), although French prominence is typically described as strictly final (Grammont 1914, Jun and Fougeron 1995). We examine corpus data from Saguenay, Quebec, to test whether contact with languages like English explains penultimate prominence (Kaminskaïa and Poiré 2012, Mamode 2015). Since there’s limited language contact, penultimate prominence is unexpected if that – not language-internal factors – is responsible for prosodic variation. We instead find that penults can be acoustically prominent and that weight effects (heavy vowels, codas) significantly predict prominence assignment.

Jeffrey Lamontagne (McGill University)  
Gretchen McCulloch (All Things Linguistic)  
Wayyy longgg: orthotactics and phonology in lengthening on Twitter

People lengthen words on Twitter to express emotions (Schneebelen 2012), but how well does it match how words are spoken? We collected a corpus of over 4 million tweets and extracted the 112 000 words with repeated letters. We found that final letters are the most lengthened, even when they are digraphs or silent ("singggg" "sameeee", "dummbbb"). The off-glide in diphongs often lengthen rather than the nucleus ("waiiit" more than "waaait"), unlike in speech. We propose this is partly to keep the word visually intact, even when the pronunciation is unlikely, while still offering the affect lengthening contributes.

Sonja L. Lannehart (University of Texas at San Antonio)  
Ayesha Malik (St. Mary’s University Law School)  
Black young adult perceptions of AAL and identity

We will discuss the perceptions of African American Language (AAL) and identity by groups of Black-identified young adults – both African American and Afro-Hispanic – in San Antonio, Texas, a Hispanic-majority urban area, and in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, a Black-majority urban area. Interviews are with six groups of Black-identified undergraduate student participants, both male and female, in equal numbers using snowball sampling. The two guiding research questions are: (1) What terms of reference do you use for the varied groups of the African Diaspora living in the United States? and (2) What does “Sounding Black” mean to you?

Rebecca Laturnus (New York University)  
The influence of stance on accommodation in non-native speakers: a case study

This study addresses the question of whether stance taking toward an interlocutor may affect the degree or direction of phonetic accommodation in casual speech by investigating the vowels of one non-native talker while interviewing two native English speakers with whom he either agreed (positive condition) or disagreed (negative condition) and during a baseline condition.
Results indicate that convergence occurred more in the positive than in the negative condition, while more divergence was found in the negative condition, suggesting that accommodation may be mediated by the stance of a speaker relative to his interlocutor.

**Lewis Lawyer** (Independent Researcher)  
*Patwin internal variation*

This paper compares varieties of the Patwin language (Wintuan; California; pwi), to determine the nature of variation between these varieties. Vocabulary and grammatical structure varies significantly across Patwin dialects. This paper finds support for the three major dialect groups previously described by Kroeber and Whistler, but presents detailed using lexical and grammatical evidence unavailable to those authors.

**Thomas Leddy-Cecere** (University of Texas at Austin)  
**Michael Turner** (University of Texas at Austin)  
*A case of inflectional debonding in Moroccan Arabic verbs*

In this investigation, we identify a potential case of inflectional debonding in Moroccan Arabic, in which a previously bound verb stem attains free status and two associated inflectional prefixes consequently undergo reanalysis as a unitary free morpheme. Evidence for this reanalysis is found in (1) orthographic representations of the proposed free morpheme as a discrete word, (2) treatment of its right boundary as an acceptable locus of pause, and (3) extension of its scope to govern two distinct verb stems. We propose that the reanalysis was prompted by phonological developments, suggesting a unique case among current literature on degrammaticalization.

**Hanjung Lee** (Sungkyunkwan University)  
**Sojung Lee** (Sungkyunkwan University)  
*Effects of information status, subject type and tense on subject case ellipsis in Korean: an experimental study*

The present study examines how the information status and the type of a subject NP and tense affect subject case ellipsis in Korean. Through experimentation we demonstrate that the non-case-marked form is more frequent in the topic condition (65.9%) than the argument focus condition (11.2%) and the thetic focus condition (12.0%). We also found that case ellipsis occurred more frequently with subjects of informationally light unaccusative verbs (40.2%) than transitive subjects (19.2%), and with subjects in the deficient tense condition (36.2%) than with subjects in the past tense condition (23.3%). This evidence argues against categorical accounts of case ellipsis and supports the conclusion that the information status and the type of a subject, along with tense, should be viewed as violable, soft constraints rather than as inviolable, hard constraints affecting subject form as originally proposed by Kwon and Zribi-Hertz (2008).

**Kaitlyn Lee** (University of Indiana Bloomington)  
*The perception of creaky voice: does speaker gender affect our judgments?*

Creaky voice, though not phonemic in English, is used to index various sociolinguistic traits. This current work probes how female creakiness is perceived. Results indicate that creaky voice is stigmatized, for both male and female speaker, but more so for the female. Both the male and female speakers were judged to be less intelligent, less educated, less feminine, more masculine, less confident, and more hesitant when using creaky voice phonation as compared to the modal register, but the perceived difference between modal and creak was statistically more pronounced in almost every index for the female speaker.

**Yeonju Lee** (City University of New York)  
*Negative Sensitive Item licensing and the role of phonological phrasing in Korean*

Richards (2016) proposes that agreeing elements in syntax should be in the same phonological domain (forming "probe-goal Contiguity" in Richards' term). I argue that interpretational ambiguity displayed in Negative Sensitive Items (NSI) in Korean offer an argument in favor of this proposal. A combination of a wh-item and a focus particle comprises an NSI in Korean. This type of NSIs is ambiguous between a specific reading and an NSI reading, which can be disambiguated by different phonological phrasing. This paper argues that the different phonological phrasings are reflections of different syntactic derivations led by distinct features involved in each reading.
Vera Lee-Schoenfeld (University of Georgia)  
Gabriele Diewald (Leibniz Universität Hannover)  

Passivization possibilities in double-accusative constructions

This paper proposes that dative rather than accusative-marking on the first object of German double-accusative verbs like lehren 'teach' and kosten 'cost' (Lang 2007) and the corresponding passivization possibilities stem from the first object being interpreted as Recipient (sympathy-invoking co-participant, see Lehmann et al. 2004) rather than animate Patient and the second object being interpreted as inanimate Patient rather than adverbial accusative. In addition, a formal case-based account of German active and passive constructions is offered, making a three-way distinction between (i) structural, (ii) inherent predictable, and (iii) lexical idiosyncratic case (in line with Woolford 2006).

Daisy Leigh (Stanford University)  

The frequency and distribution of delay markers in acquisition

I argue that children use delay markers (um, uh) for two distinct reasons, each of which have distinct distributional properties and developmental trajectories, and one of which is associated with children’s increasing competence in managing their turns pragmatically. I present evidence suggesting that this pragmatic competence is not associated with increased linguistic sophistication overall, indicating that increases in delay marker production are attributable to pragmatic or social factors. However, fully adult-like production of delay markers is not observed until some time later, suggesting that the acquisition of pragmatic and sociolinguistic competence persists long after delay markers are first used.

Tyler Lemon (Stanford University)  

An examination of the distribution and variation of non-coordinated pronoun case forms in English

This paper investigates case preferences for English pronouns in non-coordinated environments subject to variation: in isolation and after not, with following numeral, PP, and NP modifiers, in comparatives, and as the foci of it-clefts. This paper uses an acceptability judgment experiment (Mechanical Turk) and corpus study (COCA) to investigate these preferences and presents an Optimality Theory analysis based on their results that models structural case assignment (case from an external head), default case, and prescriptivism as constraints that compete in multi-word DPs. This model captures case preferences and provides one explanation for the variation attested in these environments.

Ryan Lepic (University of California, San Diego)  

A usage-based analysis of the THEME construction in ASL

The THEME construction in ASL is articulated by raising a vertical index finger on the non-dominant hand and maintaining it in the signing space while the dominant hand continues to produce signs. It remains a relatively open question as to what specific factors can be said to motivate the use of the THEME construction in ASL discourse. In order to answer this question, this paper reports on all instances of signing involving the THEME construction from several www.dailymoth.com news broadcasts. On the basis of this data, I analyze the THEME construction as conditioned jointly by discourse-structural, phonological, and lexical motivations.

Ryan Lepic (University of California, San Diego)  
Corrine Occhino (University of New Mexico)

Sign language structure: a construction-theoretic perspective

Sign language linguistics traditionally distinguishes "core" lexical signs from multimorphemic "classifier predicate" signs: core signs are retrieved from the lexicon, while classifier signs are derived productively from meaningful sub-lexical elements. As an alternative to the "core-or-classifier" approach, we analyze signs as constructions, conventional pairings of meaning and form containing both fixed and variable "slots". We demonstrate that while the formational aspects of any given sign do not predict its meaning in a derivational sense, the relationships among whole signs provide the scaffolding for productive morphosyntax. The construction-theoretic approach therefore leads to a uniform analysis of "monomorphemic" and "multimorphemic" signs alike.

Philip Lesourd (Indiana University Bloomington)  
Steven Knipp (Indiana University Bloomington)

Pitch accent in Maliseet-Passamaquoddy: an instrumental study

Maliseet in New Brunswick and Passamaquoddy in Maine are dialects of a single Algonquian language. The existence of contrastive pitch is well established for Passamaquoddy, but earlier work has suggested that the youngest generation of Maliseet
speakers at Tobique, NB, now elders, had abandoned distinctive pitch by the 1980s. We report on an instrumental study of pitch in two Maliseet communities and two Passamaquoddy communities, using Praat to analyze data recorded in the field. Our results demonstrate the continuing presence of pitch contrasts in all of the varieties of Maliseet-Passamaquoddy that we have investigated, including that of Tobique.

**Nicholas Lester** (University of California, Santa Barbara)  
Session 58

**Fermin Moscoso del Prado Martin** (University of California, Santa Barbara)  
Session 58

*Praat can help or hinder: syntactic distributions and noun(-phrase) production*

We introduce nine measures of syntactic diversity using a dependency-grammar formalism. We apply these measures in two case studies. First, we correlate our measures with response times in a bare-noun picture-naming task. Our analysis reveals that nouns that are diverse heads are produced faster while those that are diverse modifiers are produced slower. Next, we report a corpus study of coordinate pairs (the X and the Y). We show that higher head diversity correlates with first position and higher modifier diversity with second position. We discuss the consequences of these findings for lexical representation and processing.

**Cora Lesure** (McGill University)  
Session 53

*Phonologically null morphemes and templatic morphology: the case of Chuj (Mayan) h*

This investigation employs tools from acoustic phonetics as well as morphophonology in order to examine the process of glottal stop epenthesis in Chuj. Chuj orthography has traditionally used an *h* to signal the absence of epenthesis but prior to this study there was no detailed examination of this alternation. Beyond the theoretical applications of this analysis, it has practical applications in the ongoing efforts to standardize Chuj orthography.

**Theodore Levin** (University of Maryland)  
Session 11

*Palauan DOM is a licensing phenomenon*

Palauan Differential Object Marking (DOM) is limited to the imperfective aspect. I argue that DOM is best analyzed as an exceptional licensing phenomenon (Kalin 2014), rather than a movement (e.g. Diesing 1992. Baker & Vinokurova 2010) or morphophonological phenomenon (e.g. Aissen 2003). Specifically, the syntax of non-perfective aspect is more complex than that of the perfective (Laka 2006; Coon 2010, 2013), such that canonical nominal licensing can occur in the perfective, but not the imperfective. However, in Palauan, human and specific nominals require licensing. Thus preposition-insertion occurs as a last resort (e.g. Rezac 2011), yielding DOM limited to the imperfective.

**John Levis** (Iowa State University)  
Session P5

**Greta Muller Levis** (Iowa State University)  
Session P5

*Teaching world languages: attracting diverse students to linguistics*

Introductory linguistics classes typically include the core disciplines of the field, but successful introductions to the field may need to be different for non-majors. This presentation describes an introductory course in which the study of world languages is emphasized. Our course, targeted at first-year students, emphasizes the study of linguistics in social use, teaching basic linguistic concepts related to sound systems, morphology, syntax and semantics, in order to talk about language, but the coursework is structured around team-based learning, guest speakers, and a final poster presentation session. Participants will receive access to our syllabus, poster examples and assignments.

**Jincai Li** (Shanghai Jiao Tong University)  
Session P5

**Longgen Liu** (Shanghai Jiao Tong University)  
Session P5

**Jesse Snedeker** (Harvard University)  
Session P5

*The origin and development of cross-cultural differences in referential intuitions*

How do proper names refer? There are two well-known proposals, the descriptivist view and the causal-historical view. The present study reports the preliminary results of two new experiments that attempt to investigate into the origin and development of the cross-cultural differences in people's referential intuitions. It is found the cross-cultural findings in Easterners and Westerners’ referential intuitions are held up in a naturalistic truth-value judgment task. The results indicate that a culturally specific theory of reference has already been formed by age 7. It is also suggested the descriptive theory might be the default theory of reference for proper names.
The neutralization of dental and palatal sibilants: a sound change in progress in Xiangtan Chinese

Crosslinguistically, sibilant place contrasts before [ᵰ] are often avoided. In this paper, we examine the realization of /si tsi tsʰi/ in Xiangtan Chinese, which are reported to contrast with /ɕi tɕi tsʰi/. Eleven speakers’ production of the sibilants was recorded. In a discriminant analysis, we first trained a classifier to distinguish dental and palatal sibilants using acoustic measurements of canonical dentals and palatals, then applied the classifier to the onsets of /si tsi tsʰi/. The results showed both within- and across-speaker variation of /s ts tsʰi/, which were sometimes realized as palatals, indicating a merger in progress.

Flout or follow?: word order rules in business name binomials

In comparison to personal names, business names tend to be more diverse in terms of constituent structure, often incorporating binomial constructions that may or may not consist of proper names themselves. In this study, we investigate whether the ordering of binomials in business names reflects the features identified in previous work, with a focus on the following: syllable count, metrical stress, animacy, concreteness, word frequency, and binomial frequency. We report here on an initial analysis of data from the Yelp Dataset which information on the attributes and ratings for 77,000 businesses from North America and Western Europe.

Instructional and biofeedback training in L2 contrast learning

In this study, we examine the effects of two forms of non-native contrast training: ultrasound biofeedback, in which participants are able to monitor their tongue shapes using ultrasound while they practice a non-native contrast, and targeted phonetic training, in which participants receive instruction about the place contrast being taught. Our results show that both biofeedback and phonetic training techniques improve non-native contrast production beyond practice alone, and that ultrasound feedback alone may improve non-native contrast production beyond that of phonetic training alone. This finding supports a link between phonological acquisition and learners’ knowledge of their articulatory systems.

Placing a tradition synchronically: the construction of Jay Chou’s Chinese style

While previous studies focus on genre effect in popular music, this study examines the phonetic realization in genre-internal styles by Jay Chou, a Taiwanese singer famous for his traditional Chinese-style ballads. Although Taiwan Mandarin, Chou’s native dialect, is the preferred accent in Mandarin popular music, statistical analysis shows that Chou uses more Mainland Standard Mandarin (MSM) features in his traditional-style ballads than his contemporary ballads. This pattern likely results from the indexical meaning of MSM --the traditional culture that originates from the mainland. The study shows that examining music styles can shed light on the process of linguistic meaning-making.

Word-final velar place assimilation in English

In English, word-final alveolar consonants are said to be able to assimilate in place to the following consonant (Reetz and Jongman 2011), and there is recent evidence that word-final nasals can assimilate as well (Coleman, Renwick, and Temple, in press). There is anecdotal evidence suggesting word-final velars may assimilate (Barry 1985), but this claim is unsubstantiated. This project examines word-final velars in the University of California Santa Barbara Corpus of American English (DuBois et al. 2000-2005) and presents evidence that word-final velars do not undergo categorical or gradient assimilation processes.
Hunter Lockwood (University of Wisconsin-Madison)  Session 46

Pleomorphism in Hockett’s Potawatomi

In his grammar of Potawatomi, Hockett (1939, 1948) describes a particular type of stem alternation as pleomorphism, but such a term does not appear in linguistics textbooks of his time or today. Though the term pleomorphism has never been in common use in linguistics, it did see widespread use in microbiology. For the first few decades of the 20th century, microbiologists were involved in a contentious debate over bacterial morphology; pleomorphists argued micro-organisms could appear in any number of radically different forms, whereas monomorphists argued micro-organisms maintained a single body-type. Hockett’s pleomorphism subsequently disappeared alongside pleomorphism in microbiology.

Cornelia Loos (University of Texas at Austin)  Session 34

Exploring the syntax and semantics of resultative constructions in German Sign Language (DGS)

Languages differ in how much information about event structure they communicate in a single clause. The present study discusses how German Sign Language expresses complex cause-result events such as She hammered (CAUSE) the spoon flat (RESULT). I present syntactic and semantic evidence showing that two cause-result constructions in the language behave like resultatives. They pattern with single clauses with respect to word order, subject pronoun copy, wh-movement, and scope of modal verbs. Whether they entail direct causation (like canonical resultatives) is shown via their felicity in causative scenarios that vary by intentionality, intervening cause(r)s, and temporal distance between cause and result.

Vanessa Lopez (Our Lady of the Lake University)  Session 45

Eva Nwokah (Our Lady of the Lake University)
Weldon Hardee (Our Lady of the Lake University)

Semantic, semiotic, and sound-symbol meanings in the verbal play of Dav Pilkey’s humorous character naming

Names of characters in children’s humorous literature have multidimensional roles. Their importance is to capture the reader’s attention often with comedic effect, to assist with visualization of the character’s appearance and personality, to match with the language, setting, and theme. Such names are socioculturally specific and often have layers of meaning both literal and by implication. Pilkey’s Captain Underpants twelve volume series is used to illustrate how semantic, semiotic, and sound-symbol meanings in the verbal play of naming can enhance humor, absurdity, scatology, carnivalesque, and satire in children’s literature.

Sara Loss (Oklahoma State University)  Session P2

The status of personal pronouns in subject contact relatives

Grammatical overt pronouns in Belfast English contact relatives (CRs) are puzzling because resumptive pronouns (RPs) are not allowed in non-CRs (Henry 1995, den Dikken 2005), even though they are both subordinate clauses (Haegeman et al. 2015). Why does Belfast English allow RPs in CRs but not non-CRs? Following Doherty (1994), I suggest that the “gap” in contact relatives must be a pro in the variable position of an A’-chain (Cinque 1990:115). Furthermore, the pro may be overt in certain environments, such as to mark topic (Haegeman 1991, Chomsky 1981). I present new evidence that overt pro does mark topic.

Olga Lovick (First Nations University of Canada)  Session 92

Functions of the ‘future’ and ‘optative’ in Upper Tanana Athabascan

Many Alaskan Athabascan languages distinguish between an optative and a future inflection pattern. In these languages, optative and future contrast with perfective and imperfective. The goal of the present paper is to investigate the functions of the optative and future inflection patterns in Upper Tanana Athabascan. Although both patterns are used for encoding the unrealized, they do so in different ways. I suggest that the future expresses propositional modality (epistemic and, to a lesser degree evidential), whereas the optative is used to indicate event modality, both deontic and dynamic.

Cedric Ludlow (University of Toronto)  Session 17

Lisa Walkey (University of Toronto)
Sali A. Tagliamonte (University of Toronto)

“Just down the drag there”: direction-giving in English dialects

This paper analyzes direction giving. In one city and five small towns we asked 24 individuals: Can you tell me how to get to Tim Hortons? Analysis of 600+ clauses expose regional contrasts and male-female differences. People in rural areas used more deictic, e.g. over there, more varied lexis, e.g. drag ‘street’, novel expressions, and verbs take and follow. In the city cardinal
directions dominate, there is a preference for landmarks and street names and verbs walk and make. Sex differences were confined to verb and adverb preferences. The results demonstrate that direction giving is ideal for tapping the vernacular.

**Megan Lukaniec (University of California, Santa Barbara)**

*Discourse functions of Onondaga neʔ and tshaʔ: diversity and complexity across genres*

Iroquoianists have frequently noted that particles play a predominant role in structuring and linking larger stretches of discourse (see Chafe 2015; also Michelson et al. 2016). The present paper looks at two productive Onondaga particles, neʔ and tshaʔ in five published, interlinearized texts spanning four genres (Woodbury and Webster 1980a, 1980b, 1980c, 1980d; Woodbury 1992). The functions of these particles and their distributions across genres elucidate how Onondaga discourse has evolved as a whole and how it is continually shaped by the communicative needs of its speakers.

**Any Lunden (College of William & Mary)**

*Session 59*

*Syllable weight and duration: a rhyme/interval comparison*

A potential strength of interval theory (Steriade 2008) is the equalization of the calculation of weight across word positions for the many languages that treat a non-final (C)V C as heavy but a word-final (C)V C as light. Durations and proportional comparisons of Norwegian data (Lunden 2013) are compared for rhymes and intervals. It is shown that interval durations show a clear distinction between light and heavy syllables across positions whereas rhyme shapes show a clear distinction when taken as a proportion of a light rhyme in the same position. The relationships are compared with attention to cross-linguistic patterns.

**Qian Luo (Michigan State University)**

**Karthik Durvasula (Michigan State University)**

**Yen-Hwei Lin (Michigan State University)**

*Session 14*

*Consonantal effects on F0 in tonal languages: controlled or automatic?*

This study is interested in teasing apart the enhancement account and the automatic account for consonantal effects on F0, by investigating the consonantal effects in different tonal contexts, and the relationship of F0 and release duration (RD) in Mandarin and Cantonese. The results primarily support the automatic account, for (1) consonantal effects are inconsistent in different tonal contexts, indicating that the effects may vary due to different articulation of tones, and (2) significant correlations between RD and F0 are found. The findings suggest that different non-contrastive settings affect laryngeal articulation and aerodynamic properties across languages and across tonal contexts.

**Lilla Magyar (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)**

*Session P2*

*Gemination in loanwords: interaction between perceptual similarity and gradient phonotactic well-formedness*

Gemination in loanwords is a phenomenon found in many languages. In Hungarian, consonants following short vowels in borrowings from English, German, and occasionally, from French, undergo gemination. This process most commonly involves word-final voiceless obstruents in monosyllabic words. Unlike consonant length (which may change), vowel duration is generally retained. The probability of gemination depends on the type of consonant: some consonants are more likely to lengthen than others (voiceless stops, voiceless affricates >> voiceless fricatives >> nasals, voiced stops >> liquids >> voiced fricatives). This talk investigates how perceptual similarity and gradient phonotactic well-formedness plays a role in this process.

**Robert Mailhammer (University of Western Sydney)**

**Ronia Zeidan (University of Western Sydney)**

*Session 3*

*Productivity of morphological rules is influenced by knowledge of a second language: evidence from bilingual past tense production*

This paper reports on an experiment testing whether the productive application of morphological rules is influenced by knowledge of a second language. 3 groups of participants (Arabic-English, Chinese-English, English) volunteered past tenses to 58 nonce verbs. We calculated the productivity of vowel change past tenses vs. non-vowel pas tenses (Albright & Hayes 2003) for each verb and compared the mean values between groups. Arabic-English participants produced significantly more vowel change past tenses than the other two groups. We attribute this to the prominence of vowel change in the morphology of Arabic, which influences the productivity of English vowel-change past tenses.
Lindblom (1995) proposes two modes of listening to speech, a ‘what’ mode where listeners focus on meaning, and a ‘how’ mode where listeners focus on details of pronunciation. This paper explores the role in which contextual predictability modulates the listener’s attention to phonetic details. Using the phonetic accommodation paradigm (Goldinger 1998) as a tool for understanding what details listeners notice, the results from our experiment reveal that subjects imitate unpredictable words better than predictable ones, suggesting closer attention to the phonetic details of unpredictable words. This difference is strongest when subjects are given no instruction to imitate.

Danilo Marcondes (Pontifícia Universidade Católica of Rio de Janeiro)

François de La Mothe Le Vayer and the study of language in seventeenth-century France

La Mothe Le Vayer (1588-1672) is a forgotten author except among specialists in 17th-century French philosophy. His skepticism can be interpreted as pragmatic philosophy, denying a metaphysically grounded science, but allowing for instrumental knowledge for practical purposes. His view of language in treatises such as the Logique (1653) should be understood within this philosophical framework. My hypothesis is that we can oppose philosophers with a metaphysical inclination such as Descartes, who did not give value to language, to sceptics such as La Mothe Le Vayer, who doubted the powers of the intellect and turned to language as an alternative form of representing empirical knowledge.

Jack Martin (College of William & Mary)

Case marking and switch reference in Hitchiti-Mikasuki

In some of the Muskogean languages, case marking and switch reference are homophonous. One marker is used for subject or same-subject, and another is used for nonsubject or different-subject. Descriptions of Hitchiti-Mikasuki have differed, in that -(o)t is said to be used for subject case, while -k is used for same-subject switch reference. This paper uses text data to provide a more complete description of case marking and switch reference in the language. The larger data set suggests that -(o)t and -k are both used for subject and same-subject. The difference is that -(o)t is used on referential expressions (generally nouns or nominalizations), while -k is used on nonreferential expressions (generally verbs). Understanding the division between these two suffixes is important in understanding the relationship between case marking and switch reference in the family.

Gita Martohardjono (The Graduate Center, CUNY)

Cross-linguistic influence in bilingual processing: an ERP study

This study uses Event-Related Potentials (ERP) to measure processing of Spanish sentences in first- and second-generation Spanish-English bilinguals. Ungrammatical Complex NP sentences (which align with English constraints) elicited a P600 component while ungrammatical Comp-trace sentences (which are opposite in English) elicited an N400. We analyzed the influence of demographic and language use variables on component amplitude in a Mixed Effects Model analysis. For Complex NP sentences, P600 amplitude was not modulated by any variables. For Comp-trace sentences, English usage (but NOT generation) predicted N400 amplitude (less English=larger N400). This suggests processing strategies are dynamic and sensitive to ambient language factors.

Eladio Mateo Toledo (CIESAS Sureste)

La ausencia de adjetivos modificadores en q’anjob’al y otras lenguas mayas

En q’anjob’al (maya) los adjetivos atributivos y el sustantivo en la FN forman un compuesto [ADJ+N] y no son modificadores nominales como en otras lenguas mayas. El compuesto [ADJ+N] tiene propiedades morfo-léxicas: la posesión se prefiija al adjetivo; el adjetivo es inaccessible a la modificación; [ADJ+N] sirve de input en las derivaclones; y no hay recursividad adjetival. Algunos de estos rasgos también ocurren en el chol, chontal, akateko y en el zoque de Chiapas. Por lo tanto, la propuesta se extiende a otras lenguas y abre un debate sobre el estatus de los adjetivos en las FNs en algunas lenguas mesoamericanas.

Victoria Mateu (University of California, Los Angeles)

Processing similarities and grammatical differences in the acquisition of raising and control

The goal of this study is to assess whether the delays with the acquisition of subject-to-subject raising (StSR) ’seem’ and subject control (SC) ’promise’ are due to processing or (un)related grammatical deficits. Two comprehension tasks reveal two groups of
children: (i) below-chance group: they have a non-adult grammar of StSR/SC; processing capacity does not predict performance; (ii) at-/above-chance group: they have an adult-like grammar of StSR/SC; processing capacity modulates performance. A correlation between StSR and SC was found only among children who performed at/above chance in both constructions, suggesting a dissociation between the *grammatical* developments of StSR and SC.

Michael McAuliffe (McGill University)  
Michaela Socolof (McGill University)  
Sarah Mihuc (McGill University)  
Michael Wagner (McGill University)  
Morgan Sonderegger (McGill University)  

Montreal Forced Aligner: an accurate and trainable forced aligner using Kaldi

We present the Montreal Forced Aligner, an open-source application for forced alignment---a technique used in phonetics and sociolinguistics to assign word and phone boundaries to an audio file based on orthographic transcriptions, a pronunciation dictionary, and trained acoustic models of phones. The key recent advance that we incorporate from the Kaldi automatic speech recognition toolkit is speaker adaptation of acoustic models. Adapting models to speakers allows for more robust application of training data to new datasets. In a case study, the Montreal Forced Aligner shows less error on hand-annotated boundaries than a state-of-the-art system (Prosodylab-aligner).

Kevin McCafferty (University of Bergen)  

‘I O sorry to say I owe meny shilling’: BE-deletion in 18th- and 19th-century Irish English and British English

Was BE-deletion present in British English (BrE) and Irish English (IrE) early enough to be dialect input to new varieties in the New World? Data for IrE and BrE in the period 1750–1840 shows evidence of BE-deletion in widely separated parts of Ireland and Great Britain. IrE and BrE deletion differs from typical New World patterns, but there is historical overlap between these varieties and earlier AAE. BrE and IrE had BE-deletion early enough for this to have been part of the dialect input contributed by Irish and British migrants to Caribbean and North American varieties.

Richard McCoy (Yale University)  

English comparatives as degree-phrase relative clauses

It has been observed that English questions allow wh-movement of adjective phrases, but relative clauses do not, which is cited as a notable difference between two types of constructions that are otherwise very similar. However, I argue that relative clauses actually can arise from the wh-movement of adjective phrases and that comparative clauses are the result; i.e., comparatives are actually relative clauses headed by adjective phrases. This analysis removes the discrepancy between questions and relative clauses with regard to adjective movement, thereby further uniting the syntactic analysis of the two constructions.

Todd McDaniels (University at Buffalo)  

A Central Numic adverb in second position

It is proposed here that the adverb, wihnu ‘then’, in Central Numic (subfamily of Uto-Aztecan) can be a second position element. The proposal is intriguing because of the potential for second position in Uto-Aztecan to occur interchangeably after the first word or the first phrase. It is also intriguing because the temporal adverbial, wihnu, like temporal adverbials more broadly, has a variety of sentence locations in which it can appear (e.g. sentence initially, between subject and object noun phrases or between subject and verb phrases, or clause initially), and thus is not exclusively tied to second position. The presentation considers the range of options for the syntactic placement of wihnu in Comanche, how some of the word orders argue for a second position analysis, and how the relative frequency of the placement options in Wind River Shoshone even more suggestive of a second position analysis.

Justin McIntosh (University of Texas at Austin)  

Long distance tone sandhi in Teotepec Eastern Chatino

This paper reanalyzes the unlinked floating tone sequences of Teotepec Eastern Chatino (TEO) through new data. TEO presents a complicated set of sandhi outputs triggered by the linking of linked and unlinked tones and tone sequences onto other stems. Local sandhi occurs with lexemes in a contiguous two-word window and long distance sandhi is the result of the effects of floating tones between tone-bearing stems separated by one or more toneless stems. In this paper, I present a reanalysis of the rising unlinked tone sequence and argue that the realization of this sequence actually occurs in a much simpler way.
Justin D. McIntosh (University of Texas at Austin)  
Session 73  
The Terrence Kaufman Collection language surveys held at the Archive of the Indigenous Languages of Latin America

This poster presents Terrence Kaufman’s major language survey projects held at the Archive of the Indigenous Languages of Latin America (AILLA) at the University of Texas. This work includes materials from four archival collections and represents documentary linguistic corpora collected from 1971 to 2010. This includes materials on comparative Mayan, Mije-Zoquean, Totonacan, Uto-aztecan, and Zapotecan languages. It presents collection summaries, methods used to create each survey, and explores how this work relates to different models for documentary linguistics while considering the broader comparative value of these surveys for continued description and conservation of the highly endangered languages of Mesoamerica.

Andrew McKenzie (University of Kansas)  
Session 109  
Incorporated expressives in Kiowa

This paper describes some incorporated expressives in Kiowa. These have been described with modal meanings, but their use is restricted to particular expressive environments. For instance a dubitative marker expresses not necessarily doubt that the proposition is true but incredulity at its truth. The application of expressive semantics to these forms raises interesting questions about linguistic description and the nature of incorporation.

Andrew McKenzie (University of Kansas)  
Session P2  
Intensionality in synthetic compounds & noun incorporation

An enduring mystery of English synthetic compounds (SC) is their construction from verbal forms that cannot stand alone. We derive this observation with compositional semantics, by comparing English SC to noun incorporation (NI) in Kiowa. In both cases, noun roots must be embedded under an intensionalizing head. In Kiowa, a covert head between N and V provides an intensional relation. In English, the relation is provided by the affix (-er, -ing, -ed). The difference explains why Kiowa NI can be used with finite verbs, while SC cannot: The affix's semantics blocks further verbal heads.

Hilary McMahan (University of Chicago)  
Session 32  
Development of the Kalaallisut demonstrative paradigm out of Yupik-Inuit

The reconstructed Proto-Yupik-Inuit demonstrative paradigm has 28 stems, distinguished by proximity, interiority, verticality, accessibility, visibility and extended/restricted referents (Fortescue et al. 2010). It evolved in differing ways in the daughter languages, with Kalaallisut (West Greenlandic) having diverged most significantly. I argue for three semantic innovations unique to Kalaallisut: loss of semantic content concerning the referent within demonstrative stems, addition of a novel proximity distinction, and a more fundamental encoding of coastal/orientational parameters. These emerge from phonological changes which have created morphological and semantic effects, in the context of widespread phenomena across the language family including migration, contact, and language shift.

Michelle McSweeney (Columbia University)  
Session P2  
Lol! I didn't mean that! Lol as a marker of illocutionary force

Lol (laugh out loud) is among the oldest CMC acronyms, and while researchers have proposed a variety of meanings for it, yet none can account for the variety of environments it appears in. By shifting focus from what lol means to what lol does, its role in text messaging is better understood. Though analysis of over 45,000 messages in the Bilingual Youth Texts Corpus and an appeal to speech act theory (Searle, 1976), this talk shows that lol is a functional pragmatic particle that signals when the locutionary and illocutionary forces of a message do not match.

Eric Meinhardt (University of California, San Diego)  
Session 58  
Non-stationarity and other critical mathematical problems for channel coding-based explanations of variation in language production

In the pursuit of computational-level analyses (Marr, 1982) of language production, three influential theories (Genzel & Charniak, 2002; Aylett & Turk, 2004; Jaeger, 2010) have offered explanations of variation they claim follows from information theory (Shannon, 1948). I demonstrate that these claims do not follow from information theory through two lines of reasoning. First, these theories have not appreciated ways in which natural language represents a channel with significantly different behavior from Shannon's, requiring more sophisticated and possibly novel proofs. Second, Shannon's results do not and were not intended to have any clear relevance to incremental online choices in encoding.
Sérgio Meira (Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi)  
Joshua Birchall (Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi)  
Natalia Chousou-Polydouri (Centre Nationnal de la Recherche Scientifique)

Session 28

A character-based internal classification of the Cariban language family.

We report on continuing research regarding the classification of the Cariban language family, using bayesian phylogenetic inference with a character-based method applied to over 600 cognate sets from 25 languages of the family. The results provide further quantitative support for several previously proposed subgroupings (Parukotoan, Guianan, Taranoan) and also suggest a few new groupings as worthy of further attention. Our results help to better inform current archaeological and anthropological theories of population movement and the homeland of Cariban peoples.

Gesoel Mendes (University of Maryland)

Rodrigo Ranero (University of Maryland)

Adjunct extraction in Kaqchikel and Tz’utujil

Henderson (2008) describes the syntax of adjunct extraction in Kaqchikel, analyzing the distribution of the postverbal /wi/ particle. We present evidence that Henderson’s analysis of /wi/ as a focus marker does not extend to all dialects of Kaqchikel (Tecpán, Patzún) or closely related Tz’utujil (Santiago). In a variety of A’-extraction contexts (wh-movement, focus, relativization), Tecpán Kaqchikel bans /wi/; in Patzún Kaqchikel, /wi/ is optional; in Tz’utujil, an equivalent /=wa/ clitic is obligatory. We analyze the availability and distribution of the particle in relation to Case assignment for the absolutive argument (following Coon et.al 2015) and the attachment site of adjuncts.

Jon Ander Mendia (University of Massachusetts Amherst)

Knowledge about ignorance: what superlative modification teaches us

Winner, second place Student Abstract Award

A defining property of superlative modifiers like at least and at most is that they give rise to Ignorance Inferences. These inferences (i) may arise with numeral and non-numeral scales, (ii) covary with focus, (iii) are context dependent, and (iv) are formally equivalent to the disjunction of the prejacent of the sentence and some higher ranked alternative. To date, no theory of Superlative Modifiers can account for all four properties (see, e.g., Coppock & Brochagen 2013, Kennedy 2015, Nouwen 2015, Schwarz 2016). This paper presents a novel theory that derives all four properties using well-understood tools within a neo-Gricean framework.

Norma Mendoza-Denton (University of California, Los Angeles)

The interpretation of non-native speakers in U.S. police encounters

This paper is a linguistic anthropological contribution to scholarship on the issue of police coercion and abuse of power. Three case studies from publicly-available third-party videos of police interactions with non-English speakers and bilingual speakers are analyzed in the tradition of discourse, gesture, and interaction analysis, showing that in these instances officers’ corporeal schemas in combination with the lack of interpreters contribute to the escalation of force by the police as well as to the disregard for civilian language rights and human rights. I suggest a novel framework called Linguistic Entrapment.

Mythili Menon (Wichita State University)

Building superlatives from property concept expressions

Although the relative versus absolute ambiguity in superlatives is well established, there is no consensus regarding how the comparison classes which gives rise to these ambiguities are determined. Two factors, the LF syntax of –est and focus, have been said to determine the comparison classes. In this paper, I provide novel data from Malayalam, a language without adjectives, which favor a focus analysis of relative readings.

Benjamin Mericli (University of California, Santa Cruz)

The semantic interpretation of English NP and DP fragments

This paper addresses novel data that underscore the need for a finer-grained theory of the semantic interpretation of discourse-initial, subsentential utterances. The data show that full determiner phrase (DP) fragments in English are strongly preferred when remarking at the existence or presence of an entity, while bare noun phrase (NP) fragments are strongly preferred when
predicating a property of an entity. We introduce diagnostics for distinguishing between these two interpretations, and develop a hybrid semantic account based on the method of function application proposed in Stainton (2006).

**Kathryn Mesh** (University of Texas at Austin)  
Session 39  
"This uphill": how manual gestures supplement fixed bearing descriptions in San Juan Quiiahije Chatino

I investigate how speakers of San Juan Quiiahije Chatino use manual gestures to provide information about the referents of fixed bearing expressions. Such expressions, with meanings like ‘uphill’, ‘downhill’ and ‘on the transverse’ have been shown to function as fixed direction markers in landscape descriptions using an absolute spatial reference frame. These terms have also been shown to have multiple available readings. I show that deictic manual gestures frequently accompany the use of fixed bearing terms and rule out some of their available readings. This suggests that manual gestures must be included in pragmatic accounts of fixed bearing term use.

**Trecel Messam-Johnson** (University of the West Indies at Mona)  
Session 69  
Attrition along the continuum: the fate of the Jamaican copula

This paper, which forms part of a larger study, focuses on the effects of L1 attrition on copular constructions in Jamaican Creole (JC) in a Papiamentu (Pp) dominant environment. JC and Pp bear many similarities but treat copular constructions differently, with the Pp constructions bearing similarity to those of English, the JC lexifier. This would be expected to prompt change in this area in JC, explainable under Cook’s (2002;2003) multi-competence framework. These changes that occur as a result of Pp and English influence are explored and justification is given for existing deviations being labelled as first language attrition.

**Caitlin Meyer** (University of Amsterdam)  
**Sjef Barbiers** (Leiden University)  
**Fred Weerman** (University of Amsterdam)  
Session P2  
The rule-based acquisition of ordinals: evidence from Dutch and English

We present novel cross-linguistic data from Dutch and English that show children acquire ordinals in a rule-based (rather than lexical) fashion. Exceptions to these rules, even ‘merely’ phonological ones like fifth, are acquired later. This pattern is especially striking given the irregularities in English: to distill the rule, children must collect evidence from higher ordinals (in line with ideas in Yang 2016). Infrequent analytic ordinals (e.g. car three) are not delayed, providing further evidence that morphophonological regularity is favored in ordinal acquisition. Moreover, comprehension difficulties on frequent irregular ordinals suggests children deduce the meaning of ordinals from their linguistic form.

**Lev Michael** (University of California, Berkeley)  
Session 55  
From privative derivation to standard negation: evidence from Arawakan languages

Since the discovery of Jespersen's cycles, the study of the sources of standard negation markers and their diachronic development has been a central topic in the field of historical morphosyntax. In this talk I employ comparative data from 28 languages of the Arawakan family of South America to argue for a novel source for standard negation, namely privative derivational morphology, i.e. morphology that derives a privative stative predicate from a noun. I present evidence for two trajectories by which Arawakan privates evolved towards standard negation markers: 1) insubordination, and 2) lexical diffusion along the stative-active predicate cline.

**Elena Mihas** (James Cook University)  
Session 82  
Lip pointing in social interactions of Alto Perené and Satipo Kampa Arawaks of Peru

This study contributes to the typological studies of facial gestures by analyzing the interactional function of lip pointing actions in the epistemic positioning of recipients and examining linguistic and cultural factors which shape the functional variation of lip pointing. The study is based on the extensive video corpus of conversation recorded during ethnographic fieldwork among Alto Perené and Satipo Ashaninka Arawaks. It is shown that in non-deictic uses, lip-pointing is solely deployed in ‘upgraded’ responses. Upgraded statements are used to assert the speaker’s epistemic primacy as being equal or superior to that of the other participant.
Taylor Miller (University of Delaware)  
**Kiowa tonal modification and the prosodic hierarchy**

In this paper, I address the question of which prosodic level is relevant for Kiowa tones. Using Watkins’ (1984) account as the hypothesis in my fieldwork, I tested for the domain for tonal modification rules (lowering and raising) and find that tone lowering applies at the phonological phrase. I propose that the composite group (see Vogel 2009) is necessary to account for tone raising. Additionally, I find tone raising does not apply in the verb complex as Watkins (1984) proposes, indicating that the roots act differently in a compound than in incorporating contexts.

Marianne Mithun (University of California, Santa Barbara)  
**Motivations behind contact-induced grammaticalization: negative expansion in California**

The power of contact in shaping language is now well known, but more remains to be discovered about the factors stimulating the copying of specific features. Here one motivation is examined. Over time, particularly frequent constructions tend to become routinized and lose their pragmatic force. Negative constructions are highly frequent, but they also carry important information. Speakers accordingly seek to reinforce them with larger constructions. Neighboring languages can provide a source for reinforcements. Such a process is traced here in Pomoan, Yuki-Wappo, and Wintun languages, where turns of phrase were apparently copied, then underwent grammaticalization within the recipient languages.

Mizuki Miyashita (University of Montana)  
**Pitch and intensity of Blackfoot lexical accent**

Blackfoot has been known as a pitch accent language (Frantz 2009). It has also been reported that Blackfoot prominence involves both pitch and intensity (Van Der Mark 2002; 2003), though it has not been understood why intensity is also a correlate of word prominence. The present study examines whether intensity, in addition to pitch, is a necessary correlate in Blackfoot word prominence with utterances provided by native speakers. The results show a different account from the previous study and suggest that pitch is the genuine correlate of word prominence. Intensity largely correlates, but not as strongly.

Emily Moeng (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)  
**Does top-down phoneme acquisition aid in word-learning?**

This study aims to (1) provide the first replication to findings supporting the Lexical Hypothesis, a hypothesis for top-down source of information that are used by language learners to acquire early phoneme categories; (2) extend these findings to a different vowel contrast; and (3) test whether participants exploit their knowledge of these proto-phonemes to a word-learning task, something which Hayes-Harb (2007) failed to find for the Distributional Hypothesis, another hypothesis for phoneme acquisition.

Emily Moeng (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)  
**William Carter (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)**  
**Determining “high quality” tokens of tones in Mandarin infant-directed speech**

This project analyzes naturalistic infant-directed speech (“motherese”) of a single female speaker in the Chinese Tong Corpus (Deng and Yip, 2015) of Mandarin in CHILDES (MacWhinney, 2000). These values are then given to a machine learner which infers the number of categories and nature of each category based on distribution in this 3-dimensional space (using the EM algorithm as utilized by R’s MCLUST package).

Emily Moline (University of California, Davis)  
**Emergent adult L1 literacy: theorizing findings from a case study**  
**Winner, first place Student Abstract Award**

Research in children’s L1 literacy development is robust; however, similar attention to adult learners of their first languages’ writing systems is underexplored. This paper addresses this gap by offering a case study of the reading strategies of an adult learner. Analysis of tutoring sessions reveals the use of context-heavy strategies different from those typically associated with children learning to read: heavy use of semantic-associative links, including strong auditory ties; conflicts between spoken vernacular and print materials; and transference of reading/writing genres. Suggestions for materials development and volunteer teacher training are made based on these findings.
Michael Montgomery (University of South Carolina)  
Paul Reed (University of South Carolina)  

Session 103

Furthering our knowledge of Appalachian English

This presentation discusses a corpus of 60,000 words and an online website focusing on the English of the Great Smoky Mountains, a six-county Appalachian area on the Tennessee-North Carolina border. Its sixty speakers, aged 18-95, were recorded in 1939. To demonstrate the potential of the corpus for setting a baseline, the presentation considers linguistic features that resist reliable auditory transcription, $a$-prefixing and filled pause $uh$. We show how acoustic information in conjunction with corpus data can better define grammatical features and reveal how linguistic levels interact, providing implications for Southern Appalachian English as well as for English more broadly.

Ignacio Montoya (Graduate Center, The City University of New York)  

Session 49

Navajo verb constituents under a learning-based framework

A variety of proposals have been offered regarding the structure of the Navajo verb, including a multitude of potential constituents. This paper explores the question of what constituents are motivated under a learning-based approach, in which linguistic structure emerges from the application of general learning mechanisms to linguistic data. Based on surface morphological, phonological, and semantic patterns in Navajo, three main constituents are posited for the verb: the stem, conjunct, and disjunct. Moreover, these constituents are argued to exhibit a non-hierarchical relationship. This analysis minimizes the role of the traditional Athabaskan template and offers support for word-based approaches to morphology.

Juliet Morgan (University of Oklahoma)  
Joshua Hinson (Chickasaw Nation)  

Session 49

Rosetta Stone Chickasaw

In this paper, we discuss the reasons why Chickasaw Nation decided to use Rosetta Stone products and the process of designing content for adults learning Chickasaw, an endangered language, through computer-assisted language learning. Chickasaw is a Muskogean language spoken in Southeastern Oklahoma by approximately fifty fluent speakers. Rosetta Stone is a popular computer-assisted language learning software that has created some materials specifically for endangered languages. In 2015, Chickasaw Nation contracted with Rosetta Stone. Both presenters are actively involved in the creation of the content for the Rosetta Stone products.

Jennifer Moss (BabyNames.com)  

Session 67

How the Internet shapes baby names

I started BabyNames.com twenty years ago, and as a database architect and data analyst, I have been able to analyze user’s favorite name lists, create surveys and publish the results. It’s the first era where we can get data on names and naming in almost real time. The Internet, itself, has also had a huge impact on baby naming. Since parents now see popularity lists as they happen, they are avoiding the names that hit the top ten, accelerating the popular name turnover. I will talk about the influence of the media and Internet on baby naming and naming trends.

Alexandra Motut (University of Toronto)  

Session P2

Non-obligatory control is (at least partly) structural

This paper revisits non-obligatory control (NOC) in light of recent experimental findings showing that long-distance control of PRO in Super-Equi extrapolation constructions in English is not blocked by local experiencer arguments. Apparent locality effects in NOC should be analyzed in the syntax. This Agree-based account builds on insights from the Agree-based account of obligatory control, but argues that NOC is best accounted for neither by left-periphery operators, nor by accounts placing the burden on pragmatics. It is argued that there is a structural dimension to NOC, slightly expanding our definition of ‘structural’ to include the syntactic workspace.

Ananda Muhammad (Iowa State University)  

Session 18

Pakdaengang: a cultural identity of the Makassarese people

Pakdaengang is a naming system of the Makassarese people, one of the four main ethnic groups in South Sulawesi, a province in Indonesia. This study aims to: 1) define the definition of pakdaengang; 2) describe the types of pakdaengang based on its origins or why it was given; and 3) explain how the pakdaengang itself is acquired and how this process is different in the past compared to the present time. Data for this study are drawn from my own experiences and knowledge as a Makassarese as well as several pakdaengang studies and personal narratives of Makassarese people found online.
Gabrielino/Tongva/Fernandeño verbs and verb stems

Gabrielino/Tongva/Fernandeño is a Takic (Uto-Aztecan) language formerly spoken in the Los Angeles Basin, documented by Harrington, Merriam, and others, whose last speakers died over 50 years ago. Tongva has four regular verb classes and less regular vowel-changing and long-stem verbs. Basic verbs of all classes are used in simple non-future sentences. Derived forms (future, past, 'want to', etc.) are based on various stem types, most formed by truncating the basic verb (long stems, though, are longer than the corresponding basic forms). I will describe the data, evaluate Takic parallels, and consider difficulties with presenting these facts for heritage language learners.

F0 timing and tone association in Luganda

In Luganda (Bantu, Uganda), there is a tone contrast in long syllables (CVV, CVC or CVVC) between low (LL), falling (HL), and high-level (HH) tone. The acoustic realization of this contrast was investigated with 10 speakers. It was found that the contrast between HL and HH is limited to CVV syllables and involves the timing of the whole rise-fall pattern. The rise-fall was timed with respect to the whole CV(V)(C) interval, regardless of moraicity and syllable affiliation. The results suggest that there is a tone merger in progress, and they bring into question the mora as the TBU in Luganda.

Formal acceptability experiments as a tool for exploring variation in constituent order

We present two formal acceptability judgement experiments in English and Malayalam which demonstrate the utility of this methodology in exploring within-language variation in constituent order. The English experiment serves as proof-of-concept, showing that this methodology yields valid results which correspond to what is known about the order in English. The Malayalam experiment results in a three-way-distinction in constituent order, an unexpected result which is interpretable given some basic assumptions about language processing in verb-final argument-dropping languages. Acceptability experiments can help reveal underlying mechanisms of understood phenomena, uncover new facts, and should be used more widely to study constituent order cross-linguistically.

A comparison of maximal syllable structure in four linguistic areas

This study investigates the extent to which prolonged intense language contact influences deep phonological patterns such as maximal syllable structure. Languages of the Caucasus, the US Pacific Northwest and Pueblo Areas and the Southern Cone in South America were compared amongst themselves and against related languages elsewhere. Results suggest that genetic affiliation is a decisive factor in determining maximal syllable shape and that this phonological property resists convergence in linguistic areas. These findings have implications for theories of borrowability and linguistic diffusion as well as for sampling methods in typological studies of the syllable.

Understanding language ideologies in the standardization process of Mauritian Kreol

Focusing on the recent introduction of Mauritian Kreol as an optional ancestral language in the primary school curriculum of Mauritius in 2012, this paper underscores how the standardization process of Creole languages not only offers alternative ways of thinking through language ideology and its functions—especially in contexts where vernaculars are strategically given prestige, historicity and academic legitimacy—but also raises complicated questions of linguistic re-appropriation by long-marginalized communities claiming greater symbolic capital and recognition.
Existing proposals for learning parametric stress employ substantive, domain-specific learning mechanisms. Dresher & Kaye (1990), Pearl (2011) argue that learners must be equipped with substantive cues tailored to each parameter, and/or parameters must be set in a pre-specified order. We propose a novel general-purpose model for learning parameters, extending Jarosz’s (2015) Expectation Driven Learning, and show that it is successful on a representative subset of Dresher & Kaye’s (1990) typology, while the state-of-the-art general-purpose NaÃ¯ve Parameter Learner (Yang 2002), used by Pearl (2011), is generally unsuccessful. These findings weaken the case for domain-specific learning mechanisms, supporting a more modest UG.

Kelsey Neely (University of California, Berkeley)

Toward an account of tonogenesis in Nawa Panoan languages

The most recent comparative work in Panoan linguistics argues that tone is a relatively recent innovation within the Nawa sub-branch. This talk compares the prosodic systems of several Panoan languages to show that the truncation of trisyllabic roots to disyllabic surface forms may be one early source of tonogenesis in the family. Further detailed comparison of data from Yaminawa and Amahuaca, two closely related Nawa branch languages, indicates that the retention or loss of glottal segments has led to highly divergent tonal patterns.

Noah Nelson (University of Arizona)

Andrew Wedel (University of Arizona)

Durational cues can be reduced in response to minimal pair competition

Durational cues to phoneme identity are enhanced in response to competition, but can they be reduced? We examined the effect of minimal pairs on two durational cues to segment identity (voice onset time and vowel duration) in the Buckeye Corpus (Pitt et al. 2007). We found evidence of durational reduction in response to competition in both cues, with shorter VOTs in voiced stops with a voiceless minimal pair and shorter durations of lax vowels with a tense vowel minimal pair. The results suggest that different kinds of durational cues can be reduced in response to lexical competition in conversational speech.

Grace Neveu (University of Texas at Austin)

Lexical consistency within a home sign community

The focus of this study is the lexical consistency among users of a home sign system in Peruvian Amazonia. The subjects of this research are ST (age: ~60), a home signer, and his most frequent conversation partners. Participants were presented with images of 40 core vocabulary items and asked to give the sign for the image depicted. These results show that, despite ST being older than the home signers in previous studies, leading to more time in which convergence can take place, the level of consistency between home signers and their conversation partners remains low throughout the home signer's life.

Bruce Nevin (Unaffiliated Researcher)

Achumawi-Atsugewi cognates: a preliminary reassessment

Reconstruction of Northern Hokan depends upon prior reconstruction of subgroups. The published reconstruction of 'Palaihnihan' as the ancestor of Achumawi and Atsugewi has been criticized on methodological grounds. A reassessment of Olmsted's Achumawi data eliminates many proposed cognates and changes others, and demonstrates use of a freely available Achumawi database to search for additional actual correspondences.

Michel Nguessan (Governors State University)

Sidiki Bamba (Université Félix Houphouët-Boigny)

The use of nicknames among the native peoples of Côte-d'Ivoire

This paper is a study of the historical, social, cultural and communicative significance of non-native place names in western Côte-d'Ivoire. After independence, non-native peoples moved into western Côte-d'Ivoire and created several ethnic rural farming villages with names in their original languages. Such names are more and more perceived today by the native peoples as a form of territorial and cultural alienation and invasion.
Emma Nguyen (University of Connecticut)  
Lisa Pearl (University of California, Irvine)  

Do you really mean it?: linking lexical semantic profiles and the age of acquisition for the English passive

English children have been observed to be delayed in their understanding of the passive. While some studies have suggested this is caused by a general grammatical deficiency, several studies have noted that performance depends on the lexical semantics of the verb. We conducted both a meta-analysis of experimental studies capturing the age of acquisition for the passive use of English verbs and a corpus analysis of children's input. We find a striking correlation between the lexical semantic profile of verbs and the demonstrated age of acquisition for their passive usage by English children, with no relationship to individual verb frequency.

Iman Nick (Germanic Society of Forensic Linguistics)  

Criminal aliases in the Lone Star State: an empirical forensic onomastic case-study of 150 Texas arrestees

According to the Texas Department of Public Safety, in 2014, ca.600,000 men age 17 and older were incarcerated. Their crimes ranged from vandalism and drug abuse to sexual assault and first-degree murder. Despite this variation, there was one feature which the apprehended shared: a criminal alias. This forensic onomastic case-study of 150 captured Texas male-offenders presents several strong, clearly discernible, generative patterns found in the criminals’ monikers. Then, information is given on same time, within-group onomastic variations found across the offender crime-type and official demographic classification. The potential implications and applications of this research for law enforcement will be discussed.

Iman Nick (Germanic Society for Forensic Linguistics)  

A matter of taste: a sociolinguistic investigation of racialized food names in Germany.

The demand for politically sensitive language use has encouraged many modern companies to critically examine the names devised for their new product lines to pre-emptively avoid insulting potential customers and depressing future sales. However, where traditional, well-established products are concerned, companies have been comparatively reluctant to alter pre-existing product names, even when those employing long archaic racialized group names. This presentation examines the issue of racialized food names in Germany. More specifically, the linguistic history, socio-political controversy, and economic quandary presented by long-standing product names will be presented. The presentation concludes with concrete suggestions for future, cross-cultural research into product-naming.

Andreea Nicolae (Zentrum für Allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft)  

Reducing the locality of PPI anti-licensing to an instance of PPI shielding

In certain languages, disjunctions exhibit PPI behavior, identifiable via the following properties: anti-licensing, rescuing, shielding and (iv) locality (Szabolcsi, 2002). Nicolae (2015) argues that what distinguishes PPI disjunctions from polarity insensitive disjunctions is the fact that PPI-disjunctions obligatorily trigger epistemic inferences. This analysis explains the first two properties, but wrongly predicts that PPIs should be unacceptable in the scope of a negative operator, regardless of its locality wrt the disjunction. In this abstract we argue that the acceptability of PPIs under non-local negation correlates with their acceptability under negation in the presence of a shielding operator.

Andreea Nicolae (Zentrum für Allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft)  

Patrick D. Elliott (University College London)  

Cumulative readings beyond nominals

Certain embedded interrogatives give rise to cumulative readings with a plural subject. (1) is true just in case each witness remembered the answer to at least one subques- tion of “Which Klansmen had been present”, and the answer to each subquestion was remembered by at least one witness (Beck & Sharvit 2002, p. 148, see also Lahiri 2002). (1) The witnesses remembered which Klansmen had been present. This datum suggests that embedded interrogatives can denote pluralities of questions. We argue that two distinct routes to the cumulative reading must first be disentangled.
Rethinking mono-sensory, implicational approaches to ideophones in Pastaza Quichua

This paper will evaluate a claim about a possible areal bias for the semantic typologies of ideophone systems. According to this claim, ideophone systems of the Americas are mainly dedicated to encoding sound and motion, while for Africa and Asia, they cover a broader range of sensory imagery, including visual patterns, textures, and cognitive states. Additionally, an implicational hierarchy for ideophone systems’ semantics has been posited. We demonstrate with data from Pastaza Quichua, that ideophones’ semantics span the full range of sensory and cognitive possibilities. Further, the mono-sensory schematization of ideophones’ semantics make the implicational hierarchy problematic as presently conceived.

Igbo perspective on question typing and wh-movement

In this paper, I argue that Cheng’s (1991) Clause Typing Hypothesis (CTH) claim that if a language has an overt yes-no-Q-particle, it will have no wh-movement, is not sustainable in Igbo. The contra-evidence against the claim comes from the Mgbo dialect of the Igbo, which, though having a sentence final yes-no Q-particle, instantiates wh-movement. I show that this atypical combination of yes-no Q-particle with wh-movement by Mgbo is because the high-low tone inversion which is the typical strategy in yes-no question derivation in Igbo, generally, is not available to Mgbo; hence the adoption of Q-particle as ‘Last Resort’.

Namesaking and family relationships

Namesaking, or naming a child after a specific relative, has been observed cross-culturally. From an adaptive perspective, namesaking may be considered a unique form of parental investment; a way to advertise the connection between the child and specific kinfolk. This paper examines namesaking and familial relationships in South-Central, Nebraska. Observations indicate a higher incidence of namesaking amongst first-born children, especially boys. Observations also suggest a generational effect with respect to the quality of the relationship between namesaked children and their relatives. Collectively, these observations suggest that namesaking may be a way of preserving familial connections within south-central Nebraska.

ATB-movement and island effects: an experimental study

Bachrach & Katzir (2009, to appear) propose a delayed PF Spellout mechanism which predicts that across-the-Board movement obviates syntactic island effects. While this effect is discussed elsewhere (Fox & Pesetsky 2007, Larson & Parker 2013, O’Brien 2015), its empirical status has been disputed (cf. Munn 1992). The present work finds experimental support for this contrast through a controlled study on Amazon’s Mechanical Turk (MT).

Intransitive subject extraction and "stativity" in Kampan Arawak

This presentation focuses on two verbal suffixes in the Kampan Arawak languages of Peru that have often been described as expressing stativity. In addition, specialists have described several puzzling parallel syntactic restrictions, e.g., subject agreement is suppressed, they are frequent in relative clauses, they occur with certain pronouns, etc. Based on original data from Caquinte, I distinguish two constructions, one a simple instance of anti-agreement induced by the extraction of intransitive subjects, the other a construction expressing the resumption of a previously "unfinished" event. I offer some proposals for the historical development of these constructions as conclusion.

The challenge of determining origins of creole loanwords: the case of shi-shi in Hawai‘i Creole

Where there are multiple candidates for the source language of loanword in a creole, the comparative method and interdisciplinary evidence can be used. An example is shi-shi ‘urine’ in Hawai‘i Creole. Shi-shi has been accepted in folk culture and in the literature as a loanword from Japanese o-shikko [οʃikko] (Sakoda & Siegel 2003:115). Japanese has the slang term shii or shii-shii, said to be an abbreviated form of o-shikko (Kasschau & Eguchi 1995:67). However, the Portuguese word xixi [ʃiʃi]...
also has the same meaning. A hypothesis for the origin of *shi-shi* is discussed, based on linguistic, historical, and cultural evidences.

**Rachel Olsen** (University of Georgia)  
**Margaret Renwick** (University of Georgia)  
*New life for legacy data: acoustically analyzing the Linguistic Atlas of the Gulf States*

This project undertakes transcription and acoustic analysis of the Linguistic Atlas of the Gulf States (LAGS) (Pederson et al. 1986), an extensive sociolinguistic corpus featuring over 5300 hours of conversational interviews never before fully transcribed (Montgomery & Nunnally 1998), to demonstrate LAGS’ potential as a viable and valuable acoustic source of historical regional speech. Here we transcribe one section of LAGS (~36 hours), yielding a time-stamped searchable corpus of 132,300 words, and present three subsequent analyses of dialect features and individual variation exploring the following phenomena: vowel quality of Southern Shift vowels, post-vocalic rhoticity, and correlates of prosodic structure.

**Teresa O'Neill** (Columbia University)  
*Variation in the alignment of case and agreement in Zazaki*

The crossed case and agreement system, a type of split ergativity observed in certain Western Iranian languages, elucidates the widely debated relationship of case to agreement. This paper examines variable case and agreement alignment in Zazaki, based on fieldwork with two speakers raised in an environment of language contact. These speakers exhibit four different alignment patterns in the past tense. The coexistence of multiple patterns supports a mixed theory of case (following Atlamaz & Baker's 2016 analysis of Kurdish), combining agreement-assigned, dependent, and unmarked case, and enriched by the tools of Cyclic Agree (Béjar & Rezac 2009).

**Rafael Orozco** (Louisiana State University)  
*Subject pronoun expression in Caribbean Colombian Spanish in New York City*

This paper explores subject personal pronoun expression (SPE) among Colombian speakers of Caribbean Spanish in NYC. The 43% pronominal rate is significantly higher than that of a baseline population in Colombia. Findings suggest that the effects of the verb may lack the overarching uniformity of most SPE internal predictors. A lexical frequency analysis provides more definite answers than the syntactically and semantically-guided approaches used for four decades. The significantly higher pronominal rate among newcomers to NYC has methodological implications by suggesting that their speech does not provide a completely reliable measure of SPE in their home speech communities.

**Kwaku Owusu Afriyie Osei-Tutu** (Purdue University/University of Ghana)  
*You get maf wey I get mɔf: phonological variation and identity in Ghanaian Student Pidgin*

This study describes phonological processes employed by the speakers of Ghanaian Student Pidgin (GSP) to create variable pronunciations existing in free variation with the originals and explores the motivations for this variation. The data for the study was provided by speakers from the University of Ghana. The findings suggest that free variation happens because the speakers want to create a code that is distinctive to them and as divergent as possible from other (standard and non-standard) varieties of English in Ghana. Additionally, this divergence serves as an indicator of proficiency and helps in making GSP nearly unintelligible to the non-speaker.

**Carmel O'Shannessy** (University of Michigan)  
*Code-switching as language maintenance*

Code-switching was a major factor in the emergence of the mixed language, Light Warlpiri (Pama-Nyungan, Australia), which systematically combines Warlpiri nominal morphology with English and Kriol verbal structure, and some innovations. Code-switching therefore played a role in a partial shift away from Warlpiri as the speakers' primary language. Now, Light Warlpiri speakers make use of both Light Warlpiri and Warlpiri verbal resources to organize discourse, with a by-product of promoting maintenance of Warlpiri. Code-switching keeps some elements of Warlpiri verbal lexicon and structure accessible to Light Warlpiri speakers, even when not speaking Warlpiri for sustained periods of time.
Associated Motion morphemes add a motion co-event to another event. However their typology is not settled. This paper examines deictic AWAY suffixes in Nivaĉle (Mataguayan) and Pilagá (Guaykuruan) of Argentina/Paraguay. With translational motion verbs, they code the trajectory ‘away’ from a reference point. On other activity verbs they mark motion co-events. In Basic Locative Constructions, Pilagá AWAY indicates that the FIGURE is distant from the reference point, while Nivaĉle AWAY specifies an extended or fully-covered GROUND. Nivaĉle AWAY also has a 'plural' sense. In sum, the AWAY morphemes are multifunctional and “associated motion” alone does not sufficiently characterize their functions.

Iris Shuoying Ouyang (University of Southern California)  
Sasha Spala (University of Southern California)  
Elsi Kaiser (University of Southern California)  

Speakers’ rapidly-updated expectations influence prosodic realization of information structure

A production experiment was conducted to investigate the role of perspective-taking in the prosodic marking of information structure. Speakers (participants) produced instructions that directed an addressee to place objects in locations on the computer screen. Smoothing-spline ANOVA models were fit on f0 measurements of participants’ utterances. We find that the prosodic realization of both new and given information is influenced by speakers’ expectations about the addressee’s knowledge state, and that speakers rapidly update their expectations based on the addressee’s behavior during the conversation.

Jason Overfelt (University of Minnesota)  

Bound-variable interpretations and the economics of quantifier raising

Quantifier Raising (QR) is often considered a relatively local operation though non-local applications may be licensed by generating new scope interpretations (Fox:2000, Reinhart:2006) or resolving Antecedent-Contained Deletions (ACD) (Fox:2002, Cecchetto:2004). By accounting for sloppy pronouns in ACD configurations we discover that non-local QR is not licensed by generating new bound-variable interpretations, as possibly expected. This suggests there may be separate, non-overlapping economy constraints on derivations and representations.

Sozen Ozkan (University of California, Los Angeles)  
Travis Major (University of California, Los Angeles)  

The role of logophoricity in Turkic anaphora

This talk investigates anaphora in three different Turkic languages (Turkish, Uyghur, and Kazan Tatar). The analysis put forth suggests that agreeing anaphora in all three languages agree with silent possessors, which co-refer either locally or long distance. We provide evidence that the silent possessor bears further restrictions on the properties of potential antecedents, namely that they must be logophoric centers. According to the analysis posited here, what appear to be long distance anaphora can be reduced to Condition A and Condition B of Binding Theory.

Kayla Palakurthy (University of California, Santa Barbara)  

Prosody in Navajo narratives

This paper presents the results from a quantitative study of the acoustic correlates of prosodic constituents in a collection of Navajo narratives. Results provide evidence for both intonation units marked by final syllable lengthening and also larger prosodic sentences cued by pauses and pitch reset. These results contradict previous studies that claim that Navajo has no intonation and point to acoustic cues that can be useful criteria for identifying larger prosodic units of discourse. Results are compared with work in the small, but growing typological literature on intonational characteristics of large prosodic units. This poster marks the presentation of the organized collection and serves as an overall collection guide.

Laura Panfili (University of Washington)  

Contrastive creaky voice in vowel inventories

This study presents a collection of thirty languages with contrastive creaky vowels, with the aim of shedding light on how creaky voicing interacts with vowel qualities cross-linguistically. Though physiology may disfavor creaky voice on high vowels because
of an articulatory conflict involving longitudinal tension, this pattern is not found in the sample. With 22 of 30 languages maintaining symmetry between modal and creaky vowels, vowel inventories of this sample do not reflect a preference for creaky voicing on specific vowel heights, suggesting that maximizing phonological contrast takes precedence over the physiological tendency.

Panayiotis Pappas (Simon Fraser University)  
Maite Taboada (Simon Fraser University)  
Kathryn Alex (Simon Fraser University)  
*Teaching linguistic argumentation through a writing-intensive approach*

We present the results of a study on whether writing-intensive learning techniques can assist beginner Linguistics students in learning linguistic argumentation. An analysis of 24 students’ first and last assignment shows that their essays improved in descriptive measures (lexical diversity, use of content words). Most importantly, the syntactic complexity and the amount of referential cohesion also show improvement in the course of the semester. The study sheds light into the kinds of both disciplinary and general knowledge that Linguistics courses provide, and shows the usefulness of cohesion and coherence measures in the analysis of textual data.

Maryann Parada (California State University, Bakersfield)  
*The politics of pronunciation: personal and place names in Texas media*

This study explores the factors involved in pronunciation choices and practices in Texas mainstream media. With a focus on Spanish-origin names, it considers the personal ideologies, program training, and network policies that often contribute to media figures’ pronunciation of their own names as well as those referenced in their reports. Viewers’/listeners’ reception of such practices will also be discussed as well as campaigns to return to native pronunciations. A comparative analysis of the pronunciation patterns of Latino and non-Latino mainstream reporters in two major Texas cities. Results are considered in relation to documented patterns in public or alternative news media.

Dongwoo Park (University of Maryland)  
*When and where does ellipsis occur?*

I will suggest that XP ellipsis (i.e., deletion of the phonological-features (‡-features) of the elements inside XP) occurs as soon as all the featural requirements of the licensor of XP ellipsis are satisfied during the derivation in overt syntax.

Yangsook Park (University of Massachusetts Amherst)  
*De se elements in clausal complements of nouns*

This paper examines the properties of obligatory *de se* elements, such as obligatory control (OC) PRO, long-distance (LD) reflexives, etc., occurring in a novel environment, i.e. clausal complements of derived attitude nouns (e.g. expectation, hope, decision) and underived abstract nouns (e.g. rumor, story). We show that *de se* elements in clausal complements of nouns are also unambiguously interpreted *de se*. Based on the property analysis of *de se* attitude reports, we propose that attitude verbs and derived attitude nouns have identical semantics, i.e. relations between properties and individuals, while underived abstract nouns lack a subject argument.

Jeremy Pasquereau (University of Massachusetts Amherst)  
Brian Dillon (University of Massachusetts Amherst)  
*French d'illusions: grammaticality-guided illusions*

We provide evidence for a novel GI in European French: *de*-Phrases, which need licensing by certain Quantifiers (Qs), can be spuriously licensed by grammatically inaccessible Qs. We provide evidence they are the outcome of a grammatically-driven repair operation that restructures an ill-formed input to yield an acceptable interpretation.

Jeremy Pasquereau (University of Massachusetts Amherst)  
Rashidat Khalidova (Dagestan State Pedagogical University)  
*On the syntax and semantics of Karata (Nakh-Dagestanian) wh-questions*

This paper argues that the syntax and semantics of *wh*-questions in the Karata language (Nakh-Dagestanian) should by analyzed like those of the Tlingit language (Na-Dene) analyzed in Cable 2010. It contributes to linguistic theory by showing that a
previously unstudied phenomenon in Karata conforms to the predictions of a theory elaborated on the basis of data from completely unrelated languages. It also advances the quasi-inexistant description of Karata using first-hand data.

Alexandra Peak (University of North Texas)  
Patricia Cukor-Avila (University of North Texas)  
"Real-life Georgia O'Keefe painting", "furburger", "mighty man noodle", and "Vlad the Impaler": conceptual metaphors for vagina and penis

This study adapts the methods used in Cameron’s 1992 survey of terms for penis to investigate if the conceptual metaphors she found 25 years ago are still salient today. For comparison, terms for vagina were also included. 461 terms for penis and 289 terms for vagina were collected from an online survey. Terms from older participants align with Cameron’s metaphorical categories; younger participants generated novel terms that often referred to contemporary culture. The analysis also reveals that the terms and metaphorical categories for vagina are more pejorative than those for penis, suggesting that gender boundaries persist in our conceptual metaphors.

Sharon Peperkamp (École Normale Supérieure)  
Instability in phonological representation leads to instability in neighborhood density

This study investigates how indeterminacy in phonological representations can influence properties of neighborhood density and patterns of lexical organization. Alternative lexicons for Mandarin and Dutch were constructed, each following a different phonological analysis of the underlying forms, and neighborhood networks were derived. Compared to networks of control languages, the within-language variability was as large as the between-language variability, suggesting that the choice of phonological representation is very influential in determining neighborhood structure. However, some properties common to all networks were observed. These results are discussed in terms of implications for psycholinguistic methods and theories of neighborhood density and phonological similarity.

Florent Perek (University of Birmingham)  
Adele Goldberg (Princeton University)  
Generalization based on semantics and constraints based on statistical preemption in artificial language experiments

In two mini-language learning experiments, undergraduates were exposed to two novel word order constructions that differ in terms of their semantics. In both experiments, 3 nonce verbs appeared only in one construction or the other. In Experiment 1, participants generalized all verbs for use in either construction, depending on which construction was more contextually appropriate. In Experiment 2, a verb was witnessed used in one construction in both semantic contexts, essentially preempting its use in the other construction. Now participants tended to be lexically conservative, although they demonstrated recognition of the constructions’ semantics with new novel verbs.

Gabriela Pérez Báez (Smithsonian Institution)  
Relevance of language documentation to the field of linguistics

Contemporary efforts to address, within linguistics, the decline in the world’s linguistic diversity have resulted in an increase in efforts to document the world’s languages, fueled by funding sources. Recommendations on ethics and methods of documentation have increased dramatically. These include criticism suggesting that the urgent nature of documentation leads to unsound practices. The proposed talk places several symposium papers and posters within this context. It stresses the need for documentation to be research-driven while arguing for the value of extensive documentation and archiving for future use by academic researchers and citizen scientists.

Jaime Pérez González (University of Texas at Austin)  
Archived documentary data as support for syntactic and pragmatic analysis of Mocho’

This paper presents a case study designed to show that the data archived in digital language repositories are crucial not only in documenting a language at different stages, but also as resources for the scientific analysis of endangered languages. In this presentation, I demonstrate my own use of archival Mocho’ data in order to argue for the inherent value of archived documentary data for contemporary linguistic analysis, and I show the crucial role that digital language archives play in the lifecycle of linguistic documentation.
**Katya Pertsova** (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)  
*Semantic vs. phonological biases in learning allomorphy*

This study involves artificial grammar learning experiments with adults testing whether the phonology over semantics bias found in first language acquisition (Gagliardi & Lidz, 2014) persists into adulthood. Our study replicates Culbertson et. al. (2016) finding that adults sometimes rely more on semantics and sometimes more on phonology in a context when both predict the data equally well. We show that this preference depends on saliency of features measured in a separate task in which one of the confounded features acts as irrelevant. Similar work with children is in progress.

**Joshua Phillips** (Yale University)  
*A sense of agency: structured pronominal variation in Australian Kriol*

A number of syntactic, semantic and pragmatic factors appear to condition the form of first-person pronouns in Eastern varieties of Australian Kriol when these occur in subject position. This paper comprises a synchronic and diachronic account of these factors on the basis of quantitative analysis of a Kriol text corpus, supported by structured elicitation. It is claimed that the *ai/mi* distinction evinces the in-progress grammaticalisation of agentivity in Kriol. I show that the distribution of *mi*, etymologically an object pronoun, is encroaching into the domain of *ai*, where it has come to represent a first-person subject whose agentivity is backgrounded.

**Hannah Phinney** (International Computer Science Institute)  
*Force dynamics in FrameNet: beyond verbal analysis*

This paper contrasts previous treatments of force dynamics (Talmy 2000, Jackendoff 1996) with the analysis that FrameNet (Fillmore 2012) provides. Previous approaches analyze two opposing force entities, the Agonist and Antagonist, with respect to verbal argument structure, as in “John PREVENTED Harry from leaving the room”, but they do not generalize to adjectives and nouns. FrameNet explicates the relationships between force dynamic concepts for more grammatical categories, e.g. strong.a, power.n, characterized by the Level_of_force_exertion frame. Linked frames like Causation supply further context for events in which force entities participate, providing a fuller picture of force dynamic lexical semantic phenomena.

**Marc Pierce** (University of Texas at Austin)  
**Hans C. Boas** (University of Texas at Austin)  
*Is Texas German a creole?*

Texas German (TxG), a set of (relatively) standard-near varieties of German spoken in Texas descended from the dialects brought to Texas by German-speaking immigrants, has been enormously influenced by English. The effects of this contact are in fact so far-reaching that it could be argued that TxG is a creole, or at least a semicreole. This possibility has, however, not yet been addressed in the relevant literature. This presentation therefore evaluates this idea, concluding that TxG is in fact not a creole, but is instead best treated as a contact variety of German.

**Marc Pierce** (University of Texas at Austin)  
**Hans C. Boas** (University of Texas at Austin)  
*Social networks and language change in New Braunfels German: a case study*

Since at least Milroy and Milroy (1985), it has been widely accepted that social networks can play a role in language change: dense social networks tend to impede language change, while weaker social networks tend to spread or accelerate change. However, this model has not yet been applied to the study of Texas German. This paper therefore applies this model to the ongoing and widespread loss of front rounded vowels in New Braunfels German, arguing that changes in social networks helped accelerate and spread this change.

**Asia Pietraszko** (University of Chicago)  
*Clause size and transparency in Ndebele*

Previous work has shown that subjunctive clauses are structurally and/or featurally deficient and transparent for certain syntactic phenomena. This paper discusses familiar and novel data from Ndebele (Zimbabwe) providing converging evidence for the deficiency of subjunctive clauses. Evidence for the structural asymmetry between indicative and subjunctive complements comes from: i) the position of negation, ii) the availability of left-peripheral topics, and iii) case licensing. The deficiency of subjunctive clauses, typically evidenced by the lack of left-peripheral material, additionally explains an otherwise surprising pattern of case licensing in Ndebele.
This paper argues that there are two semantically distinct Ā-movement types: "QR" that leaves a trace of semantic type e, which shifts scope, and "wh-movement" that fully reconstructs at LF. These types are distinguished in cases where a DP denotes a property, i.e. type . QR cannot target these DPs because the e-type trace is semantically incompatible with property positions. This paper provides a novel argument for recent proposals in Johnson (2012, 2014) and Kotek (2014) that instances of semantic displacement involve stringing together different movement types.

The stylistic use of suprasegmental variation and embodied practice in an urban high school

This paper investigates the use of speech rate, pitch range, and embodied practice in the construction of affective styles. I show that speakers who identify as “chill” use a slower speech rate and narrower pitch range than their peers who self-describe as high-energy or “loud,” and that this variation co-occurs with embodied practices (e.g. posture, frequency of movement) which are ideologically associated with high- and low-energy affect. However, the speakers do not represent two distinct social groups, and on this basis I argue that such variation does not simply signal group membership; rather, it’s used to construct locally-relevant affective styles.

Compression in a chain shift: tracking vocalic sound change in California

Though the California Vowel Shift (CVS) has been characterized as a chain shift, the chronological details of this sound change remain understudied. Through apparent time analysis of four communities across the state, we show that the CVS has involved a holistic horizontal compression of the vowel space, rather than the phoneme-by-phoneme reconfiguration that we might expect. We suggest that the CVS has been driven by articulatory and social factors in addition to phonological factors, and propose that large-scale apparent time studies examine sound change by generation, as linear models of time may conceal such incremental movement.

Lexical retrieval in adult Spanish-English bilinguals: heritage speakers versus late learners

Revised Hierarchical Model was used to investigate whether in addition to second language (L2) proficiency, the context of L2 learning influences lexical retrieval in three groups of adult English-Spanish bilinguals: high proficiency heritage speakers, high proficiency late bilinguals, and low proficiency late bilinguals (Kroll & Stewart, 1994). Heritage speakers were expected to perform better than high proficiency late bilinguals in picture-naming and translation tasks (Cheng & Leung, 1989; Montrul & Foote, 2014). This prediction was not borne out. The results are discussed in terms of the effects of L2 learning context and L2 proficiency on word processing.

Stages of language shift in twentieth-century Inner Mongolia, China

Mongolian as a minority language in China is losing speakers, though 2-4 million remain in China’s Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region. The case of 20th-century Inner Mongolia helps reveal the long-term processes that precede language endangerment. This study takes Fishman’s (1991) notion of language shift as a decline in intergenerational mother tongue transmission and formalizes it for quantitative research: language shift is defined as bilingual parents raising Chinese-mono-lingual children. Results from a survey of about 600 ethnic Mongols in 2014-2015 suggest that bilingualism with Chinese has penetrated the entire Mongolian-speaking population, but has not (yet) precipitated massive language shift.

Path and aspect in Northeastern-Area Algonquian

Examining reflexes of three Proto-Algonquian relative roots (*eθ- 'to X, in X way', *entaθ- 'in/at X', and *went- 'from X') across four Eastern Algonquian languages, we note their multifunctional semantic extensions, and highlight how {*eθ-, *went-} join the
elements *nāt- ‘go to do X’ and *āp- ‘have made the complete trip of doing X’ to create a productive paradigm: {*ẹ-, *nāt-} highlight an incomplete outgoing trip, and {*ẹnt-, *āp-} a completed round trip. Not andative/venitives in a purely deictic sense—but aspictual/perspectival systematically ambiguous with directionals—these elements demand both descriptive/theoretical and revitalization-design attention.

Conor Quinn (University of Southern Maine)
Andrea Bear Nicholas (St. Thomas University)
Alwyn Jeddore (Cape Breton University)
Gabriel Paul (Penobscot Nation Department of Cultural & Historical Preservation)
Reducing anxiety, increasing core competence: a practical program for beginner adult heritage learners of Eastern Algonquian languages

We examine the effectiveness of a new curriculum approach for beginner learners of three Eastern Algonquian languages (Penobscot, Maliseet, and Mi'kmaw) that targets the practical needs of L1-English adult heritage learners, and challenges default priorities of school-based teaching. We minimize adult-learner anxiety and memory load (optimizing for all-oral instruction) by limiting content to eleven brief lessons, each introducing at most 2-3 sentences’ worth of new information, strictly selected to meet two criteria: (a) being a simple model-word/phrase that forms a key step within a clear progression of essential morphosyntactic patterns, and (b) being immediately communicatively useful in daily life.

David Quinto-Pozos (University of Texas at Austin)
Frances Cooley (University of Texas at Austin)
Atypical language production for a deaf adolescent native signer

This study examines the language production of a deaf adolescent signer of ASL who was exposed to the language from birth. Despite having rich ASL input, the adolescent makes frequent errors in production, with the most common errors being phonological handshape and movement. We analyze his productions of a sentence repetition test, which allows us to indirectly assess his language processing and memory while also scrutinizing his phonological productions carefully. Our analysis suggests that he does not have language processing or memory problems, but rather deficits in articulation that we continue to examine.

Janet Randall (Northeastern University)
Beyond undergraduates: strengthening psycholinguistic studies and their impact using MTurk

When jurors are confused by the opaque jury instructions that they hear before deliberating, they not only disengage but return misinformed verdicts. Earlier studies identified two sources of their confusion: the language -- specifically passives and “legalese” -- and listening without accompanying text. However, (a) those studies used undergraduate subjects and (b) the boost from reading, though significant, was found in only 2 of 6 instructions. In the current study, MTurk subjects showed a stronger (p

Peter E. Raper (University of the Free State)
Multilingualism manifested in Southern African toponyms

Multilingualism in Southern African toponyms is reflected inter alia in the wide variety of languages from which the place-names derive. The oldest names are from the Bushman hunter-gatherers, dating back thousands of years, followed by names from Khoikhoi, Bantu, European and Asian languages. Linguistic interaction between these peoples has yielded a complex corpus of toponyms. The processes of adaptation, hybridization, reinterpretation and translation, and the imposition of orthographic rules applicable, have resulted in the virtual obliteration of the original Bushman place-names. The present paper attempts to demonstrate the phonological and semantic correlation between current names and their ancient counterparts.

Jodi Reich (Temple University)
Scalar implicature in Chitonga-speaking children

Research on the acquisition of scalar implicature (SI) has provided evidence that young children interpret SI differently from adults. However, studies have shown that children are able to derive the pragmatic inferences of SI as young as six years of age. This study investigates the interpretation of SI by Chitonga-speaking children ages 7-15. The results of this study provide
evidence that the order of acquisition for SI in Chitonga is similar to what has been identified by previous studies; however, the age of acquisition in Chitonga could be later than what has been observed cross-linguistically.

**Amy Reynolds** (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)  
*Session P5  
Karen English: refugee language acquisition and use in the United States*

This study examines whether consonant cluster reduction rates (CCR) in second language learners’ English is more affected by L1 constraints or by the CCR rates in their English-speaking contact communities. Over 50 sociolinguistic interviews of Karen refugees acquiring English as their second language in four different communities is analyzed to determine the effect of L1 internal constraints for second language learners compared to the sociolinguistic factors in their different resettlement communities.

**Richard Rhodes** (University of California, Berkeley)  
*Session 31  
Bipartite verb structure and serial verbs*

This paper compares the bipartite verb constructions of languages in the general area of northern California, Oregon, and Nevada (particularly Klamath and Washo) with the bipartite verb construction of Algonquian languages. Even though the constructions are mirror images of one another, it is proposed that Algonquian, which has an ancestral Algic bipartite construction, picked up the extensiveness of its bipartite verb vocabulary through early contact on the Plateau. Having suggested the relatedness the two kinds of bipartite verbs, the paper addresses the question of whether bipartite verbs are a kind of serial verb.

**Alexander Rice** (Brigham Young University)  
*Session 74  
Interrelations between switch-reference, evidentiality and topic in Pastaza Quichua*

Switch-reference is realized in Pastaza Quichua (PQ) as one of two non-finite verb markers in adverbial clauses that marks the subject as being the same subject (-sha), or different subject (-kpi) than the subject of another related clause. Using a corpus of PQ texts, I use a quantitative-descriptive analysis to examine the interplay between switch-reference and markers of topic and evidentiality.

**Justin Rill** (University of Delaware)  
*Session 76  
Syntactic ergativity: a typological approach*

Current analyses of syntactic ergativity (SE) do not address the question of why some morphologically ergative (ME) languages have it, and some don't. This radical new approach suggests that SE is actually a grammaticalized disambiguation strategy in extraction scenarios. A language's typological profile (morphological case, agreement, Wh-strategy, basic word order) makes good predictions as to whether a language will exhibit SE or not; furthermore, it also explains why some languages exhibit SE in one area (ex.: relative clauses) but not another (ex.: Wh-questions). Finally, this new approach predicts the existence of 'SE'-like phenomena in morphologically accusative languages as well.

**Lilia Rissman** (University of Chicago)  
**Laura Horton** (University of Chicago)  
**Susan Goldin-Meadow** (University of Chicago)  
*Session 56  
Crosslinguistic biases shape the semantic structure of verbs: evidence from deaf homesigning children*

Verbs across languages often categorize the semantic space of events in divergent ways (e.g. English 'put in' is acceptable for both tight-fit and loose-fit relations, while Korean 'kkita' encodes tight-fit relationships only). Despite this variation, are there crosslinguistic patterns in how verbs lexicalize the conceptual space of events? We address this question analyzing how child homesigners from four different cultures describe instrumental events (e.g. cutting bread with a knife). We find that homesign descriptions of instrumental events reflect categories present in adult English, suggesting crosslinguistic biases for how verbs encode the conceptual space of events.

**Amanda Rivera** (California State University, Fresno)  
**Ryan Kasak** (Yale University)  
*Session 75  
Word-level prominence in Hidatsa: stress or pitch accent?*

Hidatsa is a Siouan language that Boyle (2007) and Park (2012) describe as having lexical word-level pitch accent similar to its sister language Crow (Graczyk 2007). Work undertaken by Boyle et al. (2016) argue that there is no pitch accent system, but rather a classic stress accent system preferring second-syllable stress. This work utilizes instrumentation to examine
spectrographic evidence for which analysis is best reflected by the data given a corpus of nearly 6000 individual tokens. We conclude that pitch play no statistically significant role in word-level prominence in Hidatsa, and that primary stress is predictable.

Dorothy Dodge Robbins (Louisiana Tech University)  
Session 21  
“You don’t say ‘Mr. Shakespeare’”: forms of literary address in The Aspern Papers

In The Aspern Papers (1888), a psychological tug-of-war ensues between an American “publishing scoundrel” and an elderly expatriate over love letters penned by poet Jeffrey Aspern. Henry James is renowned for creating metaphorically rich character names, but few scholars have examined the author’s choices of terms of address and endearment that attach to or substitute for such names. Merely hearing “Mr.” precede “Aspern,” the critic finds “internal evidence” for the letters’ concealed presence within the palazzo. For the critic, “Mr.” connotes familiarity: “You don’t say ‘Mr. Shakespeare.’” Analysed are the various terms and endearments voiced by characters in reference to Jeffrey Aspern.

Brice Roberts (University of California, Los Angeles)  
Session P2  
A model of Shanghai Wu intonational phonology

This paper presents an intonational model of Shanghai Wu in the Autosegmental-Metrical framework. Shanghai’s peculiar phrasal tonal system, which spreads lexical tones over Sandhi Domains (SDs), is well-discussed in the literature; however, there is no account of the language’s contrastive intonational elements and their phonetic realization. Grounded in phonetic data collected from six Shanghai speakers, we claim that the highest prosodic domain is the Intonational Phrase, marked with initial pitch range expansion and one of four boundary tones. Additionally, OCP-like dissimilation effects of tone were observed across SDs. Broader typological implications are also considered, with comparisons to pitch-accent languages.

Gareth Roberts (University of Pennsylvania)  
Betsy Sneller (University of Pennsylvania)  
Session 79  
The role of indexicality in phonological feature adoption: a novel experimental approach

Sneller (2014) reported a surprising case of white participants exhibiting a feature of African-American English, despite expressing negative attitudes toward African-Americans. She hypothesized that the feature had come primarily to be associated with toughness or "street" culture, making its adoption more likely. We tested this hypothesis using an experimental approach in which participants played a computer game as weaker and tougher aliens chatting in an alien language. When a feature of the tougher aliens' dialect was associated explicitly with toughness, it was adopted more by the weaker aliens. The effect occurred only when toughness had practical meaning in the game.

Julie Roberts (University of Vermont)  
Session 102  
Increasing accuracy in consonant description: the case of glottalization

Glottalization a frequently studied features of English, but comparison is often challenged by differing definitions or descriptions of the variable. The current study comprises a detailed acoustic description of the variants of /t/ as found in Vermont (U.S.) speech and a comparison of auditory and acoustic coding with the goal of increasing reliability of results. Results yielded a list of operational descriptors found to be useful in distinguishing the allophones. Reliability between coding methods was consistently over 90%. Most mismatches classified glottal stops (acoustic analysis) as glottal reinforcement (auditory coding), an expected consequence of the conservative auditory coding method used.

Veronika Robustova (Lomonosov Moscow State University)  
Session 107  
Space objects naming strategies

The article is aimed at the analysis of the space objects naming strategies and a close look is given to the names of the objects on the planet Venus. There are more than 7300 names on 37 space objects in the space system today. More than 1970 names we find on the map of Venus, 392 of which were thoroughly investigated. The planet onomastic landscape is presented by the names of characters of more than 200 nationalities and ethnic groups. Main strategies of space objects naming are analyzed, the level of socio-cultural influence on the naming process is emphasized, linguistic peculiarities of space names are presented.
Elena Rodgers (Oklahoma State University)  
Dennis R. Preston (Oklahoma State University)  
Session 102

Plunk your magic twanger: attitudinal and acoustic correlates to the perception of “twang”

Several sociolinguists have suggested that nasality is a necessary if insufficient component of twang, but the perceptual correlates and social meanings of twang have not been investigated. In this experimental study, we explore listeners’ perceptions of twang and its associations with nasality, tempo, accentedness, southernness, competence, and personal attractiveness. The results show that the speakers most strongly identified as having a twang were perceived as most Southern, heavily-accented, friendly, and least educated, but not more nasal. Factor analyses as well as acoustic measurements of nasalization in mid-vowels confirmed that nasality measures a construct different from the one that associates these several often Southern-related variables (including twang).

R.C. Rodman (California State University, Northridge)  
Session 64

Creating Corpus Christi

This paper explores how Corpus Christi, Texas came by its name. Although it is often assumed to be a transfer name deriving from its proximity to the bay so named in the sixteenth century, until the 1840s there was no such inland place as Corpus Christi. By examining the nineteenth century events leading up to its adoption, it becomes clear that it choosing the name Corpus Christi exemplifies a broadly shared scripturalizing practice of deploying classical and biblical referents to aid in a narrative of national formation, and to contend with the racial anxieties concomitant to that construction.

Nicholas Rolle (University of California, Berkeley)  
Session 78

Rhythmic repair of morphological accent assigned outside of a metrical window

Metrical windows refer to a designated number of syllables at a domain-edge within which primary metrical prominence is restricted. This paper presents a novel type of metrical window phenomena, termed Rhythmic Repair. Here, when morphological accent is assigned outside the window, the position of primary prominence is one which is rhythmically dependent on the window-external accent, e.g. uniformly being two syllables away, rather than a default position (Kager 2012). I illustrate rhythmic repair with data from Ese’eja (Takanan: Bolivia), arguing in my account for iterative footing and morphologically-conditioned iambs/trochees, rather than weakly layered feet in conjunction with foot alignment.

Nicholas Rolle (University of California, Berkeley)  
Florian Lionnet (University of California, Berkeley)  
Matt Faytak (University of California, Berkeley)  
Session 35

The areal distribution of ATR and interior vowels in the Macro-Sudan Belt

In this paper, we analyze the distribution of advanced tongue root (ATR) harmony and interior vowels ([ɨ ɯ ɔ ʌ …]) in the Macro-Sudan Belt (MSB, Guldemann 2008, Clements & Rialland 2008). From a survey of 357 languages, we show that these vowel properties are in complementary geographical distribution, and have a statistically significant negative correlation ($\chi^2=16.1488, p<0.001$). ATR languages are concentrated in independent western and eastern zones, between which lies an ATR-less zone where interiority is common. This survey shows that elaboration of ATR along the acoustic dimension of F1 limits elaboration of interiority along F2, or vice-versa.

Françoise Rose (Centre national de la recherche scientifique)  
Magdalena Lemus Serrano (Centre national de la recherche scientifique)  
Thiago Chacon (Universidade de Brasília)  
Natalia Eraso (Bibliothèque publique et universitaire de Neuchâtel)  
Session 51

A new look into Arawak-Tukanoan contact: the Yukuna-Tanimuka bidirectional hypothesis

This paper revises Aikhenvald’s (2002) study of contact between Yukuna (Arawak) and Tanimuka (Tukanoan), that would have mutually adapted to each other due to past contact. Recent observation shows that they participate in an exogamic system, which makes this contact situation comparable to that of the Vaupés area. On the basis of recent descriptions based on fieldwork data, we identify bilateral homologies between these languages encompassing lexicon, grammatical morphemes, and prosody. The results suggest that Yukuna is dominant in the contact scenario, and that language contact sustained by linguistic exogamy does not impede the direct transfer of morphemes.
Daisy Rosenblum (University of British Columbia)  
Session 31  
Diverse strategies in Kʷakʷala word formation: semantic scope and morphological complexity

A crucial question for researchers, teachers, and learners of polysynthetic languages concerns the principles governing the internal structure of words. What determines the sequence of affixes and their relationship to each other in a morphologically complex word such as lálabalíbla ‘going back and forth in the house’ in Kʷakʷala (Wakashan)? This paper contributes evidence from a modern corpus of Kʷakʷala (ISO 639-3 KWK) to argue that multiple and varying effects, synchronic and diachronic, determine the architecture of Kʷakʷala words. The patterns found suggest subcategories of semantic effects beyond a theory of scope, while illuminating processes of grammaticalization in polysynthetic structures.

Jorge Emilio Rosés Labrada (University of British Columbia)  
Session 35  
Jodi-Sáliban, a new South American language family

Jodi [ISO: yau] is a small Venezuelan language that has generally been left unclassified in the language classification literature. Here, I investigate in depth a proposed Jodi-Sáliban relationship by means of a comparison of lexical and grammatical material. Based on numerous regular sound correspondences as well as grammatical correspondences—some of which are too idiosyncratic to be anything but the product of inheritance—I conclude that Jodi is related to the Sáliban languages, namely Sáliba, Piaroa and Mako. This paper thus demonstrates the existence of a Jodi-Sáliban language family and contributes to our understanding of the prehistory of Northwestern Amazonia.

Jorge Emilio Rosés Labrada (The University of British Columbia)  
Session 8  
Reconstructing the Proto-Piaroa-Mako stops

This paper focuses on the reconstruction of the Proto-Piaroa-Mako stop inventory. Based on a comparison of lexical material, I propose that the observed segment correspondences are the result of three sound changes; namely a debuccalization change and two voicing-related changes. This presentation constitutes the first proposal of a Sáliban phonological proto-system and contributes to our understanding of lenition processes. Additionally, it provides an example of a novel sound change: while glottalized resonants (GRs) have only been shown to arise from fusion of a glottal stop and a resonant; this research shows that Mako’s GRs arose from the voicing of ejectives.

Ruth Rouvier (University of California, Berkeley)  
Session P2  
Improving language documentation and revitalization through interdisciplinary collaboration

Endangered language documentation can provide critical resources in support of revitalization, but there has been little research focused on how documentation benefits these efforts, and how to achieve better cohesion between documentation practices and revitalization goals. This poster presents the findings of an interdisciplinary working group convened to address these issues. We first summarize existing research, drawing attention to methodological concerns and areas needing further research. We then outline promising ways to evaluate and strengthen observed impacts, including increased fluency and speaker numbers; improved mental and physical health; improved academic outcomes; and stronger cultural identity and community and family connections.

Ernest Rufleth (Louisiana Tech University)  
Session 19  
Name dropping and autobiographical incorporations in early modern verse

This presentation will focus on poems from the modern period where poets incorporate their names into their poetry. Allusion to the self accompanies an increasing introspection, highlighting the poet’s role in the creative process. Such changes pierce the barrier created by a narrator’s persona, depending upon the identifiability of the name within the poetry. This discussion will also consider whether these poems subvert earlier conventions that prescribed a debasement of the poet in order to emphasize the perfections of the lover.

Craig Sailor (University of Cambridge)  
Session 1  
PPs with gaps in

We present and analyze a novel phenomenon in British English involving prepositions whose complement is realized as null (see title). These prepositional-object gaps (POGs) only arise under ‘have/with’ possessives, suggesting a unified analysis. We argue
that such possessives involve a possessive P head, whose selectional properties license POGs: namely, P-poss can take a case-deficient PP complement, requiring the P-object to raise for case, leaving behind a POG. We present evidence that POGs are indeed instances of possessor A-movement, and not A-bar movement or topic-drop. POGs end up being a powerful diagnostic for probing complex PP structure.

**Joseph Salmons** (University of Wisconsin-Madison)  
*Session 22*  
*Linguistics all over campus: Polomé and Lehmann at the University of Texas*

This presentation will cover the careers of Edgar C. Polomé and Winfred P. Lehmann, especially as they shaped historical linguistics and allied areas at the University of Texas at Austin. From the perspective of a linguist studying in a language department from the late 1970s to the mid-1980s, these two scholars played roles in linguistics as a vibrant field from one end of campus to the other. This is true literally but even more so figuratively, covering with deep connections to a range of theoretical directions, sociolinguistics, and language contact.

**Joseph Salmons** (University of Wisconsin – Madison)  
*Session 102*  
*Sounding American: approximate /r/ in American German*

R-sounds have a distinct place in American heritage languages. While heritage-language phonology appears relatively robust and phonetic-phonological borrowing is generally uncommon, American immigrant/heritage languages abandon native r-sounds for approximates. Moreover, rhotics are notoriously variable and have been argued to lack unifying phonetic cues and phonological features. This paper pursues the hypothesis that such variation is central to the tendency to change, drawing data from Wisconsin German recordings from as far back as the late 1940s. Rich dialect contact and bilingualism provided especially variable input to learners and users, similar to how variable input contributes to change in new dialect formation.

**Meghan Salomon** (Northwestern University)  
**Gregory Ward** (Northwestern University)  
*Session 77*  
*Semantic factors affecting the salience of transfer verb arguments*

Rohde et al. 2006 showed that transfer verb increase the salience of the recipient as measured by ambiguous pronoun interpretation. Using a priming paradigm with occupation-denoting NPs, we found that RTs to source probes were significantly faster in certain factive environments than to recipient probes, even though the transfer is presupposed to have occurred. Conversely, RTs to recipient probes were significantly faster in certain negative environments, even though no transfer occurred. More generally, whether or not the transfer actually occurred had no effect. The data suggest a different account based on the inferred explanation of the event (Kehler 2002).

**Covadonga Sanchez Alvarado** (University of Massachusetts Amherst)  
**Meghan Armstrong** (University of Massachusetts Amherst)  
*Session 37*  
*The perception of L1 and L2 focal prominence: Spanish vs. L1-English L2-Spanish*

The purpose of this study is to determine whether differences in the pitch range used to mark contrastive focus in L1 and L2 of Spanish have an effect on the degree of emphasis perceived by native speakers of two different dialects of Spanish. The results from a perception task suggest that while native speakers can detect differences in focus in L2 Spanish, they are more sensitive to their realization in native speech, even though L2ers used a more expanded pitch range. In addition, we find that the specific dialect of Spanish also affects how L2 Spanish is perceived.

**Hannah Sande** (University of California, Berkeley)  
*Session 100*  
*Morphology without morphemes: scalar shifts as an argument in favor of process morphology*

Here I demonstrate that neither a floating (binary) feature nor floating tone is an adequate underlying representation of the GuÉbie (Kru) [Côte d’Ivoire] imperfective morpheme. The imperfective in GuÉbie triggers a scalar tone delta increase between the final tone of the subject and the initial tone of the verb, sometimes resulting in verb tone lowering and others in subject tone raising. I argue that there is no ideal underlying representation of the imperfective morpheme, but that the data can be modeled as a morphological process solely caused by morphologically sensitive output constraints.
How might learners fail to acquire reduplication? Preterites in Gothic are typically characterized by ablaut, but some display “reduplication” --better analyzed as phonological copying (Zukoff & Sandell 2015). Formerly, in Proto-Indo-European (PIE), both reduplication and ablaut were obligatory for this category. This paper explains and models the loss of preterite reduplication from PIE to Gothic through computational learning simulations. Phonological changes rendered the original reduplicative underlying representation irrecoverable for certain preterite forms; learners then restructured the PRETERITE derivation wholesale, deriving SRs from a phonologically null UR. These results offer further evidence for biases on particular constraint types.

This talk examines the two primary valence decreasing constructions in Kari'nya (Cariban, ISO 639-3: car) with a goal of describing their structural properties as well as teasing apart their semantic and pragmatic functions. The structural and functional evidence presented here supports the assertion that there is no single passive construction in Kari'nya. Rather, the passive function is one of a range of valence decreasing functions for which one of two different constructions may be used.

What kinds of semantic factors underly object case alternations, and how can we go about diagnosing these factors? In this presentation I demonstrate how the interpretation of case-marked objects with a weak verb --that is, a verb with relatively few semantic selectional restrictions, or entailments (Ritter and Rosen 1996) --can shed light on the semantic and pragmatic factors underlying case-marking and object alternations in Kwak’wala, a Wakashan language spoken on the central coast of British Columbia.

Akolet (Austronesian, Papua New Guinea) has personal pronouns and articles that distinguish gender and marital status, e.g., ‘unmarried 3SG masculine’ versus ‘married 3SG masculine’. While singular pronouns mark both gender and marital status, plural pronouns mark gender only for married people. Given that the choice of pronoun depends on social status and societal role, these pronouns and articles denote how a person contributes to the life of a community, rather than simply indicating marital status. This analysis suggests that some aspects of linguistic structure cannot be understood outside the cultural context of language use.

Everyone with a child is charged with choosing a name, but by what criteria can parents best make this important decision? For many, the era when children’s names were largely dictated by family and religious protocols is over. Parents now often select names on the basis of style, taste, and personal impulse. What kind of information do parents need to make intelligent name selections for their children? What factors outside academia are important to help people make smart name choices? I will discuss the boom in the nation’s appetite for onomastic information, along with my techniques for addressing that appetite.

Threats of imminent extinction motivate language documentation but also allow place name neglect. This paper examines agricultural settlement names within Africa’s Edoid group. Village nomenclature converges on a restricted range of conventions; however, interethnic contact has led to non-Edoid toponyms for three villages. Two derive from the trade language Hausa. A third links to Igbo blacksmiths supporting rainforest penetration with iron tools, evident in cognate vocabulary. Iron use naturally follows a pastoral era outside the rainforest, which number prefixes on herd-animal nouns support. Toponymic studies thus remind us of the benefit accrued when documentation looks beyond “the single ancestral code.”
Adam Schembri (University of Birmingham)  
Kearsy Cormier (University College London)  
Jordan Fenlon (Heriot Watt University)  
Clause position and indicating verbs in British Sign Language (BSL)

In a study of indicating verbs in British Sign Language (BSL), we coded 1679 tokens from 100 deaf signers from four cities across the UK. We investigated a range of linguistic and social factors, but we focus here on one predictor. Results indicate a significant interaction between the likelihood that an indicating verb will be modified spatially and its position in a clause. Specifically, indicating verbs modified for patient arguments are significantly more likely to appear in clause final position, or as part of a verb only clause. We explore possible information structure and phonological explanations for this phenomenon.

Natalie Schilling (Georgetown University)  
The persistence of dialectal distinctiveness: Smith Island English in apparent and real time

In this talk, I present results from a new re-study of Smith Island, Maryland. Nearly 20 years ago, apparent and real time analysis using data from 1985 and 2000 revealed a rare pattern of dialect concentration – the increasing distinctiveness of the localized dialect among fewer speakers. This contrasts with the typical course of linguistic death by gradual dissipation. The current study adds new sociolinguistic interview data, including from teenagers and young adults, and centers on cross-generational acoustic phonetic comparisons of vowel spaces and diphthongal trajectories, set against a broader sociolinguistic/ethnographic backdrop. The analysis indicates persistent distinctiveness, both dialectal and social.

Sylvia Schreiner (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)  
Circumfixation with reduplication: evidence concerning the order of morphological operations

Perfect aspect in Classical Attic Greek is realized via the combination of two exponents: a reduplicative prefix and a consonantal suffix. Neither of these affixes has an invariant phonological form. I argue within the Distributed Morphology framework that this “circumfixal” instance of distributed exponence is the result of two (phonologically) abstract Vocabulary Items with the same featural context for insertion. The feature [perfect] undergoes Enrichment before the Aspect terminal node is Fissioned. Linearization occurs late, followed by Local Dislocation of the prefixal reduplicant. The phonology assigns output forms to both affixes only after all morphological computations have occurred.

Gregory Scontras (University of California, Irvine)  
Kathryn Davidson (Harvard University)  
Amy Rose Deal (University of California, Berkeley)  
Sarah E. Murray (Cornell University)  
Who has more?: the influence of linguistic form on quantity judgments

Quantity judgment tasks have been increasingly used within and across languages as a diagnostic for noun semantics, although linguistic cues to atomicity vary across languages. In this study, we show that a variety of quantity judgment patterns arise in naïve English speakers in the absence of clear linguistic cues to atomicity. Such cues give rise to categorical behavior in comparison judgments (more rock vs. more rocks), but without them we find alternative strategies, such as value/utility comparisons (decreasing cardinality judgments for individuals) or counting by contextually salient portions (increasing cardinality judgments for substances).

Gregory Scontras (University of California, Irvine)  
Judith Degen (Stanford University)  
Noah D. Goodman (Stanford University)  
Subjectivity predicts adjective ordering preferences

From English to Hungarian to Mokilese, speakers exhibit strong ordering preferences in multi-adjective strings: “the big blue box” sounds far more natural than “the blue big box.” We show that an adjective's distance from the modified noun is predicted by the adjective's meaning: less subjective adjectives occur closer to the nouns they modify. Our findings serve to narrow the space of possible explanations: ordering preferences likely emerge from a desire to place more informative, less subjective content closer to the substantive head of a nominal construction (i.e., closer to the modified noun).
Yo todavía no hable Español: learning Spanish in a creole-speaking environment

This paper presents the findings of the experience of learning Spanish by the traditional ‘rules of grammar’ method in a Creole-speaking context. This is compared to the experience of learning French-lexicon Creole in a similar Creole-speaking context in a natural way. The findings reveal that grammar instruction in the L2 classroom is a less effective method compared with natural language learning strategies that are characterized by the use of formulaic sequences. This work claims that formulaic sequences are important in the acquisition of foreign languages, especially where Creole speakers are developing literacy in foreign languages that are not immediately relevant to their communicative needs.

Akan proverbial and insinuative toponyms

The paper discusses Akan proverbial or aphoristic and insinuative toponyms, which it distinguishes from names of instantiation or commemoration. Proverbial or aphoristic and insinuative names are seen to express the deeper ideas of the perceptions and understanding about nature and workings of life. The paper groups the nature of relations as reflected in the toponyms into the approbation, disapprobation, and the acquiescent, and examines the incidents which occasioned such philosophies and insinuations and the incidents and reactions consequent to the construction of these names. It discusses also the three-tier movement from experience through proverb/insinuation to toponym.

On re-onymization or re-proprialisation

The paper discusses the phenomenon of re-onymisation or re-proprialisation, which it defines as the practice of assigning a proper name outside of its regular class of reference, and distinguishes it from other manifestations of proper naming. The understanding is that beyond re-assigning names, re-onymisation seeks deeply to redefine the lexical content of a name, which underlies several issues around re-onymisation. To expatiate on the nature and workings of re-onymisation, it distinguishes simple and acute, temporal and permanent, and additive or annexative re-onymisation. It also discusses the motivation and processes of re-onymisation, de-atrophication, and such issues of ownership, legality and acceptance.

Great expectations: weighting expectancy when processing degraded speech

In day-to-day conversations, extrinsic (e.g. background noise) and intrinsic factors (e.g. hearing loss) can result in spectrally degraded speech input. To compensate, listeners use expectancy, the ability to utilize surrounding linguistic information to predict subsequent information during online spoken language processing. The purpose of the present study is to examine how spectral degradation modulates the use of expectations and how a reliance on top-down cognitive processing might come with the cost of inaccurate speech recognition. Results suggest that listeners increasingly use their expectations in degraded speech, and this may mislead listeners when expectations conflict with the acoustic signal.

Ergative case assignment in Hindi-Urdu: evidence from light verb compounds

Various accounts have been proposed for ergative/absolutive case-assignment in Hindi-Urdu (HU) within the Minimalist Program. Using facts about subject case-assignment in a particular type of light verb compound in HU (Mahajan, 2012) as evidence, I propose a syntactic account for subject case-assignment in the
language in general. This account relies on two claims: (i) both T and v can assign absolutive case to the subject and (ii) ergative case results from a special KP configuration, only grammatical when T and v cannot assign absolutive case to the subject.

Amalia Skilton (University of California, Berkeley)  
*Variation in contrastive voice quality in Cushillococha Ticuna*  

This talk describes gender-based variation in the realization of contrastively laryngealized vowels in a dialect of Ticuna, an Amazonian language isolate. Acoustic analysis of 1296 items recorded with three speakers shows that laryngealized vowels are characterized, for both genders, by irregular F0 and increased spectral tilt; for men only, by elevated subharmonic-to-harmonic ratios; and for women only, by lowered harmonic-to-noise ratios. These differences indicate that men and women employ overlapping but distinct sets of articulatory strategies to produce laryngealized vowels, and suggest that Ticuna laryngealized voice is defined less by acoustic and articulatory features than by contrast with modal voice.

Ryan Smith (University of Arizona)  
David Medeiros (University of Arizona)  
*The ULTRA model and Universal 20*  

We introduce the ULTRA model of parsing-as-grammar. In this model, an invariant parsing algorithm automatically structures and interprets word order in local domains. Within each phase, ULTRA handles linearization, displacement, composition, bracketing, and (zero-search, unambiguous) labeling of such brackets. Notably, the theory requires no parameterization or learning, and dispenses with primitive set-based representations (Merge; Chomsky 2001). We demonstrate that certain empirical phenomena, such as Greenberg's Universal 20 and Germanic verb clusters, fall under the generalization of 213-avoidance (Knuth 1968), and demonstrate that this falls out from the architecture of the ULTRA model.

Wikaliler Daniel Smith (University of Texas at Austin)  
Susan Smythe Kung (University of Texas at Austin)  
*The PDLMA workshop materials at the Archive of the Indigenous Languages of Latin America*  

During the latter part (2004 – 2010) of the Project for the Documentation of the Languages of Mesoamerica (PDLMA), a series of workshops brought together researchers working on the project and speakers of different Mesoamerican languages. Many of the materials produced during these workshops have now been curated at the Archive of Indigenous Languages of Latin America (AILLA), including audio recordings and accompanying documents of the presentations by the researchers and discussions by speakers of the languages. The proposed poster highlights these materials, describes the organization of the workshops, and details the approach used to carry out this endeavor.

Betsy Sneller (University of Pennsylvania)  
*Intraspeaker competition of two phonological subsystems*  

The paper investigates individual speakers' productions of an ongoing phonological change in their speech community, and provides evidence of grammatical competition of phonological subsystems within a single speaker. Using data from Philadelphia English, where the traditional /æ/ system is in the process of being replaced by the new nasal /æ/ system, I provide evidence that individual speakers make use of both subsystems. I argue that this example of categorical phonological change has proceeded via grammar competition (Kroch 1995; Fruehwald et al. 2013), suggesting that both syntactic and phonological change may occur through the same mechanism.

Todd Snider (Cornell University)  
*Conditions on propositional anaphora*  

There has been some work on anaphora to propositions (Asher 1993), especially relating to response particles as propositional anaphors (Murray 2010; Krifka 2013; Roelofsen & Farkas 2015). However, there has yet to be a systematic investigation of what syntactic, semantic, or pragmatic conditions influence the availability of propositional anaphora. This work presents part of such a project. I argue that propositional anaphors can refer only to propositions which are explicitly represented in the syntax, regardless of their at-issue status.
Michaela Socolof (McGill University)

The position of the negative particle ara and NPIs in Kabyle negation

In Kabyle, a VSO Berber language spoken in Algeria, negation is expressed with the obligatory preverbal particle ur and the optional postverbal particle ara. I propose a novel syntactic account of Kabyle negation in cases where ara is absent. Specifically, I analyze NPIs as occupying the same position as ara, and I present evidence that regular NPs can also move to fill this position. My proposal unifies data from semantic interpretation, basic word order, and adverb placement, and it suggests a structural link between NPIs and regular nouns.

Stephanie Solt (Zentrum für Allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft)

Jon Stevens (Zentrum für Allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft)

Some 27 arrests: why some + numeral isn’t an approximator, and what it might be

This talk investigates the some+numeral construction (e.g. some 20 people), which recent authors have analyzed as expressing approximations. We provide evidence that some on this use is not an approximator, but rather functions to highlight the atomic parts of a plurality and the operation of counting them. This analysis is shown to account for contrasts between some and true approximators (some/??roughly 27 arrests) and constraints on the numerical expressions modifiable by some (some 30 miles vs. *some 3 o’clock), as well as a range of pragmatic effects. Implications for the analysis of plural some more generally are discussed.

Morgan Sonderegger (McGill University)
Michael McAuliffe (McGill University)
Jurij Bozic (McGill University)
Christopher Bruno (McGill University)
September Cowley (McGill University)
Bing’er Jiang (McGill University)
Jeffrey Lamontagne (McGill University)
Martha Schwarz (McGill University)
Jiajia Su (McGill University)

Laryngeal timing across seven languages: phonetic data and their relationship to phonological features

How laryngeal segments are realized via acoustic cues differs greatly across languages and positions. While utterance-initial VOT has been intensively studied, there is less cross-linguistic data on laryngeal realization from multiple cues and positions. Phonetic realization of laryngeals is commonly used to reason about phonological representation; in particular, previous work hypothesizes close relationships between feature specification and prevoicing, speech rate effects, and voicing during closure--hypotheses which have mostly been tested in isolation, on 1–2 languages. We examine whether they hold and give convergent evidence, in a multi-cue/multi-position dataset of laryngeal stop realization from read speech in 7 languages.

Justin Spence (University of California, Davis)
Ying Liu (University of California, Davis)

Building for the future: adopting TEI Standards in a text corpus of Hupa

This paper reports on current efforts to convert a text corpus for Hupa, a Dene (Athabaskan) language of northwestern California, to an XML format conforming to the Text Encoding Initiative (TEI) standards. TEI offers ready-made solutions for a number of common problems in corpus annotation, illustrated with reference to the Hupa corpus. TEI also can be considered as a possible standard that could be more widely adopted by the Americanist research community in order to ensure the long-term stability and interoperability of corpora for diverse languages and to facilitate corpus-based comparative and typological research.

Lisa Spira (Ethnic Technologies)

Onomastic data skills

In this talk I present a case study: Ethnic Technologies provides E-Tech, the leading software for multicultural marketing. E-Tech predicts an individual’s ethnicity based on a name and address. Its algorithm draws heavily on onomastic insights. The Research and Product Development team at Ethnic Technologies continually researches and improves the E-Tech software design. To that end, team members are data analysts first, applying technical and analytical skills to onomastic data sets. As businesses
increasingly rely on textual data, including onomastic data, the toolbox of the onomastician in industry continues to expand beyond a passion or aptitude for names.

**Lauren Squires** (The Ohio State University)  
**Session P5**  
*Shifting grammatical expectations through social context cues: effects of speech genre*

Two experiments tested whether providing participants with song lyrics as a context for reading nonstandard sentences can activate knowledge of a generic link between grammatical forms and popular music, making nonstandard forms less surprising. Participants completed a self-paced reading task. Nonstandard target sentences included the structure [NPsg+don't], common across vernacular dialects; standard targets included [NPsg+doesn't]. “NoContext” participants were told nothing about the sentences; "Context" participants were cued to the sentences’ origins in song lyrics. Contrary to hypotheses, Experiment 1 found an unexpected three-way interaction between experimental trial order, standardness, and context. Experiment 2 is being conducted as a followup/replication.

**Joseph A. Stanley** (University of Georgia)  
**Session 7**  
*The perception and production of two vowel mergers in Cowlitz County, Washington*

While recent literature on Pacific Northwest English has focused on back and prevelar front vowels, in this paper I present data from words lists and minimal pairs (Labov 1972) from natives of southwest Washington to establish the status of the BULL-BOWL and MARY-MERRY-MARRY mergers in the region. I show that BULL and BOWL were merged in the word list, but distinct in the minimal pair task. Conversely, MARY was higher than both MERRY and MARRY in the word list, but merged in the minimal pairs. These patterns highlight the importance of speakers’ awareness of possible distinctions in vowel classes.

**Juliet Stanton** (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
**Session 78**  
*Interactions between prenasalized stops and nasal vowels*

This work builds on the finding that constraints on contrast govern the distribution of prenasalized stops (NCs, Stanton 2016). New data regarding NC licensing before nasal vowels (Ṽs) provide further support. Experimental work on the perception of NCs and Ṽs, when combined with Steriade’s (1997) Licensing by Cue hypothesis, predicts the following: (i) if a language allows NCs to be followed by Ṽs, it also allows NCs to be followed by oral vowels (Vs); (ii) if a language allows NCṼ when the vowel is short, it allows NCṼs when the vowel is long. Both predictions are correct.

**Tammy Stark** (University of Connecticut)  
**Session 55**  
*Ambiguity in functional heads and syntactic change: Caribbean Northern Arawak nominalization and alignment*

I present a case study that illustrates formal mechanisms of syntactic change within the minimalist framework: the Caribbean Northern Arawak languages, Garifuna, Lokono, Añun, and Wayúu, synchronically exhibit a suffixal subject agreement pattern that I show to be historically related to a subject nominalization construction. I argue that the pivot for reanalysis from nominalizer to verbal agreement is a clause where a subject nominalization served as a nominal predicate. Structural ambiguity between subject nominalization and verb carrying agreement morphology is shown to have facilitated change in the functional category of the syntactic head active in nominalization.

**Tammy Stark** (University of Connecticut/University of California, Berkeley)  
**Session 28**  
*Caribbean Northern Arawak subgrouping: lexical phylogenetics and comparative morphology*

This work explores subgrouping within the Caribbean branch of Northern Arawak (CNA) using lexical phylogenetic and traditional comparative methodologies. I propose a novel branching structure for the CNA languages (Taino, Garifuna, Lokono, Añun, and Wayúu) on the basis of lexical phylogenetics and then reevaluate the morphological basis for traditional subgrouping within the branch which has historically relied on comparisons across the pronominal systems of the CNA languages. The morphological evidence for including Taino in a Lokono-Añun-Wayúu subgroup – so-called “TA-Arawak” – is called into question. The lexical phylogenetic analysis carried out here additionally produces time-depths for the CNA subgroups that are highly compatible with dates proposed for the Arawak expansion into the Antilles Islands on the basis of the archeological record, providing independent evidence for the branching structure proposed here.
Despite the emphasis on the school environment in explaining stylistic choices of young Americans, we know very little about the effects of non-traditional schooling, like homeschooling. We examine quotative use in interviews with undergraduates from different high school backgrounds (homeschool, private, public). We also consider the use of academic lexis to construct a ‘scholarly’ persona. We find that schooling type did not strongly predict the use of be like, while persona and sex did. ‘Scholars’ and men were less likely to use be like. This has interesting implications for the role of schooling in the use of socially marked variables.

Kristina Strother-Garcia (University of Delaware)
Jeffrey Heinz (University of Delaware)

Berber syllabification with local inviolable constraints

We characterize principles of syllable well-formedness in Berber using inviolable universal and language-specific surface constraints on graph-like word models, challenging the mainstream view that phonological constraints are violable, solely universal, and subject to optimization. Berber is of particular interest because, unlike most languages, it allows any segment to be a syllabic nucleus. A set of universal constraints on syllable structure provide the foundation of our treatment, while language-specific constraints account for the Berber data. All constraints essentially ban local sub-structures.

Will Styler (University of Michigan)

Modeling human speech perception using machine learning

One struggle in identifying the acoustic cues used in speech perception is the near infinite number of possible features usable by humans. Here we describe a more efficient, machine-learning-based alternative. Acoustic measurements of 29 features were used to train a Support Vector Machine, allowing the classification of English vowels as “oral” or “nasalized”. The best-performing features were then tested using modified experimental stimuli with human listeners. The SVM model and human listeners showed similar patterns of confusion and perception, suggesting that SVMs can be used to predict the utility of different features for human perception.

Joseph L. Subbiondo (California Institute for Integral Studies)

Introducing the science of language: Frederico Garlanda’s Philosophy of Words (1886) and The Fortunes of Language (1887)

Frederico Garlanda (1857-1913) integrated science and linguistics, and his work provides critical and expansive insights into the transition from late 19th to 20th century structural linguistics. His Philosophy in Words (1886) and The Fortunes of Language (1887) introduced the educated reader to the science of linguistics. His books were well received as documented by their multiple printings and favorable reviews of notable contemporaries as Max Müller (1823-1900) and R.H. Stoddard (1825-1903). Garlanda adapted the scientific method to the study of language in a wide range of topics including origins of language, semantic change, cultural influence, and comparative grammar.

Alexander Sugar (University of Washington at Seattle)

Uyghur -ip as a verb linker in two constructions of differing size

Uyghur grammars and linguistic works have traditionally described the -ip morpheme as a suffix that derives adverbs from verbs (Tömür 1987, Tohti 2012). This paper uses clausality diagnostics involving NPI licensing and passivization to argue that -ip is a functional morpheme with two syntactically distinct roles. In one form -ip derives multiclausal structures with sequences of multiple lexical verbs; in the other it derives monoclusal structures with lexical verb + auxiliary sequences. The distinct properties of these two structures, according to the types of verbs that are linked by -ip, provide evidence against a derivational process of adverb formation.

J. Ryan Sullivant (University of Texas at Austin)

Floating and unlinked tones in the Chatino languages

This paper contributes to the study of floating and unlinked tones by presenting data from the Chatino languages which feature both internal diversity of unlinked tones phenomena, as well as complex rules governing their realization. Notably, these
phenomena are often non-local, with tones appearing away from their hosts or appearing as a result of a tone on an earlier word. Within this three-language family, Zenzontepec Chatino has none, Tataltepec Chatino has only one which is only ever realized in situ, and the varieties of Eastern Chatino each have multiple unlinked tones and different rules governing their behavior.

**J. Ryan Sullivant** (University of Texas at Austin)  
*Session 73*

*Otomanguean language texts in AILLA’s Project for the documentation of the languages of Mesoamerica Collection*

While the holdings of the Project for the Documentation of the Languages of Mesoamerica Collection in the Archive of the Indigenous Languages of Latin America exhibit a strong bias towards lexical research and (morpho-)phonological study, most of the Otomanguean languages are presented with at least three hours of texts of different genres. Identifying texts’ content can be difficult, however, since metadata is often lacking or incomplete. A finding aid guiding users to worthwhile and notable recordings has been created and will discuss the quality of the recordings, expand on their content, and highlight potential research uses of some materials.

**Daniel Suslak** (Indiana University Bloomington)  
*Session 73*

*Pakuj Pani’p: the enduring value of PDLMA lexicography*

The PDMLA collections maintained by AILLA provide access to a trove of Mesoamerican lexical data. This includes material that routinely gets left out of published dictionaries for a combination of practical, theoretical, and ideological reasons: forms such as taboo expressions, sound symbolic expressions, slang, nonce terms, loanwords, and nicknames. Thus these collections afford a unique opportunity to study the relationship between linguistic form and function in general and under the particular conditions of language shift and obsolescence. Possibilities are illustrated with examples from two Mixe-Zoquean languages in the PDLMA collections: Totontepecano Mixe and Ayapanec Gulf Zoquean.

**Patricia Casey Sutcliffe** (German Historical Institute)  
*Session 22*

*Linguistics in the 1990s at the University of Texas and beyond*

Departing from the author’s own experience as a graduate student first in the Linguistics Department and then in the Germanic Languages (later Germanic Studies) Department at the University of Texas at Austin between 1990 and 2000, this presentation will seek to place the study of linguistics at UT within the larger context of the field as it was practiced throughout the United States during this period and highlight the advantages of approaching linguistics from a more interdisciplinary perspective from within a “language” and cultural studies department.

**Laurel Sutton** (Catchword Branding)  
*Session 65*

*Creating brand names for fun and profit*

Developing appropriate, available brand names for companies, products, and services is no longer a matter of writing a few witty ideas on a cocktail napkin at the bar after work. Rather, it takes weeks of intense research and creative development to come up with a large pool of viable candidates, and just as much legal and linguistic vetting to make sure the name is legally available and globally appropriate. In this talk, I will review the work that Catchword does on a daily basis and explain how my background as a linguist suited me to a career in onomastics.

**Logan Sutton** (American Indian Studies Research Institute, Indiana University Bloomington)  
*Session 31*

*Historical development of the Caddoan verb*

This paper proposes a reconstruction of a core feature of Caddoan morphosyntax: the grammaticalization of the long series of inflectional prefixes that gives the languages their richly polysynthetic flavor. I argue that this prefix series developed out of a Proto-Caddoan auxiliary verb construction that became affixed to the main verb stem complex shortly after the break-up of the Northern and Southern branches of the family. This proposal accounts for the distribution of a couple of synchronically distinct morphemes within the complex verbal template in the Northern Caddoan languages, and for morphological differences between the Northern and Southern branches.

**Saurov Syed** (University of Southern California)  
*Session P2*

*Genitive-marked arguments of the noun: their hierarchy, nature, and linear relation in Bangla*

While the structural hierarchy of the Genitive-marked arguments of the noun in Bangla is the same as noted cross-linguistically (Possessor>Agent>Theme), in terms of linear order of such elements, however, Bangla shows much more rigidity. There are different positions where these elements can occur in Bangla, but whenever they co-occur the linear order of them with respect to each other is fixed (Possessor-Agent-Theme), unlike the European varieties which allow them to occur in any order. I adopt the

Rachel Szekely (Long Island University Post)  Session 97

*How the analysis of *no* as an operator on scalar meaning derives contrary opposition*

Contrary meaning is often analyzed as a pragmatic strengthening of contradictory sentence negation. This paper derives the contrary meaning found in *no*-DPS in predicate position (e.g. "John is no fool") through the analysis of *no* as negation that operates on the scale contributed by the nominal expression.

Sali Tagliamonte (University of Toronto)  Session P2

Emily Blamire (University of Toronto)  Session P2

*Using Internet language to decipher the actuation of linguistic change*

We examine intensifying adverbs in a corpus of English comprising 53 young adults telling the same story in two different media: 1) conversation and 2) computer-mediated instant messaging (IM). Statistical modelling of over 1800 tokens exposes an advanced system, an incoming intensifier 'super' and a significant interaction between speaker sex and medium: females intensify equally across mediums, while males use more intensification in speech than in IM. We argue that actively changing features expose the interplay between linguistic layering and recycling and notably the actuation of linguistic change among youth. Internet media are prime areas to study the vanguard.

Chikako Takahashi (Stony Brook University)  Session 2

*Does information structure drive scrambling? : the case of Japanese VP-internal scrambling*

This study reports on two experiments investigating the question of base order in Japanese ditransitives (direct object (DO) > indirect object (IO) or IO>DO) from an information-structure perspective. The study results found no IS asymmetry among the two orders, implying a weak relationship between IS and argument order, and that IS does not license VP-internal scrambling in Japanese.

Aida Talic (University of Connecticut)  Session 1

*Syntactic limits on High-tone spreading*

I investigate Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian (BCS) enclitics focusing on a previously unexplored phenomenon of High-tone spreading (HTS) from enclitics onto their hosts in a BCS dialect in central Bosnia and Herzegovina. The main puzzle is that the same clitic allows HTS to its host in some constructions, but not in others. I show that the syntactic height of the clitics is crucial and that HTS is possible only if the host and clitic belong to the same spell-out domain (Chomsky 2000). This investigation provides evidence for the phase-based mapping from the syntax to the prosody (Kratzer and Selkirk 2007).

Adam Tallman (University of Texas at Austin)  Session 78

*Morphological doubling and base-reduplicant correspondence in Chácobo (Pano)*

This paper provides the first detailed description of reduplication in Chácobo, a southern Panoan language of the northern Bolivian Amazon. I also consider reduplication phenomena in this language in relation to morphological doubling theories MDT (Inkelas and Zoll 2005; Inkelas 2008; i.a.). I show that reduplication phenomena in Chácobo may require phonological backcopying from the tonal patterns of the reduplicant, acquired through adjacent floating tones, to those of the base. Since MDT predicts that such base-reduplicant correspondence do not to exist in morphological doubling, Chácobo may provide problems for this theory as currently formulated.

Adam Tallman (University of Texas at Austin)  Session 78

*The morphosyntactic word in Chácobo (Pano): some typological implications*

This study provides a systematic review of 11 wordhood tests on the verb complex in Chácobo, a southern Panoan language of the northern Bolivian Amazon. I show that the wordhood tests organize the verb complex into increasingly larger morphosyntactic layers from the verb root to highly synthetic holophrastic constructs. Since so few wordhood tests converge on the same morphosyntactic layer The designation of one of these layers as the morphosyntactic word in Chácobo would highly arbitrary. This study provives further evidence that the notion of a word is not a valid concept for cross-linguistic comparison (cf. Haspelmath 2011).
Yu Tanaka (University of California, Los Angeles)  
*Modeling productive rendaku application in real and nonce Japanese surnames*

Japanese compound surnames may undergo rendaku, which voices the initial consonant of the second noun. The status of rendaku in phonology is much debated due to its variability. One extreme view is that rendaku patterns are lexicalized and cannot or need not be explained by phonological theory. This study reports a nonce name experiment which shows that rendaku in surnames is a productive process and is driven by phonological factors such as word-bounded OCP (voice) and Identity Avoidance. A MaxEnt grammar model fit to real name data yields promising results in predicting such productive rendaku application in nonce surnames.

Kevin Tang (Yale University)  
Andrew Nevins (University College London)  
*Expectation and lexical retrieval in naturalistic and experimental misperception*

Naturalistic mishearings provide data about lexical retrieval, as they instantiate cases where instead of the intended word, a listener accesses an incorrect -- but often similar word. Here, we examine the relationship between the token frequency of the intended word and the actually-perceived word. Using two naturalistic corpora of conversational and sung speech and an experimental corpus, we found there is no general trend towards replacing the intended word with a more frequent word. In fact, music listeners impose expectations based on conversational distributions, and hence often guess a word much less frequent than the skewed repertoire of song.

Marie-Lucie Tarpent (Dalhousie University)  
*A reinterpretation of "independent" transitive clauses in Tsimshianic*

The Tsimshianic languages make a distinction between two major clause types, usually labelled «independent» and «dependent». In « dependent » clauses with transitive verbs, the Subjects are marked by preverbal Ergative pronouns and the Objects by postverbal personal suffixes; the latter also mark Subjects in « independent » clauses and Possessors in noun phrases. Transitive verbs in « independent » clauses also include a morpheme -∂- used in the formation of abstract nouns. These facts suggest that transitive verbs in « independent » clauses are originally nominalizations. This interpretation solves a number of morphosyntactic problems.

Mila Tasseva-Kurktchieva (University of South Carolina)  
Danielle Fahey (University of South Carolina)  
Jefferson De Carvalho Maia (University of South Carolina)  
*L3 learners pick what they need: [gender] and [number] agreement in L3 Portuguese*

To determine the source of transfer in third language acquisition (L3A), we test the effects of typology and proficiency of L1 English-L2 Spanish learners in the initial stages of L3A Portuguese. We find support for an L3A model which suggests that transfer of relevant features to the L3 may be from the L1 or L2, and need not represent a full grammar (as in Slabakova’s, 2016 scalpel model). We also find partial support for the Threshold Hypothesis (Jaensch, 2009) which postulates that facilitative transfer of L2 features occurs only past the initial L3 stages.

Ming-Chew Teo (University of Houston)  
*Cross-linguistic influence in a multilingual community: the case of already in Colloquial Singapore English*

Although the role of ‘similarity’ in cross-linguistic influence has been discussed extensively in the field of second language acquisition (see Kellerman 1977, Wode 1978, Anderson 1983, Ringbom 2007, Ellis 2008), there is still very little we know about how similarity motivates cross-linguistic influence between typologically distant languages like Chinese and English. In this paper, I argue that cross-linguistic influence in typologically distant languages is not simply induced by speakers equating one form with another, as in the case of Chinese le and English already, but rather, it is motivated by the matching of ‘equivalent’ usage contexts across two languages.

Ming Chew Teo (University of Houston)  
*The role of language dominance in multilingual communities: a multivariate analysis of past tense morphology in Colloquial Singapore English*

As the first study of Colloquial Singapore English that employed a multivariate analysis of language dominance and other factors to explain the variability of past tense morphology in Singapore, this study is significant in several ways. First, it highlights the
importance of considering varying language dominance of individuals in multilingual communities. Second, it provides us with information regarding the relative strengths of different factors at work in Singapore. Lastly, it has broader implications for the study of other English varieties. Using linguistic data drawn from sociolinguistic interviews, separate mixed-effects logistic regressions were performed on both weak and strong verbs.

**Erik R. Thomas** (North Carolina State University)

**Tyler S. Kendall** (University of Oregon)

*An exploration of prosody in a Mexican American English dialect*

Four prosodic features were investigated in the Mexican American English of a southern Texas community and compared with local Anglo speech. The oldest generation of Latinos showed later intonational pitch accents peaks than Anglos, but later generations were mixed. Latinos of all birth cohorts showed prosodic rhythm intermediate between that of Spanish and that of Anglos. The oldest, Spanish-dominant Latino generation showed slower articulation rates in Spanish than Anglos, but later birth cohorts showed faster rates. Finally, no ethnic differences emerged for the degree of phrase-final lengthening. The diverse outcomes reflect the intricate nature of language contact processes.

**Margaret Thomas** (Boston College)

*English grammars, 1800–2000: on what data is a grammar built?*

This presentation examines a range of positions that English language scholars since the 1800s have taken on a fundamental, two-pronged issue: their conceptualizations of what linguistic data a grammar is responsible for; and the source(s) from which they derive those data. I analyze five scholars’ assumptions about what counts as the data a grammar should examine—Lindley Murray (1745–1826); Henry Sweet (1845–1912); Otto Jespersen (1860–1943); Randolph Quirk (b. 1920); Noam Chomsky (b. 1928). To sharpen the characterization, I will contrast their treatments of a single construction in English, the so-called “double negative”.

**Gary Thoms** (University of Glasgow)

**Craig Sailor** (University of Cambridge)

*When silence gets in the way: asymmetric extraction from ellipsis in British dialects*

We propose a novel analysis of the restrictions on extraction from the British English "do" construction. We build on the observation that extraction seems to be restricted only when reconstruction is required, and we argue that this is because reconstruction requires leaving a lower copy of movement in Spec,vP: this lower copy blocks prosodic incorporation of v/"do" into the preceding auxiliary, and thus it prevents "do" from occurring in these contexts. A full account of the paradigm follows if null operators and PRO do not intervene in the same way as cases of ‘derived silence’, i.e. deleted copies.

**Ela Thurgood** (California State University, Chico)

*The use of distribution of laryngealization for low tone differentiation: a case study of Iu-Mien tones*

The use of distribution of laryngealization for low tone differentiation: A case study of Iu-Mien tones. This study focuses on a previously unnoticed phenomenon in which the same phonation type differentiates between two tones exclusively on the basis of differences not in its presence but in its distribution over the duration of the vowel. Here we explore an apparent case of this, investigating how f0 and laryngealization interact in Iu-Mien low tones and how this interaction is manifested across the vowel.

**Hisao Tokizaki** (Sapporo University)

*Prosody and branching direction of phrasal compounds*

This paper investigates phrasal compounds in Japanese, English and German. In a Japanese phrasal compound, a prosodic boundary occurs within a modifier phrase but not between the phrase and the head noun. This fact contrasts with English and German, where a pause may occur between the modifier phrase and the head noun but not within the modifier phrase. I argue that the prosodic differences between these languages are due to the branching direction of modifier phrases; Japanese has left-branching modifiers while English and German have right-branching modifiers. The data shows inadequacy of Match Theory, the edge-based
Harold Torrence (University of California, Los Angeles)  
*Session 76*

**Verbal complementizers and the Indirect Agree relation in Ibibio**

This paper describes and analyzes complementizer agreement in Ibibio, a Lower Cross language of Nigeria. This type of agreement appears to be nonlocal, because certain verbs embed high complementizers that agree with the matrix subject rather than the lower subject in the embedded clause. Following Diercks (2013), we show that Ibibio COMP agreement involves local upward agreement between a functional head and a bound silent, subject-oriented anaphor, a relation which relies on Indirect Agree because the null anaphor mediates agreement between the higher subject and the verbal complementizer.

Christina Tortora (City University of New York)  
Beatrice Santorini (University of Pennsylvania)  
Greg Johnson (Louisiana State University)  
*Session P5*

**Infinitival perfects in Appalachian English: modals vs. infinitival to**

We analyze the presence vs. absence of auxiliary have embedded under modals / infinitival to, in a one-million-word parsed corpus of Appalachian English [He should (have) done that; It was supposed to (have) been rare]. Our study reveals differences between the two types of infinitival perfect which have not been previously noted in the literature, and which we argue are only observable in a parsed corpus of vernacular speech sufficiently large to yield the frequency data necessary to understanding the variation. We further show the data call into question previous syntactic analyses of the infinitival perfect in English more generally.

Frank R. Trechsel (Ball State University)  
*Session 46*

**“Bandit Agent” William Gates**

In his lifetime, the Mayan language scholar William E. Gates amassed the world's largest private collection of early books and manuscripts on the indigenous languages of Mexico and Central America. In 1917, during the height of the Mexican Revolution, Gates traveled to Mexico where he met Emiliano Zapata and other revolutionary leaders and became a convert to their cause. Upon his return, he launched a one-man crusade to persuade the public and the government to recognize Zapata as the legitimate leader of Mexico. For his efforts, Gates was labeled a "Bandit Agent" in the American press and a "Hero of the Revolution" in Mexico.

Alex Trueman (University of Arizona)  
Heidi Harley (University of Arizona)  
Maria Leyva (University of Arizona)  
Santos Leyva (University of Arizona)  
*Session 9*

**Understanding predicative adjective inflection in Hiaki**

Previous literature (Jelinek et.al. 1998) has characterized Hiaki adjectives as inflectionally comparable to nouns, particularly in predicative positions. In argument position, adjectives are distinguished by a specific accusative case allomorph -k, distinct from the nominal suffix –ta. Jelinek et al claim that nouns and adjectives in predicate position cannot be directly inflected with verbal morphology, but must first acquire a verbalizing suffix, -tu. Our descriptive work reveals, however, that the category of ‘adjective’ in Hiaki is not homogenous with respect to behavior in predicate position. Patterns of verbal inflection with adjectival stems are considerably more variable than documented previously.

Holman Tse (University of Pittsburgh)  
*Session 98*

**Heritage language maintenance and phonological maintenance in Toronto Cantonese monophthongs --but they still have an accent!**

This presentation will focus on a study of inter-generational vowel differences among speakers of Toronto Cantonese. The data comes from hour-long sociolinguistic interviews from the Heritage Language Variation and Change in Toronto Project. Results show inter-generational maintenance of phonological contrasts across eight contrastive monophthongs and are consistent with previous research showing that heritage speakers are better able to produce all of the phonological distinctions in their two languages than are adult L2 speakers. What may contribute to perceptions of a heritage speaker “accent” are low-level phonetic differences that may be influenced by early acquisition of two languages.
Natsuko Tsujimura (Indiana University)

Changes in the nature of Japanese recipe names

This paper examines changes in format that Japanese recipe names have undergone since the middle of the 20th century, focusing on two generalizations. First, the degree of informativeness has been enhanced by the addition of description types that were not previously included. Second, recipe names have become more personalized and stylized, thereby achieving an eye-catching effect and shortening the distance between the author and the reader. These changes inform us that contemporary recipe names have gained a higher degree of informativeness while maintaining brevity, and that what seems to be merely a name can help deepen interpersonal communication.

Gene Rhea Tucker (Temple College)

From Tejas to Texas: Mexicans, Anglos, and the battle of place names, to 1845

When Mexico gained its independence from Spain in 1821, numerous place names across the country changed to become uniquely Mexican as part of a project to foster Mexican nationalism. The toponyms used by settlers in Texas, however, reflected the stresses between Mexican and Anglo inhabitants. Though some tried to prove their loyalty to Mexico, most immigrants from the United States clung tenaciously to their culture and refused to assimilate. This included their use of the English language and typically American place names.

Rory Turnbull (École normale supérieure)

Natsuko Tsujimura (Indiana University)

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Matthew Tyler (Yale University)

Clitic doubling in Choctaw

Choctaw has an active-stative verbal ‘agreement’ system: active subjects are referenced by Class I morphemes, objects and stative subjects are referenced by Class II morphemes, and dative arguments, which includes some subjects, are referenced by Class III morphemes. There has been some dispute as to the agreement vs. clitic doubling status of these morphemes (Broadwell & Martin 1993, Woolford 2008). In this talk I provide evidence that (almost) all such morphemes are, syntactically, clitics. Focussing on Class II morphemes, the main evidence for their clitic status comes from the embedded jussive construction, in which the subject of an embedded jussive clause may be realized by a Class II morpheme on the matrix verb. I show that this morpheme acts more like an argument than an agreement form for the purposes of interpretation – it affects Case-marking, it is able to license the plural marker ókla, and it may be bound in the higher clause. This is consistent with the view of Torrego (1998), Uriagereka (1995) and much subsequent research that clitics are pronoun-like, and can therefore function as arguments, while agreement is syntactically inert.

Daniel Valle (University of Texas at Austin)

The expression of focus in Kakataibo

This paper discusses the prosodic and morpho-syntactic properties of the focusing strategies in Kakataibo (ISO 639.3), a Panoan language spoken in the Peruvian Amazon. Based on years of original fieldwork on the language, it is found that Kakataibo exploits a wide variety of grammatical features including f0 variation, optional morphological marking, obligatory overtness in the clause and variations in linearization patterns to express focus. Given this diversity of focusing strategies, the Kakataibo data problematizes the unitary and cohesive status of focus as an analytical tool (Matić and Wedgwood 2013).
This paper explores the morphology and lexical semantics of simple stative-inchoative-causative-result state paradigms in Kakataibo (Panoan). Kakataibo roots denoting property concepts have unmarked simple stative, from which causatives and inchoatives derive. In contrast, roots from break and cook classes have unmarked inchoative or causative verbal forms and lack a simple stative term. In both cases, result states are derived via nominalizing -kë on the root. This split between root types also correlates with lexical semantics behavior. We argue that the Kakataibo data can be explained by a combination of the semantics of the individual roots plus the language’s grammatical profile.

This paper is part of the larger enterprise to develop a crosslinguistic semantic typology of the building blocks of modality (e.g. Rullmann, Matthewson & Davis 2008, Matthewson 2010, Vander Klok 2013.) To this enterprise, we contribute an analysis based on primary fieldwork of the Paciran Javanese suffix –ne, which derives weak from strong necessity modals in a compositionally transparent manner by imposing a secondary ordering on their quantificational domain. Javanese thus not only takes a different compositional route to weak necessity than most Indo-European languages (von Fintel & Iatridou 2008), it also appears to restrict this route to downward-monotone environments.

This paper investigates the full range of intra-speaker stylistic production via data that are multi-dimensional, representative, and quantitatively rich: self-recordings of everyday speech. Specifically, this study extracts all tokens of vowel classes TRAP and TOE (post-coronal goat) spoken by one individual over four days of her life. Model-based cluster analysis reveals significant differentiation (clustering) of these vowels within the vowel space, (i.e., several distinct articulations), suggestive of different styles. This study provides a quantitative means for differentiating linguistic styles and illustrates the utility of self-recorded everyday speech for examining how stylization plays out in an individual’s productive repertoire.

This talk presents novel evidence from the Nilotic language Dinka (South Sudan) for the existence of mixed chains of movement and resumption (McCloskey 2002). The distribution of reflexes of successive cyclicity reveals that a resumptive antecedent may be merged at any C and v edge, as long as it is separated from the resumptive pronoun by a phase boundary. These facts provide evidence for a last resort view of resumption (e.g. Shlonsky 1992; Pesetsky 1998 a.o.).

This study focuses on phonological factors that play a role in vowel harmony application to Russian un-borrowed words by modern bilingual Yakut-Russian speakers. Unlike Yakut, Russian does not have vowel harmony. 37 Yakut-Russian bilingual speakers read un-borrowed disyllabic Russian words and adapted them in Yakut spontaneously. The analyses of 1765 words showed an interaction between backness of first and second vowels; when both input vowels were front they led to more BH words. Similarly, an interaction between roundedness of first and second vowels displayed significantly more RH words when the input words had unrounded (front) vowels in both syllables.

This paper investigates the extent to which the systematicity of variability in speech production is used by listeners when perceiving sociolinguistic variables, namely the variable (ING) (e.g. talking vs. talkin’), whose probabilistic production conditioning has been well described. In a series of perception experiments where participants listened to sentences and indicated...
whether the (ING) word in each sentence was realized with –ing or –in, we demonstrate that listeners are indeed sensitive to the linguistic conditioning factors of (ING), (e.g., grammatical category), but that the use of that knowledge depends on the amount of covarying information available in the signal.

Stéphanie Villard (University of Texas at Austin)

*Behind the scenes of the PDLMA: methodologies, elicitation tools, and administrative papers*

This poster elucidates the methodological practices of the PDLMA through an examination of its administrative papers such as fieldwork memos (offering information about the specific research tasks to be achieved in a particular week), and its various elicitation tools, many of which are now curated and accessible at the Archive of Indigenous Languages of Latin America (AILLA). These materials provide valuable insight into the logistics and the ideology behind one of the largest contemporary documentation projects.

Dan Villarreal (University of Nevada, Reno)

*The stylistic status of the California Vowel Shift: a production study*

This research addresses the question of to what extent the California Vowel Shift (CVS) is subject to stylistic variation on a macro-social scale. Seventeen lifelong Californians’ production of two CVS features, TRAP backing and GOOSE fronting, was compared for three reading tasks at the end of sociolinguistic interviews: a reading passage, word list, and minimal pairs task. Speakers produced TRAP further back and GOOSE further front in more formal styles. These results provide evidence that Californians shift away from the CVS as more attention is drawn to their speech, casting doubt on the CVS’s hypothesized status as an emerging standard.

Titus von der Malsburg (University of California, San Diego)

Till Poppels (University of California, San Diego)

Roger Levy (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

*The President gave her inauguration speech: explicit belief and implicit expectations in language production and comprehension*

The 2016 Presidential campaign affords us a unique opportunity to track the evolution of gender stereotypes implicit in language processing. In three experiments conducted around the California Democratic primary, we investigated whether changes in the perceived chance of a female president have an immediate impact on the production and comprehension of gendered pronouns. While performance was largely determined by long-term gender stereotypes, we also found evidence for sensitivity even to small changes in expected election outcome. Reading times showed that the discourse-local information trumps long-term stereotypes and more recent world knowledge in setting expectations about referent gender.

Mai Ha Vu (University of Delaware)

*Focus negation is constituent negation in Hungarian*

This paper analyses Hungarian focus negation as constituent negation syntactically, but also as having the same interpretation as sentential negation semantically. This analysis explains behaviors of focus negation that has previously gone unexamined, while it also manages to answer why previous literature has generally claimed that focus negation acts the same as sentential negation. Syntactic evidence comes from adversative coordination data.

Irina Wagner (University of Colorado Boulder)

*Learning from interactional data: obviation in Arapaho*

Previous studies of obviation in Algonquian languages rely on the analysis of traditional narratives and argue it to be both a syntactic and a pragmatic feature. Since obviation disambiguates between two third person referents, one would expect its use to be the same across genres. Meanwhile, this study argues that for the Arapaho language, obviation in face-to-face interactions is infrequent and often leads to syntactic inconsistencies challenging the notions of grammaticality. Analyzing several hours of naturally-occurring conversations between fluent native speakers of the Arapaho language, this research demonstrates the possible variations in the use of obviation in interaction.

Madison Wagner (Scripps College)

*Multimodal cues in children’s verb learning*

Children initially weight perceptual cues more, only later attending to linguistic and social cues (Golinkoff & Hirsh-Pasek 2007). But do children also rely on perceptual cues over linguistic cues when extending words to unfamiliar contexts, and does this bias lessen with age? We examine children and adults’ weighting strategies when extending verbs to novel contexts. Perceptual
(visual) cues dominate over linguistic cues in four-year-olds, as well as adults and six-year-olds. Linguistic cues attenuate attention to auditory cues to a greater extent in four-year-olds versus adults and six-year-olds. Cue interactions are complex and must be accounted for in word learning theories.

Jeffrey Wajsberg (York University)  
Session 46  

My presentation narrates scenes from Edward Sapir’s first institutional appointment as head of the Anthropological Division for the Geological Survey of Canada (1910-1925). Here, linguistics had yet to gain its footing: it was a science in service, both to the Canadian government at the Victoria Memorial Museum and as a resource to the better-established discipline of anthropology. Out of these conditions, I argue, Sapir cultivated a relation of intimate distance, an affect that expressed his inchoate yearning for disciplinariness within linguistics, mitigated diminishing wartime budgets, allayed the persistent setbacks and unexpected encounters of fieldwork, and sustained the fantasy of completion characteristic of “salvage” ethnology.

Deborah Walker (Linguistic Consultant)  
Session 67  
Product naming reviews: evaluating names for global readiness

The world’s largest software company creates thousands of names every year for products, features, campaigns, and terminology. In order for their products to do well in a global market, these names need to be culturally relevant, appealing, and inoffensive. Before names are released to the public, they must go through a rigorous geopolitical, linguistic, and cultural review, which considers the company’s market position and the product range. As a linguist with a background in localization, I use my knowledge of phonetics and syntax with my obsession for language and culture to research and evaluate names for the global software market.

Seleca Walker-Morrison (Mico University College)  
Session 48  
Is Jamaican Creole a barrier or a bridge? an assessment of student-teachers’ written English

The seemingly perpetual issue of poor language usage by Jamaican students has critical implications for the education system, particularly since the problem exists among student-teachers. The study explored whether or not Jamaican Creole affects a group of student-teachers’ capacity to write effectively in English. The study revealed that many of the students’ errors in language usage find strong reinforcement in community speech. Many teachers, particularly at the formative levels are also not appropriately equipped with the strategies to prevent or eliminate the problem.

Ping-Hsuan Wang (Georgetown University)  
Session 5  
‘Grandmas’ in debate: a first-person story told in Taiwan’s 2015 presidential debate as a rhetorical device and public reactions to its credibility

This study explores candidate Eric Chu’s rhetorical use of first-person narrative in Taiwan’s 2015 presidential debate by analyzing the three levels of positioning (Bamberg, 1997), and by comparing the story to another candidate's (James Soong’s), which was perceived as more credible. My analysis shows how, at Level 1, Chu presents himself as non-agentive, excusing his failure to keep promises while, at Level 3, he portrays an identity with traditional values. My comparison suggests the public doubting of Chu’s story’s credibility emerges because of its argumentative context, lack of identifiable details, and relatively plain telling, as compared to Soong’s.

Xiaomei Wang (Michigan State University)  
Session P2  
Migration, local identity and change in Tianjin tone sandhi

This study focuses on two Tianjin tone sandhi variables, referred to as (FF) and (FL) after their input patterns of ‘falling falling’ and ‘falling low’ respectively. The data are drawn from 73 sociolinguistic interviews conducted in Tianjin in 2014-16. In line with other reports, the study finds that (FF) has decreased in frequency over time, while (FL) has increased. But the social motivations for the changes have not been investigated. This study fills up the gap by examining the distribution of (FF) and (FL) by age, sex, style and social class, and by contextualizing the results against Tianjin’s sociodemographic history.

Xiaomei Wang (Michigan State University)  
Session 100  
Yen-Hwei Lin (Michigan State University)  
A unified approach to Tianjin trisyllabic tone sandhi: metrical conditions and tonal complexity

Tianjin (Chinese) exhibits complex interactions among its disyllabic tone sandhi rules, leading to both left-to-right and right-to-left rule applications in trisyllabic sequences (cf. Chen 1986, Lin 2008). Which directionality to adopt for each particular
trisyllabic sequence is arbitrary and cannot be accounted for by any known principles. Based on data from a recent acoustic study, our phonological analysis demonstrates that the seemingly ungoverned directionality is only apparent and that Tianjin tone sandhi rules apply only from left to right when both metrical and tonal complexity conditions are satisfied, thereby providing a unified account.

**Mia Wiegand (Cornell University)**

*Broadening alternative semantics: exclusivity of discourse just*

This paper highlights an under-discussed use of *just* which I argue quantifies over alternatives involving explanations for eventualities. This analysis motivates broadening our notion of an allowable alternative set, and adopts a QUD framework to constrain those alternatives. Distributional and meaning differences among exclusive operators can then be explained by particular lexical/morphological restrictions regarding both the structure of the elements in the relevant alternative set and the ordering/scale on that set. Given the data from these 'unexplanatory' uses of *just*, we approach a more comprehensive semantics for exclusive operators in general, accounting for phenomena like discourse-related exclusivity.

**Brad Wilcox** (Brigham Young University)

**Sharon Black** (Brigham Young University)

**Bruce L. Brown** (Brigham Young University)

**Wendy Baker-Smemoe** (Brigham Young University)

**Witney Laycock** (Brigham Young University)

*The connection between Tolkien’s character names and the languages on which they were based*

Tolkien attempted to create character names that differed by language. The purpose of this study was to examine if he was successful. This study compared 183 names from five different language groups (elf, men, dwarf, hobbit, and other) using IBM name recognition software. The analysis demonstrated that Tolkien was successful in creating dozens of unique character names, but he was unsuccessful in distinguishing them by language groups. Consciously or subconsciously, J. R. R. Tolkien used the same phonemes and syllable structures for his character names. It appears that Tolkien could not escape his own phonoprint.

**Tanyia Joy Wilkins** (University of the West Indies at Mona)

*Phonological processing in Jamaican children*

It has long been recognized that children whose first language is Jamaican Creole (JC), with a vocabulary largely derived from English, have problems acquiring Jamaican English (JE) even though the vocabularies of the two languages are similar (Craig, 2006). The current study aims to investigate the relationship between JC dominant children’s perception of selected JE phonemes not present in JC and their production of these phonemes. This presentation will focus on the research design for the study. The results from this study will provide insight into the processes that Jamaican children use when dealing with two phonological systems.

**Adina Williams** (New York University)

**Haoze Li** (New York University)

*Locative ambiguities: PP-shift in Mandarin Chinese and American English*

It has been argued that Mandarin Chinese (MC) has object shift (Soh 1998, Zhang 1997, Paul 2005, a.o.), but American English (AmE) does not. This can be considered as a parametric difference between the two languages. This abstract provides evidence that the "shift" parameter also affects PPs. There is a subset of locative verbs (e.g., write) which are ambiguous in both languages between a caused-to-be-located-at reading and a modificational reading. We argue the "cause" reading is derived by locative verbs selecting pP complements (similar to ditransitives, Gueron 1986), while the non-cause reading is derived through adjunction.

**Kemp Williams** (IBM Corporation)

*Computational onomastics in threat and fraud detection*

Opening a bank account or boarding an airplane invariably involves having one’s name checked against various lists to monitor individuals suspected of fraud or considered a security threat. Software must recognize orthographic, morphological, and syntactic variation from alternative spellings of names, cross-script transliteration, data errors, and differences in multicultural naming conventions. Computational processes to meet these goals include cultural classification of names, parsing names, name variant generation, name genderization, and name matching. This talk provides an overview of the current state of computational onomastics and highlights outstanding problems still faced by software developers in this dynamic area of name research.
Lindley Winchester (Georgetown University)  
Morphosyntactic features & contextual allomorphy: evidence from Modern Standard Arabic  
Session P5

Bobaljik (2000) argues contextual allomorphy is directionally restricted in that inward sensitive allomorphy cannot be conditioned by morphosyntactic features and is only conditionable by phonological features. This follows from the Rewriting assumption in Distributed Morphology. Countering Bobaljik’s claim and the Rewriting assumption, Harizanov & Gribanova (2014) and (2015) argue that morphosyntactic features must be capable of conditioning inward sensitive allomorphy in order to account for selected Russian and Bulgarian data. Aligning with the latter claim, this paper provides fresh evidence to the debate, revealing morphosyntactic features must be available for inward sensitive allomorphy in Modern Standard Arabic as well.

Don Winford (The Ohio State University)  
The unmarked verb in Caribbean creoles  
Session 47

In this paper, I address the issue of how best to characterize the basic meaning conveyed by unmarked verbs in Caribbean creoles. The wide range of temporal interpretations of unmarked verbs has led to as yet unresolved disagreements as to whether zero marking instantiates a distinct aspectual category and how best to characterize it. Drawing on a large corpus of spoken data from Sranan, I question various analyses that have been suggested, and argue instead that “Perfective” is the most appropriate label for the unmarked verb.

Margaret E. Winters (Wayne State University)  
The Neolinguistici: idealism and areal norms  
Session 88

The late 19th and early 20th centuries saw several reactions to the then-mainstream Neogrammarian movement. Among others, there arose the Italian Neolinguistica. This theory was informed by the philosophical-theoretical tradition of the linguistic idealists who held that the study of language was essentially the study of culture and stylistic aesthetics. Neolinguistic analysis adapted this philosophical approach to questions of spatial and temporal relationships of linguistic forms. This presentation will provide an overview of the Neolinguistic School, its predecessors, and its application as a diachronic theory. I will discuss not only the theory itself and its application, but also the mid-20th century debate about the merits of the school and modern adaptations of the framework.

Brent Woo (University of Washington)  
The union of conjunction and disjunction: the case of and/or  
Session P5

And/or is a coordinator in English that has virtually never been remarked on in the syntactic literature on coordination. I examine the basic distribution of and/or, and its interaction with quantifiers, negation, gapping, and conclude that (1) the constraints on the syntactic distribution of and/or are a union of the set of constraints on and and or, and this further supports the generalized "Coordination Phrase" (&P) (2) and/or is fully lexicalized item in this coordinator category.

Samantha Wray (University of Arizona)  
Affix productivity and decomposition in Arabic lexical access  
Session P2

Arabic words are characterized by their nonconcatenative structure, in which a consonantal root having the main semantic content is interleaved with a pattern. The current study focuses on three verbal patterns, one productive and two unproductive, and presents results from four auditory lexical decision experiments performed in Jordanian Arabic. Both root frequency and word frequency were manipulated simultaneously. Results indicate that frequency of the root morpheme is a predictor of reaction time only when the root is in a verb formed with a productive pattern, and that the frequency of the whole word predicts reaction time regardless of pattern productivity.

Saundra Wright (California State University, Chico)  
The use of names in multilingual tutoring contexts  
Session 86

Establishing rapport is key to building a successful tutoring relationship when working with students in a multilingual Writing Center environment. This research suggests that a simple but highly effective strategy for building that rapport is the purposeful use of names. 100 tutoring sessions were analyzed over the course of a semester. Findings reveal that when tutors directly referenced the tutees by name during the sessions, tutees perceived the sessions more positively: specifically, they rated the sessions as being more enjoyable and more helpful and rated the tutors as being friendlier and more competent.

Yimei Xiang (Harvard University)  
Wh-items quantify over polymorphic sets  
Session 2
A wh-item is traditionally treated as an existential quantifier quantifying over the set of individuals denoted by the wh-complement. This paper presents empirical evidence and a formal analysis for the following generalizations on the semantics of wh-items: (i) the restrictor of a plural or number-neutral wh-item is polymorphic, it consists of not only individuals but also generalized conjunctions and disjunctions; (ii) the restrictor of a singular and numeral-modified wh-item contains only individuals.

Chenchen Xu (Michigan State University)  

Prominence of stereotypes shapes the attitude towards Mandarin syllable contraction

There are two subtypes of syllable contraction in Mandarin: the well known, semi-lexicalized stereotyped contraction, such as "zao" ("zh.i.ao", 'to know') and the less known, non-stereotyped contraction, such as "jian" ("jin.tian", 'today'). Previous studies suggest that southern male contraction users are viewed negatively. This study investigates attitudes towards southern male syllable contraction users in three guises: No-contraction, Free-contraction and Stereotype-contraction. Listeners’ ratings in different guises show that 1) listeners generally have a negative attitude towards male contraction users, and 2) stereotyped contracted tokens that are qualitatively prominent trigger quantitatively more negative attitude towards the contraction user.

Le Yan (University of Florida)  
Edith Kaan (University of Florida)  

Experimental investigation of subject and object parasitic gaps in Mandarin Chinese

This study experimentally investigates whether there are parasitic gaps (PG) in Mandarin Chinese, not only in a typical object position but also in an atypical subject position. Two web-based grammaticality judgment tasks specifically test whether the empty category in an adjunct that appears to be a PG is truly parasitic to and requires licensing by a real gap (RG), without which island violations should occur. The results show that there are subject and object gaps in Chinese that can occur inside islands if they are licensed by a coindexed real gap. Thus, they behave like parasitic gaps.

Meng Yang (University of California, Los Angeles)  

Directional biases and auditory enhancement in cue-shifting

This study tests whether perceptual cue-shifting can be accounted for entirely by distributional learning, or if it is moderated by auditory enhancement. Breathiness and pitch were correlated cues that defined a two-dimensional acoustic space in which stimuli varied. Changes in cue distinctiveness caused listeners to redistribute cue weights to favour the more distinctive cue, but the shift was facilitated when the task allowed listeners to make use of the enhancing quality of the two cues. Additionally, listeners found it easier to shift cue weight from pitch onto breathiness than from breathiness onto pitch, a result not predicted by existing theories.

Yao Yao (Hong Kong Polytechnic University)  
Bhamini Sharma (Hong Kong Polytechnic University)  

What is in the neighborhood of a tonal syllable?: evidence from auditory lexical decision in Mandarin Chinese

Despite the increasing literature on phonological neighborhood effects, little is known about how phonological neighborhoods operate in a tonal language. This work presents one of the first systematic analyses of neighborhood effects in Mandarin spoken word recognition. We conducted an auditory lexical decision experiment that covered all Mandarin monosyllables. The results show that neighborhood density (based on both segments and tone) has a significant inhibitory effect on lexical decision. However, contra previous studies, we found a slight, facilitatory effect of neighbor frequency and no effect of homophone density. Implications for the model of spoken word recognition in Mandarin are discussed.

Anthony Yates (University of California, Los Angeles)  

The phonology of infixing reduplication in Cupeño

Cupeño partial reduplication is traditionally analyzed as prefixing (Hill 2005), in some cases, with syncope of a vowel in the base. I argue that these reduplicative patterns are better analyzed as infixing (cf. Haynes 2007; Riggle 2006 on Pima), and develop an optimality-theoretic analysis (Prince & Smolensky 1993/2004) whereby the default reduplicative strategy is to infix a single copied consonant, with additional copying occurring only when single consonant copy would violate highly ranked phonotactic constraints (*Complex; Contact).
Anthony Yates (University of California, Los Angeles)  
Session P2  
The unexceptionality of Cupeño stress: toward a restrictive typology of lexical accent

Cupeño (Takic, Uto-Aztecan) has been argued by Alderete (2001b) to be typologically exceptional among languages with lexical accent in that it requires privileged faithfulness to the accentual properties of roots as an independent principle in the grammar in order to account for the surface distribution of word stress. I develop an alternative, optimality-theoretic analysis of Cupeño whereby stress assignment is governed by purely prosodic constraints, which assign primary stress to the leftmost accented morpheme. Under this reanalysis, Cupeño stress is shown to fit naturally in the typology of lexical accent systems.

Alan Yu (University of Chicago)  
Session 37  
The role of feature-general categorization gradiency in individual differences in speech processing

Recent studies have identified significant individual variation in speech processing. Yet, little is known regarding the mechanism underpinning of such variation. Variability may stem from differences in individual perceptual experience or the influence of some feature-general cognitive mechanism that modulates speech processing strategies. This study examines the relationship between perceptual behaviors across three categorization tasks concerning three sets of phonological contrasts in English. We found evidence for the feature-general hypothesis, suggesting that individuals differ in how gradient they process speech sounds.

Michelle Yuan (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
Session 11  
On apparent ergative agreement in Inuktitut

Inuktitut is standardly assumed to display an ergative patterning in both its case and agreement systems. Against this, I present a novel account of apparent ergative agreement in Inuktitut, whereby Inuktitut only allows phi-agreement with ABS arguments. Apparent cases of agreement with both ERG and ABS arguments are reanalyzed as either single agreement with only the ABS object, or double agreement with two ABS arguments. This recharacterization captures various morphosyntactic properties of the Inuktitut case and agreement system that might otherwise be viewed as idiosyncratic. Additionally, the analysis hints at an ergative split on subjects.

Georgia Zellou (University of California, Davis)  
Session 37  
The social status of nasality and its effect on perceptual compensation for nasal coarticulation

The current study explores social representations for nasality and their influence patterns of compensation for coarticulation. Study 1 investigates social representations for nasality. Results from perceptual dialectology and Likert-scale questionnaires completed by 96 Californians reveal that speech from New York is deemed most nasal-sounding. Study 2 tests whether apparent regional talker status influences partial compensation for nasal coarticulation. Results from 89 Californian listeners reveal that a NY guise triggers greater compensation for coarticulation than a California guise, where more accurate acoustic perception is observed. The implication of these findings for linguistic representations and sound change are discussed.

Jason Zentz (Yale University)  
Session 2  
Shona wh-in-situ: relating the scopal and pronunciation positions of the wh-phrase

In wh-in-situ, a wh-phrase is pronounced in a lower position than where it takes interrogative scope. This paper addresses the nature of the relation between these two positions in Shona ([sna], Bantu, Zimbabwe). Bantu wh-in-situ questions are often assumed to be derived via a non-movement relation, but alternatives proposed for non-Bantu languages have rarely been considered. Here, I evaluate several potential analyses of Shona wh-in-situ (some with movement, some without) and show that a non-movement analysis emerges as the winner. This affirms the traditional Bantuist view and highlights the diversity of superficially similar wh-in-situ patterns across the world’s languages.

Meilin Zhan (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
Roger Levy (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
Andrew Kehler (University of California, San Diego)  
Session 57  
Testing a Bayesian pronoun interpretation model with Chinese ba and bei

We report three pronoun interpretation experiments showing that listeners reverse-engineer a speaker’s referential intentions based on Bayesian principles (see Kehler & Rohde, 2013 for results in English) across three syntactic constructions (active canonical, ba, and bei) in Mandarin Chinese: the influence of semantics inference emerges as effects on the next-mention bias, whereas the influence of syntactic prominence emerges as effects on the likelihood of pronominalization. Our results lend both
This study investigates F0 declination in spontaneous speech using the Mandarin Call Home corpus. We find that phrase-scale pre-planning also exists in Mandarin spontaneous speech, as shown by the strong relationship between utterance duration and declination slope. This result is similar to the relation observed in other speech styles and languages in previous studies. However, the shape of F0 down trend at the scale of phrase and syllable is also found to be influenced by the pause duration of the utterance. This observation may have implications on speech disfluency.

Yiwen Zhang (Indiana University Bloomington)

Vowel raising in Chengdu dialect of Mandarin

This study investigated the influence of age, gender and phonological environment on the height of /a/ followed by nasal coda in Chengdu dialect of Mandarin. We recorded 21 native speakers reading monosyllabic characters and extracted the F1 value of /a/ as reference for vowel height. Our results show that the height of /a/ in nasal environment is higher for young speakers than for old speakers. We also found out that female speakers raise /a/ more than male speakers. Our results only reveal influence of different preceding high vowels on the height of /a/, but not other phonological factors.

Lal Zimman (University of California, Santa Barbara)

Operationalizing stance for sociophonetic analysis: affective stance in a pervasively creaky transgender speaker

Sociolinguists are increasingly interested in incorporating discourse context into quantitative analysis. This paper provides one novel approach to operationalizing discourse stance through the use of the "stance object" - i.e. the thing toward which a stance is directed. Using stance objects as units of analysis prove useful in an account of one pervasively creaky speaker, who employs this voice quality both when expressing strong emotional stances and in cases where he is restraining his affective displays. These findings complicate the idea that creak is necessarily feminine and instead frame the voice quality’s gendered meanings as a matter of indirect indexicality.

Elly Zimmer (University of Arizona)

Teaching first graders to detect syntactic ambiguity

This study investigated whether first graders can learn to detect syntactic ambiguity, and whether that learning correlates with improvements on reading readiness measures. It compared a group of children who did four weeks of syntactic ambiguity activities, to a group who did four weeks of math activities. Both groups took pre-/post-tests measuring syntactic ambiguity detection and reading readiness skills. The ambiguity group improved significantly more than the math group on both syntactic ambiguity detection and reading readiness skills. This shows that children as young as 6 can learn to detect syntactic ambiguity and suggests that syntactic ambiguity supports reading-related skills.

Stanislao Zompì (Scuola Normale Superiore, Pisa)

Qu’est-ce que se? a new bimorphemic analysis of Haitian se

Haitian se’s ambivalence between copular and pronominal behavior has hitherto resisted satisfactory treatment. I shall attempt to fill this lacuna by combining two ingredients: i) Alain Kihm’s decomposition of se into a pronoun s- and a predicational head -e; ii) the idea that se surfaces only if one of its morphemes must salvage the sentence. Its “pronominal” or “predicative” flavor depends, on this view, on which morpheme is called to the rescue: when s- is required to realize the subject, we get “pronominal” se; when -e is required to separate identical functional categories, we get “predicative” se.

Gyula Zsombok (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)

The dynamics of prescriptivism in France: the saliency of semantic fields of English loanwords from 1900

This study aims to investigate the semantic fields of anglicisms recognized by prescriptive sources and those with prescribed French alternatives between 1900 and 2009. In order to label these semantic fields, there are two methods applied: manually coded semantic fields and the automated procedure of topic modeling (Blei & Lafferty, 2009). Its findings extend Haspelmath’s
claim about the prescription of English loanwords for technology and identify other semantic fields in which such prescription is more and less likely. The extension allows for a more nuanced version of the received wisdom on the dynamics of prescriptivism.

**Vera Zu** (New York University)

*Conjunct morphology, infinitives, and a closer look at de se*

This paper employs new fieldwork to provide an analysis of the so-called conjunct constructions in Newari, first reported in Hale (1980), and later discussed in Delancey (1992), Hargreaves (2005), Wechsler & Coppock (2016) and Zu (2016). The verb is suffixed with a conjunct marker when its subject is construed *de se*, except when the *de se* subject is not an agent or not intentional. Adopting Barker’s (2002) terminology of volitionality presuppositions, I argue for a finer-grained distinction among *de se* readings by proposing the following implicational relation: sentience→discretion→intentionality. Finally I discuss the cross-linguistic predictions made by my proposal.

**Erik Zyman** (University of California, Santa Cruz)

*Hyperraising to object as altruistic movement*

A central question about syntactic movement is what its driving force is. I present field data from Janitzio P’urhepecha (JP; Mexico) that suggest that phrases can move altruistically (exclusively to satisfy a feature of the position moved to; cf. Lasnik 1995). JP allows sentences like ‘I-want John-ACC that sing’. I argue that DP-ACC originates as the subject of the embedded finite CP but (hyper)raises into the matrix, driven by EPP-features on C and matrix v. Alternative Greed- and Labeling-based analyses of JP hyperraising-to-object are considered and found to face serious problems, strongly suggesting that purely altruistic (target-driven) movement does exist.
The Linguistics Department at the University of Michigan warmly congratulates our colleagues for their outstanding service to the discipline of Linguistics.

Marlyse Baptista as a newly elected Fellow of the Society
Andries Coetzee as the newly elected editor of Language
Anne Curzan as the recipient of the 2017 Linguistics, Language and the Public Award

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*Working throughout the year to advance the scientific study of language through our dedicated team of staff, elected and appointed leaders, committees, and member volunteers.*
LSA Accomplishments in 2016

In 2016, the LSA continued its ongoing programs and services on behalf of its mission: to advance the scientific study of language. Highlights of new and expanded activities are outlined below:

Scholarships, Professorships, Honors & Awards

- Established a new student fellowship in honor of Ken Hale, to be awarded at the 2017 Linguistic Institute.
- Awarded six fellowships to students attending CoLang 2016.
- Awarded travel grants to two students attending the LSA Annual Meeting, under the auspices of the LSA’s Committee on Ethnic Diversity in Linguistics.
- Continued major fundraising drives to establish new student fellowships in honor of the late LSA Presidents Emmon Bach and Charles Fillmore.

Meetings, Institutes and Events

- With funding from NSF, convened a workshop for tribal college and university (TCU) faculty and students to participate in the 2017 Annual Meeting. As part of the grant, provided financial and mentoring support to 20 TCU students and faculty.
- Sponsored CoLang (the Institute for Collaborative Language Research) at the University of Alaska, Fairbanks.
- Selected UC Davis as the host of the 2019 biennial summer Linguistic Institute
- Established a formal partnership to sponsor the Semantics and Linguistic Theory (SALT) Conferences.

Publications

- Published the first volume of the Proceedings of the LSA, an expansion of the “Extended Abstracts” publication based on research presented at the Annual Meeting.
- Partnered with Routledge to publish the first volume in our joint series "Guides to Linguistics," Language in Children by Eve Clark.
- Launched a new section of Language, “Research Reports” and developed new guidelines for authors on the preparation of supplemental materials.
- Published the first online article to appear in advance of the print edition of Language, with many more to come.

Public Outreach and Media Relations

- With support from NSF, sponsored language science and linguistics booths at AAAS’ Family Science Days and the USA Science & Engineering Festival. These events were attended by hundreds of thousands of students and families from the Washington, DC region.
- With financial support from linguistics departments and programs, expanded the LSA News Stories Initiative, a broad-based effort to increase coverage of linguistics research in the popular news media.
- Disseminated two new online resources for linguists on public outreach and media relations.
Professional Development and Education

- Co-organized a series of webinars on “Linguistic Entrepreneurship”, “The Job Recruitment Process from the Other Side of the Table” and “Enterprising Linguists: Careers Outside the Classroom”.
- Developed new “Guidelines for Inclusive Language,” an update of the LSA’s ”Nonsexist Usage Guidelines.”
- Established a new “Student Research Highlights” feature to focus attention on new publications authored by LSA student members.
- Convened a new Committee on Advanced Placement Linguistics, to develop a formal proposal to the College Board that would lead to the establishment of such a high-school course.
- Expanded a partnership with the Wiki Ed Foundation to promote the use of Wikipedia as a teaching and learning resource in linguistics classrooms.

Advocacy

- Held the LSA’s first-ever Linguistics Advocacy Day in Congress, held in conjunction with the LSA Annual Meeting in Washington, DC.
- Submitted comments to the United Nations on the Language Rights of the Child for consideration as part of its long-range plan for sustainable development.

Continuing Traditions

- Continued a major expansion to its flagship journal, *Language*, publishing content in new online sections focused on: Teaching Linguistics, Historical Syntax, Phonological Analysis, Public Policy, and Perspectives.
- Issued a series of news releases about the latest research published in its journals and presented at its Annual Meeting, garnering significant coverage in prominent international media outlets.
- Provided financial assistance and in-kind support for linguists seeking to attend the LSA Annual Meeting and access LSA publications.
- Published a new volume of *Semantics & Pragmatics*, the platinum open-access journal of the LSA.
- Issued the third edition of the LSA’s *Annual Report on the State of Linguistics in Higher Education*.
- Hosted an open-access archive of all materials published under the auspices of eLanguage, the LSA’s scholarly digital publishing platform. The archive includes co-journal articles, book notices, extended abstracts, and conference proceedings.
- Pursued a national policy agenda to facilitate the efforts of linguists and other scientists working to benefit society, including continued federal funding for linguistics research.
- Defended linguistics departments and programs against threats of cuts or elimination by contacting administrators and officials and by working behind the scenes to provide data in support of the value of linguistics.
WELCOME!

Tribal College and University Partners

The LSA is pleased to welcome students and faculty from Tribal Colleges and Universities (TCUs) to participate in a special pre-conference workshop at the LSA’s 2017 Annual Meeting. The TCU participants will be attending the entire meeting, and are paired with linguistics students and faculty who have volunteered to serve as partners in this effort. The workshop is part of a larger project, Building Capacity in Linguistics and Endangered Languages at TCUs, funded by the National Science Foundation (grant # 1643510).

Our TCU partners have been invited to wear an optional ribbon on their conference badges to facilitate networking and interaction among interested conference attendees. Please join us in welcoming these partners throughout the course of the meeting.

Nyleta Belgarde, Leech Lake Tribal College
Barsine Benally, Diné College
Marilyn Bullshoe, Blackfeet Community College
Winona (Hawatay) Caramony, Nebraska Indian Community College
Lisa Casarez, Nueva Hidatsa Sahnish College
Elaine Fleming, Leech Lake Tribal College
Adam Haviland, Saginaw Chippewa Tribal College
Erin Hollingsworth, lIisaŋvik College
Joseph R. Jourdain, Leech Lake Tribal College
Jerry Kien, Diné College / Navajo Technical University

Adriana Kingbird, Leech Lake Tribal College
Wynema Morris, Nebraska Indian Community College
David Peter Nez, Navajo Technical University
Priscilla Pablo, Navajo Technical University
George Roy, Saginaw Chippewa Tribal College
Michael Stewart, Haskell Indian Nations University
Michael Turcotte, Fort Peck Community College
Mary Whitehair-Frazier, Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute

If you would like more information about the project and how you can get involved, please contact Susan Gehr, Workshop Coordinator (susangehr@sonic.net), Monica Macaulay, Co - Principal Investigator (mmacula@wisc.edu, or Alyson Reed, Co - Principal Investigator (areed@lsadc.org).
Two great LSA leaders...

...two great causes!

Emmon Bach Fund

In 2015, the LSA started a charitable contribution fund in memory of Emmon Bach. This fund was established in consultation with Emmon’s families and close colleagues, and is to be used to support student fellowships at CoLang, the Institute for Collaborative Language Research.

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

The LSA’s goal is to raise enough funds to support an endowed Bach Fellowship award at each future CoLang Institute. An endowment relies on the earnings rather than the principal to generate the financial award. In order to support a biennial fellowship that covers tuition, room and board, plus travel support, the LSA will need to raise a minimum of $50,000. We are now more than halfway towards our fundraising goal, but we need your help to begin making awards in time for the 2018 CoLang.

Charles Fillmore Fund

Established in memory of former LSA President Charles Fillmore, this fund provides support for the LSA’s continuing sponsorship of student fellowships at the biennial Linguistic Institute. The LSA’s goal is to raise enough funds to support an endowed Fillmore Fellowship award at each future Institute. An endowment relies on the earnings rather than the principal to generate the financial award. In order to support a biennial fellowship that covers tuition, room and board, plus travel support, the LSA will need to raise a minimum of $50,000. So far, we have raised a little more than half of our goal. Please consider making a donation to support a new student fellowship in time the 2019 Institute at UC Davis.

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

Abney, Lisa, 41, 67
Acton, Eric, 38
Adamson, Luke, 39
Adger, David, 73, 130, 131
Adler, Jeff, 43
Ahn, Suzy, 38
Akkas, Faruk, 51
Aldubaikhi, Samaia, 69
Alesiejuk, Katazyna, 75
Al-Jarf, Reima, 82
Alrenga, Peter, 79
Almanova, Jana, 49
Anderson, Skye, 74, 130, 133
Andreassen, Helene N., 31, 101
Antieau, Lamont, 67
Aparicio, Helena, 79
Aranovich, Raúl, 49
A ravind, Athulya, 78
Ariel, Mira, 30
Armstrong, Meghan, 39, 45
Arnson, Shelby, 33, 38
Aronow, Robin, 38
Askin-Garmager, Eli, 66
Asudeh, Ash, 79
Athanasopoulou, Angeliki, 72, 80
Baclawski Jr., Kenneth, 71
Baier, Nico, 66
Bailey, Guy, 67
Baird, Scott, 68
Bakker, Peter, 42, 69, 76
Bakovic, Eric, 63, 72
Bakula, Peggy, 65
Balas, Anna, 38
Baptista, Marlyse, 42, 50
Barcia, Guillerme, 64
Bardagil-Mas, Bernat, 77
Baron, Christopher, 77
Barrie, Michael, 44, 83
Barros, Matthew, 44
Barry III, Herbert, 82
Basilico, David, 66
Bassa Vanrell, Maria del Mar, 71
Baugh, John, 64, 125, 126
Bauman, Carina, 52, 79, 91
Bayley, Robert, 33, 74
Beam De Azcoma, Rosemary, 51
Beaver, David, 31, 97, 99
Beavers, John, 45, 83
Beck, David, 51
Becker, Kara, 48
Becker, Michael, 47, 123
Beiter, Christine, 51
Bell, Elise, 38
Benedicto, Elena, 62, 71
Bennett, Ryan, 45, 80
Berez-Kroeker, Andrea, 31, 97, 98, 100
Bermoy, Wilzen, 82
Bermúdez, Natalia, 32, 108
Berry, James, 73, 130, 132
Besserman, Ana, 39
Bhattasali, Shohini, 64
Biggs, Alison, 66, 80, 137, 138
Bischoff, Shannon, 50, 74
Bleaman, Isaac L., 39
Bloyd, Tobias, 64
Boas, Hans C., 30, 41
Bochnak, M. Ryan, 79
Boe, David, 69
Borges, Humberto, 38
Bosworth, Rain, 103, 104
Boyle, John, 51, 70
Brambatti Guzzo, Natália, 80, 155
Braver, Aaron, 38, 72
Broadwell, George Aaron, 34, 51
Brodkin, Daniel, 39
Brook, Marisa, 30
Brown, Matt, 32, 103, 105
Bucholtz, Mary, 46, 47, 64, 119, 120, 125, 126
Buckley, Eugene, 51, 72
Bullock, Barbara E., 63
Burdin, Rachel Steindel, 38, 52, 91
Burkette, Allison, 58, 67
Butera, Brianna, 42
Calhoun, Doyle, 41
Callesano, Salvatore, 65
Caminsky, Dibella, 62
Campbell, Eric, 70
Campbell, Lyle, 140
Carpenter, Angela, 73, 130, 133
Casagrande, Mirko, 41, 49, 82
Chan, Yen, 64
Chandee, Jane, 72
Charity Hudley, Anne, 46, 47, 119, 121
Chelliah, Shobhana, 31, 37, 97, 99, 112, 114
Chen, Yi An, 75
Chierchia, Gennaro, 44, 57, 90
Chodroff, Eleanor, 45
Chong, Adam J., 30
Chousou-Polyduori, Natalia, 43
Clem, Emily, 39, 45
Clemens, Lauren, 70, 74, 134, 136
Coetzee, Andries, 47, 58
Cohn-Gordon, Reuben, 66
Collazo Allen, Adianys, 82
Collister, Lauren B., 31, 101
Comin-Calma-Almiñana, Juan, 40
Conzett, Philipp, 101
Coppock, Elizabeth, 36
Cormier, Kearby, 32, 46, 73
Costanzo, Angelo, 39, 67
Coto-Solano, Rolando, 30, 70
Cotter, William M., 79
Cruz, Emiliama, 47, 119, 120, 121
Cu, Alethia, 45
Dailey, Meagan, 100, 101
Danmer, Samantha, 73
D'Arcy, Alexandra, 74, 81
Davidson, Kathryn, 62, 78, 79
Davies, Catherine, 67
Davis, Christopher, 79
Davis, Daniel R., 75
Davis, Jeffrey, 51
Dawson, Hope C., 75
de Reuse, Willem, 51
Decoteau, Tammy, 32, 107, 109
Degen, Judith, 78
DeGraaff, Michel, 47, 119, 120
Delgado, Sally, 76
Denis, Derek, 81
Dewey-Findell, Tonya Kim, 81, 140, 141
de Carlo, Pierpaolo, 45
Di Paolo, Marianna, 50
Di Sciuolto, Anna Maria, 29
DiCanio, Christian, 36
Dickinson, Connie, 34
Dinkel, Rebecca, 83
Dockum, Rikker, 80
Dollinger, Stefan, 67
Doran, Ryan, 79
Dubinsky, Stanley, 97, 99
Dudley, Rachel, 72
Duerr, Ruth, 31, 97, 99
Duncan, David, 40, 67
Dunn, Jonathan, 66
250
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Pages</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emmory, Karen</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>Epps, Patience</td>
<td>32, 77, 107, 110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England, Nora</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Enzinna, Naomi</td>
<td>81, 140, 141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erbach, Kurt</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>Ergin, Rabia</td>
<td>52, 91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erlewine, Michael</td>
<td></td>
<td>Yoshitaka, 39, 44, 71</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ershova, Ksenia</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>Estigarribia, Bruno, 29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estrada-Fernández, Zarina</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>Evans, Cleveland, 68</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fafulas, Stephen</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>Faircloth, Laura, 72</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fallon, Paul</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>Farkas, Haley, 78</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmer, Stephanie</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>Faytak, Matthew, 65</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feizollah, Zhaleh</td>
<td>116, 117</td>
<td>Feizollah, Zhaleh, 116, 117</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feldschier, Cara</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>Fernald, Ted, 37, 112, 113</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fisher, Sabriya</td>
<td>46, 69</td>
<td>Fitzgerald, Colleen M., 89</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flinn, Gallagher</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>Fonseca-Greber, Bonnie, 30, 62</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foerst, John</td>
<td>77, 83</td>
<td>Fountain, Catherine, 49, 75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fouer, Robert J.</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>Frackiewicz, Olga, 42</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freeman, Valerie</td>
<td>65, 72</td>
<td>Friis-Boegeh, Kristoffer, 69</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funk, Dmitri</td>
<td>33, 107, 111</td>
<td>Galant, Michael, 43</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaftier, Roey</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Garcia-Macias, Hugo, 37</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garcia-Pardo, Alfredo</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>Garzon, Daniel, 67</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gates, Shivonne, Marie,</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Gawne, Lauren, 31, 100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geer, Leah</td>
<td>32, 103, 105</td>
<td>George, B.R., 73, 74</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gerds, Donna</td>
<td>51, 76</td>
<td>Gill, Cole, 41</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goodall, Grant</td>
<td>36, 73, 130, 131</td>
<td>Goodman, Nora, 30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goodwin, Corina</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>Gor, Vera, 78</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gotowski, Megan</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Gordon, Matthew, 33</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Granadillo, Tania</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Gratton, Chantal, 72</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grenoble, Lenore</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Grieser, Jessica, 30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Griffin, James</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Grimm, D. Rick, 46</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guéguen, Peter</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>Gunter, Kaylma, 67</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gutierrez, Analia</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>Gutiérrez, Kris, 47m 119, 122</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hall, Patrick</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>Hamilton-Brehm, Anne</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanink, Emily</td>
<td>29, 79</td>
<td>Hargrave, Gisli, 39</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hargrave, Boris</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Harley, Heidi, 34, 46, 52, 80, 81, 91</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harris, Alice C.</td>
<td>34, 52, 77, 93</td>
<td>Harris, Jesse, 79</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hassamal, Shrika, 50, 69</td>
<td></td>
<td>Hatcher, Jessica, 40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hatton, Sarah</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>Hazen, Kirk, 52, 71, 79, 91</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He, Angela Xiao, 36, 73</td>
<td></td>
<td>Hearns, Ryan, 38</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heath, Jevon</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>Heaton, Raina, 70</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henke, Ryan</td>
<td>31, 100, 101</td>
<td>Henry, Thimothy, 43</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hildebrand-Edgar, Nicole</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Hildebrandt, Kristine, 37, 112, 113, 115</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hill, Joseph C.</td>
<td>47, 119, 120, 121</td>
<td>Hilton, Katherine, 38, 65</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hilton, Katherine</td>
<td>38, 65</td>
<td>Hing, Jia Wen, 50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hirsch, Aaron</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>Hoffman, Dorothey, 65</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoffman, Michol</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>Holford, Michele, 33</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holliday, Nicole</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>Holton, Gary, 97, 98, 100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hooshiar, Kovon</td>
<td>31, 37, 100, 102, 112, 114</td>
<td>Horn, Laurence, 40, 80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horton, Ho’omana</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>Hou, Lynn, 46</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Høydalsvik, Stein, 101</td>
<td></td>
<td>Hsu, Brian, 64</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huang, Yujing</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>Hughes, Kevin, 30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hurch, Bernard</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>Hyslop, Gwendolyn, 38</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inkelas, Sharon</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>Ippolito, Michel, 39</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jaggers, Zachary</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>Jakobsen, Johnny</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grandjean Gogsig, 82</td>
<td></td>
<td>Janda, Richard D., 81, 140, 142</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jankowski, Bridget, 30, 74</td>
<td></td>
<td>Jansen, Joana, 37, 112, 113</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Janj, Carmen</td>
<td>70, 83</td>
<td>Javosz, Gaja, 29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jenfs, Peter</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>Jerko, Kyle, 45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jibson, Jonathan</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>Johnson II, Gregory, 39</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnson, Kimberly</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>Jones, Ben, 67</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jones, Taylor, 30, 81</td>
<td></td>
<td>Jurgensen, Amber, 49</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaiser, Elsi</td>
<td>39, 66, 80</td>
<td>Kadakelis, Stephanie, 65</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalbfeld, Jessica</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Kandybowicz, Jason, 74, 134, 136</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kang. Jungmin</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>Kantarovich, Jessica, 30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kao, Sophia</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>Karlin, Robin, 36</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kasak, Ryan</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>Kauf, Carina, 79</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaufmann, Terrence</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>Keane, Jonathan, 32, 103, 104, 105</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kelly, Barbara</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Kemp, Renee, 38</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kendall, Tyler, 30, 33, 38, 48</td>
<td></td>
<td>Kettig, Thomas, 38</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khotskina, Olga</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Kilarski, Marcin, 49</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kim, Lan, 39, 46</td>
<td></td>
<td>Kim, Nayou, 66</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kim, Seung Kyung, 63</td>
<td></td>
<td>Kim, Taehwan, 32, 103, 105</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kimball, Amelia E., 38</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lieberman, Moti, 64, 127, 129
Lin, Susan, 58, 64
Lin, Yuhan, 65
Lipani, Lisa, 65
Littell, Pat, 64, 127, 128
Lo, Adrienne, 64, 125, 126
Lockwood, Hunter, 49
Longva, Leif, 101
Loos, Cornelia, 45
Loosen, Suzanne, 64, 127, 128
Lopez, Vanessa, 49
Loss, Sara, 39
Lovick, Olga, 76
Ludlow, Cedric, 40
Lukaniec, Megan, 96
Lunden, Anya, 45, 63, 74, 135
Luo, Qian, 36
Macaulay, Monica, 32, 107, 108
Magyar, Lilla, 38
Mailhammer, Robert, 29, 65
Manker, Jonathan, 80
Marcondes, Danilo, 68
Marlett, Stephen, 51
Martin, Jack, 43
Martinez, Michal
Temkin, 37, 58, 112, 114
Martohardjono, Gita, 73
Massam, Diane, 81, 137, 138, 139
Mateo-Toledoa, Eladio, 77
Mateu, Victoria, 36
McAuliffe, Michael, 45, 66
McCafferty, Kevin, 74
McCoy, Richard, 66
McCulloch, Gretchen, 30, 64
McDaniels, Todd, 43
McDonnell, Bradley, 31, 102
McGory, Julie, 64, 127, 128
McIntosh, Justin, 70
McKenna, Cora O., 32, 107, 108
McKenzies, Andrew, 39, 83
McMahon, Hilary, 44
McSweeney, Michelle, 39
Meier, Richard, 97, 99
Meinhardt, Eric, 63
Meira, Sergio, 43
Mendes, Gesoel, 43
Mendia, Jon Ander, 79
Mendoza-Denton, Norma, 40, 48
Menon, Mythili, 36
Merici, Benjamin, 44
Mesh, Kathryn, 46
Messam-Johnson, TreceL, 42, 69
Meyer, Caitlin, 40
Michael, Lev, 45, 62
Mihas, Elena, 73
Miller, Taylor, 71
Mithun, Marianne, 51
Miyashita, Mizuki, 34, 71
Moeng, Emily, 39, 66
Moline, Emily, 30
Montgomery, Michael, 81
Monthorn, Modesta, 32, 107, 109
Montoya, Ignacio, 50
Moore-Cantwell, Claire, 47, 123, 124
Morgan, Juliet, 50
Mass, Jennifer, 68
Muhammad, Ananda, 40
Munro, Pamela, 44
Myers, Scott, 36, 65, 80
Namboodiripad, Savithry, 36
Namyalo, Saudah, 33
Narasimhan, Bhavuna, 63
Natchoo, Nicholas, 69
Nazarov, Aleksei, 29
Neely, Kelsey, 34
Nelson, Noah, 80
Neveu, Grace, 39
Nevin, Bruce, 43, 76, 77
Newman, Sharlene, 103, 104
Nguessan, Michel, 40, 75
Nguyen, Emma, 36
Nick, Iman, 40, 48, 68, 75, 82
Nicolaou, Andrea, 66, 71
Nuckolls, Janis, 43, 51
Nyankot-Wephuk, Jeremiah, 66
Nylund, Anastasia, 116, 117
Obasi, Sharon, 41
Obiagwu, Odu, 101
O'Brien, Christopher, 65
O'Hagan, Zachary, 43
Okura, Eve, 42
Olsen, Rachel, 65
O'Neill, Wayne, 64, 127, 128
O'Neill, Teresa, 65
Orozco, Rafael, 66
Osei-Tutu, Kwaku, 69
O'Shannessey, Carmel, 42, 52, 65, 91
Otero, Manuel, 83
Ott, Dennis, 74, 134, 135
Oumar, Adjaratou, 33
Ouyang, Iris Chuoying, 80
Overfelt, Jason, 29
Ozkan, Sozen, 65
Petitto, Laura Ann, 103, 104
Palakurthy, Kayla, 83
Panfilo, Maria, 38
Pappas, Panayiotis, 63
Parada, Maryann, 72
Park, Dongwoo, 39
Park, Yangsook, 66
Pasquereau, Jeremy, 65, 78
Pater, Joe, 47
Peterso, Jill, 42
Peak, Alexandra, 67
Pearson, Matt, 73, 130, 131
Perek, Florent, 37

252
Wilcox, Brad, 49
Wilkins, Tanyia Joy, 42
Williams, Adina, 66
Williams, Joshua, 32, 103, 104
Williams, Kemp, 68, 75
Winchester, Lindley, 66
Winford, Don, 42, 50
Winters, Margaret E., 75
Winzenburg, George, S.J., 107, 109
Winzenburg, George, S.J., 32
Wolfram, Walt, 57, 64, 71, 92, 125, 126
Woo, Brent, 65
Wood, Jim, 80, 81, 137, 138
Woodbury, Anthony, 31, 97, 98
Wray, Samantha, 39
Wright, Saundra, 75
Xiang, Yimei, 29
Yan, Le, 39
Yang, Meng, 65
Yao, Yao, 80
Yates, Anthony, 38, 77
Yu, Alan, 46
Yuan, Michelle, 36
Zanuttini, Raffaella, 80
Zeidan, Ronia, 29
Zellou, Georgia, 30, 46
Zentella, Ana Celia, 46, 119, 120
Zentz, Jason, 29
Zhan, Meilin, 63
Zhang, Hong, 38
Zhang, Yiwen, 65
Zimman, Lal, 48, 72
Zimmer, Elly, 63
Zompi, Stanslao, 50
Zsombok, Gyula, 66
Zu, Vera, 79
Zubair, Cala, 37, 116, 117
Zukoff, Sam, 30
Zyman, Erik, 71
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- Ben Zimmer, Linguist, lexicographer, and language columnist for the Wall Street Journal, on “Traveling Among the New Words: Lexical Adventures in the Digital Age” (2:00 - 3:00 PM, Meeting Room 204); and
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