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

87th Annual Meeting

Marriott Copley Place
Boston, MA
3-6 January, 2013
NOWELE
North-Western European Language Evolution
Managing Editor: Hans Frede Nielsen
NOWELE: North-Western European Language Evolution is an interdisciplinary journal devoted not only to the study of the early and more recent history of a locally determined group of languages, but also to the study of purely theoretical questions concerning language development. NOWELE welcomes submissions dealing with all aspects of the histories of – and with intra- and extra-linguistic factors contributing to change and variation within – Icelandic, Faroese, Norwegian, Swedish, Danish, Frisian, Dutch, German, English, Gothic and the Early Runic language. Accordingly, studies involving past and present neighbouring languages such as Celtic, Finnish, Lithuanian, Russian and French, in so far as these have played and are playing a role in the development or present status of north-western European languages through contact, will be accepted.

Institutional rate  EUR 140.00 (PRINT + ONLINE)
Private rate  EUR 136.00 (ONLINE-ONLY)

Korean Linguistics
Edited by Young-Key Kim-Renaud
Korean Linguistics, the journal of the International Circle of Korean Linguistics, publishes peer-reviewed, scholarly articles at the cutting edge of Korean linguistics, a field of growing importance in virtually all branches of linguistics (syntax, semantics, phonology, phonetics, sociolinguistics, discourse-pragmatics, historical linguistics). The scope of the journal extends to work on Korean linguistics in all of the subareas of linguistics. Emphasis will be given to articles on Korean of import to general and theoretical linguistics, but significant work on, for example, the history of Korean and the Korean writing system will also be considered for publication. Book reviews, remarks on special occasions, obituaries, etc. may be included.

Vol. 15. 2013 2 issues; ca. 200 pp.
Institutional rate  EUR 120.00 (PRINT + ONLINE)
Private rate  EUR 65.00

Dizionario Combinatorio Compatto Italiano
A cura di Vincenzo Lo Cascio
This dictionary reconstructs the frame to which 3,000 Italian entries belong and aims to help non-Italian speakers with an advanced linguistic competence to find the appropriate word combinations for communicating in Italian. Moreover, this dictionary can also be useful for native speakers who want to improve their lexical choices in writing and speaking Italian. The dictionary, contrary to ordinary monolingual and bilingual dictionaries, systematically lists word combinations (almost 90,000), explaining and/or exemplifying them.

PB  978 90 272 1193 4  EUR 39.00 / USD 59.00

Dutch for Reading Knowledge
Christine van Baalen, Frans R.E. Blom and Inez Hollander
PB  978 90 272 1197 2  EUR 33.00 / USD 49.95

An Introduction to Linguistic Typology
Viveka Velupillai
PB  978 90 272 1199 6  EUR 33.00 / USD 49.95

Language Documentation
Practice and values
Edited by Lenore A. Grenoble and N. Louanna Furbee
PB  978 90 272 1201 6  EUR 36.00 / USD 54.00

The Shared Mind
Perspectives on intersubjectivity
Edited by Jordan Zlatev, Timothy P. Racine, Chris Sinha and Esa Itkonen
PB  978 90 272 3906 8  EUR 36.00 / USD 54.00
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Boston, MA
3-6 January 2013

Official 2013 Meeting Sponsors

Major Sponsor:  

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Introductory Note

The LSA Secretariat has prepared this Meeting Handbook to serve as the official program for the 87th Annual Meeting of the Linguistic Society of America (LSA). In addition, the Handbook is the official program for the 2013 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 Scott Schwenter and Andrew Nevins, and members José Camacho, Molly Diesing, Grant Goodall, Chung-Hye Han, Olivia Sammons, Laura Wagner, James Walker, and Alan Yu.

This year, the Program Committee received 19 preliminary proposals for organized sessions, 12 of which were accepted for presentation. The Committee received 699 individual abstracts, of which 185 were accepted for presentation as 20-minute papers and 151 for presentation as posters. All individual abstracts were reviewed anonymously. This year, each abstract was reviewed by the Program Committee and at least two additional reviewers drawn from a panel of 152 subfield experts. The LSA Secretariat and Program Committee extend sincere thanks to these external reviewers, who are listed below:

Barbara Abbott  Jennifer Culbertson  Sonja Lanehart  Kevin Ryan
Rizwan Ahmad  Paul De Decker  D. Terence Langendoen  William Salmon
John Alderete  Anna Maria Di Sciullo  Linda Lanz  Lynn Santelmann
Pascal Ansili  Michael Diercks  Chungmin Lee  Osmar Sawada
Philipp Angermeyer  B. Elan Dresher  Vera Lee-Schoenfeld  Leslie Saxon
Jean Ann  Jennifer Dumont  Julie Legate  Amy Schafer
Raul Aranovich  Martin Edwards  Gerardo Augusto Lorenzino  Patricia Schneider
Karlos Arregi  Sheila Embleton  Cel Lucas  Michael Shepherd
Anna Babel  Charlene Eska  Francisco Martinez  Aaron Sonnenschein
Melissa Baese-Berk  Crawford Feagin  Marianne Mason  Augustin Speyer
Eric Bakovic  Shengli Feng  Gaurav Mathur  Laurel Stvan
Marlyse Baptista  Dilek Fidan  Theresa McGarry  Kristen Syrett
Dominika Baran  Shin Fukuda  Cecile McKee  Darren Tanner
Robert Bayley  Effi Georgala  Lise Menn  Mila Tasseva-Kurktchieva
Michael Becker  Hans Götzsche  Jason Merchant  Michal Temkin
Stephanie Berk  Lauren Hall-Lew  Viola Miglio  Graham W. Thurgood
Anna Bosch  Heidi Harley  Line Mikkelson  Maziar Toosaryandani
Miriam Bouzouita  Samira Hassa  Utako Minai  Annie Tremblay
John Boyle  Jason Haugen  John Moore  Benjamin Tucker
Eugene Buckley  Jeffrey Heinz  Kevin Moore  Adam Ussishkin
Ann Bunger  John Hellermann  Dimitrios Ntelitheos  Jean-Cristoph Verstraete
Michael Cahill  Lewis (Chad) Howe  Joanna Nykiel  Irene Vogel
Richard Cameron  Marie K. Huffman  Akira Omaki  Matthew Wagers
Kathryn Campbell-Kibler  Carmen Jany  Dennis Ott  Natasha Warner
Gonzalo Campos-Dintirans  Peter Jenks  Thomas Payne  Thomas Wasow
Ivano Caponigro  Edith Kaan  Elizabeth Pearce  Thomas Wescott
Katy Carlson  Aaron Kaplan  Lisa Pearl  Neal Whitman
Matthew Carlson  Joshua Katz  Neal Pearlmutter  Caroline Wiltshire
Andrew Carnie  Laura Kertz  Marla Perkins  Jeffrey Witzel
Steven Chandler  Sameer Khan  Thomas Pesetsky  Lynsey Wolter
Rui Chaves  Cynthia Kilpatrick  Marc Pierce  Zhiqiu Xie
Cheng-Fu Chen  Alan Hyn-Oak Kim  Eric Potsdam  Malcah Yaeger-Dror
Chi-Hang Candice Cheung  Harriet Klein  Dennis Preston  Tae-Jin Yoon
Hyon Sook Choe  Sharon M. Klein  A. Rasoloflo  Kristine Yu
Arlene D. Clachar  George Kotzoglou  Claire Renaud  Laurie Zaring
Andries Coetzee  Rina Kretman  Andrey Reznikov  Adam Ussishkin
Adam Cooper  David B. Kronenfeld  Peter Richardsmeier  Annie Tremblay
Elizabeth Cowper  Renee Lambert-Bretiere  Catherine Ringen  Caroline Wiltshire
Eniko Csomay

We are also grateful to David Boe (NAAHoLS), Ivy Doak (SSILA), Shelome Gooden (SPCL), Donna Lillian (ANS), and Allan Metcalf (ADS) for their cooperation. We appreciate the help given by Shannyn Frazier, who scheduled meeting volunteers, and LSA intern Grace Sullivan, who assisted with preparation of this Handbook. The Local Arrangements Committee, which included members from Boston University, Brandeis, Harvard, MIT and Northeastern University, provided valuable information for the Annual Meeting website and in helping us locate an ASL interpreter coordinator. 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 2013 Meeting.

LSA Executive Committee
January, 2013
Boston, Massachusetts

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Overview of This Handbook

This Handbook has been prepared to assist attendees at the 87th 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, located in Grand Ballroom Salons E/F. We encourage meeting attendees to visit our exhibitors. Posters for the Friday and Saturday morning Plenary Poster Sessions will be on display each day, throughout the day, around the periphery of Salons E/F. Complimentary coffee and tea will be served in the Exhibit Hall on Friday and Saturday from 10:00 AM to 5:30 PM and on Sunday from 8:30 to 11:00 AM. Pages 8 and 9 contain diagrams of the meeting rooms at the Marriott Copley Place. Please note that:

- Meeting rooms on the Ballroom level (fourth floor) house plenary sessions (Grand Ballroom Salons G-K), the Exhibit Hall and plenary poster sessions (Grand Ballroom Salons E/F), and meetings of the Sister Societies. Meeting registration, job information desks, and information about Boston and Minneapolis are also located on this level. The third floor houses LSA Organized Sessions (Fairfield/Exeter/Dartmouth and Clarendon/Berkeley) and LSA concurrent sessions (Arlington, Suffolk, Wellesley, and Simmons). Two rooms on the first floor (Boylston and Tremont) house additional LSA concurrent sessions.
- The Presidential Address and other plenary meetings will take place in Grand Ballroom Salons G-K. The LSA Business Meeting and, later, the Graduate Student Panel, will take place on Friday evening in Fairfield/Exeter/Dartmouth (3rd floor), and the Presidential Reception will take place on Saturday evening in the Ballroom Foyer and adjacent Atrium Foyer.
- LSA/MLA joint sessions will take place on Saturday in the Regis room on the third floor. The joint MLA Forum (#296) will take place on Friday in Room 306 of the Hynes Convention Center. LSA Meeting attendees will be admitted on presentation of their LSA name badge.
- The Satellite Workshop on the Foundations of Historical Linguistics will take place in the Harvard Room on the third floor on Saturday and Sunday.
- The Graduate Student Lounge will be located in the MIT Room on the third floor.
- Meetings of the American Dialect Society, the American Name Society, the North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences, the Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics, and the Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas will take place in fourth floor meeting rooms.
- Committee meetings, office hours, and “open houses” will take place largely in third-, but occasionally in fourth-floor meeting rooms; check the schedule on pages 10-11 for details.
- Job interviews will be held in small meeting rooms on the first and third floors and other rooms throughout the property. Check with the interviewers or the job information desk for more details.

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

The full programs of the LSA and the Sister Societies are given beginning on page 27. 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 123. Reports from the Secretary-Treasurer, Program Committee, and editors of Language and eLanguage 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 79. 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 123. Each abstract is identified with a session number, appearing to the right of the presenter’s name, which will enable you to locate it in the LSA or Sister Society program of which it is a part. An author index at the end of the Handbook will facilitate navigation.
We thank our 2013 Annual Meeting exhibitors for their support. Please stop by the exhibit hall in Grand Ballroom Salons E/F to visit their representatives on Friday, 4 January and Saturday, 5 January from 10:00 AM to 5:30 PM and on Sunday, 6 January from 8:30 to 11:00 AM.

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<tr>
<th>Exhibitor</th>
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<td>Brill</td>
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<td>Cambridge University Press</td>
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<td>Cascadilla Press</td>
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<td>Duke University Press</td>
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<td>Edinburgh University Press</td>
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<td>Equinox Publishing</td>
<td>102</td>
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<td>John Benjamins</td>
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<td>Linguistic Society of America/</td>
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<td>Joint Exhibit Booth</td>
<td>107</td>
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<td>Maney Publishing</td>
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<td>MIT Press</td>
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<td>MIT Working Papers in Linguistics</td>
<td>126</td>
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<td>Oxford University Press</td>
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<tr>
<td>Recovering Languages &amp; Literacies of the Americas</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wiley-Blackwell</td>
<td>118</td>
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Join us for complimentary coffee and tea in the exhibit hall throughout the day.
Create a lasting legacy in support of Linguistics...

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

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

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

What’s new with *Language*?

What’s happening to e*Language*?

Learn the answers to these questions and more. Find out about recent and proposed changes to the LSA’s Publishing Program. Provide your comments to the LSA leadership. Listen to what your fellow LSA members think about how the LSA can advance the scientific study of language through its publications.

Plan to attend the...

**LSA Business Meeting**

*Time has been allotted for a special member discussion of these issues.*

Room: Fairfield/Exeter/Dartmouth  Friday, 4 January, 5:30 – 7:00 PM
The LSA wishes to thank the following members of this donor category*:

Karen Adams  Crawford Feagin  Pamela Munro
Stephen Anderson  Susan Fischer  Geoffrey Nathan
Joseph Aoun  N. Louanna Furbee  Richard Oehrle
John Archibald  James Gair  Barbara Partee
Emmon Bach  Andrew Garrett  Keren Rice
Marlyse Baptista-Morey  Louis Goldstein  Ivan Sag
Naomi Baron  U. Hammarstrom  William Schmalstieg
Paul Bauschatz  Jane Hill  Michael Shapiro
Lowell Bouma  Hans Henrich Hock  Roger Shuy
Diane Brentari  Bernhard Hurch  Shirley Silver
Ellen Broselow  Ray Jackendoff  Michael Silverstein
Donna Christian  Ellen Kaisse  Dan Slobin
Bernard Comrie  Tami Kaplan  Arthur Spears
Eung-Do Cook  Richard Kayne  Bernard Spolsky
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Willem De Reuse  William Labov  Emily Tummanos
Nancy Dorian  Sonja Larchart  Dieter Wanner
Laura Downing  D. Terence Langendoen  L.P. Warburton
Duann San  Timothy Light  Gregory Ward
Bethany Dumas  Monica Macaulay  Judith Wasow
Connie Eble  Richard Meier  Rose-Marie Weber
Julia Falk  Salikoko Mufwene  Anthony Woodbury

*Reflects contributions received November 22, 2011 through November 25, 2012.

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 at www.linguisticsociety.org or contact the LSA staff for enrollment information: areed@lsadc.org; 202-835-1714.
Note: The Boylston and Tremont Rooms (LSA concurrent sessions) and Columbus I and II (job interviews) are on the first (lobby) floor. The St. Botolph Room (various activities) is located on the second floor.
JOINT SESSIONS

**MLA Forum Session:**
Tuning In to the Phoneme: Phonetic and Phonological Nuances in Second Language Acquisition
Friday, 4 January, 1:45 – 3:30 PM, Room 306, Hynes Convention Center

*For detailed information on speakers and sub-topics, please refer to session #296 in this handbook. The information is arranged chronologically by date.*

**LSA Concurrent/MLA Linked Session:**
Spanish in the United States: The Unique Case of Los Angeles Spanish Vernacular
Saturday, 5 January, 9:00 – 10:30 AM, Regis Room, Marriott Copley Place

*For detailed information on speakers and sub-topics, please refer to session #33 in this handbook. The information is arranged chronologically by date.*

**LSA Concurrent/MLA Linked Session:**
Linguistics beyond the Walls: Applied How, Exactly?
Saturday, 5 January, 3:30 – 4:45 PM, Regis Room, Marriott Copley Place

*For detailed information on speakers and sub-topics, please refer to session #43 in this handbook. The information is arranged chronologically by date.*

**And, don’t miss this LSA Symposium:**
Open Access and the Future of Academic Publishing
Thursday, 3 January, 4:00 -7:00 PM, Fairfield/Exeter/Dartmouth, Marriott Copley Place

- Featuring Kathleen Fitzpatrick, MLA Director of Scholarly Communications, speaking on “Open Access Publishing and Scholarly Societies.”

*For detailed information on the other speakers and sub-topics, please refer to session #1 in this handbook. The information is arranged chronologically by date.*

MLA and LSA badges will be honored at all of the above sessions. No additional registration or fee is required.
Registration
Registration for the LSA and Sister Society meetings will take place in the Ballroom Foyer on the fourth floor of the hotel during the following hours:

- Thursday, 3 January: 1:00 – 7:00 PM
- Friday, 4 January: 8:00 AM – 7:00 PM
- Saturday, 5 January: 8:00 AM – 7:00 PM
- Sunday, 6 January: 8:30 – 11:00 AM

Exhibit Hall
The Exhibit Hall, including the LSA Joint Book Exhibit, will be located in Grand Ballroom Salons E/F. Complimentary coffee and tea will be served in the Exhibit Hall during exhibit hours. The Exhibit Hall will be open:

- Friday, 4 January: 10:00 AM – 5:30 PM
- Saturday, 5 January: 10:00 AM – 5:30 PM
- Sunday, 6 January: 8:30 – 11:00 AM

Job Information Desk
On Friday, 4 January and Saturday, 5 January the job information desk will be set up in the Ballroom Foyer, near the LSA registration counters, from 8:30 AM – 5:30 PM. The Sunday hours will be 9:00 – 11:00 AM. Lists of job openings will be available, and applicants may leave copies of their CV for employers who plan to interview at the Meeting. It is incumbent upon employers to retrieve any CVs left for them at the job information desk, to contact any candidates they wish to interview at the Meeting, and to arrange with LSA staff for interview room space, if available. The job information desk will not have duplication facilities; the hotel’s Business Center on the second floor may be used for this purpose.

Open Committee Meetings
- LSA Executive Committee: Thursday, 3 January, St. Botolph (second floor), beginning at 9:00 AM
- Committee on Endangered Languages and their Preservation (CELP): Saturday, 5 January, St. Botolph, 8:00 – 9:00 AM
- Committee on Ethnic Diversity in Linguistics (CEDL): Friday, 4 January, Harvard, 8:00 – 9:00 AM
- Committee on Linguistic Institutes and Fellowships: Friday, 4 January, Harvard, 2:00 – 4:00 PM
- Committee on Membership Services and Information Technology (COMSIT): Saturday, 5 January, Salon D, 12:00 – 1:00 PM
- Committee on Public Policy (CoPP): Saturday, 5 January, Salon D, 1:00 – 2:00 PM
- Committee on the Status of Women in Linguistics (COSWL): Saturday, 5 January, Clarendon/Berkeley, 8:00 – 9:00 AM
  9:00 – 10:30 AM: Presentation by Virginia Valian (CUNY Graduate Center/Hunter College): “Why so slow? The advancement of women”
- Committee on Student Issues and Concerns (COSIAC): Sunday, 6 January, Student Lounge, 8:30 – 10:00 AM
- Committee of Editors of Linguistics Journals (CELIxJ): Sunday, 6 January, Vineyard, 8:00 – 9:30 AM
- Ethics Committee: Sunday, 6 January, Falmouth, 8:00 – 9:00 AM
- Fundraising Committee: Friday, 4 January, Falmouth, 3:00 – 4:00 PM
- Language in the School Curriculum Committee (LiSC): Saturday, 5 January, Boston University, 8:00 – 9:00 AM
- Linguistics in Higher Education (LiHE): Friday, 4 January, Nantucket, 8:00 – 9:00 AM
- Program Committee, Sunday 6 January, St. Botolph (second floor), 7:30 – 9:30 AM

Office Hours
- Canadian Language Museum: (Brandeis) Thursday, 3 January, 5:00 – 7:00 PM
  Friday, 4 January, 8:45 – 10:30 AM, 12:00 – 12:45 PM, 2:00 – 5:00 PM
  Saturday, 5 January 8:45-10:30 AM, 12:00 – 3:30 PM
- Communication Science Disorders (CSD) (Adam Buchwald, LSA Liaison to ASHA): Saturday, 5 January, Falmouth, 1:00 – 2:00 PM
- Editor of eLanguage (Dieter Stein):
  Friday, 4 January: Boston University, 7:00 – 8:00 AM
  Saturday, 5 January: Boston University, 7:00 – 8:00 AM
• Endangered Language Fund
  Open Annual Meeting: Friday, 4 January, Falmouth, 8:00 – 9:00 AM
  Office Hour: Friday, 4 January, Falmouth, 9:00 – 10:00 AM

• Language (Greg Carlson, Anne Charity Hudley, Kazuko Hiramatsu):
  Friday, 4 January, Regis, 9:30 – 10:30 AM

• Language: Teaching Linguistics (Anne Charity Hudley, Kazuko Hiramatsu):
  Saturday, 5 January, Hyannis, 2:30 – 3:30 PM

• LINGUIST List:
  - Office Hours: Friday, 4 January, Nantucket, 9:30 – 10:30 AM
  - Office Hours: Saturday, 5 January, Nantucket, 2:00 – 3:00 PM
  - Publisher’s Forum: Friday, 4 January, Nantucket, 5:00 – 6:00 PM

• 2013 Linguistic Institute, University of Michigan: Friday, 4 January, Harvard, 2:00 – 4:00 PM

• Recovering Voices: Saturday, 5 January, Boston University, 12:00 – 2:00 PM

Special Events

Thursday, 3 January
• ADS Executive Council Meeting: Provincetown, 1:00 – 3:00 PM
• ADS Business Meeting: Provincetown, 3:00 – 3:30 PM
• ADS Word of the Year Nominations: Provincetown, 6:15 – 7:15 PM
• ANS Executive Committee Meeting: Yarmouth, 3:00 – 6:00 PM
• LSA Welcome: Grand Ballroom Salons G-K, 7:15 PM
• LSA Invited Plenary Address: Grand Ballroom Salons G-K, 7:30 – 8:30 PM: Gillian Sankoff (University of Pennsylvania): “Language Change Across the Lifespan”
• Sister Society Meet-and-Greet Reception: Grand Ballroom Salon A, 8:30 – 10:00 PM

Friday, 4 January
• ADS/ANS: Word of the Year/Name of the Year Vote: Grand Ballroom Salons B/C/D, 5:30 – 6:30 PM
• ADS Bring Your Own Book Reception: Provincetown, 6:45 – 7:45 PM
• ANS Name of the Year Discussion and Balloting: Vineyard, 11:30 AM – 12:30 PM
• ANS Presidential Address: Vineyard, 2:00 – 3:00 PM: Kemp William (IBM Corporation): “The Case for Analytical Name Scoring”
• ANS Banquet: 5 Napkin Burger, 7:00 – 10:00 PM
• LSA Plenary Poster Session: Grand Ballroom Salons E/F, 10:30 AM – 12:00 PM
• LSA Invited Plenary Address: Grand Ballroom Salons G-K, 12:45 – 1:45 PM: David Pesetsky (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): “Что делать? ‘What is to be done?’”
• LSA Business Meeting and induction of 2012 Class of LSA Fellows: Fairfield/Exeter/Dartmouth, 5:30 – 7:00 PM
• LSA Graduate Student Panel on Getting Published: Fairfield/Exeter/Dartmouth, 8:30 – 10:00 PM
• Student Mixer: Location TBA, 10:00 PM – 12:00 AM

Saturday, 5 January
• ADS: Annual Luncheon: St. Botolph, 12:15 – 1:45 PM
• ANS: Annual Business Meeting: Vineyard, 11:45 AM – 12:30 PM
• ANS Executive Committee Meeting: Vineyard, 6:00 – 7:00 PM
• NAAHoLS Special Session: Grand Ballroom Salon A, 10:45 AM – 12:15 PM: “New England’s Contributions to the History of Language Study”
• NAAHoLS: Business Meeting: Grand Ballroom Salon A, 4:00 – 5:00 PM
• LSA Plenary Poster Session: Grand Ballroom Salons E/F, 10:30 AM – 12:00 PM
• LSA: Roundtable for Department Chairs and Program Heads: Salon D, 3:00 – 4:30 PM
• LSA: Awards Ceremony: Grand Ballroom Salons G-K, 5:30 – 6:00 PM
• LSA: Presidential Address: Grand Ballroom I, 6:00 – 7:00 PM: Keren Rice (University of Toronto): “Variation, Phonology, and Fieldwork”
• LSA: Presidential Reception: Ballroom Foyer/Atrium Foyer, 7:00 – 9:00 PM
• SPCL: Conference Dinner: Merengue, 7:30 PM
**Special Events at the LSA Meeting**

**Awards Ceremony:** Saturday, 5 January, 5:30 – 6:00 PM, Grand Ballroom Salons G-K

LSA awards—the Best Article in Language 2012 Award, the Leonard Bloomfield Book Award, the Early Career Award, the Linguistic Service Award, and the Student Abstract Awards—will be presented immediately before the Presidential Address.

**Best Paper in Language Award:** Prior to the Presidential Address, Saturday, 5 January, 5:30 – 6:00 PM, Grand Ballroom Salons G-K

This award, made for the first time in 2012, is given for the best paper published in the journal in any given year. The 2012 Award, for articles appearing in *Language* v. 88 (2012) will be presented to Bruce Hayes (University of California, Los Angeles), Colin Wilson (University of California, Los Angeles), and Anne Shisko (University of California, Los Angeles) for "Maxent Grammars for the Metrics of Shakespeare and Milton" (Vol. 88, No. 4).

**Canadian Language Museum:** Thursday, 3 January, 5:00 – 7:00 PM; Friday, 4 January, 8:45 – 10:30 AM, 12:00 – 12:45 PM, 2:00 – 5:00 PM; Saturday, 5 January 8:45-10:30 AM, 12:00 – 3:30 PM, Brandeis

The Canadian Language Museum (CLM) was established in 2011 to promote an appreciation of all of the languages spoken in Canada and of their role in the development of the nation. The first project of the CLM is the traveling exhibit 'Canadian English, Eh?' which focuses on Canadians’ distinctive use of English. This exhibit explores lexical and phonological Canadianisms, regional and generational variations, as well as influences from French and Aboriginal languages.

**COSWL (Committee on the Status of Women in Linguistics) Special Presentation by Virginia Valian (CUNY Graduate Center/Hunter College):** “Why so slow? The advancement of women”: Saturday, 5 January, 9:00 – 10:30 AM, Clarendon/Berkeley

Why do men and women in academia have unequal salaries and unequal promotion rates? The operation of gender schemas, held by men and women alike, result in multiple, unintended small inequalities in treatment, often unobserved by all concerned. Those small differences allow men to accumulate advantage more rapidly than women. Knowledge of the underlying processes helps, but is not enough, to ensure equal recognition and rewards for equal or comparable achievements. Individuals, whether in leadership positions or not, can remedy the situation.

**Department Chairs and Program Heads Roundtable:** Saturday, 5 January, 3:00 – 4:30 PM, Grand Ballroom Salon D

The roundtable will include a demonstration of the new online directory of linguistics departments and programs, housed within the upgraded LSA website. This directory will have greatly enhanced features for gathering, analyzing, and reporting comprehensive data on the status of linguistics in higher education. These features will be available to prospective students, faculty, administrators, and other visitors to the LSA website. LSA Executive Director Alyson Reed will report on plans to publish an annual report on the state of linguistics in higher education, which will enable longitudinal tracking of key indicators, such as student enrollment, degrees conferred, faculty FTEs, and areas of specialization. If your department/program head cannot attend, you may send a faculty representative.

**Early Career Award:** Prior to the Presidential Address, Saturday, 5 January, 5:30 – 6:00 PM, Grand Ballroom Salons G-K

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 2013, this award will be presented to Jon Sprouse (University of California, Irvine).

**Induction of the 2013 LSA Fellows:** At the LSA Business Meeting, Friday, 4 January, 5:30 – 7:00 PM, Fairfield/Exeter/Dartmouth

The following members of the Society will be inducted as LSA Fellows in recognition of their distinguished contributions to the discipline: Edwin Battistella (Southern Oregon University); Ellen Broselow (Stony Brook University); Jane Hill (University of Arizona); Hans Henrich Hock (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign); Johanna B. Nichols (University of California, Berkeley); David Pesetsky (Massachusetts Institute of Technology); Dennis Preston (Oklahoma State University); Tom Roemer (University of Massachusetts); Deborah Tannen (Georgetown University).

**Leonard Bloomfield Book Award:** Prior to the Presidential Address, Saturday, 5 January, 5:30 – 6:00 PM, Grand Ballroom Salons G-K

The winning book is chosen by a three-member committee from among works submitted to the LSA for consideration. The winner of the 2013 Award is *California Indian Languages* by Victor Golla (Humboldt State University), published by the University of California Press.
**Linguistic Service Award**: Prior to the Presidential Address, Saturday, 5 January, 5:30 – 6:00 PM
This award honors members who have performed distinguished service to the Society and the discipline. In 2013, it will be given to David Lightfoot (Georgetown University) for his diligent and effective leadership of the Publications Committee in planning LSA’s transition into a much larger presence in the world of digital scholarly communication.

**LSA Business Meeting**: Friday, 4 January, 5:30 – 7:00 PM, Fairfield/Exeter/Dartmouth
This Handbook contains written reports, beginning on page 41, from the LSA Secretary-Treasurer, Program Committee, and the editors of *Language* and *eLanguage*. The 2013 LSA Fellows will be inducted, and Honorary Members proposed, during this meeting. Time has also been allotted for discussion of recent and proposed changes to the LSA’s Publishing Program (see notice on p. 6 of this Handbook).

**New England’s Contributions to the History of Language Study (Special Organized Session)**: Saturday, 5 January, 10:45 AM – 12:15 PM, Grand Ballroom Salon A
The North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences (NAAHoLS) presents an organized session introducing how New England has contributed to the history of American linguistics from the late 1500s to the present day. The presentation features student-produced video footage of key local sites and archival materials, and first-hand narratives by three distinguished scholars who participated in the development of linguistics in New England: Stanley Insler, Michael Silverstein, and Samuel Jay Keyser.

**Presidential Reception**: Saturday, 5 January, 7:00 – 9:00 PM, Ballroom Foyer/Atrium Foyer
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.

**Recovering Voices**: Saturday, 5 January, 12:00 – 2:00 PM, Boston University
Recovering Voices is an initiative led by the Smithsonian’s National Museum of Natural History, in partnership with the National Museum of the American Indian and the Smithsonian Center for Folklife and Cultural Heritage, that promotes the documentation and revitalization of the world’s endangered languages and knowledge.

**Student Abstract Awards**: Prior to the Presidential Address, Saturday, 5 January, 5:30 – 6:00 PM, Grand Ballroom Salons G-K
These awards provide stipends for the submitters of the three highest-ranked student-authored abstracts for the LSA Annual Meeting. For 2013, the awards will be presented to John Sylak, University of California, Berkeley (“The Phonetic properties of voiced stops descended from nasals in Ditidaht”), Marc Garellek, University of California, Los Angeles (“Prominence vs. phrase-initial strengthening of voice quality”), and Josef Fruehwald, University of Pennsylvania (“Differentiating phonetically and phonologically conditioned sound change”).
Especially for Students

The Student Resource Center and Lounge, located in the MIT Room on the third floor of the Marriott Copley Place, will operate from 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM on Friday and Saturday, January 4 and 5, and from 9:00 AM to 12:00 Noon on Sunday, January 6, as a space for students to meet, discuss, and socialize. The room will be stocked with coffee, tea, and snacks, and complimentary wi-fi will be available.

Committee on Student Issues and Concerns (COSIAC) Meeting: Sunday, 6 January, 8:30 – 10:00 AM in the Student Lounge
Make your voice heard at the meeting of COSIAC, which is charged with addressing the issues and concerns of student members; reviewing services currently provided to student members with an eye to expand 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 Getting Published: Friday, 4 January, 8:30 – 10:00 PM in Fairfield/Exeter/Dartmouth
Panelists: Heidi Harley (University of Arizona), Colin Phillips (University of Maryland), Kai von Fintel (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Alan Yu (University of Chicago)

- The importance of journal publications for graduate students going on the job market;
- Differences between different types of publications (journal vs. book chapter vs. proceedings paper);
- Deciding which journals to submit to (specialty vs. general, competitive vs. less competitive, etc);
- What to expect from the process (turnaround times for various journals, etc);
- How to prepare a successful manuscript; how to execute the advice of reviewers if you receive a revise/resubmit; how to deal with rejection.

Job Information Desk
On Friday, 4 January and Saturday, 5 January the Job Information Desk will be set up in the Ballroom Foyer, near the LSA Registration desk, from 8:30 AM – 5:30 PM. The Sunday hours will be 9:00 – 11:00 AM. Lists of job openings will be available, and applicants may leave copies of their CV for employers who plan to interview at the Meeting. Prospective employers who use the Job Information Desk will be provided with professional, private interview rooms subject to availability. There is no charge to students for the use of this service.

Resource Sessions: 90-minute one-on-one consultations with faculty. Sign up in advance at http://tinyurl.com/LSAstudents

CV Consultation I, Friday, 10:30-12:00
CVs are of crucial importance for academic linguists. Whether you're a first year grad student or already on the job market, bring a draft of your CV to this session to receive feedback from an expert faculty member.

Academic Website Consultation, Friday, 10:30-12:00
Websites are increasingly being used as a means of sharing research interests, CVs, and publications with colleagues and potential employers. Bring your laptop and receive feedback on your website from faculty members with extensive experience developing their own website. Discuss what is appropriate to include on the website, how it can be more visually appealing, and more.

Linguistic Fieldwork Consultation, Saturday 10:30-12:00
Consult with an expert on any topics related to pursuing linguistic fieldwork, including funding sources, research proposals, ethical concerns and IRB approval, and preparing for the unique challenges of work in the field.

CV Consultation II, Saturday 2:00-3:30
CVs are of crucial importance for academic linguists. Whether you're a first year grad student or already on the job market, bring a draft of your CV to this session to receive feedback from an expert faculty member.

Student Abstract Awards: Prior to the Presidential Address, Saturday, 5 January, 5:30 – 6:00 PM, Grand Ballroom Salons G-K
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Student Mixer: Friday, 4 January, 10:00 PM – 12:00 AM, Location TBA
Join your fellow students for a few hours of R&R, courtesy of the LSA’s Committee on Student Issues and Concerns (COSIAC).
Foundations of Historical Linguistics:  
Dynamics of Hunter-Gatherer Language Change

Saturday, 5 January and Sunday, 6 January  
9:00 AM – 6:00 PM  
Harvard Room (Third Floor)

Foundations of Historical Linguistics is a workshop being held in conjunction with the 2013 Annual Meeting of the Linguistic Society of America (LSA). It brings together an international group of scholars with expertise in a range of fields that relate to the study of language change, and does so in a setting that allows for presentation and discussion of cutting-edge research. It is organized by Claire Bowern (Yale) and Bethwyn Evans (ANU).

Presentations at the workshop, which form the basis of the forthcoming Routledge Handbook of Historical Linguistics, encompass the state of the field of historical linguistics, the methods which underpin current work, models of language change, and the importance of historical linguistics for other subfields of linguistics and other disciplines. A complete schedule is available by scanning the QR code below, or go to http://pantheon.yale.edu/~clb3/Schedule.pdf.

Registration (to cover the cost of refreshments) is $40 (Students or under-/unemployed $25) to cover costs of refreshments. Please scan the QR code below or register through the LSA conference web site at http://www.linguisticsociety.org/meetings-institutes/annual-meetings/2013/historical-linguistics.

The workshop is funded by the NSF’s Linguistics (BCS-1237202) and Human and Social Dynamics Programs (BCS-902114), whose support is gratefully acknowledged.
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## Sister Societies at a Glance
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The world’s linguistic diversity is diminishing, with more than 200 languages declared extinct and thousands more endangered. The Recovering Languages and Literacies of the Americas initiative will provide scholars who study endangered languages of North America, South America, and Central America an opportunity to publish indigenous language grammars and dictionaries, literacy studies, ethnographies, and other linguistic monographs through the three participating presses.

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by Michael Wedel  
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by Scott A. J. Johnson  
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**About the Initiative**

Supported by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, the grant will aid in the publication of 27 books—nine from each press—over three years. During the conference, we invite you to visit the Recovering Languages and Literacies of the Americas booth for further information or visit the initiative website: www.recoveringlanguages.org
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Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas
Giannina Braschi is the celebrated author of the best-selling Spanglish novel Yo-Yo BOING! and the postmodern poetry classic EMPIRE OF DREAMS. She has been honored by the National Endowment for the Arts, NY Foundation for the Arts, Ford Foundation, The Danforth, and PEN. With titles in Spanish, Spanglish and English, her cutting-edge work explores the linguistic and cultural journey of millions of immigrants and the dynamics of empire and liberation.
Symposium: Open Access and the Future of Academic Publishing

Room: Fairfield/Exeter/Dartmouth
Organizers: Greg Carlson (University of Rochester)
Eric Baković (University of California, San Diego)
Sponsor: LSA Committee of Editors of Linguistics Journals (CELxJ)

4:00 Greg Carlson (University of Rochester/Editor of Language): Opening remarks
4:05 Ellen Duranceau (Massachusetts Institute of Technology Libraries Program Manager for Scholarly Publishing and Licensing): Open access at Massachusetts Institute of Technology: implementation and impact
4:20 Kai von Fintel (Massachusetts Institute of Technology, founding co-editor of Semantics & Pragmatics): Taking an open access start-up journal to the next level
4:40 Lindsay Whaley (Dartmouth Linguistics, founding co-editor of Linguistic Discovery): Sustaining Open Access Journals
5:00 Alyson Reed (Executive Director, Linguistic Society of America): Exploring business models for open access at the Linguistic Society of America
5:20 Kathleen Fitzpatrick (Director of Scholarly Communications, Modern Language Association): Open access publishing and scholarly societies
5:40 Stuart Shieber (Harvard Computer Science, Director of Harvard’s Office for Scholarly Communication): Why Open Access is better for scholarly societies
6:00 Vika Zafrin (Boston University Institutional Repository Librarian): Getting an institutional repository off the ground
6:20 Eric Baković (University of California, San Diego/founding co-editor of Language: Phonological Analysis): Generalizing openness: more suggestions for the future of scholarly publishing

Symposium: Awareness and Control in Sociolinguistic Research

Room: Clarendon/Berkeley
Organizer: Anna Babel (The Ohio State University)

4:00 Kevin B. McGowan (Rice University): Sounding Chinese and listening Chinese: imitation, perception, and awareness of non-native phonology
4:30 Jen Nycz (Georgetown University): Awareness and acquisition of new dialect features
5:00 Lauren Squires (The Ohio State University): Morphosyntactic variation in self-paced reading: knowledge and processing versus awareness and evaluation
5:30 Katie Carmichael (The Ohio State University): Place-linked expectations and listener awareness of regional dialects: an experimental approach
6:00 Anna Babel (The Ohio State University): Silence as control: shame and self-consciousness in sociolinguistic positioning
6:30 John Rickford (Stanford University): Discussant

Syntax: Anaphora

Room: Arlington
Chair: Shigeru Miyagawa (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

4:00 John J. Lowe (University of Oxford): The English possessive: clitic and affix
4:30 Naira Khan (Stanford University): Linear precedence and binding in Bangla
5:00 Sara S. Loss (Cleveland State University): The logophoric distribution of Northeast Ohio English non-clause bound reflexives in Northeast Ohio English
5:30 Mark Baltin (New York University), Rose-Marie Déchaine (University of British Columbia), Martina Wiltschko (University of British Columbia): The structural heterogeneity of pronouns
6:00 Lauren Clemens (Harvard University), Gregory Scontras (Harvard University), Maria Polinsky (Harvard University): Resumptive pronouns in English: speaker oriented reference tracking
6:30 Hanjuang Lee (Sungkyunkwan University), Nayoun Kim (Sungkyunkwan University): On the source of subject-object asymmetries in Korean case ellipsis: an experimental investigation
Thursday Afternoon

Verb Phrase Syntax
Room: Suffolk
Chair: Heidi Harley (University of Arizona)
4:00 Julie Anne Legate (University of Pennsylvania): The nature(s) of ergative case
4:30 Cherlon Ussery (Carleton College): Agreement and the Icelandic passive: a smuggling account
5:00 David J. Medeiros (University of Michigan): A cyclic linearization approach to VP-remnant formation in Niuean and Hawaiian
5:30 Meredith Johnson (University of Wisconsin-Madison): Verb phrase ellipsis and v: evidence from Hocąk
6:00 Alice Davison (University of Iowa): Syntactic structure and modality in Hindi-Urdu
6:30 Nyoman Udayana (The University of Texas at Austin), John Beavers (University of Texas at Austin): Middle voice in Indonesian

Sociolinguistics I
Room: Wellesley
Chair: Sali Tagliamonte (University of Toronto)
4:30 Jason Riggle (University of Chicago), Eric Hallman (University of Chicago): Identifying individual style and style shifting on reality television with maximum entropy models
5:00 Michael Gradoville (Indiana University): Collocation frequency and the reduction of Fortalezaense Portuguese ‘para’
5:30 Nathan A Severance (Dartmouth College), Kenneth P. Baclawski, Jr. (Dartmouth College), James N. Stanford (Dartmouth College): Interrupted transmission: a study of Eastern New England dialect features in rural central New Hampshire
6:00 Laurel MacKenzie (University of Manchester), Meredith Tamminga (University of Pennsylvania): Two case studies on the non-local conditioning of variation
6:30 Jack Grieve (Aston University), Andrea Nini (Aston University): The authorship of the Declaration On The Causes And Necessity Of Taking Up Arms

Historical Linguistics
Room: Simmons
Chair: Brian Joseph (The Ohio State University)
4:00 Kenneth P. Baclawski, Jr. (Dartmouth College): The Kuki-Chin deictic complex: examining interconnected reference systems
4:30 Vsevolod Kapatsinski (University of Oregon): Hierarchical statistical inference and lexical diffusion of sound change
5:00 Robert C. Berwick (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Pangus Ho (BBN, Inc.): Languages do not show lineage-specific trends in word-order universals
5:30 Colleen Ahland (SIL International): The status of Gumuz as a language isolate
6:00 Student Abstract Award Winner John Sylak-Glassman (University of California, Berkeley): The phonetic properties of voiced stops descended from nasals in Ditidaht
6:30 David Kamholz (University of California, Berkeley): Tonogenesis in Yerisiam, an Austronesian language of West New Guinea

Phonetics and Its Interfaces
Room: Tremont
Chair: TBA
4:00 Abby Walker (The Ohio State University), Jane Mitsch (The Ohio State University), Shontael Wanjema (The Ohio State University), Katie Carmichael (The Ohio State University), Kathryn Campbell-Kibler (The Ohio State University): Performing gender: a sociophonetic analysis of a gender mimicry task
4:30 Jessica Griesser (Georgetown University): [t]inking about Takoma: race, place, and style at the border of Washington, D.C.
5:00 Meghan Sumner (Stanford University), Reiko Kataoka (San Jose State University/Stanford University): I heard you but didn’t listen: listeners encode words differently depending on a speaker’s accent
5:30 Ana C. Iraheta (University of Minnesota): Descriptive and acoustic account of Salvadoran interdental realization of /s/
6:00 Jeremy Calder (Stanford University), Penelope Eckert (Stanford University), Julia Fine (Stanford University), Robert Podesva (Stanford University): The social conditioning of rhythm: the case of post-tonic lengthening

Semantics I
Room: Boylston
Chair: Angelika Kratzer (University of Massachusetts Amherst)

4:00 Craig Sailor (University of California, Los Angeles): Questionable negation
4:30 Denis Paperno (University of Trento): An alternative semantics for negative conjunction in Russian
5:00 Sarah Ouwayda (University of Southern California): Oils and waters: on Lebanese Mass-Plurals
5:30 Rebecca T. Cover (The Ohio State University): Two kinds of pluractionality in Badiaranke
6:00 EunHee Lee (University at Buffalo): Discourse binding of the long distance reflexive caki ‘self’ in Korean
6:30 Laura Kertz (Brown University): Variation in comparatives: new data in the degree(less) debate

Thursday, 3 January
Evening

Welcome
Room: Grand Ballroom G-K
Time: 7:15pm
Keren Rice (University of Toronto), President, Linguistic Society of America

Invited Plenary Address
Room: Grand Ballroom G-K
Time: 7:30-8:30pm
Introducer: John Rickford (Stanford University)
Gillian Sankoff (University of Pennsylvania)
Language change across the lifespan

Friday, 4 January
Morning

Workshop: Incorporating Linguistic Theory into a Language Curriculum
Room: Fairfield/Exeter/Dartmouth
Organizers: Vera Lee-Schoenfeld (University of Georgia), Chad Howe (University of Georgia)

9:00 Chad Howe (University of Georgia): Session Overview
9:05 Vera Lee-Schoenfeld (University of Georgia): German language acquisition and universal grammar
9:20 Patricia Amaral (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill): The Hispanic Linguistics major at UNC Chapel Hill
9:35 Stefan Huber (University of South Florida): Teaching the terminology
9:50 Christopher Sapp (University of Mississippi): The role of linguistics in a small German program
Friday Morning

10:05  
Thomas W. Stewart, Jr. (University of Louisville): Let descriptivism speak for itself: on laying the groundwork for more productive accounts of language phenomena in English/Linguistics cross-listed courses

10:20  
Vera Lee-Schoenfeld (University of Georgia), Chad Howe (University of Georgia): Open discussion and closing remarks

Symposium: Language and Complex Adaptive Systems  
Room: Clarendon/Berkeley  
Organizers: William Kretzschmar (University of Georgia), Diane Larsen-Freeman (University of Michigan)

9:00  
Diane Larsen-Freeman (University of Michigan): A CAS perspective on language acquisition

9:30  
Allison Burkette (University of Mississippi): Parlor Talk: complexity from a historical perspective

10:00  
Bill Kretzschmar (University of Georgia): Complex systems and empirical linguistics

Morphophonology  
Room: Arlington  
Chair: Donca Steriade (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

9:00  
Charles Yang (University of Pennsylvania), Kyle Gorman (University of Pennsylvania), Jennifer Preys (University of Pennsylvania), Margaret Borowczyk (University of Pennsylvania): Productivity and paradigmatic gaps

9:30  
Brent Henderson (University of Florida): Local vs. global rule in the Chimwiini perfective

10:00  
Young Ah Do (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): Children employ a conspiracy of repairs to achieve uniform paradigms

Forensic Linguistics  
Room: Suffolk  
Chair: TBA

9:00  
Eileen Fitzpatrick (Montclair State University), Joan Bachenko (Linguistech Consortium): Detecting Deception across Linguistically Diverse Text Types

9:30  
Carole E. Chaski (Institute for Linguistic Evidence Inc): Re-forensic linguistic data: five issues in handling textual data

10:00  
Janet Randall (Northeastern University): Plain English jury instructions for Massachusetts: first steps

Syntax  
Room: Wellesley  
Chair: Raffaella Zanuttini (Yale University)

9:00  
Maziar Toosarvandani (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): Coordination and subordination in Northern Paiute clause chaining

9:30  
Barbara Citko (University of Washington), Martina Gračanin-Yuksek (Middle East Technical University): Multiple coordinated relative clauses

10:00  
Khady Tamba (University of Kansas), Harold Torrence (University of Kansas): Factive relative clauses in Wolof

Syntax: Causatives  
Room: Simmons  
Chair: Alice Davison (University of Iowa)

9:00  
Bonnie Krejci (Stanford University): Antireflexivization as a causativization strategy

9:30  
Bradley McDonnell (University of California, Santa Barbara): Causative/applicative syncretism: The Besemah Malay -kah

10:00  
Conor McDonough Quinn (University of Southern Maine): Applicative and antipassive: Algonquian transitive stem-agreement as differential object marking
Discourse Analysis 15
Room: Tremont
Chair: TBA
9:00 Maria Coppola (University of Connecticut), Deanna Gagne (University of Connecticut)
Ann Senghas (Columbia University): WHO Chased the Bird? narrative cohesion in an emerging language
9:30 Michael Shepherd (Arizona State University): Critical discourse analysis of synchronic and diachronic variation in institutional turn-allocation
10:00 Rebekah Baglini (University of Chicago), Lenore Grenoble (University of Chicago), Martina Martinović (University of Chicago): Wild sounds: extragrammatical communication in Wolof

Sign Language Phonology 16
Room: Boylston
Chair: Diane Brentari (Purdue University)
9:00 Rama Novogrodsky (Boston University), Sarah Fish (Boston University), Robert Hoffmeister (Boston University): The development of semantic and phonological knowledge of native signers of American Sign Language (ASL)
9:30 Cecily Whitworth (McDaniel College): Phonetic variation in ASL handshapes
10:00 Susanne Mohr (University of Cologne), Anne-Maria Fehn (Humboldt University of Berlin): Phonology of hunting signs in two Kalahari-Khoespeaking groups (Ts’iza and ||Ani)

Friday Morning Plenary Poster Session 17
Room: Grand Ballroom Salons E and F
Time: 10:30 AM – 12:00 PM
Note: Assigned poster board number (see diagram on p. 5) is found in parentheses after each poster’s title
Bradley Larson (University of Maryland), Dan Parker (University of Maryland): ‘Across the board movement’ is actually asymmetrical (1)
Alex Drummond (McGill University): Dahl’s paradigm: in defense of the crossover analysis (2)
Bryan Rosen (University of Wisconsin-Madison): Postverbal DPs in Hocąk as rightward scrambling (3)
Jaehoon Choi (University of Arizona): Pronoun-noun collocations in Modern Greek (4)
Daeyoung Sohn (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): Absence of reconstruction effects and successive-cyclic scrambling (5)
Edward Corman (Cornell University): Left-peripheral interactions in English imperatives (6)
Andrew Weir (University of Massachusetts Amherst): Article drop in headlines: failure of CP-level Agree (7)
Anisa Schardl (University of Massachusetts Amherst): Simple partial movement and clefts (8)
Michael Yoshitaka Erlewine (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Hadas Kote (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): Intervention effects and covert pied-piping in English multiple questions (9)
Stanley Dubinsky (University of South Carolina), Anna V. Mikhaylova (University of Oregon), Mila Tasseva-Kurktchieva (University of South Carolina): Telicity and the structure of VP objects in Slavic and English (10)
Alessandro Jaker (Goyatiko Language Society): Weledeh verb classes: from agglutination to fusion (11)
Sergey Minor (University of Tromsø), Natalia Mitrofanova (University of Tromsø): Low locatives and the function of verbal prefixes in Russian (12)
Michael Barrie (Sogang University): Unaccusativity and VPs in Northern Iroquoian (13)
Sandhya Sundaresan (University of Tromsø/University of Stuttgart): Syntacticizing perspective: the formal anatomy of Tamil kol (14)
Byron Ahn (University of California, Los Angeles): Deriving subject-oriented reflexivity (15)
Raul Aranovich (University of California, Davis): Spanish ‘faire-par’ and reflexive causatives (16)
Laura Grestenberger (Harvard University): Middle voice vs. reflexive pronouns: evidence from Rigvedic Sanskrit (17)
Emily Fedele (University of Southern California), Elsi Kaiser (University of Southern California): Anaphora and cataphora in Italian: consequences of liner order on null and overt pronouns (18)
Dennis Ott (University of Groningen): Connectivity in dislocation and the structure of the left periphery (19)
Jackson Lee (University of Chicago): NP Ellipsis may not be licensed non-locally (20)
Nicholas LaCara (University of Massachusetts Amherst): *On the table lay a book, and on the sofa did too: ellipsis, inversion and why they are bad together (21)
C.-T. Tim Chou (University of Michigan), Sujeewa Hettiarachchi (University of Michigan): On Sinhala case marking (22)
Boris Harizanov (University of California, Santa Cruz): Clitic doubling as movement and multiple copy spell-out (23)
Bronwyn Bjorkman (University of Toronto): Aspectual ergative splits and perfective-linked oblique case (24)
Jelena Runić (University of Connecticut): The Person-Case Constraint: a morphological consensus (25)
Anie Thompson (University of California, Santa Cruz): Japanese argument ellipsis as (modified) LF-copying (26)
Matthew A. Tucker (University of California, Santa Cruz): On the heterogeneity of clitic derivations: evidence from Maltese (27)
Elizabeth Bogal-Allbritten (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Anisa Schardt (University of Massachusetts Amherst): Expressing uncertainty with gisa in Tshangla (28)
Mandy Simons (Carnegie Mellon University), Karin Howe (Binghamton University): An investigation of scalars in the antecedents of conditionals (29)
Rebekah Baglini (University of Chicago), Itamar Francez (University of Chicago): The implications of managing (30)
David Schuele (University of Minnesota): Factivity and presuppositions (31)
Kazuko Yatsushiro (Harvard University/Zentrum für Allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft), Uli Sauerland (Zentrum für Allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft): Remind-Me readings: Evidence for question act decomposition (32)
Thomas Brochhagen (Heinrich Heine University Düsseldorf), Elizabeth Coppock (University of Gothenburg): Only, at least, at most, more, and less (33)
Tara McAllister Byun (New York University), Peter Richtsmeier (Purdue University), Edwin Maas (University of Arizona): Covert contrast in child phonology is not necessarily extragrammatical (34)
Charles B. Chang (University of Maryland), Ryan P. Corbett (University of Maryland), Anita R. Bowles (University of Maryland): The influence of phonological context on L2 learning of tonal contrasts (35)
Stephanie Archer (University of Calgary), Suzanne Curtin (University of Calgary): Phonotactic legality of onsets in word segmentation (36)
Jeffrey Adler (Rutgers University), Benjamin Munson (University of Minnesota): The effect of phonological neighborhood density on vowel production from children to adults (37)
Paul Olejarczuk (University of Oregon), Vsevolod Kapatsinski (University of Oregon): The syllabification of medial clusters: evidence from stress assignment (38)
Chisato Kojima (Indiana University): Lexical encoding of geminate consonants by advanced learners of Japanese (39)
Young Ah Do (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Michael Kenstowicz (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): The base in Korean noun paradigms: evidence from tone (40)
Sarah Fish (Boston University), Rama Novogrodsky (Boston University), Robert Hoffmeister (Boston University): Synonyms and non-native ASL users: the power of phonology (41)
Emily Carrigan (University of Connecticut), Marie Coppola (University of Connecticut): Lexical and structural innovation by adult homesigners in Nicaragua (42)
L. Viola Kozak (Gallaudet University), Ronice Muller de Quadros (Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina), Carina Rebello Cruz (Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina), Aline Lemos Pizzo (Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina), Deborah Chen Pichler (Gallaudet University), Diane Lillo-Martin (University of Connecticut): Phonological development in bimodal bilingual children: pseudoword repetition (43)
Ryan Lepic (University of California, San Diego): Revisiting the morphology of blending: initialization in American Sign Language (44)
Kathryn Davidson (University of Connecticut): The introduction of referents in the narratives of bimodal bilingual children (45)
Jonathan Henner (Boston University), Leah Geer (University of Texas at Austin), Diane Lillo-Martin (University of Connecticut): Calculating frequency of occurrence of ASL handshapes (46)
Seth Wiener (The Ohio State University), Rory Turnbull (The Ohio State University): Mandarin word recognition: tone sandhi, accidental gaps and the lexicon (47)
Tatiana Luchkina (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign): Clause-internal phrasal scrambling in Russian: processing and acoustic parameterization (48)
Xu Zhao (Northeastern University), Iris Berent (Northeastern University): Speakers’ knowledge of grammatical universals: the case study of Mandarin speakers (49)
Elizabeth D. Caserly (Indiana University), David B. Pisoni (Indiana University): Acoustic feedback perturbation as a window to complex phonological representations (50)
Jianjing Kuang (University of California, Los Angeles): Phonation effects in tonal contrasts (51)
Kristin Hanson (University of California, Berkeley): Catalexis and ternary rhythms in Garifuna stress (52)
Stephanie Russo (University of Texas at Austin): West Germanic consonant gemination (53)
Mi Young Kim (Korea Soongsil Cyber University): Korean consonant system: a cross-linguistic view (54)
Hyunjung Lee (University of Kansas), Jie Zhang (University of Kansas), Allard Jongman (University of Kansas): Evidence for sound change in the phonology of lexical pitch accent in Kyungsang Korean (55)
Kobey Shwayder (University of Pennsylvania): Morphologically sensitive phonology in Maltese and Makassarese (56)
Jennifer Thorburn (Memorial University of Newfoundland): On English in Aboriginal communities: a variationist analysis of Inuit English (57)
Laura Staun Casasanto (Stony Brook University), Stefan Grondelaers (Radboud University Nijmegen), Roeland van Hout (Radboud University Nijmegen), Jos J. A. van Berkum (University of Utrecht), Peter Hagoort (Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics): Got Class? Language attitudes and symbolic representations of social class (58)

Seung Kyung Kim (Stanford University): Interaction of social categories and a linguistic variable in perception (59)

Abby Walker (The Ohio State University), Christina Garcia (The Ohio State University), Yomi Cortés (University of Puerto Rico at Mayagüez), Kathryn Campbell-Kibler (The Ohio State University): The global and local meanings of /s/ to Puerto Rican listeners/speakers (60)

Yuliia Aloshycheva (The Ohio State University): Why are they all reducing their /o/’s!? The sociolinguistics of /o/ perception in Ukraine (61)

Luiza Newlin-Łukowicz (New York University): Th-stopping as a female-led ethnic marker for Poles in New York City (62)

Eric Acton (Stanford University): Gender differences in the duration of filled pauses in North American English (63)

Sonia Barnes (The Ohio State University): Variation in urban Asturian Spanish: -es/-as alternation in feminine plural forms (64)

Christopher V. Odato (Lawrence University): Is social evaluation sensitive to linguistic constraints on variation? the examples of LIKE and /r/ (65)

Matthew Cecil (University of California, Santa Barbara): Cross-linguistic variation in turn-taking practices (66)

Natalie Schrimpf (Yale University): Politics and dialect variation: a sociophonetic analysis of the Southern Vowel Shift in Middle TN (67)

Yoshihiko Asao (University at Buffalo): Suffixing preferences as a consequence of probabilistic reasoning (68)

Victor Kuperman (McMaster University), Olga Piskunova (McMaster University): Affective and sensory structure of the poetic line (69)

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**Friday, 4 January**

**Afternoon**

**Invited Plenary Address**

Room: Ballroom G-K
Time: 12:45-1:45
Introducer: Morris Halle (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

David Pesetsky (Massachusetts Institute of Technology):
Что делать? ‘What is to be done?’

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**Tuning in to the Phoneme: Phonetic and Phonological Nuances in Second Language Acquisition**

Room: Hynes Convention Center Room 306
Presiding: Bryan Kirschen, University of California, Los Angeles
Time: 1:45 – 3:30 PM

A forum organized jointly with the Modern Language Association. All LSA attendees will be admitted to this session on presentation of their LSA name badge.

Christine Shea (University of Iowa): Orthography modulates phonological activation in a second language
Jane Hacking (University of Utah), Rachel Hayes-Harb (University of Utah): Orthographic and auditory contributions to second-language word learning: native english speakers learning Russian lexical stress
Polina Vasiliev (University of California, Los Angeles): Native English speakers’ perception of Spanish and Portuguese Vowels: the initial state of L2 acquisition
Viola Miglio (University of California, Santa Barbara): Pronunciation of Basque as L2 by American English native speakers: problems and L1 interference
Forum: Distributed Morphology

Room: Fairfield/Exeter/Dartmouth
Organizer: Heidi Harley (University of Arizona)

2:00 Heidi Harley (University of Arizona): Introductions
2:05 Andrew Nevins (University College London): DM Wiki Initiative
2:10 Eulàlia Bonet (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona): The Site of vocabulary insertion
2:30 Bert Vaux (Cambridge University), Neil Myler (New York University), Karlos Arregi (University of Chicago): Number marking in Western Armenian: a non-argument for outwardly-sensitive phonologically conditioned allomorphy
2:50 Morris Halle (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Andrew Nevins (University College London): Discussants
3:05 Martha McGinnis Archibald (University of Victoria): The singular nature of Georgian plural agreement
3:25 Jonathan Bobaljik (University of Connecticut), Susi Wurmbrand (University of Connecticut): Syntax all the way down: comparative evidence
3:45 Ruth Kramer (Georgetown University): Discussant
4:00 Neil Myler (New York University): Violations of the Mirror Principle and morphophonological “action at a distance”: the role of “word”-internal Phrasal Movement and Spell Out
4:20 Roland Pfau (University of Amsterdam): Distributed Morphology as a production model: focus on derivational morphology
4:40 Alec Marantz (New York University), Heidi Harley (University of Arizona): Discussants

Tutorial: Augmentative and Alternative Communication (AAC): What can AAC speakers teach us about human language and the intersection between grammar and modality?
Room: Clarendon/Berkeley
Organizer: Carol Tenny (Industry Linguist)

2:00 Carol Tenny (Industry Linguist), Katya Hill (University of Pittsburgh): Overview and Introduction
2:30 Eric Nyberg (Carnegie Mellon University): On the computational-linguistic and engineering aspects of AAC language representation systems
3:00 Chris Klein (BeCOME AAC/Representative of AAC-speakers community): Discussant
3:30 Katya Hill (University of Pittsburgh): Metrics and measurement parameters for AAC data
4:00 Helen Stickney (University of Pittsburgh): L1 acquisition and AAC use: What is known and what questions arise?
4:30 Carol Tenny (Industry Linguist), Eric Nyberg (Carnegie Mellon University): Overview of proposed framework and functionality for AAC language databank

Phonological Theory

Room: Arlington
Chair: TBA

2:00 Marie-Hélène Côté (Université d’Ottawa): Toward a definition of contexts in French liaison: configurations or constructions?
2:30 Christopher Adam (University of New Mexico), Aaron Marks (University of New Mexico): Acoustic bases for place-faithful loan adaptation
3:00 Stephanie Shih (Stanford University/University of California, Berkeley): The similarity basis for consonant-tone interaction as Agreement by Correspondence
3:30 Keith Plaster (Harvard University): Ossetic footprints: sequential voicing in Ossetic
4:00 Sverre Stausland Johnsen (University of Oslo): Vowel reduction in Old English
4:30 Lisa Davidson (New York University), Daniel Erker (Boston University): Hiatus resolution in American English: the case against glide insertion
**Vowels and Variation**

Room: Suffolk  
Chair: Rob Podesva (Stanford University)

2:00  
*Vincent Chanethom (New York University):* Adult-like differences in the production of American-English diphthongs

2:30  
*Meredith Tamminga (University of Pennsylvania):* All aLIKE: item frequency and /ai/-raising in Philadelphia

3:00  
*Reiko Kataoka (San Jose State University), Meghan Sumner (Stanford University):* Prestige effect on perceptual learning of fronted /u/

3:30  
*Livia Oshiro (University of Sao Paulo), Ronald Mendes (University of Sao Paulo):* Cross-over effects of variable nasal /e/ in Brazilian Portuguese

4:00  
*Chris Koops (University of New Mexico):* Southern /æ/-raising and the drawl: a question of timing

4:30  
*Mary Kohn (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill), Charlie Farrington (University of Oregon):* The shifty vowels of African American English youth: a longitudinal study

**Phonology: Production and Perception**

Room: Wellesley  
Chair: TBA

2:00  
*Amy LaCross (University of Arizona), Sayoko Takano (University of Arizona), Ian J. Kidder (University of Arizona), Peter J. Watson (University of Minnesota), E. Fiona Bailey (University of Arizona):* Single motor unit activity in the genio-glossus during speech production

2:30  
*Alan C.L. Yu (University of Chicago), Ian Calloway (University of Chicago):* Coarticulation is mediated by “autistic traits” in neurotypicals

3:00  
*Melinda Fricke (University of California Berkeley), Keith Johnson (University of California Berkeley):* Development of coarticulatory patterns in spontaneous speech

3:30  
*Natasha Warner (University of Arizona), Priscilla Liu (University of Arizona), Maureen Hoffmann (University of Arizona), James McQueen (Radboud University Nijmegen/Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics), Anne Cutler (Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics/University of Western Sydney):* Perceptual cues across phonetic contexts: insights from a database of diphone perception

4:00  
*Peter Graff (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Paul Marty (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Donca Steriade (Massachusetts Institute of Technology):* French glides after C-liquid: the effect of contrastive distinctiveness

4:30  
*Paul Marty (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Peter Graff (Massachusetts Institute of Technology):* Cue availability and similarity drive perceptual distinctiveness: a cross-linguist study of stop place perception

**Language Acquisition: Syntax**

Room: Simmons  
Chair: Charles Yang (University of Pennsylvania)

2:00  
*Jinsun Choe (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa):* Children’s difficulty with raising: a non-grammatical account

2:30  
*Lydia Grebenyova (Baylor University):* Syntax of contrastive focus in child language: to move or not to move

3:00  
*Letitia R. Naigles (University of Connecticut), Diane Lillo-Martin (University of Connecticut), Vanessa Petroj (University of Connecticut), William Snyder (University of Connecticut):* The Compounding Parameter: new evidence from IPL

3:30  
*Shevaun Lewis (University of Maryland), Valentine Hacquard (University of Maryland), Jeffery Lidz (University of Maryland):* Pragmatic parentheticals and the acquisition of ‘think’

4:00  
*Robert Berwick (Massachusetts Institute of Technology):* Keep it Simple: Language Acquisition without Complex Bayesian Models

4:30  
*Ann Bunger (University of Delaware), Dimitrios Skordos (University of Delaware), John Trueswell (University of Pennsylvania), Anna Papafragou (University of Delaware):* Crosslinguistic differences in event description and inspection in preschool speakers of English and Greek
Anthropological Linguistics

Room: Tremont
Chair: Lenore Grenoble (University of Chicago)

2:00
Juergen Bohnemeyer (University at Buffalo), Jesse Lovegren (University at Buffalo), Katharine Donelson (University at Buffalo), Elena Benedicto (Purdue University), Alyson Eggleston (Purdue University), Alejandra Capistrán Garza (Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana), Néstor Hernández Green (Centro de Investigaciones y Estudios Superiores en Antropología Social, Distrito Federal), María de Jesús Selene Hernández Gómez (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México/Universidad Autónoma de Querétaro), Carolyn O'Meara (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México), Enrique Palancar (University of Surrey) Gabriela Pérez Báez (Smithsonian Institution), Gilles Polian (Centro de Investigaciones y Estudios Superiores en Antropología Social, Sureste), Rodrigo Romero Mendez (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México), Randi Tucker (University at Buffalo): Reference frames in Mesoamerica: linguistic and nonlinguistic factors

2:30
Elena Mihas (James Cook University): Composite gesture-ideophone utterances in the Ashéninka Perené ‘community of practice’, an Amazonian Arawak society from Central-Eastern Peru

3:00
Dominika Baran (Duke University): Grammaticalization of shuo ‘to say’ as complementizer in Taiwan Mandarin

3:30
Claire Bowern (Yale University), Patience Epps (University of Texas at Austin), Hannah Haynie (Yale University), Jane Hill (University of Arizona), Catherine Sheard (Yale University): On drugs, wildcats, and eagles: Loan and inheritance patterns in hunter-gatherer ethnobiological systems

4:00
David Kamholz (University of California Berkeley), Harald Hammarström (Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen/Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology): Duvle-Wano

The Periphery

Room: Boylston
Chair: Liliane Haegeman (University of Ghent)

2:00
Claire Halpert (University of Minnesota): On CPs, case and agreement

2:30
Usama Soltan (Middlebury College): On the syntax of exceptive constructions in Egyptian Arabic

3:00
Dennis Ott (University of Groningen), Mark de Vries (University of Groningen): Right-dislocation as deletion

3:30
Chieu Nguyen (University of Chicago): Left dislocation in Vietnamese universal quantification and contrastive focus

4:00
Michael Yoshitaka Erlewine (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): Locality restrictions on syntactic extraction: the case (but not Case) of Kaqchikel Agent Focus

4:30
Cheng-Yu Edwin Tsai (Harvard University): Generic dou in Chinese: a cleft analysis

Friday, 4 January
Evening

LSA Business Meeting and Induction of 2013 Class of LSA Fellows

Room: Fairfield/Exeter/Dartmouth
Chair: Keren Rice (University of Toronto), President, Linguistic Society of America
Time: 5:30 – 7:00 PM
Invited Plenary Panel: Language in the Public Sphere: Policy Implications of Linguistics Research
Room: Grand Ballroom Salons G-K
Time: 7:00 – 8:30 PM

Terrence C. Wiley, Center for Applied Linguistics: Chair, LSA Committee on Public Policy
Myron Gutmann, Directorate for Social, Behavioral and Economic (SBE) Sciences, National Science Foundation
Elizabeth R. Albro, Institute of Education Sciences, U.S. Department of Education
Amy Weinberg, Center for the Advanced Study of Language, University of Maryland
Philip Rubin, Haskins Laboratories, Yale University, and the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP)

The value of basic linguistic research has long been recognized by federal funding agencies such as the National Science Foundation. However, our research does not typically factor strongly in informing policy decisions within government and the public sector. The Committee on Public Policy of the LSA hopes to narrow the gap between linguistic research and public policy through informing the membership about policy arenas and issues and by bringing the results of linguistic research to the attention of policy makers. The goal of this session is to explore the intersection of linguistics research and public policies that are relevant to public understanding of the complex role of language in our society.

Graduate Student Panel: Getting Published
Room: Fairfield/Exeter/Dartmouth
Time: 8:30 – 10:00 PM
Sponsor: LSA Committee on Student Issues and Concerns (COSIAC)

Panelists: Heidi Harley (University of Arizona), Colin Phillips (University of Maryland), Kai von Fintel (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Alan Yu (University of Chicago)

Topics to be discussed include

- The importance of journal publications for graduate students going on the job market.
- Differences between different types of publications (journal vs. book chapter vs. proceedings paper);
- Deciding which journals to submit to (specialty vs. general, competitive vs. less competitive, etc);
- What to expect from the process (turnaround times for various journals, etc);
- How to prepare a successful manuscript; how to execute the advice of reviewers if you receive a revise/resubmit; how to deal with rejection.

Student Mixer
Venue: TBA
Time: 10:00 PM – 12:00 AM

Join your fellow students for a few hours of R&R, courtesy of the LSA’s Committee on Student Issues and Concerns (COSIAC).
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.
SECRETARY-TREASURER’S REPORT
Paul G. Chapin, January 2013

I am pleased to present to the Society this report on the LSA’s business activities during 2012.

Budget and Finance

LSA’s financial position continues to be strong. For the Fiscal Year 2012, which ended on September 30, 2012, our operating budget projected a small surplus of under $1,000, because of the one-time major expense of designing and erecting the new LSA website. As it turned out, even with payments for the website coming to nearly $100,000, the actual surplus for the fiscal year was just under $60,000. This puts us in good condition going forward to meet the new expenses associated with ongoing maintenance and upgrading of the website, and the transition to a new, expanded program of digital publications. Our current operating budget, for Fiscal Year 2013, which includes some of those expenses, projects a surplus of about $70,000.

The Society’s investment portfolio also performed well during the year, which was generally a strong year for the stock market. The total value of the portfolio as of September 30, 2012, was $1,011,933, an increase of 11.54% over the value of $907,235 on the same date in 2011. Since 2012 was not an Institute year, there were no significant withdrawals from the accounts over the past year.

LSA’s budget documents and financial statements are available for inspection by any member. If you wish to see them, contact the Secretariat.

Membership

In last year’s report I had to inform you of a significant decline in regular memberships, along with some immediate steps the Secretariat was taking to address the problem. The Secretariat’s efforts have borne some fruit, in that the number of regular memberships has stayed essentially stable over the past year, with 1865 members as of November 16, 2012, compared to 1880 a year ago. Student memberships have fallen from 1361 to 1200, but this is normal in non-Institute years. Emeritus, honorary, and life memberships are all essentially at the same level, so the drop in student memberships led to an overall decline in individual memberships from 3935 to 3766, a loss of 4.3%.

With the Secretariat’s continued efforts at member retention and renewal, our new enhanced website, and our expanded digital publications program, we hope in the coming years to see LSA individual memberships start to grow again.

Institutional subscriptions to print Language continue to decline significantly, from 1177 to 1040 over the past year. At the same time, our income from our online partners, Project MUSE and JSTOR, has continued to increase well beyond annual projections. This reflects the major shift in academic culture generally from print to digital media. We are optimistic that our newly expanded portfolio of online journals will lead to a growing presence in the world of scholarly digital publications, which may in turn generate increased income to the Society.

Election Results

On-line voting was open to all LSA members from September 1 to November 3, 2012. The votes cast resulted in the election of Joan Maling, Brandeis University, as Vice-President/President-Elect; Patrick Farrell, University of California at Davis, for a five-year term as Secretary-Treasurer; and Ellen Broselow, State University of New York at Stony Brook and Colin Phillips, University of Maryland, as members at large of the Executive Committee for three-year terms, all terms beginning January 2013.

In Memoriam

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

Henry Honken
Aleksandr Evgenevich Kibrik
Bhdriraju Krishnamurti
Manfred Mayrhofer
Appreciation

This is my final report to you as Secretary-Treasurer. It has been an eventful five years in the LSA, and it has been my privilege and my pleasure to be a part of it. The many people who have contributed their time, effort, resources, and intelligence toward helping the Society thrive are too numerous to name individually in this brief report, but all have my deep appreciation.

I do, however, have to remind you how lucky we are to have the staff that keeps the Secretariat, and the LSA, humming. Alyson Reed, David Robinson, and Rita Lewis devote their considerable skills and impressive energy to making our Society one that meets the needs and merits the praises of our members, and of the public at large as well.

It is also important to mention the dedicated service and collegiality of the officers and Executive Committee members who commit their time and expertise to sustaining and improving the LSA.

Finally, I would like to thank the membership of the LSA for electing me to the position of Secretary-Treasurer. It has been a highlight of my professional career, and leaves me with satisfaction and a multitude of happy memories.
Program Committee Report  
2013 Annual Meeting  
Scott Schwenter

This year, the Program Committee (PC) oversaw the evaluation and selection of the abstracts submitted to the Annual Meeting. We received a total of 699 submissions, which were divided into three distinct types (as determined by the submitters): ‘20-min’ (to be considered only as a 20 minute paper presentation), ‘20-min OR poster’ (to be considered as a paper, and then as a poster if not accepted as a paper), and ‘poster’ (to be considered as a poster only). The breakdown of submissions for this year appears in Table 1, with totals from recent years included for comparison.

Table 1: Poster and paper submission and acceptance 2002-2013
(15-min. and 30-min paper categories for years 2002-2005 are collapsed.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Posters subm</th>
<th>acc</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Papers subm</th>
<th>acc</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Total subm</th>
<th>acc</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Boston</td>
<td>498</td>
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<td>676</td>
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<td>2012</td>
<td>Portland</td>
<td>262</td>
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<td>31%</td>
<td>575</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>38%</td>
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<td>2004</td>
<td>Boston</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>349</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>Atlanta</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>San Francisco</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>337</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Note that, for 2013, we have added two plenary poster sessions with roughly 75 posters each, thereby nearly doubling the number of posters from 2012 and prior years, and increasing the overall number of presenters at the Annual Meeting from 302 to 336. Nevertheless, due to the record-high number of submissions, eclipsing last year's previous record high by 95 submissions, the overall acceptance rate for 2013 (48%) is at its lowest level since 2002 (47%).

Abstracts were evaluated by members of the PC and by a panel of 152 outside experts covering a range of subfields. All non-student members of the LSA were invited to volunteer to review, the third year we have had an all-volunteer reviewing team. All abstracts received at least 3 ratings each, up to a high of 8 ratings for one abstract. The median number of ratings per abstract was 5; the average number of ratings per abstract was also about 5. External reviewers were asked to rate no more than 20 abstracts; members of the Program Committee each rated between 60 and 220 abstracts.

As in previous years, the proportion of (self-identified) subfields for submitted papers to subfields for accepted papers were essentially equivalent, with the major subfields including syntax (158 submitted abstracts), phonology (89), sociolinguistics (65), semantics (62), phonetics (52), psycholinguistics (47), morphology (28) and language acquisition (57), historical linguistics (38), pragmatics (22), discourse analysis (13), typology (11).

Organized Sessions

Changes in Procedure

Last year, a decision was reached to evaluate the Organized Sessions (OSs) in a new manner. Previously, OS proposals were submitted in preliminary fashion in March, given light feedback, and then re-submitted, with little critical evaluation of the individual abstracts. Given that one of the most criticized parts of the Annual Meeting has been the OSs, especially with regard to their quality, the Program Committee came to the decision to evaluate them in a way similar to that used to evaluate regular paper and poster abstracts. Thus, individual abstracts in an Organized Session proposal were evaluated on their own merit, and Sessions were accepted despite the poor quality of an abstract (which could be rejected individually) or likewise rejected on those same grounds. We find this new control measure a necessary one to ensure and improve the quality of Organized Sessions in future Annual Meetings.
Organized Sessions for 2013
In May and June the PC evaluated 19 OS proposals that were submitted for consideration, with each proposal being reviewed by four members of the PC. After compiling the reviews, 12 OS proposals were accepted for inclusion in the 2013 Annual Meeting. The content of the OSs varies widely, but inclusion was based in part on their appeal to a large segment of the LSA membership. Finally, one of the OS proposals was "promoted" by the PC to the status of an invited plenary panel, given its broad appeal to LSA members and also to the public at large.

Plenary Speakers
The PC invited David Pesetsky and Gillian Sankoff to present plenary lectures at the Annual Meeting. Only two such lectures were scheduled due to the new plenary poster sessions, which occupy space formerly allotted to a third plenary lecture. Keren Rice will give the Presidential Address.

Other initiatives
This year the LSA and the MLA will be meeting concurrently in Boston. In order to mark this occasion and also to appeal across the overlapping memberships of the two societies, there will be a jointly organized forum on phonetics and phonology in second language acquisition. LSA members will be granted admission to this forum by showing their Annual Meeting badge. In addition, there will be two "linked sessions," one on Spanish in the US, and the other on linguistics beyond linguistics department and the walls of academe. We are grateful to our MLA colleagues for their collaboration and cooperation in making these sessions a reality.

During review, the PC and external reviewers identified a number of potentially newsworthy abstracts, which could later be publicized in the media materials for the Annual Meeting.

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

| | Olivia Sammons (2010-2012) [student member] | |
Language Annual Report for 2012
Greg Carlson

Changes.

Our deepest thanks to outgoing associate editors Harald Baayen, Jen Hay, and Jason Merchant. And warm welcomes to incoming associate editors James McCloskey, Elsi Kaiser, Claire Bowern, and Michael Cysouw. Their efforts and their dedication to excellence are essential to the journal, and deeply appreciated.

Volume 88 of Language for the year 2012 consists of four issues comprising 936 pages. The volume contains 19 articles, 4 discussion notes, 1 short report and 55 book reviews.

Papers submitted in 2012. In all, 120 new submissions were received between November 15 of 2011 and November 15 of 2012. There were 97 first submissions and 23 revised submissions. This represents a decrease of 20 submissions from last year.

Topic areas of the 120 submitted papers were distributed as follows:

- Discourse: 1
- Discussion Note: 5
- History of Linguistics: 1
- Language Acquisition: 5
- Language Change: 11
- Language teaching: 7
- Linguistics Terminology: 1
- Literacy: 1
- Literary interpretation: 1
- Metatheory: 1
- Morphology: 10
- Phonetics: 3
- Phonology: 8
- Pragmatics: 6
- Psycholinguistics: 7
- Semantics: 16
- Sociolinguistics/Language variation: 5
- Syntax: 28
- Translation: 2

Total papers acted on in 2012. Including papers submitted the previous year, but still pending action as of November 15, 2011, a total of 128 papers were acted on between November 15, 2011 and November 15, 2012. In all, 14 papers were accepted, 10 were accepted with minor revisions, 35 were returned for revision with suggestion to resubmit, and 69 were rejected. One paper was withdrawn. Percentage accepted rate of all papers acted on in 2012 is about 19 percent.

Length of time between submission and decision for that time period ranged from one week to 59 weeks, the average time to decision was 30 weeks.

Many thanks to Associate Editors: Adam Albright, Jürgen Bohnemeyer, Claire Bowern, Michael Cysouw, Heidi Harley, Elsi Kaiser, Lisa Matthewson, James McCloskey, Shana Poplack, and Kie Zuraw.

Special recognition is due Book Review Editor Natsuko Tsujimura, who has extended her appointment to continue for another year. We very much appreciate her extraordinary efforts in making sure the book review section continues to thrive.

Hope Dawson and Audra Starcheus once again deserve special recognition for their unparalleled work in copyediting and proof reading. Kerrie Merz’s continued superb work in the journal main office has played an expanding role in carrying the journal forward. The LSA is very fortunate to have such a team supporting the journal.

Agenda for 2013. After the decisions by the LSA Executive Committee of 2012 reorganizing the LSA’s electronic publishing program and given the launching of the LSA’s new web site this past fall, we will be moving into the implementation phase of publishing expanded Language contents online only and making greater use of our enhanced electronic abilities. The leadership at Project Muse has been especially helpful in moving us forward. This transition presents a number of technical and conceptual challenges to be worked out as we proceed. While Language itself remains a print publication, we are laying the groundwork to reformulate it as a truly electronic journal in the next couple of years. The activity surrounding these developments has at times inhibited our ability to respond to the very strong concerns we have about time to decision for submissions. Concrete steps have now been undertaken to address this issue with the appointment of Stanley Dubinsky (University of South Carolina) as Executive Editor.
- All active journals have continued publishing. Final figures for the period May-December 2012 are not yet available, as we still have another two months to go at the time of writing this report.

It is anticipated that the cojournals that have started within eLanguage (“Semantics and Pragmatics” and “Teaching Linguistics”) will continue successfully in the new Language structure.

The same proviso (data for 10 months only) applies to the following data:
132 Book Notices were published and 40 Expanded Abstracts. A phenomenon to be noted is that we are getting an increasing number of requests to have abstracts included more than one year later after the deadline has passed.

All in all, although it has to expected that the discussions around the future shape of LSA publications will have an effect on submissions and publication rates, on the basis of the currently available figures, publication continues to be active.

A very positive picture emanates from monitoring the websites visit and impact.

The website has had in 2012 between 1 March and Nov 15 the record number of 73107 visits, 263712 pageviews. If you bear in mind that the three heaviest months (Dec to Feb) are actually missing from the data, this will get us to 110000 visits and well over 300000 page views. In terms of provenience of visits the trend towards diversification in the direction of more global access has continued, with 38000 (53%) from North America, 22000 (31%) from Europe, 10000 (13%) from Asia, and not quite 1000 (1%) from South America, “Unknown” and “other” each.

In terms of individual countries, the US leads with ca 38k, followed by UK with 5k, Germany 4k, China 3k (!!) and France 2k. All in all 100 countries have visited us.

Visits are pretty evenly spread over all types of content.

It is hoped that this impact potential will be inherited by the new digital language structure.

Dieter Stein

Cornelius Puschmann
Panel: Journal Expansion: Teaching Linguistics
Room: Fairfield/Exeter/Dartmouth
Organizers: Anne H. Charity Hudley (College of William & Mary)
Kazuko Hiramatsu (University of Michigan-Flint)
Sponsor: LSA Committee on Linguistics in Higher Education (LiHE)

9:00 Anne H. Charity Hudley (College of William & Mary), Kazuko Hiramatsu (University of Michigan-Flint): Introduction by the Associate Editors of Language
9:05 William G. Eggington (Brigham Young University): Toward the development of an epistemology of linguistics for pedagogical purposes
9:20 David Bowie (University of Alaska Anchorage): The effect of linguistics instruction on undergraduates’ linguistic attitudes
9:35 Gaillynn Clements (University of Cambridge/University of North Carolina): Teaching linguistics in a general education literature course
9:50 Anne H. Charity Hudley (College of William & Mary): Attracting underrepresented students to research in Linguistics
10:05 Anne H. Charity Hudley (College of William & Mary), Kazuko Hiramatsu, (University of Michigan-Flint): Discussion and fielding of questions by the Associate Editors of Language and introduction to the posters

10:05 – 10:30 Poster Presentation

Poster Presenters:

Kristin Denham (Western Washington University), Anne Lobeck, (Western Washington University): The changing focus of teaching and doing linguistics
Lori Levin (Carnegie Mellon University), Dragomir Radev (University of Michigan), Patrick Littell (University of British Columbia), James Pustejovsky (Brandeis University), Adam Hesterberg (Princeton University): The North American Computational Linguistics Olympiad
Michal Temkin Martínez (Boise State University), Tory DelToro (Boise State University), Andrew Hayes (Boise State University), Kelli Jones (Boise State University), Jessica Milanez (Boise State University), Ivana Müllner (Boise State University), Dustin Svoboda (Boise State University), Danielle Yarbrough (Boise State University): Technology in the linguistics classroom: instructor and student perspectives

Historical Syntax
Room: Arlington
Chair: Stan Dubinsky (University of South Carolina)

9:00 Charles Yang (University of Pennsylvania), Anton Karl Ingason (University of Pennsylvania): The evolutionary trajectory of Icelandic new impersonal passive
9:30 Dianne Jonas (Goethe University Frankfurt am Main): Embedded verb second in Faroese: a diachronic perspective
10:00 Gunlög Josefsdottir (Lund University): From a gender to a classifier language: the case of West Jutlandic

Stress, Syllabification, Accent
Room: Suffolk
Chair: Michael Becker (Indiana University)

9:00 Kevin Ryan (Harvard University): Gradient onset weight effects in stress and meter
9:30 Jeremy Calder (Stanford University): Theories of syllabification in Nuxalk: hints from text-setting
10:00 Blake Allen (University of British Columbia), Masaki Noguchi (University of British Columbia): The phonological availability of vowel sonority: evidence from Japanese accent shift judgments
Psycholinguistics and Prosody 29
Room: Wellesley
Chair: Meghan Armstrong (University of Georgia)
9:00 Kara Hawthorne (University of Arizona), Reiko Mazuka (RIKEN Brain Science Institute/Duke University), LouAnn Gerken (University of Arizona): The changing role of prosody in syntax acquisition across ages
9:30 Sun-Ah Jun (University of California Los Angeles), Jason Bishop (University of California Los Angeles): Prosodic priming in relative clause attachment
10:00 Chigusa Kurumada (Stanford University), Meredith Brown (University of Rochester), Michael K. Tanenhaus (University of Rochester): Rapid adaptation in the pragmatic interpretation of contrastive prosody

Bilingualism 30
Room: Simmons
Chair: Liliana Sanchez (Rutgers University)
9:00 Page Piccinini (University of California, San Diego): The predictive power of gradient phonetic cues in Spanish-English code-switching
9:30 Gunnar Jacob (Potsdam Research Institute for Multilingualism), Mark Calley (Northeastern University), Kalliopi Katsika (University of Kaiserslautern), Neiloufar Family (University of Kaiserslautern), Shanley Allen (University of Kaiserslautern): Syntactic representations in bilinguals: the role of word order in cross-linguistic priming
10:00 Susan E. Kalt (Roxbury Community College): Changing the heritage: does borrowing from L2 Spanish impact L1 Rural Child Quechua?

Phonology and Acquisition 31
Room: Tremont
Chair: Alan Yu (University of Chicago)
9:00 Angeliki Athanasopoulou (University of Delaware), Irene Vogel (University of Delaware): The acquisition of compound stress in English: a developmental study
9:30 Bożena Pająk (University of Rochester), Roger Levy (University of California, San Diego): Distributional learning of non-native phonetic categories: the role of talker variability
10:00 Susan Lin (Macquarie University), Katherine Demuth (Macquarie University): The gradual acquisition of English /l/

Word Learning 32
Room: Boylston
Chair: William Snyder (University of Connecticut)
9:00 Matthew T. Carlson (University of Texas at El Paso), Morgan Sonderegger (University of Chicago/McGill University), Max Bane (University of Chicago): The impact of phonological network structure on children's word learning: a survival analysis
9:30 Jie Ren (Brown University), James L. Morgan (Brown University): Segmental and suprasegmental details in early lexical representations
10:00 Constantine Lignos (University of Pennsylvania): From lexicon to grammar in infant word segmentation

Spanish in the United States: The Unique Case of Los Angeles Spanish Vernacular 33
Room: Regis
Time: 9:00 – 10:30 AM
Presiding: Bryan Kirschen (University of California, Los Angeles)
A special linked session presented in conjunction with the MLA Forum Tuning in to the phoneme: phonetic and phonological nuances in Second Language Acquisition (296)
Claudia Parodi (University of California, Los Angeles): How vernacular is Los Angeles Spanish Vernacular?
Belen Villarreal (University of California, Los Angeles): Los Angeles Spanish Vernacular by the numbers: a quantitative analysis of phonetic and lexical features in the speech of child speakers
Anamaria Buzatu, (University of California, Los Angeles): Porteño Spanish meets Los Angeles Spanish Vernacular: a pilot study
Armando Guerrero, Jr. (University of California, Los Angeles): Los Angeles Spanish Vernacular: the lexical hybridity of U.S. Spanish

Saturday Morning Plenary Poster Session
Room: Grand Ballroom Salons E/F
Time: 10:30 AM – 12:00 PM

Note: Assigned poster board number (see diagram on p. 5) is found in parentheses after each poster’s title

Marisa C. Tice (Stanford University), Michael C. Frank (Stanford University): Preschool children spontaneously anticipate turn-end boundaries (1)
Hadas Kotek (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): Intervention, covert movement, and focus computation in multiple wh-questions (2)
Bradley Hoot (DePaul University): Focus marked by stress shift in Spanish: experimental evidence (3)
Hazel Pearson (Zentrum fur Allegemeine Sprachwissenschaft): A semantic theory of partial control (4)
Rebekah Baglini (University of Chicago): The lexical semantics of derived states (5)
Jon Stevens (University of Pennsylvania): Separating Givenness from Focus: arguments from English de-accenting and German scrambling (6)
Paul Marty (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Peter Graff (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Jeremy Hartman (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Steven Keyed (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): Biases in word learning: the case of non-myopic predicates (7)
Mary Byram Washburn (University of Southern California), Elsi Kaiser (University of Southern California), Maria Luisa Zubizaretta (University of Southern California): The English it-cleft: no need to get exhausted (8)
Lauren Ressue (The Ohio State University): Collective intentions and reciprocity in Russian (9)
Gregory Scontras (Harvard University), Peter Graff (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Tami Forrester (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Noah D. Goodman (Stanford University): Context sensitivity in collective predication (10)
Toshiko Oda (Tokyo Keizai University): Overt degree arguments as internal heads of relative clauses of degree (11)
Michael Yoshitaka Erlewine (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Isaac Gould (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): Domain readings of Japanese head internal relative clauses (12)
Teresa Snow Galloway (Cornell University): Internally headed relative clauses in American Sign Language (13)
Elena Koulibdoroba (Central Connecticut State University): Null arguments in ASL: Elide me bare (14)
Charley Beller (Johns Hopkins University), Kristen Johannes (Johns Hopkins University), Samuel Epstein (University of Michigan): Parameters as third factor timing optionality (18)

Peter Klecha (University of Chicago): Modifiers of modal auxiliaries and scalar modality (16)
Hyun Kyong Jung (University of Arizona): Applicative-causative interaction in Hiaki and Korean (17)
Miki Ohata (Mie University), Marlyse Baptista (University of Michigan), Samuel Epstein (University of Michigan): Parameters as third factor timing optionality (18)

Laura Grestenberger (Harvard University): The syntax of plural marking in German and English pseudo-partitives (19)
Bern Samko (University of California, Santa Cruz): On not deriving auxiliary have from be (20)
Greg Johnson (Michigan State University): Constructions and syntactic effects in perfect infinitival complements (21)
Polly O’Rourke (University of Maryland): Working memory capacity and the cognitive underpinnings of syntactic processing (22)
Kyumin Kim (University of Calgary): Non-locative syntax of locative experiencers (23)
Jim Wood (Yale University), Einar Freyr Sigurðsson (University of Pennsylvania): Get passives as get-anticasatives: evidence from Icelandic (24)
Jungmin Kang (University of Connecticut), Lyn Shan Tieu (University of Connecticut): Distinguishing native polarity from concord in Korean (25)
Jenny Lee (Harvard University): The temporal interpretation of the –ko construction in Korean: toward an adjunction analysis of clausal "coordination" (26)
Yin Li (University of Washington Seattle): Finiteness and the structure of long passives in Modern Mandarin (27)
Jason Grafmiller (Stanford University): Object-Experiencer verbs as true transitive verbs (28)

Dong-yi Lin (University of Florida): The control structure of the Interrogative Verb Sequencing Construction in Kavalan (29)
Natasha Abner (University of Chicago): Deriving meaning in the VP and DP: the case of possessives in American Sign Language (30)

Lan Kim (University of Delaware): What’s so Chinese in Khmer passive-like constructions? (31)

Dibella Wdzenczy (University of California, Santa Barbara): Syntax and frequency: the shaping of initial consonant mutation (32)

Sarah Bilyk (University of Rochester), Willemijn Heeren (Leiden University), Christine Gunlogson (University of Rochester), Michael Tanenhaus (University of Rochester): Asking or telling? real-time processing of boundary tones (33)

Jodi Reich (Yale University), Philip E. Thuma (Macha Research Trust), Elena L. Grigorenko (Yale University): Multilingual lexicons: a study of Chitonga-English interactions in rural Zambia (34)

Annie Gagliardi (Harvard University), Alexis Wellwood (University of Maryland), Jeffrey Lidz (University of Maryland): Modeling meaning choice for novel adjectives using Bayesian learning (35)

Aron Hirsch (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Michael Wagner (McGill University): Topicality and its effect on prosodic prominence: the context creation paradigm (36)

Antje Muntendam (Radboud University Nijmegen): Bilingualism, focus and prosody: insights from Spanish and Quechua (37)

Joseph Tyler (Qatar University): Synthesized prosodic contrasts on listeners’ interpretation of ambiguous discourse (38)

Michael Cahill (SIL International): Polar question intonation in five Ghanaian languages (39)

Nicholas Henriksen (University of Michigan): Lexicons: a study of Chitonga-English interactions in rural Zambia (40)

Kevin Tang (University College London), Andrew Nevins (University College London), Michael Becker (Indiana University): Prosody drives alternations: evidence from a 51-million word corpus of Brazilian Portuguese (41)

Kelly Berkson (University of Kansas): Breathy voice in obstruents and sonorants: evidence from Marathi (42)

Jixing Li (University of Oxford), Charles Spence (University of Oxford), Klemens Knöferle (University of Oxford): Sonority, size and shape in phonetic symbolism (43)

Sarah Knee (Memorial University of Newfoundland): Vowel devocalization in Northern East Cree (44)

Sunwoo Jeong (Seoul National University): Directional asymmetry in contextual vowel nasalization (45)

Samuel R. Bowman (Stanford University): Seto vowel harmony and neutral vowels (46)

Robert Kennedy (University of California, Santa Barbara): Triposition (47)

Aaron Freeman (University of Pennsylvania): Coronality in historical perspective: the case of Arabic /ɣ/ (48)

E-Ching Ng (Yale University): Paragoge as an indicator of language change (49)

Robert Painter (D’Youville College), Jeruen Dery (Zentrum fur Allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft): Alveolar [z] as a conditioner of R-umlaut in North Germanic (50)

Ji Won Lee (University at Buffalo): A corpus-based study of much and many as NPIs in a diachronic perspective (51)

B. Devan Steiner (Ithaca College/Indiana University): Information Structure and the loss of verb second in French (52)

Rachel Klippenstein (The Ohio State University): Phonetically and syntactically based analogy in the development of verbal better (53)

Hannah Haynie (Yale University): A geographical re-examination of the Northern California linguistic area (54)

Suyeon Yun (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): Phonetic grammar of compensatory lengthening: a case study of Farsi (55)

Aaron Braver (Rutgers University), Shigeto Kawahara (Rutgers University): Incomplete neutralization of Japanese vowel length in monomoraic nouns (56)

Becky Butler (Cornell University): A gestural interpretation of variation and variability in minor syllables (57)

Zachary Hebert (Tulane University): Autosegmental branching and word minimalism: evidence from tone in Yoruba and Japanese (58)

Philip Roberts (University of Oxford), Henning Reetz (Goethe Universität Frankfurt), Aditi Lahiri (University of Oxford): Speech recognition informed by distinctive feature theory: the Featurally Underspecified Lexicon model and its implications (59)

Mark Myslín (University of California, San Diego), Roger Levy (University of California, San Diego): Codeswitching and predictability of meaning in discourse (60)

Constance Lignos (University of Pennsylvania), Mitch Marcus (University of Pennsylvania): Toward web-scale analysis of codeswitching (61)

Wing-Yee Chow (University of Maryland), Colin Phillips (University of Maryland), Suiping Wang (South China Normal University): Unfolding predictions in semantic interpretations: insights from blindness to thematic role reversals (62)

Dave Kush (University of Maryland), Colin Phillips (University of Maryland), Jeffrey Lidz (University of Maryland): Online sensitivity to Strong Crossover (and Principle C) (63)

Katherine McKinney- Bock (University of Southern California), Elsi Kaiser (University of Southern California): Using visual world eye-tracking to investigate semantic differences between adjectives (64)

Joel Fishbein (Pomona College), Jesse Harris (Pomona College): Using structural cues in processing polysemes (65)

Laura K. Suttle (Princeton University), Adele E. Goldberg (Princeton University): Avoiding overgeneralization errors: entrenchment or preemption (66)
Tom Juzek (University of Oxford): Comparing conventional and alternative normalisations for acceptability judgements (67)

Charles D. Reiss (Concordia University): “Ternarity can no longer be taboo”: underspecification and “stripped-down” UG (68)

Si Chen (University of Florida), Caroline Wiltshire (University of Florida): Contextual variations of tones in Nanjing Chinese (69)

Sachie Kotani (Tezukayama University/University of British Columbia): Japanese predicate cleft constructions as a morphological reduplication (70)

Andries W. Coetzee (University of Michigan), Anthony Natoci (University of Michigan): Modeling compensation-for-assimilation in noisy Harmonic Grammar (71)

Saturday, 5 January
Afternoon

Symposium: Linguists Gaining and Sharing Access
Room: Fairfield/Exeter/Dartmouth
Organizer: Marilyn S. Manley (Rowan University)

2:00 Liliana Sánchez (Rutgers University): The linguist gaining access to the indigenous populations
2:30 Ellen H. Courtney (University of Texas at El Paso): Approaches to gathering Quechua child language data
3:00 Antje Muntendam (Radboud University Nijmegen): Methodologies for linguistic research in indigenous communities
3:30 Susan E. Kalt (Roxbury Community College): Facilitating access to linguistic training for native speakers of indigenous languages
4:00 Elena Benedicto (Purdue University): The right of return: how do I know what has been said about my language? Granting access to the results of research to the language community
4:30 Marilyn S. Manley (Rowan University): Creating opportunities for outsiders to gain Quechua language access

Symposium: Multimedia Linguistic Documentation and Analysis
Room: Clarendon/Berkeley
Organizer: Patricia A. Shaw (University of British Columbia)
Sponsor: Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the America (SSILA)

2:00 Christian T. DiCanio (Haskins Laboratories), Hosung Nam (Haskins Laboratories), D. H. Whalen (Haskins Laboratories), H. Timothy Bunnell (Haskins Laboratories), Jonathan D. Amith (Gettysburg College/Smithsonian Institution), Rey Castillo Garcia (Secretaria de Educación, Guerrero, Mexico): Automatic alignment in Yoloxóchitl Mixtec documentation
2:30 Andrea L. Berez (University of Hawai’i at Mānoa): Simple GIS in documentation and description: Google Earth as a tool for the visualization and analysis of spatially-themed language use
3:00 Elizabeth Cadwallader (G’aʔsəlad-’Nak’axdaʔxʷ School, Tsulquade, BC), Daisy Rosenblum (University of California, Santa Barbara): Accessing Kwak’wala dialectal diversity through multi-media documentation of traditional ecological knowledge
3:30 Patricia A. Shaw (University of British Columbia), Gloria Cranmer-Webster (’Namgis First Nation, BC), Laura A. Cranmer (’Namgis First Nation/University of British Columbia/Vancouver Island University), Carrie Mortimer (Kwak’wala/Kwagu’l First Nation, BC): Spatial relations in play: string games in Kwakwala
4:00 Steven M. Egesdal (Carlsmark Ball LLP Attorneys, Honolulu, HI), M. Terry Thompson (Independent Scholar), Andrea Laforet (Canadian Museum of Civilization), Mandy Na’zinek Jimmie (Nicola Valley Institute of Technology, BC): Early twentieth century Nlaka’pamux (Thompson River Salish) songs recorded by James Teit
4:30 Carl Haber (Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory): Imaging voices: optical scanning applied to recorded sound preservation and access
Psycholinguistics: Syntax
Room: Arlington
Chair: Maria Polinsky (Harvard University)

2:00 Laura Kertz (Brown University), Brendan Hainline (University of Chicago): Eliciting ‘ungrammatical’ ellipses
2:30 Shevaun Lewis (University of Maryland), Dave Kush (University of Maryland), Bradley Larson (University of Maryland): Processing filled gaps in coordinated wh-Questions
3:00 Dan Michel (University of California, San Diego): Individual on-line processing differences are not necessarily reflected in off-line acceptability
3:30 Jessamy Norton-Ford (University of California, Irvine), Jon Sprouse (University of California, Irvine): Dynamic spectral correlates of (morpho-) syntactic processing

The Larynx, the Pharynx, and the Velum
Room: Suffolk
Chair: Lisa Davidson (New York University)

2:00 Jonathan Barnes (Boston University), Alejna Brugos (Boston University), Elizabeth Rosenstein (Boston University), Stefanie Shattuck-Hufnagel (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Nanette Veilleux (Simmons College): Segmental sources of variation in the timing of American English pitch accents
2:30 James Kirby (University of Edinburgh): Tonogenesis in Khmer: a cross-dialect comparison
3:00 Christian DiCanio (Haskins Laboratories): Contrast preservation and directional asymmetries in trigue tonal coarticulation
3:30 Student Abstract Award Winner Marc Garellek (University of California, Los Angeles): Prominence vs. phrase-initial strengthening of voice quality
4:00 Georgia Zellou (University of Pennsylvania): Similarity avoidance at the phonetics-phonology interface: Moroccan Arabic pharyngeals and nasals
4:30 Adam Jardine (University of Delaware), Angeliki Athanasapoulou (University of Delaware), Peter Cole (University of Delaware): Prestopped nasals in Banyaduq: issues in phonological representation

SLA/Bilingualism
Room: Wellesley
Chair: Bonnie Schwartz (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)

2:00 Anne-Michelle Tessier (University of Alberta): Modeling L1 transfer and L2 development in child phonology
2:30 Charles B. Chang (University of Maryland): Benefits of L1 transfer for L2 speech perception
3:00 Jacee Cho (University of Wisconsin-Madison): Reassembling features in Second Language Acquisition
3:30 Jacee Cho (University of Wisconsin-Madison): Constraints on L1 Transfer in L2 Acquisition
4:00 Karen Lichtman (Northern Illinois University): Age, ability, and awareness in implicit and explicit second language learning
4:30 Elena Koulidobrova (Central Connecticut State University): She said that ____ was OK: anaphora resolution in ASL-English bilingualism
Grammaticalization 40
Room: Simmons
Chair: TBA

2:00  Michael Ahland (SIL International): Degrammaticalization in Northern Mao’s pronominal innovations: from subject prefix to full pronoun
2:30  Lauren Colomb (University of South Carolina), Stanley Dubinsky (University of South Carolina): The syntax and semantics of ‘tryna’ [‘trying to’] in comparison with ‘gonna’ [‘going to’]
3:00  Bridget Jankowski (University of Toronto): A variationist approach to disentangling grammatical change and register change
3:30  Derek Denis (University of Toronto): Grammaticalization? change in the right periphery from 1875 to 2003
4:00  Sruthi Narayanan (Wellesley College), Elizabeth Stowell (Wellesley College), Igor Yanovich (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): Ought to be strong
4:30  Andrea Beltrama (University of Chicago): From “tall-issimo” to “game-issimo”: subjectification and intensification in diachrony

Predication, Arguments, and Licensing 41
Room: Tremont
Chair: TBA

2:00  Laura Kalin (University of California, Los Angeles): Argument licensing and dummy imperfective aspect in Senaya
2:30  Lina Choueiri (American University of Beirut): The syntax of prepositional datives in Lebanese Arabic
3:00  Zong-Rong Huang (National Taiwan University): Two adpositional predicates in Mayrinax Atayal: predicate selection and further implications
3:30  Nicholas Welch (University of Toronto): The bearable lightness of being
4:00  Arienne M. Dwyer (University of Kansas), Gülnar Eziz (University of Kansas), Travis Major (University of Kansas): The development of complex predication in Turkic: Uyghur light verbs
4:30  Keffyalew Gebregziabher (University of Calgary): Predicational analysis of Tigrinya possessive DPs

Sociolinguistics II 42
Room: Boylston
Chair: Robin Queen (University of Michigan)

2:00  Student Abstract Award Winner Josef Fruehwald: Differentiating phonetically and phonologically conditioned sound change
2:30  Lal Zimman (University of Colorado): Perceived gender in context: gendered style among transgender speakers
3:00  Rachel Steindel Burdin (The Ohio State University): Linguistic and religious factors in the production of a rise-fall contour in Jewish English
3:30  Paul De Decker (Memorial University of Newfoundland): Constructing gender through quoted voices: a quantitative study
4:00  Valerie Fridland (University of Nevada, Reno), Tyler Kendall (University of Oregon): Low vowel shifts and mergers in US English
4:30  Shontael Wanjema (The Ohio State University), Katie Carmichael (The Ohio State University), Abby Walker (The Ohio State University), Kathryn Campbell-Kibler (The Ohio State University): New methods in corpus development: integrating teaching and research through in-course modules.
Saturday Afternoon

**Linguistics beyond the Walls: Applied How, Exactly?** 43
A linked session offered in conjunction with the MLA forum Tuning In to the Phoneme: Phonetic and Phonological Nuances in Second Language Acquisition (296)
Room: Regis
Time: 3:30 – 4:45 PM

*Presiding:* Chris P. Pearce, Framingham, MA

Michael Erard (*The FrameWorks Institute*): A metaphor is a device for thinking
Thomas Cable (*University of Texas at Austin*): The Linguist, the Novelist, the Philologist, and the Poet
Natalie E. Gerber (*State University of New York at Fredonia*): Raiding the articulate: using linguistics for literary study
Scott Schwenter (*The Ohio State University*): Lessons in linguistics in language departments

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Saturday, 5 January

**Evening**

**Awards Ceremony**
Room: Grand Ballroom Salons G-K
Time: 5:30 – 6:00 PM
Chair: Sandra Chung (University of California, Santa Cruz), Chair, LSA Awards Committee

Presentation of Awards: Best Paper in *Language*, Leonard Bloomfield Book Award, Early Career Award, Linguistic Service Award, Student Abstract Awards

**Presidential Address**
Room: Grand Ballroom Salons G-K
Time: 6:00 – 7:00 PM
Introducer: Donca Steriade (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

*Keren Rice (University of Toronto)*
Variation, Phonology, and Fieldwork

**Presidential Reception**
Room: Atrium Foyer/Ballroom Foyer
Time: 7:00 – 9:00 PM

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Sunday, 6 January

**Morning**

**Workshop: Methodology and Practice in Collaborative Language Research** 44
Room: Fairfield/Exeter/Dartmouth
Organizers: Mary S. Linn (University of Oklahoma)
Ewa Czakowska-Higgins (University of Victoria)
Sponsors: LSA Committee on Endangered Languages and Their Preservation (CELP)
LSA Ethics Committee

9:00 Posters
Jeremy Bradley (*University of Vienna*): (Fighting) the linguistics decline and isolation of the Mari language
G. Tucker Childs (*Portland State University*): Ethical dilemmas in documenting dying languages in Guinea and Sierra Leone
Hilaria Cruz (*University of Texas at Austin*), Emiliana Cruz (*University of Massachusetts Amherst*): Grassroots language documentation and activism in the Chatino communities of Oaxaca, Mexico
Carrie Dyck (Memorial University of Newfoundland), Amos Key, Jr. (Woodland Cultural Centre):
The ethics of research on Cayuga (Gayogho:nǫˀ)
Kristine A. Hildebrandt (Southern Illinois University Edwardsville): ‘Community’ and ‘collaboration’ in the
South Asian context: a case study from Nepal
Gwendolyn Hyslop (Australian National University), Karma Tshering (Australian National University), Charity
Appell McNabb (Firebird Foundation), Ratu Drukpa (Firebird Foundation): Oral literature in Bhutan: a case
study in collaborative language documentation
Mary Paster (Pomona College): Collaborative linguistic research in a refugee community: challenges and
prospects
Ross Perlin (University of Bern): Language death by committee? The view from China
Laura C. Robinson (University of California, Santa Barbara): Collaborative endangered language research:
perspectives from the Pacific
Olivia N. Sammons (University of Alberta): Collaboration, communities, and distance
Racquel-María Yamada (University of Oklahoma), Sieglin Jubiithana Oosterwolde (St. Gerardus School and
Kari n'ja Language School, Suriname): From Konomerume to Oregon: training in the community-collaborative
context

Panel Presentations:
10:00    Ewa Czaykowska-Higgins (University of Victoria), Mary S. Linn (University of Oklahoma): Introduction to the
         issues
10:10    Jeff Good (University at Buffalo): Which communities? What kinds of collaboration? Cooperating with diverse
         research partners in Cameroon
10:30    Lise Dobrin (University of Virginia), Saul Schwartz (Princeton University): Is collaboration really the goal?
10:50    Elena Benedicto (Purdue University), Mayangna Tulbarang Balha (URACCAN): The ‘natural’ evolution of a
         collaborative Participatory Action-Based model of linguistic work
11:10    Arienne Dwyer (University of Kansas): Competing ideologies of collaborative research
11:30    Keren Rice (University of Toronto): Discussion and summary

Symposium: The Privilege of the Root
Room: Clarendon/Berkeley
Organizers: Liliane Haegeman (University of Ghent)
            Shigeru Miyagawa (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)
9:00    Shigeru Miyagawa (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): A typology of the root phenomena
9:30    Liliane Haegeman (Ghent University): An intervention account for the distribution of MCP
10:00    Rafaela Zanuttini (Yale University): The root character of jussive clauses
10:30    Luigi Rizzi (University of Siena): The privilege of the root: a cartographic approach
11:00    C.-T. James Huang (Harvard University), Barry C.-Y. Yang (National United University): Topic Drop and
         MCP
11:30    General discussion

Semantics II
Room: Arlington
Chair: Kai von Fintel (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)
9:00    Steven Abney (University of Michigan), Ezra Keshet (University of Michigan): CNF as semantic meta-language
9:30    Serge Minor (University of Tromsø): Phi-features as complex indices
10:00    Jason R. Robinson (Georgetown University): Probabilistic graphical modeling of Spanish Mood choice
10:30    Rachel Szekely (City University of New York): I’m In, Therefore I am: existentially dependent NPs and the
         semantics of locative prepositions
11:00    Elizabeth Krawczyk (Georgetown University): Inference, source, and evidentials
11:30    Leila Glass (Stanford University): Analyzing epistemic must like deontic must derives indirectness requirement
12:00    Olga Pahom (Texas Tech University): Does syntactic position determine adjective meaning? Evidence from
         Romanian
### Computational and Experimental Phonetics

**Room:** Suffolk  
**Chair:** Anne-Michelle Tessier (University of Alberta)

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Speaker(s)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>Michal Temkin Martinez (Boise State University): Variation and preferences in Modern Hebrew nonce verbs</td>
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<td>9:30</td>
<td>Michael Becker (Indiana University), Maria Gouskova (New York University): Wug-testing source-oriented generalizations: grammar inference in Yer deletion</td>
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<td>10:00</td>
<td>Cesar Koirala (University of Delaware): Incorporating syllables into feature-based distributions describing phonotactic patterns</td>
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<td>10:30</td>
<td>K. Michael Brooks (University of California, San Diego), Bożena Pająk (University of Rochester), Eric Baković (University of California, San Diego): Learnability of complex phonological interactions: an artificial language learning experiment</td>
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<td>11:00</td>
<td>Iris Berent (Northeastern University), Amanda Dupuis (Northeastern University), Diane K. Brentari (University of Chicago): Amodal aspects of linguistic design</td>
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<td>11:30</td>
<td>Shira Calamaro (Yale University): Computing general rules over unnatural classes</td>
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<td>12:00</td>
<td>Adam Albright (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Young Ah Do (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): Featural overlap facilitates learning of phonological alternations</td>
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### Morphology

**Room:** Wellesley  
**Chair:** TBA

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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
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<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>Mark Norris (University of California, Santa Cruz): Case matching in Estonian (pseudo) partitives</td>
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<td>9:30</td>
<td>Andrea D. Sims (The Ohio State University): Structural attraction effects in case-marking languages: the role of inflectional structure</td>
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<td>10:00</td>
<td>Greg Key (University of Arizona): Flavor fission in the causative/inchoative alternation</td>
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<td>10:30</td>
<td>Cynthia A. Johnson (The Ohio State University): Ergativity in English deverbal derivational morphology</td>
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<td>11:00</td>
<td>Brigitte Pakendorf (Université de Lyon): Evaluative suffixes and definiteness in Éven</td>
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<td>11:30</td>
<td>Mike Pham (University of Chicago): Class(ifier) mobility: emergence of classifiers from compounds</td>
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<td>12:00</td>
<td>Gísli Rúnar Harðarson (University of Connecticut): Layered hierarchies in Icelandic compounds</td>
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### Perception, Production, and Priming

**Room:** Simmons  
**Chair:** TBA

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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>Kodi Weatherholz (The Ohio State University): Is F1 different from F2? Generalization in lexically-driven perceptual adaptation</td>
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<td>9:30</td>
<td>Rory Turnbull (The Ohio State University), Paul Marty (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Peter Graff (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): Complementary covariation in acoustic cues to place of articulation</td>
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<td>10:00</td>
<td>Rebecca Scarborough (University of Colorado), Georgia Zellou (University of Pennsylvania): Perceiving listener-directed speech: effects of authenticity and lexical neighborhood density</td>
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<td>10:30</td>
<td>Susanne Gahl (University of California, Berkeley), Julia Strand (Carleton College): Explaining phonetic variation: similarity vs. confusability as predictors of vowel dispersion</td>
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<td>11:00</td>
<td>Christo Kirov (Johns Hopkins University), Colin Wilson (Johns Hopkins University): Modeling the relationship between competition, latency, and articulation</td>
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<td>11:30</td>
<td>Kevin Schluter (University of Arizona): Morphology in the minds of Moroccans: auditory root priming in Moroccan Arabic</td>
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### Pragmatics

**Room:** Tremont  
**Chair:** Laurence Horn (Yale University)

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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>Ryan Doran (Northwestern University), Gregory Ward (Northwestern University): Speaker affect and proximate demonstratives in predicate NPs</td>
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<td>9:30</td>
<td>Allyson Ettinger (New York University), Sophia A. Malamud (Brandeis University): Mandarin utterance-final particle ba in the conversational scoreboard</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Amy Goodnough (University of Vermont): Salience, negation, and the question-answer pair: the ‘Not X’ construction</td>
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10:30  
E. Allyn Smith (University of Quebec at Montreal), Laia Mayol (Universitat Pompeu Fabra), Elena Castroviejo-Miró (Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas): Felicity of direct denial by meaning type in English

11:00  
Meghan Armstrong (University of Georgia): Child comprehension of epistemic question meaning through intonation

11:30  
Betty Birner (Northern Illinois University): Contextual conditioning and information structure

12:00  
Stephanie Solt (Zentrum für Allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft), Chris Cummins (Universität Bielefeld), Marijan Palmović (University of Zagreb): The preference for rounding

Ethnicity

Room:  
Boylston

Chair:  
Daniel Erker (Boston University)

9:00  
Erin Callahan-Price (Duke University): Past tense marking and interlanguage variation in emerging N.C. Hispanic English

9:30  
Rafael Orozco (Louisiana State University): Spanish in New York City: what can we learn from the future?

10:00  
James A. Walker (York University): Ethnolects at the intersection of phonological variables: velar nasals in Toronto English

10:30  
John Rickford (Stanford University), Jens Ludwig (University of Chicago/National Bureau of Economic Research): Neighborhood moves and sociolinguistic mobility in five American cities

11:00  
Anastasia Nylund (Georgetown University): The intersection of sociolinguistic repertoires, race, and language attitudes in Washington, DC

11:30  
Brittany McLaughlin (University of Pennsylvania): Animacy effects on verbal –s and copula deletion in African American Vernacular English

12:00  
Kyuwon Moon (Stanford University), Rebecca L. Starr (Carnegie Mellon University), Jinsok Lee (Georgetown University): The role of AAE and Anglicized Korean in the construction of authenticity in Korean Popular Hip-Hop
American Dialect Society
Thursday, 3 January
Afternoon

Executive Council
Room: Provincetown
Time: 1:00 – 3:00 PM
Chair: Luanne von Schneidemesser (DARE)

Annual Business Meeting
Room: Provincetown
Time: 3:00 – 3:30 PM

ADS Session 1
Room: Provincetown
Time: 4:30 – 6:00 PM
Chair: Anne Curzan (University of Michigan)

4:30 Jeffrey Reaser (North Carolina State University): Using professional development webinars to increase teachers’ linguistic knowledge
5:00 Anastasia Nylund (Georgetown University): Perceptual dialectology across social and geographic borders: language awareness among residents of Washington, DC
5:30 Kathryn Campbell-Kibler (The Ohio State University), Amber Torelli (The Ohio State University): “Bitch, I’m from Cleveland, you have the accent”: tracking enregisterment on Twitter

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

Sister Society Meet and Greet Reception
Room: Grand Ballroom Salon A
Time: 8:30 – 10:00 PM

Friday, 4 January
Morning

ADS Session 2
Room: Provincetown
Time: 8:30 – 10:30 AM
Chair: David Bowie (University of Alaska Anchorage)

8:30 Nicole Rosen (University of Lethbridge): Latter-day Saints as a linguistic enclave in southern Alberta
9:00 Grant Eckstein (University of California, Davis), Dan Villarreal (University of California, Davis): LDS scripture-speech: religious practice and sociophonetic variation
10:00 Robert J. Podesva (Stanford University), Jeremy Calder (Stanford University), Hsin-Chang Chen (Stanford University), Annette D’Onofrio (Stanford University), Isla Flores Bayer (Stanford University), Seung Kyung Kim (Stanford University), Janneke Van Hofwegen (Stanford University): The status of the California Vowel Shift in a non-coastal, non-urban community
**ADS Session 3**
Room: Provincetown  
Time: 11:00 AM – 12:30 PM  
Chair: Lauren Hall-Lew (University of Edinburgh)

11:00  *Aaron Dinkin (Swarthmore College): Changing roles of regional boundaries and isoglosses*
11:30  *Maeve Eberhardt (University of Vermont): Intraspeaker variation, stancetaking, and post-vocalic /r/ on “Say Yes to the Dress”*
12:00  *Ann Marie Olivo (Rice University), Chris Koops (University of New Mexico): Lowering of upgliding vowels in New York City English*

**Friday, 4 January**  
**Afternoon**

**ADS Session 4**
Room: Provincetown  
Time: 1:30 – 3:30 PM  
Chair: Kate Remlinger (Grand Valley State University)

1:30  *Jennifer Renn (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill), Catherine Darrow (Abt Associates), David Dickinson (Vanderbilt University): An analysis of language use by African American preschool teachers*
2:00  *Mary Kohn (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill), Charlie Farrington (University of Oregon): ‘Girls say I sound country’: correlating African American metalinguistic awareness with vowel production*
2:30  *Kirk Hazen (West Virginia University): Finding the forest among the trees: multiple variables for multiple speakers*
3:00  *Jack Grieve (Aston University), Costanza Asnaghi (Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore): A lexical dialect survey of American English using site-restricted web searches*

**ADS Session 5**
Room: Provincetown  
Time: 3:45 – 5:15 PM  
Chair: Steve Kleinleder (American Heritage Dictionary/Webster’s New World Dictionary)

3:45  *William A. Kretzschmar, Jr. (University of Georgia/University of Oulu), Ilkka Juuso (University of Oulu), C. Thomas Bailey (University of Georgia): Computer simulation of dialect feature diffusion*
4:15  *Carolyn McCaskill (Gallaudet University), Ceil Lucas (Gallaudet University), Robert Bayley (University of California, Davis), Joseph Hill (University of North Carolina at Greensboro): The intersection of African American English and Black American Sign Language*
4:45  *Joan Houston Hall (University of Wisconsin-Madison), Luanne von Schneidemesser (University of Wisconsin-Madison): Ongoing work on the Dictionary of American Regional English*

**Words of the Year Vote**
Room: Grand Ballroom Salons B/C/D  
Time: 5:30 – 6:30 PM

**Bring-Your-Own-Book Exhibit and Reception**
Room: Provincetown  
Time: 6:45 – 7:45 PM
Saturday, 5 January
Morning

Special Session: Digital DARE
Room: Provincetown
Time: 7:30 – 8:20 AM
Chair: Joan H. Hall (*DARE*)
Presenter: Emily Arkin (Harvard University Press)

**ADSSession 6**
Room: Provincetown
Time: 8:30 – 10:00 AM
Chair: Allison Burkette (University of Mississippi)

- 8:30 *Yuri Yerastov (Kutztown University of Pennsylvania)*: Transitive *be* perfect in North America: a comparative corpus study
- 9:00 *David Durian (College of DuPage)*: On the inception and development of the Canadian Shift in the Midland: some real and apparent time observations
- 9:30 *Katie Carmichael (The Ohio State University)*: R-lessness in Greater New Orleans.

**ADSSession 7**
Room: Provincetown
Time: 10:30 AM – 12:00 PM
Chair: Yuri Yerastov (Kutztown University of Pennsylvania)

- 10:30 *Walt Wolfram (North Carolina State University), Hayley Heaton (University of Michigan), Amanda Eads (North Carolina State University)*: Lebanese English in the American South: dialect accommodation and the recession of substrate
- 11:00 *Cara Shousterman (New York University)*: Speaking English in Spanish Harlem: dialect change in Puerto Rican English
- 11:30 *Phillip M. Carter (Florida International University), Andrew Lynch (University of Miami), David Neal (Empirica Research/University of Miami)*: Sociolinguistic and social psychological motivation for loss: mapping the perception of Spanish and English among Miami Latinos

**ADSSession 8**
Room: Provincetown
Time: 2:00 – 4:00 PM
Chair: TBA

- 2:00 *David Bowie (University of Alaska Anchorage), Jessa Joehnk (Middlebury College), Peter Kudenov (University of Alaska Anchorage)*: Regional dialect diversity in south-central Alaska
- 2:30 *Jon Bakos (Oklahoma State University)*: Bringing the thunder: a first look at the vowel system of Oklahoma
- 3:00 *Patricia Cukor-Avila (University of North Texas), Lisa Jeon (University of North Texas), Patricia C. Rector (University of North Texas)*: “Texas twang” and “Southern drawl”: how Texans perceive regional variation from the Panhandle to the Rio Grande Valley.
- 3:30 *Stefan Dollinger (University of British Columbia Vancouver)*: Taking on take up: The 49th parallel as a persisting linguistic isogloss

Make luncheon reservations in advance with Executive Secretary Allan Metcalf, americandialect@mac.edu
American Name Society
Thursday, 3 January
Afternoon

Executive Committee Meeting
Room: Yarmouth
Time: 3:00 – 6:00 PM

Sister Societies Meet and Greet Reception
Room: Grand Ballroom Salon A
Time: 8:30 – 10:00 PM

Friday, 4 January
Morning

Welcome and Opening Remarks
Room: Vineyard
Chair: Kemp Williams (IBM Corporation)

Names in Germany
Room: Vineyard
Chair: Kemp Williams (IBM Corporation)

9:00 Anja Bruhn (University of Potsdam/German Data Forum), Denis Huschka (German Institute for Economic Research (DIW Berlin)/Rhodes University/German Data Forum), Gert G. Wagner (Max Planck Institute for Human Development/German Institute for Economic Research (DIW Berlin)/Berlin University of Technology/German Data Forum): The name letter effect: applying a psychological concept to naming habits; the case of Germany
9:30 Denis Huschka (German Institute for Economic Research/Rhodes University/German Data Forum), Anja Bruhn (University of Potsdam/German Data Forum), Gert G. Wagner (Max Planck Institute for Human Development/German Institute for Economic Research (DIW Berlin)/Berlin University of Technology (TUB)/German Data Forum): Socio-economic influences on naming choices in Germany
10:00 Break

Names in Use
Room: Yarmouth
Chair: Ernest Lawrence Abel (Wayne State University)

9:00 Karen Pennesi (University of Western Ontario): Reading and righting the names at a graduation ceremony
9:30 Ernest Lawrence Abel (Wayne State University): Dickensian eponyms
10:00 Break

Personal Names
Room: Vineyard
Chair: Herbert Barry III (University of Pittsburgh)

10:15 Diane Dechief (University of Toronto): In the name of performance: the presentation of personal names shifted through immigration to Canada
10:45 Maryann Parada (University of Illinois at Chicago): Socio-onomastic perspectives of Spanish receptive bilinguals: personal names as a linguistic resource
11:15 Herbert Barry III (University of Pittsburgh), Aylene S. Harper (Community College of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania): Diversification of personal names continued from 2005 to 2010 for Whites but not Blacks
Friday Morning

**Socio-phonetic Aspects of Names**
Room: Yarmouth
Chair: Brad Wilcox (Brigham Young University)

10:15 Daniel Friend (Brigham Young University): The Ashley Pattern: female appropriation of historically male names
10:45 Puktada Treeratpituk (Pennsylvania State University), C. Lee Giles (Pennsylvania State University): Name-ethnicity classification and ethnicity-sensitive name matching
11:15 Brad Wilcox (Brigham Young University), Wendy Baker Smemoe (Brigham Young University), Bruce Brown (Brigham Young University), Sky Rodio (Brigham Young University): Naming patterns in Tolkien’s invented languages: are there separate phonoprints?

**Name of the Year**
Room: Vineyard
Time: 11:30 AM – 12:30 PM
Chair: Cleveland Kent Evans (Bellevue University)

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Friday, 4 January

Afternoon

**Lunch Break**
Time: 12:30 PM

**Presidential Address**
Room: Vineyard
Time: 2:00 – 3:00 PM
Chair: Iman Nick (University of Cologne)

Kemp Williams (IBM Corporation)
The Case for Analytical Name Scoring

**Names and Cultures**
Room: Vineyard
Chair: Michel Nguessan (Governor’s State University)

3:15 Sarah Bunin Benor (Hebrew Union College): When Harry and Sally became Chaim-Dov and Sara-Bracha: personal names among Orthodox Jews in America, 1940-2011
3:45 Lorelei Logsdon (East Carolina University): Trends in English transparent virtue names
4:15 Covadonga Lamar Prieto (University of California, Riverside): Bobbie, Deivy, Kate, or how hypocoristics are formalized in the Spanish of the US, according to the *Diccionario de Americanismos* (2010)
4:45 Peter Raper (University of the Free State): The ethnonym Griqua

**Naming Potpourri**
Room: Yarmouth
Chair: Christine De Vinne (Notre Dame of Maryland University)

3:15 Beth Johnson (Ursuline College): Ohio’s colleges and universities: names, notions and nuances
3:45 Laura Heymann (College of William & Mary): A name I call myself: creativity and naming
4:15 Christine De Vinne (Notre Dame of Maryland University): Names in reviews, reviews in *Names*

**Words of the Year (with ADS)**
Room: Grand Ballroom Salons B/C/D
Time: 5:30 – 6:30 PM
ANS Banquet
Venue: 5 Napkin Burger (105 Huntington Ave., in the Prudential Center)
Time: 7:00-10:00 PM

Saturday, 5 January
Morning

Cross-cultural Patterns in Naming
Room: Vineyard
Chair: Iman Nick (University of Cologne)
8:30 Tao Ma (Shanghai Sanda University): A comparative-corpus approach to patterns in the mapping and compounding process of body-part names in English and Chinese
9:00 Yi-An Jason Chen (San Jose State University): A study on Taiwanese international students and Taiwanese American students: the interface between naming and identity
9:30 Jhih-Jie Carey Dong (San Jose State University), Yi-An Jason Chen (San Jose State University): The traditional names of Paiwan: identity, hierarchy, and social stratum
10:00 Break

Toponyms I
Room: Yarmouth
Chair: Ernest Lawrence Abel (Wayne State University)
8:30 Yaw Sekyi-Baidoo (The University of Education, Winneba): Foreign language influence and allonymy: a case of some toponyms of southern Ghana
9:00 Mirko Casagranda (University of Naples ‘L’orientale’): 101 hills turned into islands: renaming the Caniapiscau Reservoir
9:30 Ernest Lawrence Abel (Wayne State University): Toponymous disorders: city syndromes
10:00 Break

Names and Science
Room: Vineyard
Chair: Priscilla Ord (McDaniel College)
10:15 Jonathan Silverman (University of Massachusetts Lowell), Tom Henthorne (Pace University): The Big Bang, String Theory, and the God Particle: naming, branding, and the marketing of science
10:45 Priscilla Ord (McDaniel College): On the Origin of [the Name of the] Species: “Going Once, Going Twice, Sold to the Highest Bidder”

Toponyms II
Room: Yarmouth
Chair: Edward Callary (Northern Illinois University)
10:15 Michael Falk (Independent scholar): The names of Nova Scotia’s coves

ANS Annual Business Meeting
Room: Vineyard
Time: 11:15
Chair: Kemp Williams (IBM Corporation)

Lunch Break
12:30 – 2:00 PM
Names and Brands
Room: Vineyard
Chair: Carol Lombard (University of the Free State)

2:00 Michael Adams (Indiana University): The American Blade: etymologies of a newspaper name
2:30 Xuehua Xiang (University of Illinois at Chicago): The domain names of Fortune-500 corporations in the US and China: a cross-linguistic study
3:00 Carol Lombard (University of the Free State): Lazy K’s, Hanging 7’s, Broken Hearts and Rafter H’s: the language and tradition of American cattle brands
3:30 Break

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

2:00 Marc-Alexandre Beaulieu (University of Leiden): A diachronic outlook of Cobo’s early Spanish toponymy in South America
2:30 Alison Burns (University of Glasgow): Wifies and quinies – a socio-onomastic study of field-names in Aberdeenshire
3:00 Dwan Lee Shipley (Western Washington University): A cross-linguistic comparative analysis of the toponymy of Cornwall, the Isle of Man, and Brittany in France
3:30 Break

Names in Africa
Room: Vineyard
Chair: Frank Nuessel (University of Louisville)

3:45 Charles Pfuwka (Midlands State University): Jabulani kuphela*: J.R. Goddard and the power of the brand name
4:15 Eniola Olamide Adedoyin (Redeemer’s University): Semantic implications of authors’ names in creativity: a case study of Wole Soyinka’s name as reflected in his selected works
4:45 Idowu O. Odebade (Redeemer’s University): A socio-semantic study of twins’ names among the Yoruba Nigerians
5:15 Adebola Omolara Adebileje (Redeemer’s University): A socio-semantic analysis of nicknames used by Yoruba brides for in-laws

Names in Literature
Room: Yarmouth
Chair: Dorothy Dodge Robbins (Louisiana Tech University)

4:15 Cleveland Kent Evans (Bellevue University): From Clara Wieland to Janice Meredith: the influence of literature on baby names in the 19th century United States
4:45 Dorothy Dodge Robbins (Louisiana Tech University): Fictional names masquerading as literary-historical monikers: onomastic simulacra in A. S. Byatt’s Possession

Executive Committee
Room: Yarmouth
Time: 6:00 – 7:00 PM
North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences
Friday, 4 January
Morning

Linguistic Origins and Backgrounds
Room: Grand Ballroom Salon A
Chair: Hope C. Dawson (The Ohio State University)

9:00  Arika Okrent (Philadelphia, PA): How linguists have looked at inner speech
9:30  Jurgen Klausenburger (University of Washington): Can linguistics use a shave from Ockham’s razor?
10:00 Andrew R. Plummer (The Ohio State University): Bolzano-Lewis possible worlds semantics: an improvement over its successors
10:30 Break
10:45 David Boe (Northern Michigan University): Saussure’s Course and linguistic historiography
11:15 Frederick J. Newmeyer (University of Washington): Some remarks on Chomsky’s reading of Saussure

Friday, 4 January
Afternoon

Linguists and Their Activities
Room: Grand Ballroom Salon A
Chair: Catherine Fountain (Appalachian State University)

2:00  Giedrius Subačius (University of Illinois at Chicago): “Experts” of Lithuanian Cyrillic script in the Russian Empire (1864-1904)
2:30  Toon Van Hal (University of Leuven): Génie de la langue, from Augustine to Whorf? On the roots of an influential notion and on its vicissitudes in scholarly learning throughout centuries
3:00  Marc Pierce (University of Texas at Austin): Robert Hall and the Kensington Rune Stone
3:30  Break
3:45  Margaret Thomas (Boston College): Otto Jespersen and “The Woman,” then and now
4:15  Hope C. Dawson (The Ohio State University), Brian D. Joseph (The Ohio State University): An unexpected glimpse into the life and work of George M. Bolling

Saturday, 5 January
Morning

Linguistics and Other Disciplines
Room: Grand Ballroom Salon A
Chair: Marc Pierce (University of Texas-Austin)

9:00  Marcin Kilarski (Adam Mickiewicz University): On the concrete nature of “exotic” languages
9:30  Eлина Pallasvırта (University of Helsinki): Nationalism in Finno-Ugrian studies in Finland
10:00 Peter T. Daniels (Jersey City, NJ): When psychology meets linguistics: the curious career of “orthographic depth”
10:30 Break (coffee provided courtesy of NAAHoLS)
New England’s Contributions to the History of Language Study

Room: Grand Ballroom Salon A
Time: 10:45 AM – 12:15 PM
Co-chairs: Brian D. Joseph (The Ohio State University) Margaret Thomas (Boston College)

New England covers a small geographical area, but has been the home of pioneering and lastingly influential work in the study of language from the late 1500s to the present day. This two-part organized session introduces various ways in which New England has contributed to the history of American linguistics.

In the first part, students from Margaret Thomas’s Boston College course on the history of linguistics present a lively 25-minute video illustrating the class’s hands-on study of seven prominent New England-based language scholars: John Eliot (1562–1593), missionary translator of Massachusetts, also known as Wampanoag; the nationalist lexicographer Noah Webster (1758–1843); Sanskrit scholar William Dwight Whitney (1827–94), about whom Saussure wrote admiringly; Sapir’s student, anthropological linguist Benjamin Lee Whorf (1897–1941); Hans Kurath (1891–1992), who was less personally rooted in New England than was his major oeuvre, the Linguistic Atlas of New England; protean Russian philologist Roman Jakobson (1896–1982); and Noam Chomsky (b. 1928). The video records our research into archival materials and visits to historical sites, including a still-operating school Eliot founded; Whorf’s home in Connecticut and his startling unpublished novel and original musical compositions; Whitney’s diaries; and Kurath’s and his students’ handwritten field notes. The video ends with footage of our office-hours discussion with Chomsky, who generously recapped for us in person his controversial views on the history of linguistics.

In the second part of the session, three distinguished linguists with long-standing ties to New England offer “first-person singular” reflections on their participation in turning points in the history of the study of language. Stanley Insler addresses several key issues and personages associated with linguistics at Yale, including first-hand experiences with Bernard Bloch, Paul Thieme, and Rulon Wells; Michael Silverstein describes how Roman Jakobson brought Moscow School poetics and Prague School functionalism to Cambridge, fostering the flourishing of linguistics at both Harvard and Massachusetts Institute of Technology; and Samuel Jay Keyser recounts his own involvement with the development of cognitive science at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and its intertwining with linguistics.

The session ends with discussion with the audience.

10:45 Margaret Thomas, Sarah Bleicher, Nicole Choinski, Kevin Conroy, Matthew Gritzacher, Zach Lattanzio, Marc G. L’Heureux, Kate Lucey, Allie McKelvey, Jessica Seminelli, Audrey Smith (Boston College)

Video: New England: wicked important contributions to American linguistics

11:15 Stanley Insler (Yale University): Yale linguistics in the 1950s and 1960s
11:30 Michael Silverstein (University of Chicago): The Hermes of Cambridge linguistics: Jakobson regnant
11:45 Samuel Jay Keyser (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): Generative grammar at MIT
12:00 Discussion
Saturday, 5 January
Afternoon

Linguistic Places and Theories
Room: Grand Ballroom Salon A
Chair: David Boe (Northern Michigan University)

2:00  *Han Lamers (Leiden University):* The etymological procedures of Janus Lascaris (1493)
2:30  *Kevin Conroy (Boston College):* Endonyms and exonyms: how grammarians and linguists refer to the Insular Celts and their languages
3:00  *Anna Pytlowany (University of Amsterdam):* Left to right and right to left: two Dutch vocabularies of Persian and Hindustani compared
3:30  *Cristiano Barreto (Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro):* Chinese historical phonological studies: indigenous and foreign influences

Business Meeting
Room: Grand Ballroom Salon A
Time: 4:00 – 5:00 PM
Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics
Friday, 4 January
Morning

Opening Remarks and Session 1: Grammar and Grammaticization 79
Room: Orleans
Chair: Clancy Clements (University of Indiana)

8:45 Marlyse Baptista (University of Michigan): Conference Opening Remarks
9:00 Eric Russell Webb (University of California, Davis): Creolistics and formal grammar: a dialogue of challenges and opportunities
9:30 David Ruskin (University of Rochester), Elissa L. Newport (Georgetown University): Learning and maintenance of variation varies with grammaticization
10:00 Break

Session 2a Sociolinguistics 80
Room: Orleans
Chair: David Frank (SIL International)

10:30 Paul Reed (University of South Carolina), Michael Montgomery (University of South Carolina): Earlier African American English in an Appalachian enclave
11:00 Arthur K. Spears (City University of New York): An African American English (AAE) orthography
11:30 Ian Robertson (University of the West Indies at St. Augustine), Sandra Evans (University of the West Indies at St. Augustine): Guynawalla: critical factors in the survival of a transplanted Creole language
12:00 Martina Anissa Strommer (University of Vienna): Creating secret pidgin languages as indigenous resistance? A case study from Papua New Guinea

Session 2b Phonology/Phonetics/Sociophonetics 81
Room: Hyannis
Chair: Eric Russell (UC Davis)

10:30 Hannah Sande (University of Minnesota): The phonetics and phonology of Nouchi, an Ivoirian creole
11:00 E-Ching Ng (Yale University): When language contact doesn’t favor paragoge
11:30 Marivic Lesho (The Ohio State University): Social attitudes toward mid vowel raising in Cavite Chabacano
12:00 Emmogene Budhai-Alvaranga (University of the West Indies, Mona): Studying language use and language choice of individuals: a biographical approach

Lunch
12:30 – 2:00 PM

Note: Please return promptly for afternoon sessions - 2:00 PM
Note: Please sign up for the Saturday evening SPCL dinner early (sign-up sheets will circulate at conference)
Session 3a Pidgins
Room: Orleans
Chair: Sandra Evans (University of the West Indies, Trinidad)

2:00 Michelle Li (University of Hong Kong), Stephen Matthews (University of Hong Kong): Complementation in Chinese Pidgin English
2:30 Micah Corum (Universität Hamburg/LiMA): Meanings and functions of for in West African English lexifier pidgin creoles
3:00 Greg Obiamalu (Nnamdi Azikiwe University): Traces of Igbo in Nigerian Pidgin
3:30 Charles Mann (Tswane University of Technology): Attitudes toward Anglo-Nigerian Pidgin in urban Nigeria: The socio-occupational variable
4:00 Greg Obiamalu (Nnamdi Azikiwe University), Davidson Mbagwu (Nnamdi Azikiwe University): Slangish introductions in Naija

Session 3b Code-Switching/Discourse
Room: Hyannis
Chair: Arthur Spears (City University of New York)

2:00 Philothe Mwamba Kabasele (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign): Testing the Matrix Language Frame Model with evidence from Lingala-French code-switching
Model with evidence from Lingala-French code-switching
2:30 Walter F. Edwards (Wayne State University): Codeswitching and the language of the dub poetry of Linton Kwesi Johnson
3:00 David Frank (SIL International): Discourse analysis of Guinea-Bissau Portuguese Creole texts
3:30 David Robertson (Consultant): Christian Chinook Jargon terms: used and unused
4:00 Nicole Scott (University of the West Indies, Mona): Questioning strategies in Trinidadian French-lexicon Creole discourse

Saturday, 5 January
Morning

Session 4 Creole Development
Room: Orleans
Chair: Rocky Meade (University of the West Indies)

8:20 Rocky Meade (University of the West Indies): Conference Announcements
8:30 Peter Slomanson (Radboud University Nijmegen): New information structuring processes as morphosyntactic conversion triggers
9:00 Carmel O’Shannessy (University of Michigan): The role of multiple sources in the creation of novel formal categories: Light Warlpiri as a case study
9:30 Carol Myers-Scotton (Michigan State University), Janice L. Jake (Midlands Technical College): Explaining the predominance of aspect in creole development
10:00 Break

Session 5 Syntax
Room: Orleans
Chair: Peter Slomanson (Radboud University Nijmegen)

10:30 Patricia Amaral (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill): The Present Perfect in a contact variety
11:00 Joshua Pongan (Temple University): Linguistic and non-linguistic factors in Chabacano pronominalization
11:30 John S. Lumsden (Université du Québec à Montréal), Tonjes Veenstra (Zentrum für Allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft): On the VP-shell parameter of verb insertion
Saturday Morning

12:00 Diana Guillemin (Griffith University): How does your language quantify? Aspects of definiteness and specificity marking
12:30 Marilola Pérez (University of California, Berkeley): Aspects of Caviteño Philippine Creole Spanish (PCS) argument marker

Lunch
Time: 1:00 – 2:30 PM
Note: Please return promptly for afternoon sessions - 2:30 PM
Note: Please sign up for the Saturday evening SPCL dinner early (sign-up sheets will circulate at the conference)

Saturday, 5 January
Afternoon (Panel Discussion, Award Ceremony and Dinner)

Session 6: Special Panel Discussion
Room: Orleans
Time: 2:30 – 4:00 PM
Chair: Fred Field (California State University, Northridge)

Marlyse Baptista (University of Michigan), Susan Gelman (University of Michigan), Erica Beck (University of Michigan), Clancy Clements (Indiana University), Eric Russell Webb (University of California, Davis): Cognitive processes in creole genesis

Discussant: Rocky Meade (University of the West Indies)

Break: 4:00 PM

Session 7: Plenary Talk
Room: Orleans
Time: 4:15- 5:00 PM
Chair: Marlyse Baptista (University of Michigan)

Sarah (Sally) Grey Thomason (University of Michigan): Why languages (or rather speakers) like to borrow morphology

Award Ceremony and Closing Remarks

The Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics gives Sarah Grey Thomason its Life Time Achievement Award

Room: Orleans
Time: 5:00 – 5:30 PM
Chairs: Marlyse Baptista (University of Michigan), Rocky Meade (University of the West Indies, Mona)

Conference Dinner
Venue: Merengue (Puerto Rican Restaurant)
Time: 7:30 PM Transportation by shared taxi. Please sign up for the SPCL dinner early (sign-up sheets will circulate at the conference)
Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas
Thursday, 3 January
Afternoon

Executive Committee Meeting
Room: Grand Ballroom Salon D
Time: 2:00 - 3:00 PM

Algonquian Syntax
Room: Grand Ballroom Salon B
Chair: Lucy Thomason (Smithsonian Institution)

4:00 Phil Branigan (Memorial University of Newfoundland), Julie Brittain (Memorial University of Newfoundland): Polycategorial finals in Cree verb morphosyntax
4:30 Stephanie Gamble Morse (University of California, Santa Barbara): Word order in Anishinaabemowin ditransitive constructions
5:00 Amy Dahlstrom (University of Chicago): Scalarity and subcategorization in Meskwaki
5:30 Gretchen McCulloch (McGill University): Preverb ordering in Mi’gmaq
6:00 Michael David Hamilton (McGill University): Against non-configurationality in Mi’gmaq
6:30 Tanya Slavin (McGill University): Possessive noun incorporation in Ojicree

Special Session: Wordhood: Theory and typology from an Americanist perspective
Room: Grand Ballroom Salon C
Organizers: Fernando Zúñiga (University of Zürich/University of Bern)
   Rik van Gijn (University of Zürich)

4:00 Fernando Zúñiga (University of Zürich/University of Bern): All good things come in threes: cliticization types in Mapudungun
4:30 Verónica Nercesian (CONICET-UNAF): The word as a domain of linguistic level interactions in Wichi (Mataguayan)
5:00 Rik van Gijn (University of Zürich): Measuring (poly)synthesis in the Guaporé-Mamoré area
5:30 Joshua Birchall (Radboud University Nijmegen): Complex predicates and wordhood in Oro Win (Chapacura)
6:00 Swintha Danielsen (University of Leipzig), Lena Terhart (University of Leipzig): Phonological words in Baure and Paunaka (Arawakan)

Phonetics and Phonology
Room: Grand Ballroom Salon D
Chair: Megan Crowhurst (University of Texas at Austin)

4:00 Siri Tuttle (University of Alaska Fairbanks): Low tone preceding coda glottal stop in Lower Tanana Athabascan
4:30 Catherine Rudin (Wayne State College): Aspiration and glottal/ejective marking in Dorsey's Omaha-Ponca materials
5:00 Catherine Callaghan (The Ohio State University): Evolution of the Utian ablaut system
5:30 Paul Hegarty (Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology): How phonetic naturalness should guide reconstruction: the Quechua classification conundrum
6:00 Eugene Buckley (University of Pennsylvania): Prosodic structure in Southeastern Pomo stress
6:30 Janis Nuckolls (Brigham Young University), Joseph Stanley (Brigham Young University), Roseanna Hopper (Brigham Young University), Elizabeth Nielsen (Brigham Young University): The systematic stretching and adjusting of ideophonic phonology in Pastaza Quichua

Sister Society Meet and Greet Reception
Room: Grand Ballroom Salon A
Time: 8:30 – 10:00 PM
Friday, 4 January
Morning

Business Meeting
Room: Grand Ballroom Salon B
Time: 9:00 – 10:00 AM

Semantics
Room: Grand Ballroom Salon B
Chair: Emmon Bach (SOAS)

10:00 Scott Anderbois (University of Rochester): Alternative unconditionals in Yucatec Maya
10:30 Rodrigo Romero Mendez (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México): The grammaticalization of the past tense in Mixe languages
11:00 Megan Schildmier Stone (University of Arizona): Investigating tense and aspect in result nominals: the case of Cherokee
11:30 Jena Barchas-Lichtenstein (University of California, Los Angeles): A three-way distinction in Garifuna quantifiers

Special Session: Computational Methods in Americanist Historical Linguistics
Room: Grand Ballroom Salon C
Organizers: Andrew Garrett (University of California, Berkeley)
            Lev Michael (University of California, Berkeley)
            Justin Spence (University of California, Berkeley)

10:00 Justin Spence (University of California, Berkeley): A computational phylogenetic appraisal of Pacific Coast Athabaskan
10:30 Mark A. Sicoli (Georgetown University), Gary Holton (University of Alaska Fairbanks): Methods and questions in applying computational phylogenetics to Na-Dene
11:00 Søren Wichmann (Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology): Probabilistic arguments for a genealogical connection between Huave and Chitimacha: a study in method
11:30 Joshua Birchall (Radboud University Nijmegen), Michael Dunn (Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics), Simon Greenhill (Australian National University): An internal classification of the Chapacuran language family

Historical Linguistics
Room: Grand Ballroom Salon D
Chair: Patience Epps (University of Texas at Austin)

10:00 Clifton Pye (University of Kansas): Reconstructing negation in the Greater Tzeltalan Mayan languages
10:30 Jason D. Haugen (Oberlin College), Michael Everdell (Oberlin College): ‘To kill’ and ‘to die’ (and other suppletive verbs) in Uto-Aztecan
11:00 John McLaughlin (Utah State University): Central Numic innovations in dual number marking
11:30 Nicholas Welch (University of Toronto): Propping up predicates: BE-support in Tlicho Yatii

Friday, 4 January
Afternoon

Mary R. Haas Award Paper
Room: Grand Ballroom Salon B
Chair: Patricia A. Shaw (University of British Columbia)

2:00 Indrek Park (Indiana University): Recent discoveries in Hidatsa and their typological implications for Siouan
**Siouan**

Room: Grand Ballroom Salon B  
Chair: Sara Trechter (California State University, Chico)

2:30  *Sara Trechter (California State University, Chico):* Spatial shift and Mandan positionals  
3:00  *John Boyle (Northeastern Illinois University), Lewis Gebhardt (Northeastern Illinois University):* Definiteness and specificity: a typological study of Siouan  
3:30  *Meredith Johnson (University of Wisconsin-Madison), Bryan Rosen (University of Wisconsin-Madison), Mateja Schuck (University of Wisconsin-Madison):* Evidence for a VP constituent in Hocąk  
4:00  *Ryan Kasak (Yale University):* A reconstruction of verbs of motion in Proto-Siouan

**Contact, Change, and Gender**

Room: Grand Ballroom Salon C  
Chair: (Sally Thomason (University of Michigan))

2:30  *Marianne Mithun (University of California, Santa Barbara):* Contact among relatives: challenges and benefits  
3:00  *Cynthia Hansen (Grinnell College):* Using siblings to count: making sense of the Iquito (Zaparoan) numeral system  
3:30  *Jorge Emilio Rosés Labrada (University of Western Ontario):* Patterns of language use in four Venezuelan Mako communities  
4:00  *Shanley Allen (University of Kaiserslautern):* Ergative to accusative case in Northern Quebec Inuktitut?  
4:30  *Pamela Munro (University of California, Los Angeles):* Garifuna gender revisited

**Zapotecan**

Room: Grand Ballroom Salon D  
Chair: Harriet Manelis Klein (Stony Brook University)

2:30  *John Foreman (University of Texas at Brownsville), Brook Danielle Lillehaugen (Haverford College):* The morphosyntax of positional verbs in Zapotec  
3:00  *Brook Danielle Lillehaugen (Haverford College):* Beyond 'sitting', 'standing', and 'lying' in Zapotec  
3:30  *Megan Crowhurst (University of Texas at Austin), Amador Teodocio Olivares (CEDELIO):* An experimental study of rhythmic grouping among speakers of Betaza Zapotec  
4:00  *John Ryan Sullivant (University of Texas at Austin):* The tones of Tataltepec Chatino  
4:30  *Allyson Stronach (University of Nevada, Reno):* Orthographic vowel pairs in Colonial Valley Zapotec wills

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**Saturday, 5 January**

**Morning**

**Areal and Typological Linguistics**

Room: Grand Ballroom Salon B  
Chair: Fernando Zúñiga (University of Zürich & University of Bern).

9:00  *David Robertson (Consultant):* Good and bad news about Nicola Dene  
9:30  *Richard Rhodes (University of California, Berkeley):* Instrumental verb morphology  
10:00  *Olga Lovick (First Nations University of Canada), Felix Rau (Universität zu Köln):* Prosodic vowel devoicing in North American languages -- an areal phenomenon?  
10:30  *Andrew McKenzie (University of Kansas):* A new survey of switch-reference in North America  
11:00  *Erich Fox Tree (Hamilton College), Davis Jeffrey (The University of Tennessee, Knoxville):* Comparative analyses of American indigenous signed language varieties  
11:30  *Jaime Pena (University of Oregon):* Classifiers and areal diffusion in the Upper Amazon
Special Session: Latin American Contexts for Language Documentation and Revitalization
Room: Grand Ballroom Salon C
Organizers: Gabriela Pérez Báez (Smithsonian Institution)
Chris Rogers (University of Utah)
Jorge Emilio Rosés Labrada (University of Western Ontario)

9:00 Rosa Vallejos (University of New Mexico), Rosa Amías (FORMABIP): Documenting for revitalization: working with the Kokamas from the Amazon
9:30 Magnus Pharao Hansen (Brown University), Nestor Hernandez-Green (CIESAS DF), Rory Turnbull (The Ohio State University), Ditte Boeg Thomsen (University of Copenhagen): On authority and authenticity: navigating the micro-politics of language revitalization
10:00 Carmen Jany (California State University, San Bernardino): Individuality versus unity in Mixean: challenges in orthography design
10:30 Stephanie Villard (University of Texas at Austin), John Ryan Sullivant (University of Texas at Austin): ¿Por qué no das clases de inglés? Obstacles to language revitalization in two Chatino communities
11:00 Carolyn O'Meara (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México), Octavio Alonso González Guadarrama (Escuela Nacional de Antropología e Historia): Accessibility to results and primary data of research on indigenous languages of Mexico
11:30 Gabriela Pérez Báez (Smithsonian Institution), Chris Rogers (University of Utah): Discussion

Saturday, 5 January
Afternoon

Symposium: Multimedia Linguistic Documentation and Analysis
Room: Clarendon/Berkeley
Organizer: Patricia A. Shaw (University of British Columbia)
Sponsor: Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the America (SSILA)

2:00 Christian T. DiCanio (Haskins Laboratories), Hosung Nam (Haskins Laboratories), D. H. Whalen (Hasking Laboratories), H. Timothy Bunnell University of Delaware), Jonathan D. Amith (Gettysburg College/Smithsonian Institution), Rey Castillo Garcia (Secretaría de Educación, Guerrero, Mexico): Automatic alignment in Yoloxóchitl Mixtec documentation
2:30 Andrea L. Berez (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa): Simple GIS in documentation and description: Google Earth as a tool for the visualization and analysis of spatially-themed language use
3:00 Elizabeth Cadwallader (Gwa’sala’-’Nak̓ä’x̱a̓l̓t School, Tsulquade, BC), Daisy Rosenblum (University of California, Santa Barbara): Accessing Kwak’wala dialectal diversity through multi-media documentation of traditional ecological knowledge
3:30 Patricia A. Shaw (University of British Columbia), Gloria Cranmer-Webster (‘Namgis First Nation, BC), Laura A. Cranmer (‘Namgis First Nation/University of British Columbia/Vancouver Island University), Carrie Mortimer (Kwakiutl/Kwagu’l First Nation, BC): Spatial relations in play: string games in Kwakwala
4:00 Steven M. Egesdal (Carlsmith Ball LLP Attorneys, Honolulu, HI), M. Terry Thompson (Independent Scholar), Andrea Laforet (Canadian Museum of Civilization), Mandy Na’zinek Jimmie (Nicola Valley Institute of Technology, BC): Early twentieth century Nlaka’pamux (Thompson River Salish) songs recorded by James Teit
4:30 Carl Haber (Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory): Imaging voices: optical scanning applied to recorded sound preservation and access

Morphology and Syntax
Room: Grand Ballroom Salon B
Chair: Julie Brittain (Memorial University)

2:00 Marine Vuillermet (University of California, Berkeley): Verb compounding in Ese Ejja: sit-go.in and listen-well!
2:30 Rik van Gijn (University of Zürich), Lucia Golluscio (Universidad de Buenos Aires), Hebe González (Universidad de San Juan), Alejandra Vidal (Universidad de Formosa): Adverbial subordination strategies in the Chaco and beyond
SSILA Saturday Afternoon

3:00  Ellen Contini-Morava (University of Virginia), Eve Danziger (University of Virginia): Discourse functions of the Mopan Maya Echo Vowel enclitic
3:30  Hilaria Cruz (University of Texas at Austin): Persuasion and positional verbs in San Juan Quiabije, Eastern Chatino, verbal art
4:00  Philip Duncan (University of Kansas), Harold Torrence (University of Kansas): Sentential negation in Cocuilotlatzala Mixtec
4:30  Harold Torrence (University of Kansas), Ivano Caponigro (University of California, San Diego), Carlos Cisneros (University of Chicago): Free relative clauses in two Mixtec languages

Special Session: Language Contact in Mesoamerica 101
Room: Grand Ballroom Salon C
Organizers: Claudia Parodi (University of California, Los Angeles)
            Natalie Operstein (California State University, Fullerton)

2:00  Claudia Parodi (University of California, Los Angeles): Indianization and Hispanization
2:30  Stephen Marlett (SIL International/University of North Dakota): What has influenced speakers’ perceptions of sounds in Me’phaa?
3:00  James Watters (SIL International): Structure-changing and structure-preferring Spanish influence on Tepehua
3:30  Daniel Suslak (Indiana University): The Mayanization of Ayapanec Gulf Zoquean
4:00  Natalie Operstein (California State University, Fullerton): Zaniza Zapotec phonology in the light of contact with Spanish
4:30  Chase Wesley Raymond (University of California, Los Angeles): Spanish dialect superiority in Latin America: the role of folk historical linguistics

Sunday, 6 January
Morning

Morphology 102
Room: Grand Ballroom Salon B
Chair: Jürgen Bohnemeyer (University at Buffalo)

9:00  Jack Martin (College of William & Mary): The geminating grade in Koasati and Muskogean
9:30  Michael Barrie (Sogang University): On repetitive markers in Cayuga
10:00 Susan Steele (Pacific Grove, CA): Word architecture
10:30 Sunghwa Lee (University of Victoria): Multiple exponence in Central Yup'ik
11:00 Paul Kroeber (Indiana University): Case marking of possessed and unpossessed nominals in Hanis Coos
11:30 Travis Major (University of Kansas): How to make things happen in Cocuilotlatzala Mixtec: a study of direct and indirect causatives
12:00 Alex Trueman (University of Arizona): Lexical verb compounds in Hiaki

Special Session: Inflectional Classes in the Languages of the Americas 103
Room: Grand Ballroom Salon C
Organizers: Matthew Baerman (University of Surrey)
            Greville G. Corbett (University of Surrey)
            Dunstan Brown (University of York)
            Enrique L. Palancar (University of Surrey & SeDyL-CELIA, CNRS)

9:00  Matthew Baerman (University of Surrey). Introduction
9:30  Claire K. Turner (University of British Columbia), Suzanne Urbanczyk (University of Victoria): Determining inflectional classes in Central Salish
10:00 Jean-Pierre Koenig (University at Buffalo), Karin Michelson (University at Buffalo): How complex can the paradigm for a single position class be?
10:30  Víctor Vázquez Castillejos (Smithsonian Institution), Emiliano Cruz Santiago (Smithsonian Institution), Mark A. Sicoli (Georgetown University), Gabriela Pérez Báez (Smithsonian Institution): Inflectional classes and tonal morphology across 10 Zapotec languages
11:00  Emiliana Cruz (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Anthony Woodbury (University of Texas at Austin): Tonal complexity in San Juan Quiiajije Eastern Chatino compound verb inflection

11:30  Eric Campbell (University of Texas at Austin): Towards an account of tonal complexity in Zenzontepec Chatino (Otomanguean) verbal inflection

12:00  Enrique L. Palancar (SeDyL-CELIA/CNRS/Surrey Morphology Group): Revisiting the conditioning and distribution of the subject suffixes in Lealao Chinantec

**Lexicography and Applied Linguistics  104**

Room:  Grand Ballroom Salon D  
Chair:  (Rich Rhodes (University of California, Berkeley)

9:00  Colleen Fitzgerald (University of Texas at Arlington), Mary Linn (University of Oklahoma): Giving life to languages and data via the 2012 Oklahoma Breath of Life Workshop

9:30  Lajos Szoboszlai (University of California, Davis): Ownership and language change in Mutsun revival

10:00  Erich Fox Tree (Hamilton College), Julia Gómez Ixmatá (K’iche’-Maya Pueblo de Nahuala, Guatemala): Absence of color terms in an indigenous sign language dialect of Guatemala

10:30  Wallace Chafe (University of California, Santa Barbara/SSILA): Toward a digitized Iroquoian dictionary

11:00  Peter Wilson (Nepean High School, Ottawa, ON): Prayers in Kwakwala: translation and discourse

11:30  Colleen Fitzgerald (University of Texas at Arlington), Joshua Hinson (Chickasaw Language Revitalization Program): 501 verbs of Chickasaw: verb I

**Poster Session  105**

Room:  Outside Grand Ballroom Salons B/C/D
Time:  9:00 – 10:30 AM

Ana Daniela Leyva (Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia en Baja California): Mexican Yuman languages: challenges and experiences

Elena Benedicto (Purdue University), Mayangna Yulbarangyang Balna (URACCAN), Amelia Shettle (Purdue University): Linguistic attitudes as a crucial factor in language revitalization

Lori McLain Pierce (University of Texas at Arlington), Nathan Eversole (University of Texas at Arlington): Collaborative databasing using FLEx: a case study in Choctaw
“This is a remarkable book that provides a retrospective overview of the core ideas and data that have defined the field of spoken language processing over the past four decades. Reading this book is a rewarding and enriching experience.”

— Ann Bradlow, Northwestern University

“Anne Cutler has written a truly outstanding book. The reasons for the scientific importance of the topic of each chapter are presented step by step in a clear and convincing manner.”

— Arthur S. Abramson, Scientist, Haskins Laboratories; Professor Emeritus of Linguistics, the University of Connecticut
Research into spoken language has become increasingly accessible to instrumental analysis and experimental verification. They are the underpinning of phonetic science for the investigation of speech in communicative settings across the world’s languages. Reflecting this communicative phonetic science, *Phonetica* is an international and interdisciplinary forum that covers all aspects of the subject matter, from the phonetic and phonological description of sounds and prosodies to the measuring domains of speech physiology, articulation, acoustics, and perception. *Phonetica* thus provides a platform for a comprehensive representation of speaker-hearer interaction in languages and dialects. Papers published in this journal report expert original work dealing both with theoretical issues and with new empirical data.
Abstracts of LSA Plenary Addresses
Congratulations to our friend and colleague

Ellen Kaisse

on her election as the 89th President of the Linguistic Society of America
Although it is well known that second dialect and second language acquisition later in life result in grammars that are not isomorphic with those of native speakers, much less is understood about the kinds of modifications that may occur in L1 across the lifespan. Further, the relationship between language change in the speech community and language change across the lifespan has received little explicit attention prior to the past decade. It is generally accepted that it is in the course of L1 acquisition in childhood that speakers have the opportunity to reformulate the grammars that constitute their linguistic input. However, research made possible from the study of recorded sociolinguistic interviews with speakers of Montréal French at three periods (1971; 1984; 1995) has shed new light on issues of language acquisition and the nature of the critical period. This research has revealed that in the case of changes ongoing within the speech community, there are three possible relationships between lifespan trajectories and language change. Speakers may maintain their childhood grammars unchanged after primary language acquisition (the default assumption in “apparent time”, which still proves to be the best first approximation); they may exhibit change in the direction of the community change (thus contributing to an acceleration of the change); or they may become more conservative as they age, reverting to patterns more typical of previous generations (thus at least potentially acting as a brake on community change). All three of these patterns will be illustrated in this talk, which will conclude by considering the implications of these findings for our general understanding of language acquisition, language transmission and historical language change.

During fieldwork for her dissertation on multilingualism in New Guinea (McGill University, 1968), Gillian Sankoff encountered a new generation of children learning the lingua franca, Tok Pisin, as a first language. Tok Pisin had previously been spoken almost entirely as a second language, and the situation offered a window on the transition from pidgin to creole. She subsequently returned to Papua New Guinea several times to study creolization, focusing on changes in the language related to the emergence of this first generation of native speakers. Her quantitative research on morphophonology and syntax detected gradual changes across generations, and showed continuing substrate influence. Since that time her central interest has been in issues of transmission in language change within a social matrix, as well as in language contact. Her dissertation on Papua New Guinea was followed up by research on bilingualism in Montréal with Pierrette Thibault in the 1990s.

She taught at the Université de Montréal for more than a decade, carrying out a sociolinguistic study of French with colleagues David Sankoff and Henrietta Cedergren. During this period she served as President of the Canadian Sociology and Anthropology Association and was a Fellow at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences at Stanford. After she moved to the University of Pennsylvania in 1979, colleagues in Québec continued the Montréal French study during the 1980s and 1990s, creating a longitudinal corpus that is the focus of her current research. The dialectic relationship of language change to change in speakers’ grammars in childhood (the Tok Pisin research) has now been complemented by studies of changes in the grammars of adolescents and adults (the Montréal French research). The discovery of how lifespan trajectories vary in their relationship to language change has proven surprising, and she continues to pursue this research direction in a book currently in progress.
Что делать? ‘What is to be done?’

David Pesetsky

Massachusetts Institute of Technology

What syntactician has not fantasized about a world in which the discoveries of our field are regularly reported in newspapers, magazines, and major scientific journals, like other sciences? In this alternative universe, the educated public would have spent the last few decades learning about the most remarkable general discoveries of our field, such as:

1. the hierarchical organization of sentences, including movement (as variously analyzed);
2. the locality conditions that restrict relations among units of hierarchical structure;
3. general laws that correlate syntactic structure with meaning (including anaphora).

Non-specialist readers in this fantasy-world would cherish regular updates about how diverse phenomena of the world's languages are illuminated by these discoveries, supporting Chomsky's conjecture that a common core of hidden principles underlies all languages, simultaneously restricting linguistic diversity and helping to solve the logical problem of language acquisition.

From our own group at MIT, for example, one might have read in Science or Nature how Legate (2001, 2002) showed that the hierarchical organization of Warlpiri's clausal left-periphery is the same as Italian (Rizzi 1997) or Tlingit (Cable 2007, 2010) — despite its notoriously free word order; or we might have learned about the odd pattern of number mismatches in Lebanese Arabic discovered by Ouwayda (2012), which obeys the same hierarchical logic as gender mismatches in Russian (Pesetsky 2011). Major newspapers might have reported Halpert's (2011) discovery of nominal case in Zulu (a language thought to lack such a thing), obeying locality principles familiar from rich case systems like Icelandic; or they might have reported Richards and Van Urk's (2012) discovery that Dinka is a verb-second language like German (Bach 1962), Kashmiri (Bhatt 1995) and Vata (Koopman 1984), where wh-movement interacts with verb-position as in Yiddish (Diesing 1990) and strands plural markers like West Ulster English (McCloskey 2000). A magazine like New Scientist might have called attention to Hartman's (2012) surprising discovery (backed by a Mechanical Turk experiment) that English dative nominals block raising and passive just like their counterparts in other languages; and might have reminded readers about Anagnostopoulou's (2003) discovery that comparable effects are obviated by clitic doubling in Greek exactly where an English anaphora puzzle (“backwards binding”) leads one to expect such a result.

But as the saying goes, be careful what you wish for. After decades of neglect, major scientific journals and even the popular press have suddenly taken an interest in syntax, but in a strange and unexpected fashion: a stream of articles in journals such as Nature (Dunn et al. 2011), Proceedings of the Royal Society (Frank et al. 2012), and Brain and Behavioral Sciences (Evans & Levinson 2010), with attendant press coverage — all denying one or more of the discoveries in 1-3 (among others). This spotlight on syntax could be a positive and exciting moment for the field, except that not one of these articles has taken up the challenge posed by any of the data or argumentation that support these results.

So what is to be done? Most constructively, this criticism in the public spotlight should spur more energetic attention to unsolved problems. With the syntax of tough-constructions as an example, I will suggest that the very findings cited above may help solve that notorious puzzle. At the same time, research-as-usual is clearly an insufficient response. Can we turn adversity into opportunity, re-directing public interest to the actual research? In the spirit of the many answers that have been offered to the famous and relevant Russian meme Что делать? ('What is to be done?'; Chernyshevsky 1863), I will offer some suggestions.

David Pesetsky is Ferrari P. Ward Professor of Linguistics and MacVicar Faculty Fellow at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and head of the Linguistics Section of the Department of Linguistics and Philosophy. He received his B.A. from Yale in 1977, and his Ph.D. in linguistics from MIT in 1983. He previously taught at USC and at UMass Amherst, and has been a faculty member at several LSA Institutes. Pesetsky's research focuses on syntax and the implications of syntactic theory for related areas of linguistics. Several of his papers concern the structure of Russian, an language of special interest. Most recently, he has been working with Jonah Katz on the syntax of music and its relation to language. He is a Fellow of the AAAS and has served as a panelist and advisory committee member for the National Science Foundation. In 2012, he was elected a Fellow of the LSA.
Language in the Public Sphere: Policy Implications of Linguistics Research

Organizers: Terrence C. Wiley, Center for Applied Linguistics/Chair, LSA Committee on Public Policy
           Alyson Reed, Executive Director, LSA

Participants: Terrence C. Wiley, Center for Applied Linguistics/Chair, LSA Committee on Public Policy
              Myron Gutmann, Directorate for Social, Behavioral and Economic (SBE) Sciences, National Science Foundation
              Elizabeth R. Albro, Institute of Education Sciences, U.S. Department of Education
              Amy Weinberg, Center for the Advanced Study of Language, University of Maryland
              Philip Rubin, Haskins Laboratories, Yale University, and the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP)

Sponsor: LSA Committee on Public Policy

The value of basic linguistic research has long been recognized by federal funding agencies such as the National Science Foundation. However, our research does not typically factor strongly in informing policy decisions within government and the public sector. The Committee on Public Policy of the LSA hopes to narrow the gap between linguistic research and public policy through informing the membership about policy arenas and issues and by bringing the results of linguistic research to the attention of policy makers. The goal of this session is to explore the intersection of linguistics research and public policies that are relevant to public understanding of the complex role of language in our society.

In a recent report, Rebuilding the Mosaic: Fostering Research in the Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences at the National Science Foundation in the Next Decade (National Science Foundation, 2011), four major topic areas were identified for increased emphasis: population change; sources of disparities; communication, language, and linguistics; and technology, new media, and social networks. Drawing on themes expressed in over 250 white papers, including several from members of the LSA, the report envisions multi-disciplinary and collaborative research in behavioral, social, and economic sciences to address critical issues facing our “increasingly interconnected world communities.” It is noteworthy that language issues figure prominently in the priorities of the NSF, signaling an opportunity for linguistic research to play a stronger role in public policy matters. The co-author of this report, Myron Gutmann, Head of the NSF’s Directorate for SBE Sciences, will discuss plans for implementing this increased emphasis on communication, language, and linguistics within the broader context of multidisciplinary research. In his remarks Dr. Gutmann will link NSF’s interest in language to its broad interest in spurring interdisciplinary education and research, and to the creation of new research infrastructure that will allow for better access to data about language.

Given the central role of language in education for learning and teaching, from the teaching of language arts and other subjects to the practice of educating a diverse student population, the knowledge base of linguistics is a valuable contributor to public policy in education. The development of the Common Core Standards in language arts and mathematics and ongoing discussions of reading pedagogy are two areas in education that could benefit from the rich body of linguistics research. But to what extent does this happen? The head of National Center for Education Research, one of four centers within the Institute of Education Sciences at the U.S. Department of Education, Elizabeth Albro, will discuss the role of linguistics research in the development and evaluation of educational interventions and measures focused on language acquisition and proficiency in the school setting. In one project, researchers are building an assessment battery for adolescent readers that incorporates all levels of language processing – sub-lexical, lexical, morphological, sentential, and discourse levels – and will test the degrees to which variability at these different levels of language processing are associated with reading comprehension outcomes. With this specificity of linguistic knowledge, the researchers anticipate that schools will be able to more accurately and efficiently identify where instructional resources should be devoted. Linguistics research also has much to contribute to our understanding of the ways in which the language that students speak at home influences students’ participation in learning at school. Building measures and interventions that incorporate knowledge of African American dialect or Spanish may contribute to improved academic outcomes for students at risk due to their language backgrounds.

The role of linguistics research in contributing to national defense, intelligence, and economic competitiveness is perhaps better recognized in the public sector and within the federal agencies charged with addressing these areas. The need for speakers with high levels of proficiency in diverse world languages, and the importance of understanding language acquisition and communication processes in defense and commerce arenas underscore the relevance of linguistics. Amy Weinberg, Deputy Executive Director of Center for the Advanced Study of Language, a university-affiliated research center of the Department of Defense, will discuss how these connections can be made stronger and more transparent for a broader audience of government officials and the general public. The session will conclude with a discussant, Philip Rubin, a linguist who has been directly engaged in numerous social science policy debates and issues. He will respond to the panelists and suggest ways that LSA’s Committee on Public Policy can address its charge to “advance the field of linguistics through public policy initiatives” and identify the best strategies for linguists and policy makers to work together on these complex issues.
Variation, Phonology, and Fieldwork
Keren Rice
University of Toronto

This talk comes in three major sections, linking together the consequences of phonological variation in a language for of phonological theory, the practical consequences of understanding variation for orthography development, and lessons from variation for fieldwork generally.

In the first section, I summarize the types of phonological variation that are reported in languages based on a survey of grammars and address the implications of this variation for phonological models. I examine the characteristics that are required of a phonological model in order to account for the variation. In particular, I argue that a model of phonology that builds inventories through a set of choices offers insight into parts of the phonology where variability, both cross-linguistic and language internal, is potentially available. In general, variation is possible under certain phonological conditions, namely in the absence of contrast. The phonology constrains a possible realization, the actual implementation is due to external factors, including phonetic, social, and historical factors. The indeterminacy that is found under conditions of variation is a probe for phonological representations.

In the second section, I examine one implications of variation, focusing on choices of orthography and spelling. I argue that a decision to abstract away from variation in spelling has the potential to create extra burdens for the writer and can bring about the loss of information about individual speakers, information that may be valued by members of a community.

In the final section, I discuss what might be considered to be responsible fieldwork and language description with respect to variation in terms of responsibility to both theory and community.

Keren Rice is a professor of linguistics and former Director of Aboriginal Studies and the Centre for Aboriginal Initiatives at the University of Toronto. She completed her Ph.D. in 1976 and has taught at the University of Toronto since 1984. She was named the Canada Research Chair in Linguistics and Aboriginal Studies in 2003. She has spent the last four decades studying the Slavey (Dene) language of Canada’s Northwest Territory. Her contribution includes a dictionary of one dialect as well as a grammar of the language that has served as a model for grammars of many other languages. Through this work, she was a member of a committee that worked to standardize the writing system of the language. In addition to contributing to the field of Athabaskan linguistics, she has also published in the areas of phonology and morphology. She was awarded the Bloomfield Book Award from the LSA in 1990 for A Grammar of Slavey. She received the Killam Prize in 2011 and the Molson Prize in 2012. She is editor of the International Journal of American Linguistics. She served as president of the Canadian Linguistics Association from 1998 to 2002 and was elected a fellow of the American Academy for the Advancement of Science in 2005 and as an LSA fellow in 2009.
Abstracts of LSA Organized Sessions
Anthropological Linguistics

A forum for the full range of scholarly study of the languages and cultures of the peoples of the world, especially the Native peoples of the Americas.

Available on Project MUSE

Meet the LSA’S Committees

Want to learn more about the LSA’s Committees? Interested in serving on one?

A selection of the LSA’s open committees will have posters in Grand Ballroom Salons E/F on Friday and Saturday throughout the day. Drop by to find out more!

Committee members will be present each day from 10:30 AM to 12:00 PM
Open Access and the Future of Academic Publishing
Fairfield/Exeter/Dartmouth
4:00 – 7:00 PM
Presented Jointly with the Modern Language Association

Organizers: Greg Carlson (University of Rochester)
Eric Baković (University of California, San Diego)

Sponsor: LSA Committee of Editors of Linguistics Journals (CELxJ)

Participants: Eric Baković (University of California, San Diego)
Ellen Duranceau (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)
Kai von Fintel (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)
Kathleen Fitzpatrick (Modern Language Association)
Alyson Reed (Linguistic Society of America)
Stuart Shieber (Harvard University)
Lindsay Whaley (Dartmouth College)
Vika Zafrin (Boston University)

The opening paragraph of the Budapest Open Access Initiative, which makes a case for Open Access in terms of the public good, reads:

An old tradition and a new technology have converged to make possible an unprecedented public good. The old tradition is the willingness of scientists and scholars to publish the fruits of their research in scholarly journals without payment, for the sake of inquiry and knowledge. The new technology is the internet. The public good they make possible is the world-wide electronic distribution of the peer-reviewed journal literature and completely free and unrestricted access to it by all scientists, scholars, teachers, students, and other curious minds. Removing access barriers to this literature will accelerate research, enrich education, share the learning of the rich with the poor and the poor with the rich, make this literature as useful as it can be, and lay the foundation for uniting humanity in a common intellectual conversation and quest for knowledge. (http://www.soros.org/openaccess/read)

The panelists in this session will explore issues in the future of publishing academic work from the standpoint of Open Access (OA), that is, free and unrestricted access by all to the results of academic research. A variety of perspectives are offered by the panel: editors of successful OA journals in Linguistics (von Fintel, Whaley), university librarians whose efforts are focussed on OA (Duranceau, Zafrin), institutional directors of scholarly communication (Fitzpatrick, Shieber), the Executive Director of the LSA (Reed), and a co-organizer of the session (Baković). Panel presentations will be followed by panel and open audience discussion.

OA is one of the current options for academic publishing, but the question of how to support and sustain it remains largely unsettled, and what its effects might be on publishing and on how research is conducted in the future remains equally unclear. As the LSA and the MLA are both engaged and engaging with OA, this session aims to serve to both educate and explore the nature of OA in order to generate informed discussion and, as a result, more effective organizational decision making.

The current efforts by the LSA Executive Committee to move towards an increased presence in the world of electronic publishing, the “new technology” that enables OA, makes this session particularly timely and valuable to the LSA membership. Our panelists present various facets of a complicated but exceedingly important issue that touches all of us as professionals and as members of a broader academic community.
Abstracts:

**Eric Baković** (University of California, San Diego/founding co-editor of *Open Phonology*)
*Generalizing openness: more suggestions for the future of scholarly publishing*

Our professional academic labor is called for at many and diverse stages in the process of scholarly publication: research, writing, peer review, revision, and editorial work. The promise of open access is to make the fruits of this labor free for all to access. But publication itself is not free, and viable business models for supporting and sustaining open access ventures are thus vital. These models must of course take into account irreducible and tangible business costs; I suggest that they must also take creative risks and take into account some of the more intangible costs of our academic labor.

**Ellen Duranceau** (MIT Libraries program manager for scholarly publishing and licensing)
*Open access at MIT: implementation and impact*

Provides an overview of the implementation of the MIT Faculty Open Access Policy, including how it works legally and logistically and what the success and impact has been to date. Summarizes the ways libraries support open access on campus, including implementing open access policies, offering open access publishing funds, negotiating contracts with journal publishers to enable author rights, hosting open access journals, and helping to build open textbooks.

**Kaivon Fintel** (Massachusetts Institute of Technology/founding co-editor of *Semantics & Pragmatics*)
*Taking an open access start-up journal to the next level*

*S&P*, an *eLanguage* open access journal, has become firmly established as one of the top venues in semantics and pragmatics. I will discuss measures of its success, the challenges it faces now, and our plans for the future. I will also discuss why we think that open access journals have an important role to play in the transition to a new model of scholarly communication.

**Kathleen Fitzpatrick** (Modern Language Association Director of Scholarly Communications)
*Open access publishing and scholarly societies*

Scholarly societies have traditionally supported themselves through membership dues, and the publications of societies have been considered member benefits; a scholar who joins the association receives a subscription. Most societies have further supplemented those member dues with income from institutional subscriptions to society journals. In recent years, as the financial situation faced by many societies has darkened (as have such situations across the academy), they’ve faced difficult choices about how to maintain their publications, and how to maintain the revenue that has been used to support other vital association activities. Today, however, those choices are being challenged by the increasing drive among many scholars to open access to publications. How can an organization based around the notion of creating value specifically for its members respond to increasing pressures to make its work publicly accessible? This talk will explore experiments currently being conducted by a few societies, as well as further experiments that should be conducted, in seeking new business models for scholarly societies, and new relationships within those societies to the work of scholarly communication.

**Alyson Reed** (Executive Director, Linguistic Society of America)
*Exploring business models for open access at the LSA*

In recent years, the LSA has experimented with open access publishing under the auspices of *eLanguage*, while continuing to publish its flagship journal, *Language*, under a paid subscription model. Over the past year, the LSA has sought to develop a viable business model for sustaining its open access publishing activities, while expanding access to *Language* for those who are not members or paid subscribers. Ms. Reed will discuss the various options explored by the “business models working group,” which was appointed by the LSA Executive Committee to formulate recommendations in this critical area of the LSA’s operations.

**Stuart Shieber** (Harvard University/Director of Harvard Office for Scholarly Communication)
*Why open access is better for scholarly societies*

I will argue that a scholarly ecosystem where open-access journals predominate over toll-access journals is better for scholarly societies than a continuation of the status quo in which the converse holds.
Lindsay Whaley (Dartmouth College/founding co-editor of *Linguistic Discovery*)

*Sustaining open access journals*

*Linguistic Discovery*, an open access journal for research on lesser-studied and endangered languages, is celebrating its tenth year. I will briefly describe the history of the journal and then outline several of the challenges to sustaining e-journals such as *Linguistic Discovery*. These include editorial succession, editorial and technical support with limited revenue streams, and engaging scholars from around the world.

Vika Zafrin (Boston University, Institutional Repository Librarian)

*Getting an institutional repository off the ground*

Hundreds of large and small decisions go into populating an institutional repository with materials. In an institution with 4500 faculty, where do you start? Ultimately, all available options lead to — or at least through — permissions. I will talk about open access as it relates to the operation of BU’s institutional repository and other library activities. I will touch on our conversations with publishers, author and librarian education around open access issues, university community response to our Open Access Week activities, and the role of academic libraries in OA advocacy.
Awareness and Control in Sociolinguistic Research
Clarendon/Berkeley
4:00 – 7:00 PM

Organizer: Anna Babel (The Ohio State University)
Participants: Anna Babel (The Ohio State University)
Katie Carmichael (The Ohio State University)
Kevin B. McGowan (Rice University)
Jen Nycz (Georgetown University)
John Rickford (Stanford University)
Lauren Squires (The Ohio State University)

This session explores the relationship between awareness of linguistic features as social indices and control of socially meaningful patterns of speech. The papers in this session use a variety of methods to address this connection between awareness and control—the production and perception of socially meaningful features. Crucially, these papers examine the space between conscious metapragmatic awareness of linguistic features—Labov’s stereotypes—and the aspects of production in which there is no awareness of linguistic difference—Labov’s indicators (Labov 1972). The nebulous zone of sociolinguistic markers is a gray area in terms of consciousness; it also encompasses the point at which the production of linguistic features interfaces with perception of features as salient markers of social categories, figures, and/or stances.

A central concern of this panel is making connections between the methods used to assess sociolinguistic awareness (perception) and those used to assess control over the same linguistic features (production). Work on perception from the cultural side of sociolinguistics has, perhaps by necessity, focused on stereotypes—features that are metapragmatically available to speakers. Silverstein (1981) argues that metapragmatic awareness is based on cognitive-semiotic characteristics of language. Some years later, Preston (1996) suggests that “control” is one aspect of awareness (perhaps one of the most basic aspects). More recently, Johnstone & Kiesling (2008) caution against the assumption that variants mean the same thing to different groups or even individuals, emphasizing the importance of lived experience in interpreting indexical relationships (Campbell-Kibler 2010; Eckert 2008; Podesva 2011).

In sociophonetics, on the other hand, recent work has explored aspects of perception below the level of consciousness. Drager (2009) and Hall-Lew, Starr, and Coppock (2010) demonstrate the link between speaker attitudes and the production and perception of fine-grained sociophonetic markers. However, individuals’ conscious ability to manipulate and perceive fine-grained phonetic details as markers of identity may also be affected by social stereotypes in opposition with observed linguistic patterns (Niedzielski 1999, Munson 2007). Thus the connections between levels of consciousness about speech and the production and interpretation of linguistic variables remain blurry.

These papers in this panel represent methodologically diverse approaches to the study of awareness and control in the production and recognition of sociolinguistic variables. A common theme is the effort to link these two aspects of linguistic competence in order to understand how individuals work in, through, and as part of a system of social representation.

References:

Symposium

Thursday, 3 January


Abstracts:

**Kevin B. McGowan** (Rice University)

*Sounding Chinese and listening Chinese: imitation, perception, and awareness of non-native phonology*

Previous research has shown that socioindexical expectations can enhance perception of a Chinese-accented voice for both experienced and inexperienced listeners. Inexperienced listeners appear to draw upon phonological stereotypes from across social boundaries. This paper explores a possible source of inexperienced listener expectations. Native English-speaking American actors recorded a set of scripted materials both with and without an imitated Mandarin Chinese accent. These actors invoke a percept of ‘Chinese’ for American audiences by performing highly salient features of an American audience conceptualization of authentic Chinese-accented English. Imitations such as these may, indeed, play a role in establishing and reifying this conceptualization. Actors in this study produced a mixture of Mandarin, Cantonese, and Japanese features in the imitated accent condition. The performed Chinese accents comprise a mixture of the actors' native accents alongside stereotypes, markers, indicators and unexpected features. Implications for theories of speech perception and sociophonetics are explored.

**Jen Nycz** (Georgetown University)

*Awareness and acquisition of new dialect features*

I investigate the effect of awareness of dialect differences on the acquisition of second dialect features by native speakers of Canadian English (CE) in the New York City (NYC) region, focusing on the COT, CAUGHT, MOUTH, and PRICE word classes. While CE is characterized by the merger of the vowels in cot/cought and raised (aw) and (ay) nuclei in pre-voiceless contexts, the NYC dialect contrasts cot/cought and does not raise diphthongal nuclei. Speaker participated in sociolinguistic interviews and tasks designed to elicit their metalinguistic knowledge about features of both dialects. The speakers show evidence of gradient shifts towards NYC-like realizations of all four word classes. However, they maintain high (aw)s, even though this feature is a stereotype of CE that most wish to eliminate from their speech. I discuss the methodological issues raised by this finding as well as its theoretical implications.

**Lauren Squires** (The Ohio State University)

*Morphosyntactic variation in self-paced reading: knowledge and processing versus awareness and evaluation*

This paper explores the relationship between English speakers' processing and awareness of morphosyntactic variability. A self-paced reading experiment presented sentences word-by-word, measuring reading times at each word. Target sentences occurred in three subject-verb agreement conditions: *standard* \( \text{NP}_{\text{SG^+}}\text{doesn't} \); \( \text{NP}_{\text{PL^+}}\text{don't} \), *nonstandard* \( \text{NP}_{\text{SG^+}}\text{don't} \), and *ungrammatical* \( \text{NP}_{\text{PL^+}}\text{doesn't} \). A post-experiment questionnaire asked participants to describe anything they noticed about the grammar of the sentences. "Aware" participants were those who mentioned *don't*, *doesn't*, or subject-verb agreement, while "unaware" participants did not mention these patterns. Results show that aware participants’ reading was slowed by nonstandard agreement and even more so by ungrammatical agreement, as compared to the standard agreement conditions. However, unaware participants were only marginally affected by ungrammatical sentences and were unaffected by nonstandard sentences. Further, fewer aware participants explicitly mentioned the ungrammatical pattern than the nonstandard pattern. Implications are discussed for our understanding of the relations between implicit knowledge and explicit evaluation of grammatical variation.

**Katie Carmichael** (The Ohio State University)

*Place-linked expectations and listener awareness of regional dialects: an experimental approach*

Participants were asked to rate accented and unaccented speakers said to be from different regions within the US. Based on patterning of results and follow-up commentary from participants, I argue that participants used their awareness of regional dialects and their intuitions about speakers’ control over their accents to inform their evaluations. Participants down-rated those speakers perceived as accented who were said to be from a place associated with lack of accent. Being accented from a place where accentlessness is expected, however, did not elicit down-rating and in some cases even resulted in up-rating. Follow-up interviews indicated that participants viewed the place-accent link as almost deterministic—speakers from a place where accents are expected are not considered to have control over their accent and are thus not at fault for being accented. Thus awareness of a link between regional accents and certain places set up sociolinguistic expectations that affected speaker evaluations.
Anna Babel (The Ohio State University)
Silence as control: shame and self-consciousness in sociolinguistic positioning

Self-conscious speech provides an environment in which we can distinguish the lack of awareness of norms from an absence of control. I demonstrate that speakers who position themselves in the context of an alternative value system as ‘traditional women’ in a Quechua-Spanish contact situation perform a lack of control of a formal register of speech. The speakers demonstrate their awareness of the conventions of a formal oratorical style not through emulation of the conventions of the genre, but through silence and subversion of sociolinguistic norms. I argue that it is problematic to characterize non-conformity to sociolinguistic norms as a “lack” of control. Reluctance and refusal constitute a different kind of monitoring and self-control, harder to measure and quantify, but just as real as on-the-record speech.
Incorporating Linguistic Theory Into a Language Curriculum
Fairfield/Exeter/Dartmouth
9:00 – 10:30 AM

Organizers: Vera Lee-Schoenfeld (University of Georgia)
Chad Howe (University of Georgia)

Participants Patrícia Amaral (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)
Chad Howe (University of Georgia)
Stefan Huber (University of South Florida)
Vera Lee-Schoenfeld (University of Georgia)
Christopher Sapp (University of Mississippi)
Thomas W. Stewart, Jr. (University of Louisville)

This special session grows out of the situation surrounding the discipline of linguistics at the University of Georgia. Given its program status, linguistics has faculty members across a variety of different academic units, including language departments. The Departments of Romance Languages and Germanic & Slavic Studies at UGA both offer courses designed to introduce students to issues of linguistic interest in a particular language (mainly French/Spanish and German). These courses are also listed as part of the general repertoire of courses for graduate and undergraduate students in the Program in Linguistics. Inherent in these cross-listed LING/SPAN/ROML and LING/GRMN courses is providing an accessible introduction to issues pertaining to linguistic theory to students who have very little (if any) background in the linguistic sciences and who have not been exposed to the technical terminology that is introduced in linguistics courses. Likewise, it is often a challenge for linguistics students to produce in-depth research of a language they do not speak and may not have studied. The goal of the session is to discuss different ways of tackling these challenges by bringing together professors from various institutions who find themselves in situations similar to ours (i.e. colleagues who teach linguistics as part of language programs). Because this meeting of the LSA is being held in conjunction with the Modern Language Association Convention, we believe this to be a timely opportunity to discuss the complementary benefits of integrating linguistics and foreign language education.

The intent is to provide an opportunity to develop plans for creating course materials that closely integrate general language skills with specific knowledge of linguistic concepts. This will involve the collaborative efforts of the session participants in exploring curricula that strike an effective balance between increasing students’ overall knowledge of a foreign language (with Germanic and Romance languages being our target languages) and introducing core concepts of linguistic theory. One overarching theme of the panel is the importance of collaborative work between linguistics and language students whose interaction will be crucial both to teaching conceptual issues in linguistic theory and to exemplifying these issues in language-specific ways. The idea is that the linguistics students deepen their understanding of linguistic theory by presenting it to the language students, and that the language students in turn apply their language skills by presenting core aspects of the grammar of the language to the linguistics students. In sum, identifying and encouraging those strategies that foster a collaborative and mutually reliant approach in a language curriculum is the focus of this session.

The session consists of five 15-minute panelist contributions (10 minutes of presentation and 5 minutes of discussion each) followed by a 10-minute period for open discussion. Chad Howe (University of Georgia) will be moderating, and the panelists are Vera Lee-Schoenfeld (University of Georgia), Patricia Amaral (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill), Stefan Huber (University of South Florida), Christopher Sapp (University of Mississippi), and Thomas Stewart (University of Louisville).

Abstracts:

Vera Lee-Schoenfeld (University of Georgia)

German language acquisition and Universal Grammar

This contribution reports on a cross-listed linguistics/language graduate seminar that is based heavily on peer teaching and student collaboration. The linguistics students deepen their understanding of linguistic theory by presenting it to the class, and the language students practice their language skills by presenting the grammar of the language to the class. Then, an applied area of linguistics (in this case, language acquisition, but it could also be language change or variation) is used to bring theory and language together. Students collaborate on a term paper analyzing an observed phenomenon in the target language within the established theoretical framework. I taught this class with a focus on German language acquisition and Chomsky's UG. The term
papers, written in groups of two or three, including at least one linguistics student each, ranged from minimalist analyses of early bilingual code switching to the extent of UG’s involvement in 2nd language acquisition.

Patrícia Amaral (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)

The Hispanic Linguistics major at UNC Chapel Hill

The undergraduate major in Hispanic Linguistics at UNC Chapel Hill started in the Fall of 2011. The number of enrollments has shown a significant interest in this area. This presentation looks at the challenges of creating a major with a focus on linguistics within a department of Romance Languages. I will discuss in particular the contribution of this major to the overall reconfiguration of the department and the courses it offers, as well as the role of the undergraduate program in laying the foundations for a future graduate program. I will also present some of the issues addressed in course design and implementation and how the architecture of the major intends to foster interest both in Linguistics and in the study of the other languages offered by the department. Finally, I will talk about some of the current efforts to develop the research component of the major and its overall visibility within the university.

Stefan Huber (University of South Florida)

Teaching the terminology

One of the major initial obstacles challenging students of foreign languages and linguistics is the acquisition and correct use of linguistic terminology. This process is by no means trivial: Learning the jargon encompasses learning the fundamental structural categorization of a given natural language as well as the basic concepts of linguistic research in general.

This paper addresses some general issues with teaching linguistic terminology as experienced in various class settings and thesis supervisions. In particular, the possibilities and limitations of semantically-driven descriptions of grammatical phenomena (e.g. “the dative object is the receiver of a transferred object or the beneficiary of a verbal event”) and syntactic functions (e.g. “the subject is the entity that actively carries out the verbal event”) will be discussed.

For illustrative purposes, data from various native languages such as English, German, and Swedish will be produced.

Christopher Sapp (University of Mississippi)

The role of linguistics in a small German program

This paper discusses the place of linguistics courses in a small, undergraduate German program. Today’s foreign-language programs are moving away from traditional content areas and are increasingly focused on proficiency, yet even in this environment, linguistics courses have an important role to play. First, if the courses are taught in the target language and carefully structured, students are exposed to comprehensible input and can practice speaking and writing. Secondly, students gain meta-linguistic knowledge that they can use to refine their accuracy in producing the language. My course on German Phonetics and Phonology introduces students to the sounds of German from a linguistic perspective, trains them in phonetic analysis, and helps them apply that knowledge to refine their pronunciation. The final project for the course introduces students to researching and writing a social-science paper, while encouraging them to reflect on their own acquisition of German.

Thomas W. Stewart, Jr. (University of Louisville)

Let descriptivism speak for itself: on laying the groundwork for more productive accounts of language phenomena in English/Linguistics cross-listed courses

In teaching cross-listed courses on the English language, linguists often struggle against a tide of unconsciously-acquired (and thus unquestioningly-defended) language myths on the part of their students, which derive from standard language ideology. When a teacher chooses to foreground the catchy, time-honored, and apparently binary distinction between “descriptive” and “prescriptive” grammar, especially on day 1, what is saved in presentation time in class is lost in students’ comprehension and buy-in. The minor formal contrast between the prefixes in these two words in fact masks a fundamental distinction in methods of argumentation and standards of evidence. A proportion of students may provisionally submit to a teacher’s “hard sell” of some version of descriptivism out of a desire to succeed in a particular class, but because this is strategic acquiescence rather than conviction borne of personal experience, the students’ experiment in descriptivism may well end when the course does.
In Mitchell's (2009:13) definition, a complex system is "a system in which large networks of components with no central control and simple rules of operation give rise to complex collective behavior, sophisticated information processing, and adaptation via learning or evolution." Complex systems, also known as complex adaptive systems (CAS), have received a great deal of transdisciplinary attention, especially since 1984, when the Santa Fe Institute was founded. In linguistics, CAS received early allusive discussion: Lindblom, MacNeilage, and Studdert-Kennedy published a 1984 paper on self-organizing processes in phonology; Hopper presented his seminal paper on "Emergent Grammar" in Berkeley in 1987; Langacker published "A Usage-Based Model" for cognitive linguistics in 1988. Gradually more papers attempting to use CAS in linguistics appeared in the 1990s (van Geert 1991, Mohanan 1992; Larsen-Freeman 1997; Lightfoot 1999). In the 2000's, CAS language issues expanded. Mufwene used CAS in his argument about evolutionary biology as a metaphor for language change (2001, 2008; see also, Croft 2000), as has Bybee (e.g., 2006; 2010). Larsen-Freeman and Cameron (2008) discussed complex systems and language acquisition. Kretzschmar (2009) demonstrated how complex systems constitute speech, focusing on nonlinear distributions and scaling properties. Finally, Ellis and Larsen-Freeman (2009) assembled a collection of papers which brought a CAS perspective to bear on a variety of linguistic topics, including sentence processing and the evolution of brain and language. In this symposium, we will articulate some basic ideas of complex systems and present three applications to particular problems of interest to linguists in order to highlight ways in which CAS can contribute insights to linguistics. Importantly, we believe that complexity theory defines the relationship between language in use and any generalizations we may wish to make about it, which address the perennial problem in linguistics of the contrast between language as human behavior and language as system.

We will start the symposium with a general introduction to basic terms in CAS such as "attractors" and "emergence" (as from Larsen-Freeman and Cameron 2008), and also apply those principles to language in the form of nonlinear frequency distributions and scale-free networks (as from Kretzschmar 2009).

Diane Larsen-Freeman will then discuss "A CAS Perspective on Language Acquisition"—how learners soft assemble their language resources (Thelen and Smith 1994) while interacting with a changing environment. As learners do so, their language resources change. She will propose that learning a language involves the constant enactment and adaptation of language-using patterns, which emerge in response to the affordances in a dynamic communicative situation.

Allison Burkette will then present "Complexity from a Historical Perspective." Her talk will show linguists how speech changes over time within a community according to the prediction of complexity theory (as in Burkette 2001, 2009, 2011), with an emphasis on the essential connection between language and changing physical culture.

Finally, Bill Kretzschmar will discuss "Complex Systems and Empirical Linguistics" to demonstrate how complexity theory improves our understanding of sampling and measurement, and how nonlinear empirical distributional patterns of linguistic features can be important for cognitive and grammatical choices.

Abstracts:

**Allison Burkette** (University of Mississippi)
**Bill Kretzschmar** (University of Georgia)
**Diane Larsen-Freeman** (University of Michigan)

*Introduction to language and complex adaptive systems*

Complex systems are dynamic, nonlinear, and open systems. They are made up of numerous components which interact with one another to produce an overall system through self-organization. The system exhibits properties that are not the sum of its individual components. Constantly adapting to changing intra- and extra-systemic conditions, hence the name “complex adaptive
systems,” the systems are always in a state of flux (Larsen-Freeman and Cameron 2008; Ellis and Larsen-Freeman 2009). Seeing language as a CAS has implications for language development, language change, and language use. One important implication is our ability to discern a new pattern in a language system. In both texts and language use in regional/social groups, the frequency distribution of features occurs as the same pattern: an asymptotic hyperbolic curve (cf. the "fractals" of Mandelbrot 1982). Practitioners of "grammaticalization" have begun to use these distributional facts for descriptions of formal systems.

Diane Larsen-Freeman (University of Michigan)

A CAS perspective on language acquisition

A CAS perspective inspires us to reframe our thinking so that we conceive of language as an autopoietic system, emerging from use (Larsen-Freeman and Cameron 2008). Humans “soft assemble” (Thelen and Smith 1994) their language resources in order to respond in an intentional way to the communicative pressures at hand. As they do so, patterns emerge. Performance stabilities arising from the dynamics of language use are transformed with further usage (Bybee 2006). Since the patterns are variegated in form (Tomasello 2000), even the categories of linguistic units are negotiable and subject to change.

Through an examination of second learner spoken and written data, I will show that learning a language involves the constant enactment and adaptation of language-using patterns, which emerge in response to the affordances in a dynamic communicative situation. It is also clear that learners have the capacity to create their own patterns, not just to conform to an extant system.

Allison Burkette (University of Mississippi)

Parlor talk: complexity from a historical perspective

This presentation takes a historical perspective as it addresses two aspects of complex systems: the openness and dynamicity of a complex system and the large number of interactive system components, both of which are evidenced by the relationship between language change and language variation. We see this relationship clearly in examinations of language variation and its connection to the historical development of physical objects. To illustrate this connection, this presentation will examine Linguistic Atlas responses elicited for the target item “parlor” in conjunction with floor plans from the Historic American Building Survey. We will see that architectural and cultural changes have influenced the system of American terms for “parlor,” adding system components as variants along the way. What we find is that lexical variation is very much an expression of cultural and social movements, and, by looking closely at this variation, we see how language, culture, and history are tied together.

Bill Kretzschmar (University of Georgia)

Complex systems and empirical linguistics

Empirically oriented linguists not only can use but should use complexity theory in order to improve the relationship between the speech we observe in communities and the generalizations we make from it. The scaling property and the nonlinear distributions we always observe in complex systems warn us about using small groups of speakers to represent communities, and about assuming normal distributions in our analysis. We need to sample enough speakers and use enough categories for analysis to assess our data most appropriately. A CAS perspective suggests that we follow the 80/20 Rule when we characterize our data: a few events happen frequently; most of what can happen only happens infrequently; but in the aggregate, infrequent events account for a large proportion of the data. Scaling, measurement, and nonlinear distributional patterns thus arise in our empirical research on speech and should be accounted for in our analyses.
Distributed Morphology
Fairfield/Exeter/Dartmouth
2:00 – 5:00 PM

Organizer: Heidi Harley (University of Arizona)

Participants: Martha McGinnis Archibald (University of Victoria)
Karlos Arregi (University of Chicago)
Jonathan David Bobaljik (University of Connecticut)
Eulalia Bonet (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona)
Morris Halle (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)
Heidi Harley (University of Arizona)
Ruth Kramer (Georgetown University)
Alec Marantz (New York University)
Neil Myler (New York University)
Andrew Nevins (University College London)
Roland Pfau (University of Amsterdam)
Bert Vaux (Cambridge University)
Susi Wurmbrand (University of Connecticut)

This will be first-ever forum for discussion of research specifically in the Distributed Morphology framework, 20 years after the publication of the initial statement of the approach, Halle and Marantz (1993), “Distributed morphology and the pieces of inflection.” Morris Halle and Alec Marantz proposed a framework which integrated morphological analysis with mainstream syntactic theory. The leading idea is that the mechanisms of the syntactic component create all complex hierarchical structure out of abstract morphemes, building structure both below and above the word level. These structures are subject to Spell-Out, as in a typical Y-model, semantically interpreted at LF and phonologically interpreted at PF on the other. On the PF branch, the terminal nodes of the structure are subject to language-specific processing in the morphological component and cyclically provided with phonological content by context-sensitive rules, which insert Vocabulary Items.

The ‘Distributed’ in the framework’s moniker refers to the dissociation between abstract content and phonological form: Semantic content is computed from the meanings of abstract morphemes and the way they have been structured by the syntactic derivation. Phonological content is computed from the interaction of vocabulary item specifications with the abstract morphosyntactic structure. Nowhere in the derivation are meaning and form united in the fashion of a Saussurean sign; the traditional Lexical Item’s content is ‘distributed’ across several distinct subcomponents of the framework. Distributed Morphology is a ‘lexical-realizational’ approach to morphology, in Stump’s (2001) typology of morphological frameworks.

This twentieth anniversary is an opportune moment to pause and consider the developments of the past two decades, bringing together researchers whose careers have been based on exploring the analytical power and cross-modular predictions of the framework. There has never been a conference dedicated solely to the presentation of results in DM, though the framework gained many adherents, and spawning offshoots, over the decades.

The symposium consists of presentations of current research bearing on the central precepts of the framework. There are three subgroupings of presentations: one on the morphology/syntax interface, another on the morphology/phonology interface, and third that might be considered ‘transformative’, research that takes DM assumptions and applies them to problems outside the traditional purview of theoretical linguistics, or which integrates DM assumptions with alternative approaches to the derivation of syntactic structures. Research is being presented by investigators at all stages of their careers, from those who received the doctorate in the very first years of the framework to those who have received their degrees very recently, including one who is currently enrolled in the PhD program at NYU working under Marantz’s supervision. Each pair of presentations is followed by a brief discussion period, initially led by a pair of assigned discussants.

In addition to the content of the session itself, we capitalize on the first-ever DM-focussed meeting of many of the main figures in the framework’s development to promote the creation of a small nexus of Wikipedia pages focussed on explicating the key assumptions of the framework, up-to-date treatments of currently hot topics, and some comparison with and discussion of the relationship between key Distributed Morphology assumptions and ongoing work in other paradigms, morphological, phonological and syntactic.
Abstracts:

**Eulàlia Bonet** (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona)

*The site of vocabulary insertion*

Distributed Morphology (DM), as originally conceived in Halle and Marantz (1993), is a morpheme-based model that assumes late insertion. For the standard DM view competition among Vocabulary items is found only at the point of Vocabulary insertion, before all phonological operations. This view has been challenged, especially by researchers working within Optimality Theory (OT). Parallel versions of OT have proposed that for certain cases all allomorphs are inserted at the same time, with the phonology determining which allomorph is to be preferred in each context. In serial versions of OT it has further been proposed that all Vocabulary insertion is performed by GEN and counts as an operation, like epenthesis, deletion or assimilation. This talk will provide a critical review of the arguments and other evidence that have been put forward relating the selection of (allo)morphs to conclude that not all of them are inserted in the same fashion.

**Bert Vaux** (Cambridge University)
**Neil Myler** (New York University)
**Karlos Arregi** (University of Chicago)

*Number marking in Western Armenian: a non-argument for outwardly-sensitive phonologically conditioned allomorphy*

A set of Western Armenian data originally reported in Vaux (1998, 2003) has recently been claimed to constitute an example of outwardly-sensitive phonologically conditioned allomorphy (Wolf 2011), a phenomenon widely argued to be unattested (Carstairs-McCarthy 1987; Paster 2006) and predicted to be impossible by the tenets of Distributed Morphology (Halle and Marantz 1993; Bobaljik 2000). We show that the full complexity of the Western Armenian data is better captured in an account that makes no reference to outwardly-sensitive phonological conditioning of this sort, but instead relies on standard DM mechanisms of inwardly-sensitive phonological conditioning, outwardly-sensitive morphosyntactic conditioning, and Fission/feature copying (Halle 1997).

**Martha McGinnis Archibald** (University of Victoria)

*The singular nature of Georgian plural agreement*

I argue that interactions among number-marking affixes on Georgian verbs arise primarily from syntactic competition for agreement with a number feature on T, as proposed by Béjar (2003). The subject triggers agreement if it is plural; otherwise, a (first- or second-person) clitic object can do so. If only one argument triggers plural agreement in Georgian, then double plural marking cannot in fact be occurring in forms such as *gv-nax-e-t* ‘you (pl) saw us’, which include *gv-* ‘us’ as well as plural *-t*. Instead, I argue that these forms arise from morphologically encoding ‘us’ as a collective singular first person. Lomashvili and Harley (2011) argue that double plurals are banned only for 3.NOM.pl>2.DAT.pl, and instead postulate Impoverishment of the 2.DAT argument's plural feature. The analysis proposed here correctly predicts the insertion of other items reflecting a plural or collective object, such as aspectual prefixes (Aronson 1990:407 and L. Nash, p.c.).

**Jonathan Bobaljik** (University of Connecticut)
**Susi Wurmbrand** (University of Connecticut)

*Syntax all the way down: comparative evidence*

A central tenet of Distributed Morphology (DM, Halle and Marantz 1993) is that the internal structure of complex words is an abstract, syntactic arrangement of the morphemes. In this, DM stands in opposition to frameworks such as the Word-and-Paradigm (WP) models of Anderson (1992) and Stump (2001) which recognize an abstract Morphosyntactic Representation (MSR) as the input to exponence, but which contend that the features making up this MSR are not hierarchically ordered. In this talk, we present a continued argument for the DM view, arguing that word-internal locality conditions on suppletion (contextual allomorphy) are syntactic in both the broad sense (defined over an abstract, hierarchical configuration) and the narrow sense (showing subtle properties regarding the definition, and suspension of locality domains, which parallel those in the syntax, specifically, the syntax of quantifier scope in English complement clauses).
Neil Myler (New York University)

Violations of the Mirror Principle and morphophonological “action at a distance”: the role of “word”-internal phrasal movement and Spell Out

This study uncovers the novel empirical generalization that Mirror-Principle-violating morpheme orders can give rise to non-local morphophonological effects (see Kiparsky 2011 for an independent formulation of this generalization). In other words, antisocopal morpheme orders can allow for usually local morphophonological processes to apply “at a distance”, as if an intervening... Mirror-Principle-violating morpheme were not present. For time reasons, the generalization will be illustrated with a single case study from Quechua, although others from Bantu (Hyman 2002; Skinner 2009) and Sanskrit (Kiparsky 2011) will be briefly alluded to. I show that this generalization is explained if Mirror-Principle-violating orders are derived by phrasal movement of a category containing the lexical root stranding one or more affixes (Koopman 2005) and Vocabulary Insertion proceeds from the most deeply embedded constituent outwards (Bobaljik 2000). Thus, the generalization identified supports the key DM tenets of Syntactic Hierarchical Structure All the Way Down and Late Insertion.

Roland Pfau (University of Amsterdam)

Distributed Morphology as a production model: focus on derivational morphology

In serial, modular models of language production (Garrett 1980; Levelt 1989), grammatical encoding precedes phonological encoding. Similarly, in Distributed Morphology (DM), grammatical operations are taken to precede phonological operations.

I will first sketch why the sequence of operations assumed in DM allows a straightforward account of complex spontaneous speech errors, in particular, errors that seem to involve a repair process bringing the utterance in line with some grammatical constraint. I show that, with DM machinery, apparent ‘repairs’ come for free as they involve processes that apply in the course of the derivation anyway (e.g. phonological readjustment, spell-out of features).

Secondly, I focus on errors involving derivational morphology. Based on German slips, I argue (i) that derivational morphemes are not present during the computation but are inserted at Morphological Structure based on the licensing environment of a root, and (ii) that insertion must precede feature copy, i.e. it cannot apply at PF.
Augmentative and Alternative Communication (AAC): What can AAC Speakers teach us about Human Language and the Intersection between Grammar and Modality?

Clarendon/Berkeley
2:00 – 5:00 PM

Organizer: Carol Tenny (Industry Linguist)
Participants: Katya Hill (University of Pittsburgh)
Chris Klein (BeCOME AAC)
Eric Nyberg (Carnegie Mellon University)
Helen Stickney (University of Pittsburgh)
Carol Tenny (Industry Linguist)

The purpose of this Symposium/Tutorial is to introduce a unique population of language speakers to the linguistic community: speakers using Augmentative and Alternative Communication devices (whom we call AAC speakers), who should be recognized as a population of normal language speakers using alternative modalities. AAC Speakers crosscut the well-studied modalities of production and comprehension of vocally articulating speakers and deaf speakers of American Sign Language and other sign languages. AAC Speakers are persons with a disability such as cerebral palsy, who comprehend spoken language normally, but produce speech using a keyboard and voice synthesizer. Their reduced articulatory system most often consists of sequences of hits by a single digit on a keyboard. AAC speakers are unique in the relation between their language perception and production modalities.

Not only do AAC speakers cross-cut the perception and production modalities used by vocal and manual articulators, they also confound the traditional distinctions between spoken and written language. There are a number of different systems available for representing language on a keyboard for an AAC device. Language input systems for AAC devices can range over: symbolic and linguistically-oriented systems; hierarchically organized word menus; pictorial symbols; and spelling on a Qwerty keyboard. Most speakers hit keys with a digit, like a typist, so in that respect they are comparable to someone producing written language by typing.

AAC speakers have a unique set of language modalities differing from that of previously studied language populations. However, in contrast to speakers of sign languages such as ASL, linguistic research has not focused to any significant extent on AAC speakers. This is partly because there has been little opportunity for linguists and AAC speakers to meet. The population of AAC speakers is small and not well known among linguists. Furthermore, there has been no easy access to language data from AAC speakers, because of the difficulty of gathering linguistic data from AAC speakers. With recently developed technology, it has become easier to record language data from AAC devices.

From the point of view of understanding basic language function, AAC speakers constitute an important, understudied population from which we have much to learn, for example: the relation between modality and grammar; the role of language production during language acquisition; and the effect on language processing of the difference between production and perception modalities. We do not have answers to these questions, though we have a few suggestive results. We are a group based in Pittsburgh which has begun efforts to launch research at the interface of AAC and linguistics. The presentations in this tutorial/symposium will cover a basic introduction to AAC; how AAC language representation systems are structured; what types of language data can be gathered from AAC speakers; what initial research there is in acquisition and psycholinguistics; and an overview of our project for an AAC language database.

Abstracts:

Carol Tenny (Industry Linguist)
Katya Hill (University of Pittsburgh)

Introduction

This session will provide a background and introduction to AAC. The presenters will give an overview of existing research at the intersection of AAC and linguistics. The relevant background for an understanding of AAC includes the history of AAC; diagnoses of persons using AAC; non-aphasic versus aphasic AAC-speakers; speaking rates of AAC users compared with non-
AAC users; and the range of approaches currently taken towards giving persons access to language. A quick comparative overview of AAC systems will be presented.

Existing research at the intersection of AAC and linguistics is scant, but there has been some research into speech errors by AAC-users, and some data on language acquisition by child users of AAC has also emerged. We will give an overview of this existing research, and conclude by suggesting issues and questions that research with non-aphasic AAC speakers might be able to illuminate. We welcome further suggestions from the audience.

**Eric Nyberg** (Carnegie Mellon University)
*On the computational-linguistic and engineering aspects of AAC language representation systems*

The implications of AAC for a theory of human language cannot be understood without understanding the type of language representation systems used in AAC. These are the systems by which AAC-speakers access their language on a keyboard. Spelling is a time-consuming technique for language production, and time is of the essence in trying to produce one’s thoughts in language. It is not a trivial matter to put language on a keyboard in an efficiently accessible way. Words on a keyboard may be accessed through hierarchical menu approaches, or through systems providing access to morphological variations of word-forms. A typology of language representation systems used in AAC will be described. Differences between systems can be compared computationally in several ways.

This information underlies the essential question to be addressed, “What can different types of language representation systems used by AAC speakers to output their language, tell us about human language ability?”

**Chris Klein** (Representative of AAC-speakers community)
*Discussant*

Chris Klein will speak as a representative of the AAC-speakers community, giving his unique perspective on language. This session will allow discussion and questions as suits the needs or interests of the audience.

**Katya Hill** (University of Pittsburgh)
*Metrics and measurement parameters for AAC data*

This presentation will illustrate the methods and tools used to collect language samples from AAC speakers, focusing on the language activity monitor (LAM).

Quantitative measurement using language activity monitoring (LAM) tools to support the collection of AAC performance data have been used in AAC research and clinical practice for over a decade. The LAM logfile format provides a timestamp, mnemonic of how an event was selected, and the language event. This allows for reporting a variety of measures to evaluate the linguistic competence of an AAC speaker or a specific AAC cohort. Current AAC systems provide for three basic methods to represent and generate utterances: 1) alphabet-based methods; 2) single-meaning symbols; 3) multi-meaning icons. Logfile transcripts can be analyzed to report various measures of linguistic competence, and the time stamp data can monitor the speaker’s rate of communication.

**Helen Stickney** (University of Pittsburgh)
*L1 acquisition and AAC use: What is known and what questions arise?*

In the linguistics literature there exist very few studies of children acquiring their first language while using an AAC device. This talk presents data from two studies of L1 acquisition by AAC speakers, one on morphological acquisition (Ortloff 2010) and one on the acquisition of subject-AUX inversion (Kovacs 2011). Both studies show that language acquisition for these subjects, overall, follows a normal developmental trajectory. However, it has been noted that the “grammar” of the production system (the AAC device) and the grammar of the target language often contain mismatches (Stickney 2011). Do mismatches such as this affect the acquisition process? An overview of the mismatches between the grammar of English and the grammar of the Minspeak Unity128® software is then presented, followed by questions regarding the affect these mismatches may (or may not) have on the grammar of the language learner.
Carol Tenny (Industry Linguist)
Eric Nyberg (Carnegie Mellon University)

Overview of proposed framework and functionality for AAC language databank

We are planning the creation of a central databank for AAC language data, after the model of CHILDES and AphasiaBank. The databank will be available to clinicians, researchers, AAC-device designers, and AAC-speakers alike. We hope the database will be a forum for the AAC-speaker community, and a place where interested AAC-speakers and linguists could meet. We hope the database will contribute to bringing linguists into the field of AAC research, improving scientific knowledge about human language ability, and inspiring new research into the interaction between grammar and modality in normal language function. It could also provide an interface where clinicians and scientists can interact and learn from each other, helping to bridge the gap between research and practice. In this session we describe the state of development of the project, and give an overview of the database’s proposed framework and functionality. We welcome interest or participation from the LSA.
Journal Expansion: Teaching Linguistics
Fairfield/Exeter/Dartmouth
9:00 – 10:30 AM

Organizers: Anne H. Charity Hudley (College of William & Mary)
            Kazuko Hiramatsu (University of Michigan-Flint)

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

Participants: David Bowie (University of Alaska Anchorage)
              Anne H. Charity Hudley (College of William & Mary)
              Gaillynn Clements (Cambridge University/University of North Carolina)
              Tory Deltoro (Boise State University)
              Kristin Denham (Western Washington University)
              William Eggington (Brigham Young University)
              Andrew Hayes (Boise State University)
              Adam Hesterberg (Princeton University)
              Kazuko Hiramatsu (University of Michigan-Flint)
              Kelli Jones (Boise State University)
              Lori Levin (Carnegie Mellon University)
              Patrick Littell (University of British Columbia)
              Anne Lobeck (Western Washington University)
              Jessica Milanez (Boise State University)
              Ivana Müllner (Boise State University)
              James Pustejovsky (Brandeis University)
              Dragomir Radev (University of Michigan)
              Dustin Svoboda (Boise State University)
              Michal Temkin Martinez (Boise State University)
              Danielle Yarbrough (Boise State University)

This panel will introduce the debut of new articles in *Language* on the theme of *Teaching Linguistics*.

The mission of the *Language: Teaching Linguistics* articles is to disseminate original, high quality, open access scholarship on the effective teaching of linguistics to the *Language* readership. *Language: Teaching Linguistics* provides a global forum for those who teach linguistics to share their pedagogical experiences and pedagogical research findings with linguists as well as others in related fields. The articles will foster an understanding and appreciation for the field as a whole, helping to make linguistics accessible to the widest possible audience.

*Language: Teaching Linguistics* is a way to make more visible the LSA’s commitment to the teaching of linguistics and the support of linguistics programs. For example, the Linguistics in Higher Education (LiHE) committee charge includes advancing linguistics education and training at U.S. colleges and universities and promoting the development and sustenance of linguistics programs and departments.

Submissions to *Language: Teaching Linguistics* may focus on the teaching of any field of linguistics at any level or may offer a broader perspective on teaching linguistics within higher education or the K-12 curriculum, as language-related issues are not restricted to the linguistics classroom. *Language: Teaching Linguistics* welcomes multi-disciplinary perspectives from related fields, such as Anthropology, Communication, Computer Science, Education, English, Modern & Classical Languages, Psychology and Speech Pathology. Through these articles, linguists will share better ways to prepare undergraduate and graduate students to become linguists as well as engaged citizens on language-related issues.

The panel will introduce *Language: Teaching Linguistics* through a set of presentations and posters that exemplify the mission of the journal and exemplify the types of papers that the journal seeks. The panel represents a diverse range of interests and pedagogical practices, from the investigation of the scientific and epistemological nature of linguistics for pedagogical purposes to the infusion of linguistics into English and literature courses at schools that are absent of other specific linguistic courses. The panel also includes a report on a quantitative approach to classroom effectiveness with transforming language attitudes and an
evidence-based model for increasing racial and ethnic diversity among linguistics researchers. All presentations highlight the journal’s natural overlap with interests of both the LSA and the MLA. Presenters also represent different types of universities with diverse regional, ethnic, cultural, religious, and linguistic perspectives. Anne Charity Hudley and Kazuko Hiramatsu, associate editors of *Language* with responsibilities for the *Language: Teaching Linguistics* articles will serve as the panel discussants, thereby allowing panelists and the audience to participate in the creation of questions and themes for future issues. After the presentations, a discussion session will allow audience members to discuss ideas with individual panelists in addition to two other research groups who will present posters on their work infusing linguistics into postsecondary general education and high school curricula.

### Abstracts

**William G. Eggington** (Brigham Young University)

*Toward the Development of an Epistemology of Linguistics for Pedagogical Purposes*

This presentation begins by assuming that linguistic ways of knowing, analyzing and sharing lead to similar, but unique, positive outcomes. Students trained in linguistic epistemologies, or ways of knowing and thinking develop valuable abilities that greatly enhance essential life-skills and opportunities for career, personal and interpersonal success. I will review the research related to the development of science and mathematics epistemologies for pedagogical purposes in an effort to develop a model that could be applied to linguistic epistemologies. This will be followed by a critique of the previous, decidedly sparse, work conducted in developing an epistemology of linguistics for pedagogical purposes. I will compare and contrast this work with the proposed model and conclude by suggesting a developmental agenda for linguistic pedagogical practice based upon not only what we want our students to know about language, but also how we would like them to think about how language functions.

**David Bowie** (University of Alaska Anchorage)

*The effect of linguistics instruction on undergraduates’ linguistic attitudes*

This study investigates the linguistic attitudes of students in three different types of undergraduate linguistics courses: an introductory survey of the discipline, an introductory course in syntax and usage directed toward aspiring secondary English teachers, and an upper-division course in the history of the English language. Students were surveyed on their attitudes about language at the beginning and end of each course. By the end of all of the courses, students’ attitudes overall had shifted significantly on only a few measures, but the shifts that occurred involved moves in the direction toward those generally assumed by linguists. Linguists generally make a number of assumptions about language and its use that are not widely held by non-linguists. The results for each course, however, suggest that the best way to transmit attitudes toward language as held by linguists is to model them, rather than either ignoring them or explicitly discussing them.

**Gaillynn Clements** (Cambridge University/University of North Carolina)

*Teaching linguistics in a general education literature course*

How do we introduce linguistics to students who are business, science, and English majors? As linguists, we know how useful language study is to a variety to majors and interactions in life. But this knowledge seems to be a closely guarded secret. We can effectively reach many students by integrating linguistics into the general educational or core requirements. At High Point University and University of North Carolina-School of the Arts, I have incorporated language study into composition (to a lesser extent) and literature classes allowing the students to systematically study how others speak and write as well as how they speak and write. Perform close readings using linguistic devices opens up texts and engages the students in critical readings and new discoveries of a text’s characters and authors, and, at times, themselves or the world. The integration of literature and linguistics into a single course brings linguistics to a large audience and shows psychology, sociology, anthropology, English, education, and even business majors that there is academic, social, and economic value in studying linguistics.

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

*Attracting underrepresented students to research in linguistics*

I present methods and programs that have been successful in attracting underrepresented students to research in linguistics using evidence based methods of broadening participation in linguistics as established by the National Science Foundation and other organizations that sponsor programs to support research by those from underrepresented groups. Initiatives include establishing mentoring early on for both undergraduate and graduate students who are interested in linguistics, particularly in programs where such student may be experiencing solo status within their class, cohort, or program.
I outline the benefits of the coordination of research questions with disciplines, including education and the speech and hearing sciences, which have established pathways for recruiting underrepresented students so that research pipelines and cohort relationships can be forged across disciplines and universities. Finally, I discuss the merits, for both students and faculty, of aligning with research organizations, such as the Ford Foundation, that support underrepresented students and their mentors.

Poster/roundtable Abstracts:

**Kristin Denham** (Western Washington University)
**Anne Lobeck** (Western Washington University)

*The changing focus of teaching and doing linguistics*

With linguistics becoming ever more interdisciplinary, linguists often find themselves in departments (Composition, English, Languages) with colleagues and students unfamiliar with the field. We invite participants to explore the benefits, goals and challenges of teaching linguistics to non-majors, and how (and whether) these differ from those for teaching Linguistics majors. How does teaching non-majors enrich our own scholarship, teaching, and service? In our case, we have developed a linguistics curriculum for English majors, including a minor in English Language and Linguistics. Our courses form part of the university’s interdisciplinary Linguistics Program curriculum, and we have both Linguistics majors and English majors in our classes. This experience has led us to become deeply involved in linguistics and K-12 education, a field that enriches the profession and bridges the gap between majors and non-majors, changing in significant and valuable ways what it means to “do” linguistics.

**Adam Hesterberg** (Princeton University)
**Lori Levin** (Carnegie Mellon University)
**Patrick Littell** (University of British Columbia)
**James Pustejovsky** (Brandeis University)
**Dragomir Radev** (University of Michigan)

*The North American Computational Linguistics Olympiad*

The North American Computational Linguistics Olympiad (NACLO, is a contest for high school students in which they learn about linguistics, languages, and computation by solving puzzles. The contest requires no prior knowledge. Each puzzle is self-contained and leads the student to a discovery about some aspect of the language in question (phonology, morphosyntax, historical change, etc.) or a computational technique used for language technologies. The purpose of NACLO is to introduce students to linguistics, languages, and computation before college thereby increasing the number of students who study linguistics and language technologies in college. NACLO was awarded the LSA Linguistics, Language, and the Public award in 2011. Through this poster introduction, we hope to increase the number of universities that host NACLO and the number of linguists who participate in the program committee and other NACLO activities.

**Michal Temkin Martínez** (Boise State University)
**Tory Deltoro** (Boise State University)
**Andrew Hayes** (Boise State University)
**Kelli Jones** (Boise State University)
**Jessica Milanez** (Boise State University)
**Ivana Müllner** (Boise State University)
**Dustin Svoboda** Boise State University)
**Danielle Yarbrough** (Boise State University)

*Technology in the linguistics classroom: instructor and student perspectives*

This poster will highlight best practices for incorporating technology into the linguistics classroom. From facilitating real-time feedback in large lecture-style introductory classes to the use of mobile technology and document sharing in field methods courses, this presentation will highlight the benefits and downfalls of the incorporation of technology into undergraduate courses. It will also demonstrate the importance of using technology as a tool to better meet and assess learning objectives. Both instructor and student perspectives will be outlined and discussed.
Linguists Gaining and Sharing Access
Fairfield/Exeter/Dartmouth
2:00 – 5:00 PM

Organizer: Marilyn S. Manley (Rowan University)

Participants: Elena Benedicto (Purdue University)
Ellen H. Courtney (The University of Texas at El Paso)
Susan E. Kalt (Roxbury Community College)
Marilyn S. Manley (Rowan University)
Antje Muntendam (Radboud University Nijmegen)
Liliana Sánchez (Rutgers University)

This organized session, “Linguists gaining and sharing access”, was inspired by the MLA 2013 Convention’s Presidential Theme, “Avenues of Access”. Of these six presentations, the first three address ways in which linguists may gain access to language speakers and language data and the last three examine how linguists may work to share various types of access with others.

Both at the start and at the heart of any linguistic endeavor is access to language and language speakers. Sánchez details the steps that must be taken by linguists in order to ensure that native populations are approached ethically and respectfully. Drawing on her fieldwork in Peru, Sánchez discusses the importance of following necessary protocols, respecting the rights of indigenous populations, establishing strong personal connections with language speakers, and including beneficial aspects of the linguistic research for the language speakers.

After gaining access to language speakers, the linguist must devise and carry out linguistically and culturally-appropriate research methodologies in order to gain access to the language data. Both Courtney and Muntendam address a variety of innovative methodologies for gathering linguistic data in Quechua speech communities. Courtney addresses building trusting relationships with children and their parents, the challenges inherent in the collection of naturalistic speech data from children, and the adaptation of experimental procedures to the cultural reality of Andean child participants. Based on her work with adult Quechua speakers in Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru, Muntendam provides suggestions for the collection of more reliable sociolinguistic background information and for ways in which to overcome a variety of problems that arise while engaged in naturalistic data collection.

Once linguists have gained access to language speakers and language data, they must fulfill their responsibility to make their work accessible to others. Both Kalt and Benedicto focus on ways in which linguists make their methods and findings accessible to the speech communities where the data originated. Kalt provides examples of collaborations between linguists and indigenous groups in the documentation of their languages and cultures, and describes Proyecto Yachay Q’ipi, an ongoing project in Bolivia and Peru to engage rural educators along with graduates of an intercultural education master’s program in seeking community input in the creation of native language curriculum materials for use in rural elementary schools. Benedicto draws from her work in Nicaragua to focus on how linguists can provide access to a language community to linguistic research publications and the raw language data that they produced in a meaningful way.

In addition to linguists’ providing access to the language speakers with whom they worked, linguists also have a responsibility to share language access with those outside of the language community. Manley details her ongoing efforts to encourage a general public awareness of Quechua language and culture and support the maintenance of Quechua by teaching basic Cuzco Quechua language within the context of two, interdisciplinary, university-level courses, organizing campus visits by an Ecuadorian indigenous music ensemble, and creating online Quechua language learning resources included within the Museum of Anthropology at Rowan University (MARU).

Abstracts:

Liliana Sánchez (Rutgers University)

The linguist gaining access to the indigenous populations

Many linguistics students and researchers develop an interest in conducting research and data collection in native or indigenous languages spoken in countries and regions different from their own and by indigenous communities (Bowern 2010). Before starting a project, there are some necessary steps that must be taken to ensure ethical guidelines are followed (Rice 2006). In this
talk, I would like to present some guidelines that can ensure a respectful and ethical approach to contacting native populations and at the same time could be helpful in gaining researchers’ access to indigenous populations. I will illustrate how these guidelines work with examples from my own fieldwork experience in Quechua-speaking areas of Peru. The topics covered will be: 1) Importance of necessary protocols. 2) Respect for the rights of indigenous populations. 3) Attention to establishing personal connections. 4) Benefits of research project to community members.

Ellen H. Courtney (University of Texas at El Paso)
Approaches to gathering Quechua child language data

Naturalistic speech provides a rich source of contextualized data for investigations of child language acquisition. Nonetheless, it is important to complement the collection of naturalistic data with experimental procedures carefully designed to probe specific language properties in production and comprehension (Stromswold, 1998). Designing such experiments for Quechua-speaking children is extremely challenging because procedures and practices that work in the U.S. and Europe must be adapted to the cultural reality of Andean life. Additionally, successful data collection in Andean communities relies on establishing trusting relationships with both children and parents. In light of these challenges, I will share practices and recommendations, focusing on two issues: (1) the types of materials and stimuli that Quechua-speaking children respond to most readily, as well as ways of familiarizing children to new materials and (2) successful (and unsuccessful) experimental procedures developed for testing Quechua-speaking children and eliciting story retellings.

Antje Muntendam (Radboud University Nijmegen)
Methodologies for linguistic research in indigenous communities

In this presentation, different methods for linguistic research in indigenous communities are discussed. The first part focuses on methods for collecting reliable sociolinguistic background information and naturalistic data. A picture-story task used to collect semi-naturalistic data in Quechua in Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru is discussed in detail. The second part deals with experimental methods utilized with adult Quechua speakers in Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru. In particular, four (semi-)experimental tasks are discussed: (a) a sentence-judgment task designed to study the syntax, morphology and pragmatics of focus, (b) an elicitation task on question-answer pairs created to study the syntax, morphology and prosody of focus, (c) a dialogue game designed to study the prosody of focus within the noun phrase, and (d) an elicitation task created to study the intonation of yes/no-questions. The strengths and weaknesses of the different methods and types of data are discussed and suggestions for future research are given.

Susan Kalt (Roxbury Community College)
Facilitating access to linguistic training for native speakers of indigenous languages

Proyecto Yachay Q’ipi (Kalt and Castillo 2011) is an ongoing project in Bolivia and Peru to engage rural teachers and indigenous community members in documentation of local language and culture. Intentional use of indigenous languages in the Andean classroom is rare although legally mandated in both countries. The project offers an opportunity for rural teachers and indigenous community members to contribute to classroom content together by creating and piloting thematic native language curriculum materials. Based on the model of curriculum kits developed by the Boston Children’s Museum, it integrates written materials with lesson plans, artifacts, games and multimodal experiences. Residencies and in-service visits to classrooms as well as planning and collective evaluation of lessons integrating Quechua language and culture across the curriculum have allowed dialogue between Western scientific methods and local wisdom traditions in the classroom. Project participants additionally contribute to experimental studies of children’s L1 Quechua and L2 Spanish.

Elena Benedicto (Purdue University)
The right of return: How do I know what has been said about my language? Granting access to the results of research to the language community

In this presentation I focus on how to share the results of linguistic research with the people that provided the data and insights to make it possible, the speaking community.

We usually make the results of our research available in professional circles, but how do we ensure that the language community has access to both the linguistic papers produced and the language data themselves, in a meaningful way? This is part of the imbalance of power addressed in Benedicto and Mayangna Yulbarangyang Balna (2007), and is referred to as The Right of Return. Three relevant aspects are addressed here: 1. The types of materials (linguistic research vs raw data; of contemporary, recent or remote creation); 2. The notion of ‘meaningful return’ (e.g., the validity of ‘written’ materials for ‘oral’ cultures); and 3. Attitudes (whose responsibility is it to return the materials meaningfully: the linguists themselves, the funding agencies?).
Marilyn S. Manley (Rowan University)

Creating opportunities for outsiders to gain Quechua language access

This talk details the presenter’s efforts to grant Quechua language access to outsiders, thereby supporting an increase in the general public awareness and maintenance of Quechua. More specifically, the presenter has taught basic Cuzco Quechua language within the context of two interdisciplinary, university-level courses, organized two campus visits by Andes Manta, an Ecuadorian indigenous music ensemble, and is engaged in the creation of online Quechua language resources within the Museum of Anthropology at Rowan University (MARU). During the fall of 2005, 2008 and 2010, the presenter taught basic Quechua in “Linguistics and Cultures of Native South America”. Also, during spring 2007 and fall 2012, the presenter taught basic Quechua in “Modern Descendants of the Incas: Quechua Language, Culture and History”. The presenter’s work-in-progress, in collaboration with MARU, includes the presentation of Quechua vocabulary and grammar with automatically-graded activities and audio and video that include authentic pronunciation and indigenous music.
Multimedia Linguistic Documentation and Analysis
Clarendon/Berkeley
2:00 – 5:00 PM

Organizer: Patricia A. Shaw (University of British Columbia)
Sponsor: Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas (SSILA)
Participants: Jonathan D. Amith (Gettysburg College, Smithsonian Institution)
Andrea L. Berez (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)
H. Timothy Bunnell (Alfred I. duPont Hospital for Children, University of Delaware)
Christian T. DiCanio (Haskins Laboratories)
Elizabeth Cadwallader (Gw’asla-‘Nakaxdaʔχʷ School, Tsuqquade, BC)
Rey Castillo García (Secretaría de Educación, Guerrero, Mexico)
Laura A. Cranmer (‘Namgis First Nation/University of British Columbia/Vancouver Island University)
Gloria Cranmer-Webster (‘Namgis First Nation, BC)
Steven M. Egesdal (Carlsmith Ball LLP Attorneys, Honolulu)
Carl Haber (Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory)
Mandy Na’zinek Jimmie (Nicola Valley Institute of Technology, BC)
Andrea Laforet (Canadian Museum of Civilization)
Carrie Mortimer (Kwakiutl/Kwagul’ First Nation, BC)
Hosung Nam (Haskins Laboratories)
Daisy Rosenblum (University of California, Santa Barbara)
P. Terry Thompson (Independent Scholar)
D. H. Whalen (Haskins Laboratories/CUNY Graduate Center/Endangered Language Fund)

Given the transience of language as an oral medium, the complexities of the auditory signal, and the limitations of our human memory and computational abilities, linguists have been eager participants in and beneficiaries of the evolution over the past century of diverse technologies that create a more permanent record of language data and more intricately detailed procedures for analysis. The availability and strategic use of technological advances in a diversity of media applications in language research have led to significant contributions to linguistics.

Sometimes the use of alternate media or technologies enables a linguist to collect information on domains or genres of language use that have not commonly been included in traditional linguistic research. Or, the use of multimedia elicitation techniques may enhance elicitation effectiveness (especially in the case of endangered languages that have undergone radical cultural or geographic shifts), or allow investigation of linguistic phenomena that simply weren't possible before.

In other cases, refinement of audio- and video-recording equipment combined with a broad array of user-friendly, yet highly sophisticated analytical software has allowed for the documentation, detection, and systematic analysis of components of speech articulation and/or perception that have extended - sometimes even radically shifted - our focus, our frames of reference, and our theories. Data can now be interrogated in a multitude of ways that were simply not possible on the basis of traditional documentation and transcription practice.

The case studies presented here exemplify a broad diversity of exciting multimedia applications and of innovative technological research initiatives that have enhanced our effectiveness as linguists in work with endangered languages of the Americas.
Abstracts:

**Christian T. DiCanio** (Haskins Laboratories)

**Hosung Nam** (Haskins Laboratories)

**D. H. Whalen** (Haskins Laboratories/CUNY Graduate Center/Endangered Language Fund)

**H. Timothy Bunnell** (Alfred I. duPont Hospital for Children, University of Delaware)

**Jonathan D. Amith** (Gettysburg College, Smithsonian Institution)

**Rey Castillo García** (Secretaría de Educación, Guerrero, Mexico)

*Automatic alignment in Yoloxóchitl Mixtec documentation*

Phonetic analysis of corpora from endangered languages typically involves substantial time for transcription, and more to label individual phonetic elements. Automation would remove a bottleneck in the analysis of documentation data. Forced alignment, a method from automatic speech recognition, allows such automatization and has been used successfully in many major languages. Here, we evaluate the success of using an English-based system with data from Yoloxóchitl Mixtec (YM) [ISO 639-3 xty]. Success was evaluated via the *temporal* correspondence in phonetic boundaries between hand-labeling and forced alignment and via the *correlation* of vowel formants. Preliminary results from the elicited speech from 5 different speakers show a close temporal correspondence in the boundaries between hand-labeling and forced alignment. Overall, accuracy was high for the force-aligned data, suggesting that this method is viable even for smaller corpora from documentation projects.

**Andrea L. Berez** (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)

*Simple GIS in documentation and description: Google Earth as a tool for the visualization and analysis of spatially-themed language use*

Simple, consumer-oriented Geographic Information Systems (GIS) software like Google Earth add a visual and spatial dimension to language documentation and analysis. I show that high-resolution topographic imagery from Google Earth and a database of geographic coordinates of 2000+ named locations in Ahtna territory can aid in the analysis the polysynthetic morphology of directional words.

GIS helps to reveal that the morphemes in the directionals are not performing the three-way deictic function (proximal vs. medial vs. distal) that is reported in the literature. Furthermore, in discourse speakers are deploying the boundary-defining suffixes (i.e. fuzzy-bounded areas vs. points) of the directionals in unexpected ways to create narrative structure that mirrors the structure of the physical journeys being described.

I demonstrate how Google Earth can be a used to visualize traditional territory and as a tool for elicitation and language revitalization, and present other projects using GIS as a tool for language description.

**Elizabeth Cadwallader** (Gʷaʔsəla-'Nakʷaxdaʔχʷ School, Tsulquade, BC)

**Daisy Rosenblum** (University of California, Santa Barbara)

*Accessing Kʷak̓ʷala dialectal diversity through multi-media documentation of traditional ecological knowledge*

With this talk, we present multi-media documentation of elders speaking three dialects of Kʷak̓ʷala (Wakashan) with the hope of contributing better detail to the underspecified picture of dialect diversity in the language. Because of the connection between dialect and territory, we find the documentation of traditional ecological knowledge (TEK) to be especially well suited for research on dialect divergence. We use video, audio, still photography, and GPS-tagging to document the yearly-cycle of resource-gathering activities in specific places; videos of these journeys are then presented as elicitation stimuli with pairs of speakers. The process yields meta-dialectal reflection on lexical differences, in-depth analysis of grammatical and phonological differences between dialects, and GIS mapping of contemporary isoglosses. Finally, this work arises at the intersection of community interests with linguistic research; we hope that the methodologies presented here can provide a useful model to others interested in combining documentation with revitalization.

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

**Gloria Cranmer-Webster** (‘Namgis First Nation, BC)

**Laura A. Cranmer** (‘Namgis First Nation/University of British Columbia/Vancouver Island University)

**Carrie Mortimer** (Kwakiutl/Kwagu’ɬ First Nation, BC)

*Spatial relations in play: string games in Kwak’wala*

Kwak’wala (a.k.a. Kwakiutl) as documented a century ago was extraordinarily rich in spatial reference systems in various grammatical domains: Boas (1911) identifies 82 “Suffixes Denoting Space Limitations”, and an intricate interplay of proximity...
and visibility relations in the determiner system. The language is now critically endangered, with few fluent speakers, from historically different and underdocumented dialect areas, with limited occasions for sustained interaction in Kwak’wala. Although it is clear from diverse recent research initiatives that “knowledge of the details of the system seem to be fading” (Bach 2006; also Goodfellow 2005), we report here on how string games, a once vibrant intergenerational passtime accompanied by story lyrics and song (documented in 1930; decyphered in Averkieva & Sherman 1992; subsequently videoed by Sherman 2001), provide a culturally-grounded and multi-sensory methodology that can trigger the resurfacing of latent linguistic knowledge within the complex domains of spatial orientation, geometrical relations, and temporal sequencing.

Steven M. Egesdal (Carlsmith Ball LLP Attorneys, Honolulu)
M. Terry Thompson (Independent Scholar)
Andrea Laforet (Canadian Museum of Civilization)
Mandy Na’zinek Jimmie (Nicola Valley Institute of Technology, BC)
Early twentieth century Nlaka’pamux (Thompson River Salish) songs recorded by James Teit

This paper presents insights into the music, language and historical culture of the Nlaka’pamux of south central British Columbia, drawn from an extensive body of song recorded on wax cylinders in the early 1900s by James Teit, an ethnographer mentored by Franz Boas and fluent in the Nlaka’pamux language. Teit’s transcription of the song lyrics provides insight into the Nlaka’pamuxcin of that era not provided by extensive linguistic research conducted later in the twentieth century, while his manuscript notes complement, extend and deepen the ethnographic material he published under Franz Boas’ direction. The connection of the songs and accompanying notes to Nlaka’pamux individuals and families, a methodology very different from the generalizing ethnography of the early twentieth century, creates a vital connection between this work and the contemporary Nlaka’pamux community.

Carl Haber (Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory)
Imaging voices: optical scanning applied to recorded sound preservation and access

Sound was first recorded and reproduced by Thomas Edison in 1877. Until about 1950 most recordings were made on mechanical media such as wax, shellac, lacquer, and aluminum. Some contain material of interest to linguists and ethnographers, whose predecessors were among the first to adopt sound recording as a research tool. The records may be in obsolete formats, are sometimes damaged, decaying, or are considered too delicate to play.

The playback of mechanical sound carriers has been an inherently invasive process. Recently, a series of techniques, based upon non-contact optical metrology and image processing, have been applied to create, analyze, and play back high resolution digital surface profiles of these materials.

This approach has been tested on many historical recordings including a variety of ethnographic collections. The method, and current results, including studies of some of the earliest known sound recordings, are the focus of this talk.
In the twenty years since Hale et al. 1992 drew attention to endangered languages and the effects of language loss on communities, linguistic field and documentary methodology has been undergoing a shift in conceptualization and practice. Many linguists have argued in favor of adopting endangered language documentation methodologies involving some form of partnership and collaboration between communities and linguists. In addition, numerous illustrations of collaborative and team-based documentation projects involving linguists and community members have been published or presented at conferences, and many funding programs consider collaboration to be an important component of research proposals.

Responding to this shift in practice, this CELP/Ethics-sponsored workshop focuses on collaborative, community-engaged methodologies in linguistic documentation and fieldwork. While much of the published work on collaborative fieldwork methodologies argues in their favor, important critical responses to some of the premises, claims, and assumptions made by proponents of collaborative methodologies have also appeared. This workshop thus aims to provide a critical assessment of collaborative research through illustrative and theoretical studies with the ultimate goal of enriching the discussion surrounding collaboration in the field of linguistics, as has happened in the field of anthropology.

The goals of the workshop are 1) to deepen our understanding of community-linguist collaborations in endangered language research environments worldwide, 2) to problematize and thus further define collaborative methodologies in the documentation of endangered languages, and 3) to contribute to the construction of a typology of collaborative methodologies in endangered language research.
The workshop is organized into a one-hour poster session, highlighting cases of collaborative endangered language research worldwide, and a panel including presentations and discussion. The posters provide the context for the more theorized papers and discussion found in the panel. Both posters and panel presentations consider such questions as how collaboration with community is defined in linguistic research, how ‘community’ is defined, how the roles played by linguists and community members in the research process are redefined in collaborative models so that the priorities and expertise of language communities and speakers are considered in the design and implementation of the research, when or why it might be appropriate and/or useful for linguists and communities to engage in collaborative research, what kinds of collaboration are appropriate (or not) in different parts of the world. The workshop considers different models of collaboration in research and varying degrees of community engagement. Finally, it addresses such questions as what the limitations and/or strengths of collaborative projects are, what the value of collaboration is to communities and to the field of linguistics, whether the same types of (best) practices are appropriate in all collaborative projects, and who ‘controls’ the research in collaborative projects.

Panel Presentation Abstracts:

**Elena Benedicto** (Purdue University)  
**Mayangna Yulbarang Balna** (URACCAN)  
*The ‘natural’ evolution of a collaborative PAR-based model of linguistic work*

We address the evolution of a collaborative Participatory Action Research (PAR)-based model over a 15-year period, identifying the conditions making the model possible, while discussing the consequences for its longer-term continuity. Developed with the Mayangna community in Nicaragua, its long-term goal is to obtain the self-sufficiency and autonomy of the language community via the creation of an indigenous team of linguists. The ultimate goal is to nullify imbalances of power arising from the presence of external linguist members of dominant cultures.

Success elements are: a) social awareness by the local linguistic group, b) presence of a (new) culturally sensitive university and c) the existence of a national, cultural and language-specific educational system. The abstract principles underlying this model are exportable to other areas, though the specific implementation will vary. Currently, though a reasonably autonomous team exists and works, a renewable self-sustaining system is needed for long-term continuity.

**Lise M. Dobrin** (University of Virginia)  
**Saul Schwartz** (Princeton University)  
*Is collaboration really the goal?*

Contemporary documentary linguists have expressed a seemingly inexhaustible interest in collaborative research methods, despite their uneasy fit with disciplinary values. In this paper we argue that the movement for collaboration is less about refining a ‘method’ in the service of scientific goals than an effort to promote and participate in moral relationships across social difference. From this perspective, the challenge is not how to collaborate, but how to develop culturally contextual understandings of what moral relationships entail, especially when our interlocutors’ perspectives are not explicitly attuned to issues of linguistic diversity or not otherwise aligned with our own. We explore the anthropological model of participant observation as a productive path for meeting this challenge. By acknowledging that social relations are both essential for producing knowledge and personally enriching experiences with a momentum of their own, this model constructs community engagement as a legitimate—indeed constitutive—element of linguists’ professional activity.

**Arienne M. Dwyer** (University of Kansas)  
*Competing ideologies of collaborative research*

Advocating collaboration is born both of perceived necessity and ideology. Collaboration is seen as a necessity, since for in situ language research, community partnerships and interdisciplinary work have resolved problems of non-collaborative research (e.g. fraught communication, lack of access, limitations of data, theory, or methodology). But this advocacy also reflects ideologies of “empowering research” (Cameron et al. 1992) - which this panel explores.

Strenuous objections to collaboration have been raised. Some scholars are concerned that political correctness is overwhelming academic concerns (Malik 2000, Crippen and Robinson 2011). Some humanists view collaborative approaches entailing larger data sets as a covert rejection of contemporary literary analysis (Golumbia 2012). I will argue that the pushback against collaborative approaches is ideological, rather than methodological or theoretical, and mirrors larger trends in the humanities. Collaboration does not necessarily entail a repudiation of solo research.
Jeff Good (University at Buffalo)
Which communities? What kinds of collaboration? Cooperating with diverse research partners in Cameroon

This paper explores a model for community collaboration based on experiences from documentary work in the Cameroonian Grassfields. It will be argued, in particular, that effective collaboration in this part of the world requires a distinctive approach from better explored contexts, such as North America, for three reasons: (i) outside linguists benefit from the support of diverse communities, each of which should be assisted in ways specific to their needs, (ii) local language ideologies require different approaches to language maintenance than what is typical for North America, and (iii) the most effective way to support endangered languages will not necessarily involve linguistically-oriented efforts. Taken together, this suggests that notions like Community-Based Language Research (Czaykowska-Higgins 2009) cannot be directly applied to many parts of sub-Saharan Africa, underscoring the importance of articulating truly general principles for collaboration, applicable in a wider range of contexts.

Poster Abstracts

Jeremy Bradley (University of Vienna)
(Fighting) the linguistics decline and isolation of the Mari language

Mari is an endangered Finno-Ugric language spoken by roughly 500,000 people in the Volga and Ural regions of Russia. Linguistic materials (dictionaries, textbooks, grammars, etc.) on this language do exist, but collectively suffer from a number of shortcomings: they are seriously limited, outdated, hard to obtain or are written in languages only understood by a fraction of the international community (Finnish, Hungarian, Russian). On our web platform www.mari-language.com, we are publishing modern linguistic (e.g., a dictionary and a textbook) materials and software products (Mari spelling checkers, morphological analysis tools, electronic reading aids, keyboard layouts, fonts) created in collaborative efforts with Mari native speakers. We suggest here that by using modern technology and working collaboratively to document the language and make new resources available to the Mari community and interested people in other countries free of charge, we can increase the possibility of combating this language’s current isolation and decline.

G. Tucker Childs (Portland State University)
Ethical dilemmas in documenting dying languages in Guinea and Sierra Leone

This poster problematizes the documentation of endangered languages by presenting conflicts that have arisen over a ten-year period of language projects in Sierra Leone and Guinea. I illustrate the many, often opposing demands on the researcher in achieving a truly collaborative project. Even the first step of engaging peripheralized groups presents challenges, as majority groups, those with power and control of access, resent the possibility of resources being allotted to a minority. Community elders initially see little value in preserving their language but warm to the task once they realize their words and images will be preserved for future generations. Working with elders, however, generates conflicts due to the multiple entities to which the researcher must answer, ranging from funding agencies to the elders themselves. A welter of constituencies makes conflicting demands, not easily resolved, particularly in real time as one is forced to make immediate decisions in the field.

Hilaria Cruz (University of Texas at Austin)
Emiliana Cruz (The University of Massachusetts at Amherst)
Grassroots language documentation and activism in the Chatino communities of Oaxaca, Mexico

This poster presents a collaborative model of language activism and documentation carried out by Chatino native speakers and outside linguists who comprise the Chatino Language Documentation Project (CLDP). Chatino is a group of Oto-Manguean languages spoken by approximately 40,000 people in Oaxaca, Mexico. The CLDP was established in 2003 when two Chatino speakers began graduate studies at University of Texas (Austin). The CLDP team has evolved into a collaborative group of people with diverse experiences, knowledge, and interests carrying out a wide range of language projects in the Chatino region including creation of grammars, descriptions of verbal art, recording naturally-occurring everyday and formal speech, documenting an emergent sign language, and developing pedagogical materials geared toward teaching literacy in the Chatino language. Through the CLDP, native speakers gain access to linguistic documentation techniques and opportunities to shape the discipline to better reflect the needs and realities of their language and community.
Carrie Dyck (Memorial University of Newfoundland)
Amos Key, Jr. (Woodland Cultural Centre)

The ethics of research on Cayuga (Gayogoho:nǫˀ)

Language vitalization projects can constitute an unacknowledged kind of social engineering (c.f., Meek, 2010), where decisions not made at the community level have long-term community consequences. We illustrate with writing systems for Cayuga (Gayogoho:nǫˀ), an Iroquoian language spoken at Six Nations, (Brantford, Ontario), with about 60 fluent speakers. The linguistic orthography is a ‘neutral’ technology (Sebba 2007, 2009), based purely on linguistic criteria. The Henry orthography, developed by a Gayogoho:nǫˀ speaker, capitalizes on community familiarity with English spelling. Although the Henry orthography is preferred, important materials exist in the linguistic orthography, and are not accessible to the community, making the writing system a barrier to language vitalization. This example illustrates that the community-based research is never neutral. Researchers must identify and assume responsibility for the community transformations and outcomes of their research (Wilson 2007, 2008). They must ensure that community decision-making is an integral part of collaborative research design.

Kristine A. Hildebrandt (Southern Illinois University Edwardsville)

‘Community’ and ‘collaboration’ in the South Asian context: a case study from Nepal

This poster illustrates the ongoing shift towards collaborative research methods in language documentation in South Asia, by examining a research project underway in Nepal. Documentation initiatives in South Asia have traditionally embraced a “top-down” approach, organized by scholars with primarily academic goals, with management involving the P.I. and selected speakers only, with outputs primarily for scholar access, and with asymmetrical exchange relationships between participants. This is changing, with team-structure projects providing wider participant remuneration, and with outputs for community access. This poster illustrates a logical next step in the evolution of collaborative documentation in Manang, Nepal. This approach is simultaneously “top-down” and “bottom-up” in that methodologies and outputs are co-constructed between researchers and community leaders. It includes outputs on local, national, and international scales and also strives to approximate task-delegation and reciprocation models appropriate to Nepal, respecting community elder leadership, village-level social hierarchies, and local schools as loci of decision-making.

Gwendolyn Hyslop (Australian National University)
Karma Tshering (Australian National University)
Charity Appell McNabb (Firebird Foundation)
Ratu Drukpa (Firebird Foundation)

Oral literature in Bhutan: a case study in collaborative language documentation

The (re-)emergence of language documentation has brought with it a rigorous and collaborative research agenda. In this presentation we suggest that combining Woodbury’s (2003) guidelines for language documentation with Dwyer’s (2006) proposals regarding ‘cooperative fieldwork’ results in a productive and rewarding documentation model in Bhutan, where three collaborative partners involved in the Bhutan Oral Literature and Language Documentation Projects have been documenting Bhutan’s endangered languages and traditional ecological knowledge. We present the Bhutanese model as a case study in collaborative language documentation.

Specifically, a Bhutanese project manager receives training in data collection, annotation, archiving, and basic linguistic concepts. For each language, two speakers receive training from the project manager to collect, transcribe, and translate oral literature in their communities. The linguists work in collaboration to develop an orthography. We argue that the result is an efficient system which produces lasting results of benefit to local communities, governmental bodies, and science.

Mary Paster (Pomona College)

Collaborative linguistic research in a refugee community: challenges and prospects

This poster describes projects undertaken in Pittsburgh and San Diego with speakers of Maay, a Somalian language spoken by ‘Somali Bantus’. It explores Somali Bantus’ language attitudes and discusses the linguist’s role in, and special challenges for, language preservation in refugee communities. Somali Bantus are marginalized, having been pushed out of Somalia by economic necessity or by force. Recently a large-scale initiative has brought many Somali Bantus to the US. Though spoken by over one million people, Maay is threatened due to the speakers’ situation in Somalia; it is indisputably ‘locally endangered’ in the US. Work with speakers reveals that language preservation is especially problematic among refugees. Somali Bantus in the US are
poor, undereducated, and often not literate in any language. Lack of English is a problem, so there is often greater interest in English than maintaining Maay. Nonetheless, there is community concern about younger speakers losing the language.

**Ross Perlin (University of Bern)**

*Language death by committee? The view from China*

Discussions of collaborative methodologies for endangered language fieldwork rarely cover issues of bureaucracy and governance, both inside and outside the language community. Based on a collaborative dictionary project around Trung, an endangered Tibeto-Burman language, this poster will consider the idea of a unitary “community”, highlighting the challenge that the lack of a clearly defined "community" poses for linguists seeking to work ethically under "community control". The poster also discusses decisions that linguists working within authoritarian states make about how to interact with officials of doubtful legitimacy. For example, the project's long-term sustainability depends on getting “buy-in” from the powers-that-be, including powerful non-Trung officials, half-Trung people, and Trung who no longer speak the language and live elsewhere. Responding to this, our informal “dictionary group” soon became a *ketizu* (a formal study group), and editorial decisions concerning the orthography, the dialect chosen, the nature of publication etc. went “up the chain”.

**Laura C. Robinson (University of California, Santa Barbara)**

*Collaborative endangered language research: perspectives from the Pacific*

Collaboration is becoming the widely-accepted best practice in linguistic fieldwork (Grenoble 2010), but most work theorizing collaborative endangered language research has come from researchers working in Australia and the Americas (e.g., Czaykowska-Higgins 2009, Grinevald 2003, Rice 2006, Rice 2010, Yamada 2007). This paper draws on the presenter’s fieldwork in the Philippines and Indonesia, as well as interviews with other fieldworkers and published accounts of linguistic fieldwork in the Pacific (e.g., Dobrin 2008, Guérin and Lecrampe 2010, Holton 2009) to support the claim that collaborative fieldwork as envisioned by researchers from Australia and the Americas is often not possible or desirable in the Pacific. Few truly collaborative language research projects have been carried out there, and this paper suggests that the fundamentally different social and linguistic setting calls for a fundamentally different model of language research.

**Olivia N. Sammons (University of Alberta)**

*Collaboration, communities, and distance*

The importance of collaborative partnerships between linguists and endangered language communities has been increasingly emphasized in recent literature (Rice 2009, Leonard and Haynes 2010, *inter alia*). However, one aspect of such collaboration seldom discussed is how effective partnerships may be achieved when stakeholders are working at a geographical distance from one another. This poster presents a comparative study on the effect of distance on collaboration, based on the author's experiences in two distinct linguistic and social situations, Sauk (ISO 639-3:sac) and Michif (ISO 639-3:crj). In both cases, distance affects how collaborative partnerships are built and maintained, not only between academic and community members but also across communities themselves. This poster aims to contribute to a typology of collaborative methodologies by examining both the effect of distance on collaboration when the notion of 'community' is ill-defined or geographically dispersed, and how such relationships may be established and maintained.

**Racquel-María Yamada (University of Oklahoma)**

*Sieglien Jubithana Oosterwolde (St. Gerardus School and Kari’nga Language School, Suriname)*

*From Konomerume to Oregon: training in the community-collaborative context*

Since 2004, I have been working with members of the Konomerume community in Suriname to document, describe, and support revitalization of the non-prestige *Aretyry* dialect of *Kari’nga* (Cariban). Despite limited access to formal schooling, community members are motivated to learn techniques for documentation, principles of linguistic description, and methods of preservation and revitalization.

In 2010, a nine-member language team traveled from Suriname to Oregon to participate in the 2010 Institute on Field Linguistics and Language Documentation (InField), and the Northwest Indian Language Institute’s (NILI) annual Summer Institute. This poster illustrates the process, challenges, and outcomes—both tangible and intangible—of that journey. The training that Kari’nga team members received at NILI and InField serves as a foundation for additional projects also described here. Finally, I explore why training for speech community members is appropriate in a collaborative context and how it demonstrates active engagement with communities.
The Privilege of the Root
Clarendon/Berkeley
9:00 AM – 12:00 PM

Organizers: Liliane Haegeman (Ghent University)
Shigeru Miyagawa (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

Participants: C.-T. James Huang (Harvard University)
Liliane Haegeman (Ghent University)
Shigeru Miyagawa (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)
Luigi Rizzi (University of Siena)
Barry C.-Y. Young (National United University)
Raffaella Zanuttini (Yale University)

If all structure is the output of merge, some instances of merge have to be restricted essentially to root domains. Emonds (1970) was the first to systematically note that phenomena such as subject auxiliary inversion and argument fronting in English are limited to the root (‘Root Transformations’ or ‘Main Clause Phenomena’). Emonds’ original work focused on the fact that RTs are basically restricted to non-embedded domains. However, Hooper & Thompson (1973) show that Emonds’ RTs are permitted in a restricted set of embedded contexts.

Though some of the original discussions of RT/MCP might give the impression that RTs/MCP constitute a homogenous class, a distinction has to be made between ‘root’ phenomena available in certain embedded domains and another group that are genuinely restricted to root clauses. Among the non-embeddable MCPs, two types can readily be distinguished: one type appears to encode the relation between the proposition and the discourse (participants), such as the encoding of allocutive agreement in Souletin Basque (Oyharçabal 1993, Miyagawa 2012). A second array consists of ‘left edge ellipsis’ phenomena (LEEP). LEEP typically comprise topic drop phenomena as described for Chinese (Huang 1984), Portuguese (Raposo 1986), and German (Ross 1982) in which the leftmost constituent of the root is deleted, and the deleted constituent is recoverable from the context. The imperative clause type (with subject ellipsis) also falls into this category of LEEP.

In what way is the root privileged in being able to host these phenomena? Recently Miyagawa (2012) has argued that a subset of the non-embeddable root phenomena depends on the availability of a structural layer dominating CP, which anchors the proposition to discourse context. When the relevant structural layer is unavailable, ‘strictly’ root phenomena are illicit. This proposal is reminiscent of Ross’ (1970) performative analysis, and of Banfield’s (1982) syntactic encoding of the Speech Event. Recent updates of the same hypotheses are found in Speas & Tenny 2003, Zanuttini 2008, Haegeman & Hill 2010, Sigurðsson 2004, 2011, etc.

For the embeddable MCP, semantic/pragmatic and syntactic accounts have been proposed. For Hooper and Thompson (1973) and researchers adopting their approach (e.g., Green 1976, 1990, 1996, Krifka 2001, Sawada and Larson 2004), the distinctive factor that characterizes embeddable MCP is ‘assertion’, a semantic/pragmatic condition (H&T 1973: 495). However, Heycock (2006) and Haegeman (2012) note that the precise identification of this semantic/pragmatic property remains elusive. Hooper and Thompson’s (1973: 484-5) own finiteness requirement for MCP suggests that syntax plays a part. In view of this, there have been attempts at a syntactic reinterpretation of Hooper and Thompson’s ‘assertion hypothesis’, associating the encoding of assertion with a specific functional projection (‘ForceP’, Rizzi 1997) in the left periphery (cf. Bayer 2001, Julien 2008), which is unavailable in the domains that resist MCP (Emonds 2004, Haegeman 2003, Meinunger 2004, 2005; see also Basse 2008). Other syntactic approaches propose that, in the contexts resisting MCP, a conflict arises between the syntactic properties of the MCP and those of the embedding clause (Emonds 1976, Iwakura 1978, Haegeman 2010).

Abstracts:

Shigeru Miyagawa (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)
A typology of the root phenomena

There are two types of ‘root’ phenomena that are conditioned by fundamentally different factors. The ‘root’ transformations that Emonds (1969, 1976) originally identified, such as topicalization and negative constituent preposing, turn out to apply in a number of non-root environments. Hooper and Thompson (1973), who originally showed the non-root nature of these transformations, argue for a semantic account, while Haegeman (e.g., 2010) argues for a syntactic account. In contrast to these
RTs, there is a ‘root’ phenomenon that has a distribution limited to the ‘root’ as originally conceived by Emonds. This is the phenomenon of allocutive agreement in Souletin Basque (Oyharçabal 1993), and what licenses it is a “performative” structure of the type proposed by Ross that only occurs in the true root environment.

Liliane Haegeman (Ghent University)

*An intervention account for the distribution of MCP*

The presentation compares two syntactic accounts for the distribution of Main clause phenomena (Hooper and Thompson 1973). The ‘truncation’ account explores H&T’s intuition that adverbial clauses are structurally ‘reduced’ and display a deficient left periphery in which the landing site for the argument fronting is missing. Such account postulates a specialized landing site for CLLD which survives truncation in Romance. Alternative approaches interpret the unavailability of MCP as the result of locality restrictions on movement. According to these accounts, adverbial *when* clauses, for instance, are derived by operator movement (Geis’s 1970). Assuming a movement derivation of an adverbial *when* clause, the unavailability of argument fronting is like the unavailability of argument fronting in interrogative *when* clauses. Likewise, the availability of CLLD in Romance adverbial clauses is parallel to that in *wh*- clauses. The movement account can be extended to clauses embedded under factive verbs which are also incompatible with MCP.

Raffella Zanuttini (Yale University)

(joint work with Paul Portner (Georgetown University) and Miok Pak (George Washington University)

*The root character of jussive clauses*

The jussive clause type includes imperatives, exhortatives, and promissives. Imperatives impose a requirement on the addressee(s), exhortatives on speaker and addressee(s), promissives on the speaker. They all require that this conversation participant be realized as the subject (not any other argument). They are typically root clauses. We argue that these properties stem from the presence, in the left-periphery, of a functional head *Jussive°* that:

a. bears a person feature;

b. binds the subject, when sufficiently local.

The person feature of *Jussive°* introduces a presupposition typically satisfied by the speaker or addressee of the utterance. As a result of binding, the subject bears the same person feature as *Jussive°*, hence refers to/quantifies over one of the participants in the utterance. A jussive clause can only be embedded when *Jussive°* has “shiftable” person features (i.e., features that can be interpreted in relation to the participants in the reported speech), as in Korean.

Luigi Rizzi (University of Siena)

*The privilege of the root: a cartographic approach*

I will focus on certain cases of ellipsis (in an extended sense) which are restricted to the edge of the root: Topic Drop, Root Subject Drop, the deletion of certain functional verbs, etc. These phenomena will be studies against the background of a cartographic approach to the left periphery, assuming an articulated structural analysis of the complementizer system (Rizzi 1997 and subsequent work). I will compare an approach based on the theory of identification of null elements (along the lines of the analysis of early null subjects in Rizzi 1996 and in related theory-guided acquisition studies) with an approach based on the cyclic spell-out mechanism assumed by current versions of Phase Theory (Chomsky 2001 and much current work).

C.-T. James Huang (Harvard University)

Barry C.-Y. Yang (National United University)

*Topic Drop and MCP*

One major difference between Chinese- and German-type languages is that the former allows extensive types of argument drop, while the latter is quite limited beyond the existence of a null topic. We will argue (a) that it is necessary to distinguish among phenomena that have sometimes been referred to as the undifferentiating term ‘radical *pro* drop’; (b) that the null topic is restricted to domains roughly corresponding to the MCP; (c) that the Chinese-type null topic requires licensing at the CP/edge (cf. Sigurðsson 2011; Sigurðsson and Maling 2010) by internal merge; and (d) that the CP/edge requirement may be lifted only under conditions of last resort. Evidence comes from new observation of locality effects showing a contrast between overt and null topics. Specifically, while the *pro* option is available with an overt topic, null topics must be brought to the C/edge via movement.
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Ernest Lawrence Abel (Wayne State University)  

*Dickensian eponyms*

Charles Dickens created almost a thousand fictional characters, many of whom have become synonyms for types of people or their peculiar traits. This presentation surveys some of these Dickensian eponyms, cites their first appearance as such and provides examples of their usage in magazines, books, and the internet.

*Ernest Lawrence Abel (Wayne State University)*  

*Toponymous disorders: city syndromes*

There is a long tradition of naming diseases and disorders after places where they were first discovered. This presentation examines psychological syndromes named after the cities in which they first or primarily occurred. The city syndromes are categorized in terms of “tourist syndromes,” “hostage syndromes,” or “miscellaneous syndromes.”

*Natasha Abner (University of Chicago)*  

*Deriving meaning in the VP and DP: the case of possessives in American Sign Language*

The POSS sign in American Sign Language (ASL) is used in both attributive and predicative possessives. Attributive POSS possessives display quantificational variability that is sensitive to word order patterns within the DP. Predicative POSS possessives are subject to a ‘strict possession’ requirement not uniformly present in attributive structures. Based on language-internal evidence that POSS functions as a verbal predicate and is introduced in attributive possessives as a prenominal relative clause modifier, these patterns result from the interaction of verbal POSS structures with components of the DP and VP domains: DP-peripheral topicality of the possessor and the structure of locative predication.

*Steven Abney (University of Michigan)*  

*Ezra Keshet (University of Michigan)*  

*CNF as semantic meta-language*

We adopt Conjunctive Normal Form, a quantifier-free subset of first-order predicate calculus inferentially equivalent to general FOPC, as a semantic meta-language and present a compositional system translating natural language LF trees directly into CNF. The cases in (1) and (2), which are problematic for standard DRT and DPL (Groenendijk & Stokhof 1991), fall out of the CNF semantics without stipulation. In addition, the system handles cases of cataphora and telescoping (Roberts 1989) and other cross-sentential anaphora (Evans 1980).

1. Either there's no bathroom, or it's in a funny place.  
2. Every farmer who owns a donkey beats it.

*Eric Acton (Stanford University)*  

*Gender differences in the duration of filled pauses in North American English*

Previous research on the English 'filled pauses' *um* and *uh* reveals that, across a variety of dialects of English, women have a far higher average ratio of tokens of *um* to tokens of *uh* than do men. One potential explanation for these results is that, relative to men, women tend to disprefer sustained vocalic segments in producing filled pauses, thereby opting for *um* over its coda-less counterpart at a higher rate than men. I present evidence in support of this proposal, based on a corpus study of gender differences in segment duration in the production of *um* and *uh*.

*Chris Adam (University of New Mexico)*  

*Aaron Marks (University of New Mexico)*  

*Acoustic bases for place-faithful loan adaptation*

Languages may adopt either a place-faithful or a manner-faithful orientation in loan-adaptation, the choice of which correlates with a language’s current phoneme inventory. Within place-faithful languages, there is a specific asymmetry regarding the adaptation of imported fricatives: voiceless fricatives map onto voiceless aspirate plosives (when a contrast exists), but voiced fricatives map onto voiced non-aspirate plosives, not voiced aspirate plosives. A statistical analysis of this phenomenon in Hindi-Urdu reveals that this mapping involves a pairing of segments based on similarity of mean duration.
Michael Adams (Indiana University)  
Session 70  
The American Blade: etymologies of a newspaper name

In the American context, when a newspaper is named *The [Placename] Blade* by people whose first language is Swedish, *Blade* is an Americanism, a loan translation (*Bladet > Blade*) actuated on American soil. In other cases, however, *Blade* is not an Americanism, but simply another English name brought to America by British settlers. Thus, *Blade* is a historically interesting onomatopoeic example parallel to lexical examples, like dialectal *leave* ‘let’/‘let ‘leave’, of the typological and etymological problems described by Michael Adams in “Lexical Doppelgängers” (*Journal of English Linguistics* (2000)).

Adebola Omolara Ade bileje (Redeemer’s University)  
Session 72  
A socio-semantic analysis of nicknames used by Yoruba brides for in-laws

This paper studies ten nicknames used by Yoruba brides to address their in-laws. Yoruba culture demands special respect from the bride as she relates with her husband’s family members. For instance, she should not call any of her in-laws by their names. So, she coins nicknames to show respect. A socio-semantic analysis of the ten nicknames selected through observation and oral-interview reflect social implications, including the type of relationship that exists between the bride and her in-laws; the physical description and behavioral disposition of individual in-laws as perceived by the bride; and that such names could be derogatory or complimentary.

Eniola Olamide Adedoyin (Redeemer’s University)  
Session 72  
Semantic implications of authors’ names in creativity: a case study of Wole Soyinka’s name as reflected in his selected works

Names deal in a process of identification. They constitute language which could be individually, socio culturally, psychologically or group influenced. Often metaphorically used, names could reveal the thought of its users. This paper studies the impact of authors’ names in their creative use of language. We focus on the name of Africa’s world acclaimed author; Wole Soyinka; deriving the utmost import of meaning(s) embedded in his name and the inseparable presence of these meaning significations in his works. We conclude that generic names absorb the creative faculty of an individual and ultimately find expression in his perceptions.

Jeffrey Adler (Rutgers University) 
Benjamin Munson (University of Minnesota)  
Session 17  
The effect of phonological neighborhood density on vowel production from children to adults

We examined how phonological neighborhood density (PND, the number of words differing from a target word by one phoneme) affects children and adults’ speech production. Previous research (Wright, 2004) found that high-PND words are produced with acoustically more peripheral vowels than low-PND words. If this effect were related to the size of the lexicon, we would predict children should not display the effect as strongly as adults. We found that both children and adults produced more peripheral vowels in high-PND words than in low-PND words. Hence, the effect of PND on speech production is not necessarily dependent on lexicon size.

Colleen Ahland (SIL International)  
Session 6  
The status of Gumuz as a language isolate

The Gumuz language(s) of Ethiopia had been considered part of the Nilo-Saharan (NS) family since Greenberg’s 1963 classification. Recently, there is doubt about Gumuz belonging to NS, with some suggesting it may be an isolate. I present new evidence that Gumuz may be related to Gwama (Koman), rendering it a possible member of the NS family or at least a member of Koman which may or may not be NS. I also present a possible common source for sex-based gender prefixes in Gumuz and some Nilotic languages. This last evidence is suggestive of membership within the broader Nilo-Saharan family.

Michael Ahland (SIL International)  
Session 40  
Degrammaticalization in Northern Mao’s pronominal innovations: from subject prefix to full pronoun

Pronouns in the Mao languages (Afroasiatic/Omotic/Mao) are highly innovative and have been problematic for reconstruction. In Northern Mao (NM), only two of nine are transparently cognate with forms in sister languages. I show NM’s pronouns can only be reconstructed by examining verbs. Verbal subject prefixes fused with a preceding affirmative prefix /ha-/ and then formed new free pronouns, bringing [ha] into the pronominal paradigm. A dual opposition then developed in these new pronouns. Finally, a
3rd person series developed from a demonstrative. This paper provides the first account of pronoun development in endangered Mao languages and challenges unidirectionality in grammaticalization.

**Byron Ahn** (University of California, Los Angeles)  
*Session 17*  
**Deriving subject-oriented reflexivity**

I focus on two puzzles concerning subject-oriented reflexivity (SOR): first, why subjects are relevant for binding, and second, why some subjects (e.g., passive-subjects) are not possible binders. I argue that both puzzles are solved by a Reflexive Voice0 which attracts anaphors to its specifier, and which encodes a semantic function that co-identifies the anaphor-specifier and the NP merged next (i.e. the subject at the phase edge). Moreover, since Reflexive and Passive Voice’s are in complementary distribution, passive-subjects cannot participate in SOR. Additionally, I provide evidence from English implicating all languages grammatically encode SOR, even when not (morphologically) apparent.

**Adam Albright** (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
**Youngah Do** (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
*Session 47*  
**Featural overlap facilitates learning of phonological alternations**

Alternations like p~f and t~s provide two kinds of information: certain segments (p–f) and certain features (continuancy) alternate. Grammatical frameworks generally encode alternations using features, predicting that evidence about one alternation may facilitate learning featurally overlapping alternations. We ran an Artificial Grammar experiment, exposing subjects to voicing and continuancy alternations at different frequencies for different segments (3 p–b, 13 t–d; 6 p–f, 3 t–s). In a memory task, subjects preferred frequent segmental alternations (t–d, p–f). However, in a generalization task, subjects systematically preferred voicing alternations, even for infrequent p–b. We model this with feature-based faithfulness constraints in a maxent model.

**Blake Allen** (University of British Columbia)  
**Masaki Noguchi** (University of British Columbia)  
*Session 28*  
**The phonological availability of vowel sonority: evidence from Japanese accent shift judgments**

Although it is generally accepted that phonetic information contributes to the construction of a learner’s phonology, the phonological availability and theoretical necessity of vowel sonority remain disputed. By testing Standard Japanese speakers’ intuitions about accent placement on adjacent vowel sequences in novel words, we not only demonstrate the use of vowel sonority in such judgments, but also generate an empirically motivated vowel sonority hierarchy for the language. Our experimental design avoids several factors described as confounds in previous experimental evaluations of phonological vowel sonority.

**Shanley Allen** (University of Kaiserslautern)  
*Session 96*  
**Ergative to accusative case in Northern Quebéc Inuktitut?**

Inuktitut is described in grammars as having an ergative case marking system. In recent work based on elicitation data, Johns (2001, 2006) claims that accusative case-marking is replacing ergative case-marking as the default in some dialects of Inuktitut. We explore this claim in naturalistic corpus data (narratives and spontaneous speech) from both children and adults speaking another dialect. Johns’s claim is largely substantiated in these naturalistic data: ergative structures were rare, particularly for clauses with third person subjects. Accusative structures, passives, and noun incorporation structures were commonly used in their place.

**Yuliia Aloshycheva** (The Ohio State University)  
*Session 17*  
"Why are they all reducing their /o/s?!": the sociolinguistics of (o) perception in Ukraine

With Ukraine as a case study, I investigate how covert subjective regional attitudes play within the context of a single national community that shares overt stereotypes. The matched-guise experiment with the subsequent mapping task, tested Ukrainians’ perceptions of the socially stigmatized variant /o/ reduction. Unexpected results, such as pronounced differences in social sensitivity towards the variable, emphasize the need to pay attention to locally situated values (e.g. Eckert 1988), and contribute to the question of complexity of the relationship between different dialects, attitudes and their spatial representation.

**Patrícia Amaral** (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)  
*Session 85*  
**The Present Perfect in a contact variety**

Using both ethnographic and corpus data, this paper analyzes the properties of the Present Perfect in Barranquenho, a contact variety currently spoken by ca. 2,000 speakers in the southern border of Portugal and Spain. In Barranquenho, the Present Perfect displays a
mixed structure: while the forms of the auxiliary verb and participle are mostly from Portuguese, the interpretation is consistent with the meaning of the Present Perfect in Peninsular Spanish. These findings are discussed against the theoretical debate concerning the properties of mixed languages.

Scott Anderbois (University of Rochester)  
*Alternative unconditionals in Yucatec Maya*

Unconditionals indicate that a proposition holds regardless of how some other issue is resolved. This talk presents a detailed study of alternative unconditionals in Yucatec Maya (YM), which we show to have similar semantic properties to their English counterparts, despite being composed of radically different components (e.g. a subjunctive-marked disjunction instead of an alternative question). We develop a proposal where unconditionality in YM arises from a conflict between opposing forces: (I) an antecedent whose (at-issue) contribution is purely inquisitive, and (II) the topic construction which provides background information and is in a certain sense, "anti-inquisitive".

Raúl Aranovich (University of California, Davis)  
*Spanish 'faire-par' and reflexive causatives*

In Spanish periphrastic causatives, a construction with an oblique causee is marginal, but it becomes obligatory when the actor (i.e. the external argument of *hacer* 'make') is bound to the theme/patient. These facts support an analysis in which causative *hacer* has an internal argument. In order to interpret the actor as coreferential with the patient of the embedded predicate, the patient must be controlled by the internal argument of *hacer*. Lexical mapping constraint predict that the only possible realization of the agent in such configuration is as an oblique.

Stephanie Archer (University of Calgary)  
Suzanne Curtin (University of Calgary)  
*Phonotactic legality of onsets in word segmentation*

Native language phonotactic information helps infants identify new words in fluent speech. In the current study, we asked whether infants’ knowledge of legal stop-liquid onsets influenced their segmentation of novel words embedded in sentences. Results indicated that 9-month olds are not only sensitive to complex onset phonotactics, but they can use this information to segment words from a natural speech stream. Though embedding a target word in natural speech might have provided the infants with more information than simply the phonotactics of the onset, the findings of the illegal condition show that phonotactics are key in successfully completing this task.

Meghan Armstrong (University of Georgia)  
*Child comprehension of epistemic question meaning through intonation*

This paper presents results from a linguistic comprehension task designed to evaluate how 4- and 5-year-old Puerto Rican Spanish speaking children were able to use intonation as a cue to disbelief and surprise, i.e. children’s comprehension of intonation as an epistemic marker. Results show that both groups were above chance when using intonation as a cue to epistemic interpretations, much like the literature has shown for epistemic modal verbs and mental state verbs (Papafragou, 1998; Papafragou et al. 2007). The phonetic implementations of the contours were also shown to play a role in children’s success on the task.

Yoshihiko Asao (University at Buffalo)  
*Suffixing preferences as a consequence of probabilistic reasoning*

It has been known that suffixes are typologically more common than prefixes in the world's languages. This paper proposes a new psycholinguistic account for this asymmetry: the timely recognition of prefixes is difficult, if we assume that probabilistic reasoning is at work in language comprehension. This point is illustrated by a simulation model of morpheme segmentation based on both real and hypothetical languages. We argue that the difficulty in detecting prefixes results from distributional facts such as morpheme length and frequency.

Angeliki Athanasopoulou (University of Delaware)  
Irene Vogel (University of Delaware)  
*The acquisition of compound stress in English: a developmental study*

The present research investigates the development of 4 to 9 year old children’s production of compound stress in American English by comparing its acoustic properties to those of adult speakers. Preliminary data show that children up to the age of 9
years do not produce compound stress but instead may use the phrasal stress since the second word of the compound is more prominent than the first word. This raises the possibility that certain prosodic patterns might be acquired later, despite the evidence that children at a very young age appear sensitive to prosody in general.

Kenneth P. Baclawski Jr. (Dartmouth College)  
*The Kuki-Chin deictic complex: examining interconnected reference systems*

In many Kuki-Chin languages (Tibeto-Burman: Bangladesh, India, Burma), demonstrative and information status-marking paradigms display similar semantics and phonological forms. These forms occupy different syntactic positions, but, as this paper suggests, they constitute one macro-paradigm, a deictic complex. In Hyow (Kuki-Chin: Bangladesh), narrative and elicited data corpora show that the complex has broken down, resulting in rapid semantic bleaching, phonological reduction, and the incorporation of new forms. A diachronic account of this system as a grammaticalization cycle is presented here. This account explains cross-family variation and gives insights into the relation between metaphor, paradigmaticity, and grammaticalization.

Rebekah Baglini (University of Chicago)  
*The lexical semantics of derived states*

It has been noted in the literature that stative participles do not form a homogenous class (Nedjalkov and Comrie, 1988; Kratzer, 2000), but fall into two subclasses: target state participles (TSPs) and resultant state participles (RSPs). Prior approaches have captured this by positing two distinct stativizing operators. However, this dual approach is not only theoretically undesirable, but empirically questionable. This paper uses degree semantics to derive the contrast between TSPs and RSPs in a unified way. Stativization targets verbs of scalar change, and the TSP/RSP contrast reflects the type of scale associated with the verbal expression: property scales and quantity scales, respectively.

Rebekah Baglini (University of Chicago)  
Itamar Francez (University of Chicago)  
*The implications of managing*

Manage has been claimed to conventionally implicate trying as well as difficulty. This characterization is descriptively problematic: for example, John managed to lose his keys implicates neither. This paper proposes a more precise characterization of the implicational pattern of manage, according to which the implicational meaning of manage does not involve trying but rather a more general notion of causal necessity. The implication of difficulty is argued to be pragmatic. We argue that teasing apart the role of truth conditional meaning, non-truth conditional meaning, and pragmatic reasoning, provides an empirically advantageous characterization of the implicative behavior of manage.

Rebekah Baglini (University of Chicago)  
Lenore Grenoble (University of Chicago)  
Martina Martinović (University of Chicago)  
*Wild sounds: extragrammatical communication in Wolof*

We describe a group of sounds that stand outside of the basic phonemic and/or lexical inventory of Wolof (Niger-Congo) but are a core part of the language’s communicative system. We call these wild sounds and words following Pyle (2006). As noted by Harris (1951:71), they are found in exclamations, animal calls and borrowed words. The inventory of wild sounds and words in Senegalese Wolof includes a number of clicks (velar, lateral, dental and dental bilabial), a hissing sound, and a whistle. Wild sounds, while outside the grammar, are nevertheless a crucial component of linguistic communication, warranting further cross-linguistic study.

Jon Bakos (Oklahoma State University)  
*Bringing the thunder: a first look at the vowel system of Oklahoma*

This paper describes the current vowel system of Oklahoma English, using recently collected data from the Research on the Dialects of English in Oklahoma (RODEO) project. This presentation will examine the wordlist and reading passage tasks from 25 Oklahoman RODEO subjects. This paper will show Oklahoman empathy for Southern dialect practices, but without universal use of them. Most interviewed respondents employ Southern features like the pin/pen merger and fronting of /u/, but Oklahomans appear reluctant to use socially emblematic Southern features in formal contexts. This paper will suggest reasons for these differences and discuss the Oklahoma system as a whole.
The structural heterogeneity of pronouns

A pervasive problem for proponents of the view that bound variables must be c-commanded by their antecedents is the existence of donkey anaphora (term due originally to Geach (1962)), in which the c-command restriction obviously does not hold. Many theorists have responded to this problem (Elbourne(2005), Barker & Shan(2006), and Barker (to appear)) by subsuming the two types of anaphora. We dispute this unification, finding cases in which various anaphoric forms can be used in donkey contexts but cannot be used when the form is c-commanded by a quantificational antecedent. Our findings require the two phenomena to be distinguished.

Cognitive processes in creole genesis

Creoles typically develop in a multilingual setting, and as such are often viewed as emerging from the multiple grammars that contribute to their individual genesis. This panel evaluates competing and yet complementary theories of creole genesis while examining a set of cognitive processes at work in creole formation. We focus on the processes of restructuring, reanalysis, relexification and convergence, through the lens of three studies: copula and tense-aspect expression in Korlai Creole Portuguese (Clements), creole phonological restructuring in Tayo French Creole, Negerhollands and Haitian (Russell) and a psycholinguistic experiment testing the convergence hypothesis in creole genesis (Baptista, Gelman & Beck).

Grammaticalization of shuo ‘to say’ as complementizer in Taiwan Mandarin

The grammaticalization of SAY verbs as complementizers has been described in creoles (e.g. Lord 1993), African (Lord 1976) and Asian (e.g. Chappell 2008) languages, and African American English (Frajzyngier 1984, Rickford 1977). This paper presents evidence of this process in Taiwan Mandarin. I argue that (1) the complementizer function of the verb shuo ‘to say’ is the product of local language contact, (2) that its grammaticalization has advanced further than in most other Mandarin varieties, and (3) that speakers distinguish between shuo meaning ‘to say’ and shuo as complementizer, as shown in a variation analysis of Taiwan Mandarin phonetic features.

A three-way distinction in Garifuna quantifiers

This paper describes a three-way distinction in quantifiers using cardinal numbers in Garifuna, an Arawak language chiefly spoken in Belize and Honduras. Garifuna has a three-way distinction between cardinal (‘three balls’; (1a)), conclusive (‘all / the three balls’; (1b)), and partitive (‘three of the balls’; (1c) constructions; I describe these constructions in detail. (See Barchas-Lichtenstein 2012 for a general description of Garifuna quantifiers). This paper is based chiefly on primary data elicited from Belizean and Honduran Garifuna speakers in New York and Los Angeles; secondary data is drawn from published sources and colleagues’ work with speakers in Belize.

Segmental sources of variation in the timing of American English pitch accents

Timing patterns in intonation systems reflect at once the stability of tonal alignment known as Segmental Anchoring, and significant contextual variation, much still poorly understood. In many languages, for example, key F0 targets occur relatively earlier in closed syllables than in open. We present here new English production data allowing derivation of this pattern from broader, perceptually motivated generalizations involving rhyme sonority and segment duration. A quantitative model of these
results, based on the notion of Tonal Center-of-Gravity, both accurately predicts attested tonal timing patterns in English, and allows us to maintain SA in its strongest, simplest form.

Sonia Barnes (The Ohio State University)  
Variation in urban Asturian Spanish: -es/-as alternation in feminine plural forms

Speakers of Asturian Spanish alternate in their use of the Asturian and the Spanish morphemes to mark feminine plural. In this study I perform a quantitative analysis of the distribution of these variants in the speech of one of the largest urban areas in the region, Gijón. The data for the study was collected using sociolinguistic interviews and two dependent variables were analyzed: F1 and F2 frequencies, treated both as categorical and as continuous variables. A mixed effects model using speaker and lexical item as random variables was developed to analyze the effect of linguistic and social factors.

Cristiano Barreto (Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro)  
Chinese historical phonological studies: indigenous and foreign influences

The discipline of Chinese phonology has had a long and rich history. Chinese phonological studies developed highly particular analyses adapted to their local interests, but on the other hand experienced important influences from abroad. The interplay of native and foreign contributions to the history of Chinese phonology is still a matter of debate today. I intend to briefly summarize the major factors that shaped its history until the more recent reconstructions of Middle and Old Chinese of the 20th and 21st centuries and set it against the backdrop of a broader assessment of Chinese vis-à-vis Western linguistics.

Michael Barrie (Sogang University)  
Unaccusativity and VPs in Northern Iroquoian

We show here, using repetitive marking and the notion of unaccusative predicates that Northern Iroquoian languages have a distinct VP node despite failing to show many of the traditional subject-object asymmetries. This putative lack of such asymmetries suggests a flat structure for the sentence in Northern Iroquoian languages. All Northern Iroquoian languages have a repetitive marker /s-/ that appears inside the verbal complex. We show that the repetitive marker takes scope over the object but not the subject. However, we show that it can take scope of the subject of a prototypical unaccusative.

Michael Barrie (Sogang University)  
On repetitive markers in Cayuga

We report on some properties of the repetitive markers in Cayuga, both synthetic and analytical. We show that the synthetic form interacts with the sentence-level syntax casting doubts on a strict separation between syntactic and morphological modules. Like all Northern Iroquoian languages, Cayuga has a repetitive prefix /s-/ and a free standing adverb roughly equivalent to ‘again’. The affixal repetitive marker can take scope outside the verb, in contrast to English. Another fact about the repetitive marker is that it combines relatively freely with verbs of various aktionsart types. That is, it is not restricted to accomplishments as in English.

Herbert Barry III (University of Pittsburgh)  
Aylene S. Harper (Community College of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania)  
Diversification of personal names continued from 2005 to 2010 for Whites but not Blacks

High diversity of personal names was measured by a large number of the most frequent names that were given to 50% of the individuals born in Pennsylvania in five-year intervals, 1990 to 2010. The diversity score in 2010 was 771 for Black females, 404 for Black males, 148 for White females, and 69 for White males. Diversity increased greatly after 1990. From 2005 to 2010, diversity continued to increase for Whites but not for Blacks. The racial difference in diversity therefore converged, becoming smaller in 2010 than in 2005.

Marc-Alexandre Beaulieu (University of Leiden)  
A diachronic outlook of Cobo’s early Spanish toponymy in South America

Bernabé Cobo’s (1580-1657) became one of the New World’s most outstanding historians. In his book History of the Inca Empire, the author is giving an exhaustive list of Spanish place names that can be found in South America. Places were given Spanish names from Spain’s cities or provinces. Some others were named from angels or saints or from holy mysteries, while others were named based on their founder’s name. In this study, I will first try to localize all the toponyms listed in this book and I will look at the fate of those names up to present time.
Michael Becker (Indiana University)  
Maria Gouskova (New York University)

*Wug-testing source-oriented generalizations: grammar inference in yer deletion*

In constraint- and schema-based theories, markedness constraints and schemas express product-oriented generalizations: processes apply if the outputs satisfy certain requirements (Bybee & Slobin 1982). In rule-based grammars, generalizations are source-oriented: rules apply if inputs look a certain way (Albright & Hayes 2003). We report an experiment on mid vowel (“yer”) deletion in Russian, showing that speakers extend both source-oriented and product-oriented generalizations. We model the speakers’ behavior using multiple product-oriented phonotactic grammars, with grammar separation triggered by inconsistent paradigmatic behavior. Speakers infer which product-oriented grammar to use based on the wellformedness of the source given each grammar.

Charley Beller (Johns Hopkins University)  
Kristen Johannes (Johns Hopkins University)  
Michael Oliver (Johns Hopkins University)  
Kyle Rawlins (Johns Hopkins University)  
Erin Zaroukian (Johns Hopkins University)

*Scope and agent-orientation in adverbs*

This work investigates height based distinctions in agent-oriented adverbs like kindly.
(1) John invited Mary kindly.
(2) Kindly, John invited Mary.

We assume that agent-oriented adverbs denote properties of events (cf. Parsons, 1990) and propose that their event arguments stand in a part-whole relation with verbal event arguments; they can thus restrict the participant structure of the verbal event. Attachment height determines whether the adverb describes a sub- or super-event of the verbal event. We propose further that lexically realized arguments of the super-event will be used to satisfy argument requirements of the subevent.

Andrea Beltrama (University of Chicago)

*From “tall-Issimo” to “game-Issimo”: subjectification and intensification in diachrony*

In contemporary Italian, the intensifier -issimo provides three distinct contributions: (1) degree modification (alt-Issimus = “extremely tall”), (2) slack regulation (impossibil-Issimo = “absolutely impossible”), (3) nominal intensification (partit-Issima = “Huge/important game”). We analyze the development of this suffix on written corpora and show that Latin only has the degree-modification usage, while old Italian innovated the slack-regulation usage, and nominal intensification is exclusive of contemporary Italian. We argue that this diachronic pathway reflects a loss of truth-conditional meaning and a gain of pragmatic prominence, and represents a case of subjectification in Traugott’s (2003) sense.

Elena Benedicto (Purdue University)

*Mayangna Yulbarangyang Balna (URACCAN)*  
Amelia Shettle (Purdue University)

*Linguistic attitudes as a crucial factor in language revitalization*

Sarah Bunin Benor (Hebrew Union College)

*When Harry and Sally became Chaim-Dov and Sara-Bracha: personal names among Orthodox Jews in America, 1940-2011*

This paper describes naming practices among Orthodox Jews in America and argues for a mixed-methods approach to onomastic research. Using data from ethnographic observation and an online survey, I show how naming preferences (Yiddish, Hebrew, or Anglicized Hebrew; single or double names) correlate with Orthodox identity, including Modern Orthodox vs. Black Hat. Using Social Security Administration data from New York state, I show how names like Malky (F), Rivky (F), Menachem (M), and Yisroel (M) have become more popular over the last few decades, coinciding with an Orthodox baby boom and a trend toward insularity and religious stringency.
Iris Berent (Northeastern University)  
Amanda Dupuis (Northeastern University)  
Diane K Brentari (University of Chicago)  
*Amodal aspects of linguistic design*

Spoken languages include syllables and morphemes, defined by distinct principles. Syllables require a single energy peak, whereas morphemes are not so constrained. Here, we show that humans extend these principles across modalities. Deaf ASL signers extracted both syllables and morphemes from novel ASL signs. Remarkably, so did English speakers who had no previous experience with sign languages. Moreover, given novel signs analogous to pens (one syllable, two morphemes), all participants shifted their response depending on the task—syllable- vs. morpheme count. These findings suggest that the design of the language system is partly amodal.

Kelly Berkson (University of Kansas)  
*Breathy voice in obstruents and sonorants: evidence from Marathi*

This study investigates breathy voiced sonorants in Marathi. These sounds occur in fewer than 1% of the languages indexed in the UCLA Phonological Segment Inventory Database. Analysis of them remains sparse, and our understanding of the acoustic correlates of breathy phonation is incomplete. Measures reported herein for consonants and subsequent vowels include duration, F0, Cepstral Peak Prominence (CPP), and corrected H1-H2* and H1-A3* values. Results indicate that breathy phonation is cued by multiple parameters, and is associated with durational differences for both genders, with CPP differences for female speakers, and with F0 and H1-H2* differences for male speakers.

Robert C. Berwick (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
*Pangus Ho (BBN, Inc.)*  
*Languages do not show lineage-specific trends in word-order universals*

Recent research has used probabilistic evolutionary models of word-order language traits, overlaid on linguistic phylogenies, to determine whether pairs of word-order ‘universals’ evolved in tandem, concluding that such coevolution holds only for certain language families and not others, hence is ‘lineage specific.’ In contrast, this paper finds that if one carries out far more extensive computer simulations to reduce the stochastic noise inherent in this methodology, most co-variation disappears, at least for Indo-European languages. Further, in some cases, the possibility of ‘polymorphic’ traits leads to inaccuracies. Taken together, the ‘lineage specific’ claim appears to be unsupported by this detailed analysis.

Robert C. Berwick (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
Marco Idiart (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul)  
Igor Malioutov (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
Beracah Yankama (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
Aline Villavicencio (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul)  
*Keep it simple: language acquisition without complex Bayesian models*

Sophisticated statistical learning techniques known as hierarchical Bayesian models (HBMs) have been advanced to capture observed patterns of both under- and over-generalization in child language acquisition. However, HBMs are ‘ideal’ learning systems, often computationally infeasible even using approximation methods; their cognitive relevance remains uncertain. This paper shows that a much simpler method, maximum likelihood estimation, can match HBM performance. It reviews and reanalyzes dative alternations compiled from child-directed CHILDES English, extended to child utterances. It demonstrates that combining simple clustering methods along with MLE provides an alternative, more cognitively plausible account of the same facts.

Sarah Bibyk (University of Rochester)  
Willemijn Heeren (Leiden University)  
Christine Gunglogson (University of Rochester)  
Michael Tanenhaus (University of Rochester)  
*Asking or telling? Real-time processing of boundary tones*

Although there is a growing literature on the use of prosody in sentence processing, little research has focused to date on boundary tones. We developed a targeted language game in which we could naturally embed elliptical expressions where boundary tones disambiguated the sentence as a question or a statement. Results provide evidence for rapid processing of L-L%.
Evidence for use of H-H% was more elusive due to masking by an early fixation bias. The fact that listeners integrate L-L% as rapidly as possible, though inconsistent with their bias, suggests an immediate and independent use of boundary tones in sentence processing.

**Joshua Birchall** (Radboud University Nijmegen)

*Complex predicates and wordhood in Oro Win (Chapacura)*

This paper examines the wordhood status of two types of complex predicates in Oro Win: Verb+Verb sequences and Noun+Verb sequences. These two constructions diverge from each other for multiple phonological and syntactic criteria, and are best described as two distinct processes of word formation in Oro Win. These differences show that the first construction is a verb serialization, while the second results from noun incorporation. A more thorough understanding of predicate formation processes in Oro Win helps to refine its classification in terms of morphological typology and sheds light on one of the most complex aspects of its grammar.

**Joshua Birchall** (Radboud University Nijmegen)

**Michael Dunn** (Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics)

**Simon Greenhill** (Australian National University)

*An internal classification of the Chapacuran language family*

This paper presents an empirically motivated internal classification of the Chapacuran language family. We identify a number of systematic sound correspondences across the family that group the languages into three separate clades. We have compiled 292 cognate sets across 126 basic vocabulary items for 10 of the attested languages. These form the input for a Bayesian phylogenetic analysis using a continuous-time Markov chain model. Ethnohistorical information is incorporated into the model to help calibrate the tree topology. The resulting tree confirms the subgroupings identified through sound correspondences and provides additional support for the internal composition of these clades.

**Betty Birner** (Northern Illinois University)

*Contextual conditioning and information structure*

I argue that noncanonical word orders may represent contextually conditioned variants of a more abstract construction, just as allophones and allomorphs represent variants of a phoneme or morpheme. English inversion and by-phrase passives, for example, share pragmatic constraints and are syntactically in complementary distribution (Birner 1996); the same is true of Italian subject postposing and ci-sentences (Ward 1999, Birner and Ward 1996). Each of these pairs, then, represents two contextually conditioned variants of a single construction. Finally, just as phones are grouped into phonemes differently in different languages, noncanonical word orders are grouped into constructions differently in different languages.

**Bronwyn Bjorkman** (University of Toronto)

*Aspectual ergative splits and perfective-linked oblique case*

Several recent analyses of aspect-based split ergativity have linked the absence of ergative to special properties of imperfective syntax. (Laka, 2006; Coon, 2010; Coon and Preminger, 2011). Against this position, this paper argues that perfective syntax can contain a special licensor of oblique ergative case, building on Kayne’s (1993) proposal that perfect/perfectives contain a prepositional head. This unifies aspect-based splits with have/be auxiliary alternations in Germanic and Romance, and with oblique-marked subjects in Estonian and Balto-Slavic perfects.

**Charles Boberg** (McGill University)

*Continental Divide: the U.S.-Canada border in North American English*

This paper examines the current linguistic status of the U.S.-Canada boundary, as well as regional differences between western and eastern Canada, with a new set of data on variation in vocabulary, phonemic incidence and spelling from a questionnaire completed by 101 participants in 2012: 34 Americans and 67 Canadians. The biggest national difference arises in spelling (e.g., American center and color v. Canadian centre and colour). Mean differences in vocabulary (soda v. pop; faucet v. tap, etc.) and phonemic incidence (different pronunciations of words) are comparatively small. Comparisons with previous reports on these variables demonstrate several changes in progress.
The opening chapter of Ferdinand de Saussure’s *Course in General Linguistics* (1916), entitled “A Brief Survey of the History of Linguistics,” provides an overview of what Saussure considered to be the key developments in the language sciences prior to his own academic career and before the establishment what he felt was the “only true object of study” within linguistics. This year is the 100th anniversary of the death of Saussure in 1913, and in this presentation, I will re-examine the relevance of Saussure’s short history of our field, approximately one century after his famous series of lectures were given in Geneva.

Elizabeth Bogal-Allbritten (University of Massachusetts Amherst)  
Anisa Schardl (University of Massachusetts Amherst)  
*Expressing uncertainty with gisa in Tshangla*

This paper describes and analyzes the particle *gisa* in Tshangla, an understudied Tibeto-Burman language. Sentences of the form *gisa p* are felicitous only where some agent A has a lack of certainty about *p*. Identity of A (Speaker, Addressee) depends on sentential force. In declaratives, A is the Speaker. In interrogatives, A is the Addressee. We argue that *gisa* is a speech act operator that indicates the absence of directly perceived evidence for *p* by A, thus implying uncertainty on A’s part. We relate *gisa* to the broader issue of the division (or lack thereof) between epistemic modality and evidentiality.

Juergen Bohnemeyer (University at Buffalo)  
*Words that cut across phrase boundaries – and how to avoid them*

The two most frequent aspect markers of Yucatec Maya, the perfective and imperfective markers, have previously been treated as prefixes that attach to the verb across what turns out to be a major phrase boundary. I propose an alternative analysis according to which these markers obligatorily form portmanteaus with the ergative clitics. The same behavior can be observed with the morphologically unbound aspect markers. This phenomenon is an instructive example of how the appearance of exotic syntactic phenomena can be the result of deceptively simple but flawed morphonological assumptions.

Juergen Bohnemeyer (University at Buffalo)  
Jesse Lovegren (University at Buffalo)  
Elena Benedicto (Purdue University)  
Katharine Donelson (University at Buffalo)  
Alyson Eggleston (Purdue University)  
Gabriela Pérez Báez (Smithsonian Institution)  
*Reference frames in Mesoamerica: linguistic and nonlinguistic factors*

We test the hypothesis that language-specific practices of frames-of-reference (FoRs) use in discourse reflect the speakers’ individual adaptations to non-linguistic factors such as literacy and education (Li & Gleitman 2002). Data on FoR use in discourse was collected from speakers of eight indigenous languages of Mexico and Nicaragua and three varieties of Spanish and analyzed together with estimates of the speakers’ literacy, education, and L2 use. Results of a generalized linear mixed-effects model suggest that FoR use in discourse cannot be reduced to non-linguistic factors: a speaker's native and second language(s) are the strongest predictors of their FoR preference.

Claire Bowern (Yale University)  
Patience Epps (University of Texas at Austin)  
Hannah Haynie (Yale University)  
Jane Hill (University of Arizona)  
Catherine Sheard (Yale University)  
*On drugs, wildcats, and eagles: loan and inheritance patterns in hunter-gatherer ethnobiological systems*

Hypotheses regarding the structure of ethnobiological nomenclature systems have focused on correlations with the dominant means of food production in linguistic communities, relating to differences in rates of lexical replacement and the presence of generic ethnobiological terms. Here we evaluate some of these hypotheses using standard wordlists for 105 hunter-gatherer and agriculturalist languages from North America, Amazonia, and North Australia. We find that loan rates in flora/fauna vocabulary are nearly always significantly higher than those in basic vocabulary, but are correlated, and differ significantly by case study region. Hunter-gatherer communities also show significantly higher flora-fauna loan rates than do agriculturalists.
Regional dialect diversity in south-central Alaska

English-speaking settlement is relatively recent in Alaska, but with regional differences in settlement patterns. Therefore, an investigation into regional linguistic differences can give insight into founder effects versus dialect leveling. We recorded 30 Alaskans reading “Comma gets a cure” and a word list, and took midpoint measurements of the canonical vowels of English for each speaker. We found that Alaskans generally participate in the California Shift, but individuals from Anchorage exhibit such features more strongly and consistently than others. We suggest that dialect leveling has occurred in south-central Alaska, with founder effects possibly having been masked in the Matanuska-Susitna Borough.

Samuel R. Bowman (Stanford University)
Seto vowel harmony and neutral vowels

Seto (Finno-Ugric, Estonia) displays a novel variety of vowel harmony for backness: It provides for non-participating neutral vowels (transparent [i] and word-initial [e], and opaque [o]), and in particular, it does so while also allowing segments in the inventory ([ɨ], [ɤ], and [ø], respectively) which differ from these neutral vowels only in backness. This later observation in particular precludes any analysis based on neutralization, and seriously complicates analysis under any major framework for harmony. I show in this talk that Kimper’s (2011) new Competing Triggers approach, set in a cyclic grammar, can account for the Seto data.

John Boyle (Northeastern Illinois University)
Lewis Gebhardt (Northeastern Illinois University)
Definiteness and specificity: a typological study of Siouan

This paper contributes to this growing field of Siouan studies by examining the interaction of definiteness and specificity in six Siouan languages. We summarize the available determiner inventories and focus on similarities in determiners as well as differences including how specificity and definiteness are expressed across these languages. We then formulate several generalizations about DP in Siouan languages. We show that the semantics of the determiners can be described by a feature geometry employed by Harley and Ritter (2002). Lastly, we discuss why there should be less crosslinguistic variation in DP structure than in VP structure.

Phil Branigan (Memorial University of Newfoundland)
Julie Brittain (Memorial University of Newfoundland)
Polycategorial finals in Cree verb morphosyntax

Contemporary minimalist analyses of Algonquian verb finals classify them uniformly as light verbs, or as either light verbs or lexical verbs depending on their semantic robustness. We show that a more intricate morphosyntactic patterning is implicated, in which some “finals” are systematically polycategorial; the same element serves as the head of vP in some contexts, and as the head of VP/RootP in others. The light verb is shown to be associated with (the expected) bleached semantics relative to its lexical verb counterpart. The proposal is laid out with reference to a number of Cree transitive and intransitive verb finals.

Aaron Braver (Rutgers)
Shigeto Kawahara (Rutgers)
Incomplete Neutralization of Japanese Vowel Length in Monomoraic Nouns

In Japanese, monomoraic nouns lengthen in response to a bimoraicity requirement; lengthening does not occur when a monomoraic particle joins the noun within its PWd (Mori 2002). In this experiment, 15 sets of sentences were constructed, with three conditions each: (a) a monomoraic noun followed by a particle (“short/prt”), (b) a monomoraic noun with no particle (“short/Ø”), (c) a long noun with a particle (“long”). 12 speakers produced the sentences 7 times. A three-way distinction resulted: vowels in the short/Ø condition were longer than the short/prt vowels, but shorter than the short/prt vowels—suggesting that vowel length is incompletely neutralized.
We present a new analysis of at least and at most which not only meets the empirical desiderata laid out in previous work (Krifka 1999, Büring 2008, Geurts and Nouwen 2007, Nouwen 2010, Cohen and Krifka 2011) but also captures their relationship to only, namely: only P asserts at most P and presupposes at least P (Beaver and Clark 2008, Coppock and Beaver 2012). We propose that at least existentially quantifies over answers to the current Question Under Discussion ranked as strong as the prejacent, and at most universally quantifies over stronger-ranked alternatives. More and less are treated analogously.

What inferences do learners make based on partial language data? We investigated whether exposure to independent phonological processes in a novel language would lead learners to infer their interaction in the absence of any direct evidence in the data. Participants learned to form compounds in an artificial language exhibiting independently-triggered phonological processes, but the potential interaction between them was withheld from training. Unlike control participants trained on a near-identical language without this potential, test participants rated critical items exhibiting the interaction as significantly more well-formed than control items, suggesting that they were able to generalize beyond the observed language properties.

In this study we examine parent-child-pairs applying the psychological concept of the name-letter-effect on given names in Germany. The concept suggests that people prefer letters appearing in their own name to letters not occurring in their own name. In psychological literature, this name letter preference is credited with having an influence on major life decisions such as choice of (marriage) partner, job or place of residence. We analyze if there is a statistical valid proof for a parental preference of their own name letters for the names of their children. Our preliminary results suggest a slight relationship for mother-children-pairs.

Words in Southeastern Pomo (Moshinsky 1974, Goodman 1990) are stressed on the first syllable, excluding an epenthetic vowel in some initial clusters. In complex words such as compound nouns and reduplicated or directional verbs, the first element has primary stress, and the other is secondary. I argue that each element is a separate prosodic word with a left-aligned trochaic foot. The relative strength of stresses is determined by reference to a recursive PrWd, which is left-strong (Selkirk 1995). Phrasal stress is generally right-strong across independent PrWd units. Syllabification is permitted across words within the larger PrWd domain.

The paper looks at three main aspects of a biographical orientation to language and relates them to a study done in a Jamaican community. First, the approach is speaker-centred in nature, and this carries methodological implications for research. Second, it exposes the impact of language ideologies on language choice. Finally, it explores dimensions of language such as the role of aspiration, desire, and emotion in language choice. In general, this paper shows that this approach can make specific contributions to the exploration of language use in Caribbean situations, specifically those with Creole continuum.
Typological biases in the description of motion events affect the way that adults from different language communities inspect events during language planning. In this study, we demonstrate crosslinguistic differences in motion event description and inspection that begin by as early as 3 years. English- and Greek-speaking preschoolers viewed and described motion events in an eyetracking study. Consistent with adult production patterns, English speakers were more likely than Greek speakers to provide information about manners of motion. Comparison of eyegaze patterns in the Linguistic and Nonlinguistic tasks also revealed effects of language background on the relation between event apprehension and description.

Access to Yiddish and Orthodoxy have both been cited as factors in the use of Jewish English features. This study looks at one rise-fall contour, and finds that its phonetics differ between speakers depending on their exposure to Yiddish, and may vary based on the subjects’ positions on Orthodoxy, with the subjects who expressed anti-Orthodox sentiments using more Yiddish-like contours than the others, despite the fact that the more Yiddish-like version of the contour may also be a marker of Orthodox identity. This dual use of this contour supports the idea of Jewish English as a repertoire of features that can be drawn from to show a range of Jewish identities.

Previous studies have demonstrated the importance of onomastic evidence for the social position of women (Clark 1978, 1982; Hough 2002, 2008; Falck-Kjallquist 2006; Jesch 2008). There have as yet been no such studies within Scotland. This paper will present some evidence for the position of women in a rural farming community by using field-name evidence from Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

This acoustic study of two languages – Khmer and Bunong – indicates that a single gestural account of minor syllables, i.e. the first half of sesquisyllables, is not possible; therefore, forms described as “minor syllables” do not constitute a coherent phonological class. Results suggest that the systematic variation in the types of segments appearing in minor syllables cross-linguistically results from the fact that minor syllables in some languages (Khmer) do not have a gestural target, whereas in other languages (Bunong) they do. This interpretation also explains why the presence of the minor syllable vowel is consistent in Bunong but variable in Khmer.

What appear to be substitution errors in child speech are often found to feature covert contrast (CC), i.e. measurable but sub-perceptible between-category differences. CC has historically been treated as an extragrammatical phenomenon. However, recent work suggests that CC is far more pervasive than previously realized. Does it follow, then, that virtually all child speech patterns are the product of extragrammatical performance pressures? Using evidence from the acquisition of initial clusters and voicing contrasts, we will argue that in a model informed by exemplar theory (e.g. Pierrehumbert, 2001), the existence of CC does not preclude a phonological analysis of child patterns.

Contra Ohala 1984 and Bollinger 1978, Rialland (2007, 2009) notes that African languages commonly have falling final pitch in polar (yes/no) questions. She proposes a cluster of properties for this “lax question prosody.” A study of five Ghanaian languages (Buli, Deg, Safaliba, Adele, Chumburung) partly validates this. All these languages have falling pitch (but not always final L), and final vowel lengthening. Three languages add a sentence-final /-ā/. Two languages have “breathy termination.” An additional characteristic of these languages is that polar questions always have higher pitch than statements, suggesting that raising may be universal, even in “lax prosody” languages.
Shira Calamaro (Yale University)  
*Computing general rules over unnatural classes*

This paper presents a computational model of generalized phonological rule learning, which is used to model the results of an experimental study on the learning of positional voicing restrictions over natural and unnatural classes of segments (Saffran and Thiessen 2003). The computational results align with the experimental ones, with natural rules learned more easily than unnatural rules. This asymmetry has been attributed to a complexity bias (Moreton and Pater 2011), which the model captures with its inability to generalize rules that occur over unnatural classes.

Jeremy Calder (Stanford University)  
*Theories of syllabification in Nuxalk: hints from text-setting*

The liberal clustering of consonants in Nuxalk has ignited a variety of syllabification theories, some allowing obstruent-only syllables. Text-setting necessarily relies on the inherent prosodic structure of a language. This study thus examines six Nuxalk songs, comparing the language's behavior in the rhythmic structure of music to the parses generated by various theories of syllabification. The absence of obstruent-only rhythmic units in these songs suggests that syllabification theories generating such units do not reflect the prosodic structure referenced by text-setting.

Jeremy Calder (Stanford University)  
Penelope Eckert (Stanford University)  
Julia Fine (Stanford University)  
Robert Podesva (Stanford University)  
*The social conditioning of rhythm: the case of post-tonic lengthening*

This talk begins an exploration of the stylistic use of rhythm, focusing on intonational phrase-final posttonic lengthening. Data come from interviews with 55 Northern California speakers ranging from 12 to 73 years of age. A mixed effects linear regression model factoring the effects of linguistic and social factors shows females lengthening more than males (p<0.001), younger speakers more than older (p<0.01), and an interaction between the two (p<0.05). It remains to be determined whether the age pattern should be analyzed as a change in progress, or age-grading in which case young males have not yet learned to be rhythmically male.

Catherine Callaghan (The Ohio State University)  
*Evolution of the Utian Ablaut System*

The Utian languages display an elaborate quantitative ablaut system. The seeds of this system are found in Proto Utian relic alternations such as PU *ʔeʔ-t~ *ʔet-y- 'bed, sleep' and Proto Utian verbs formed by suffixing -y 'verbalizer' to monosyllabic nouns as in PU *ʔet-y 'to sleep'. Verb formation expanded through suffixing -y to the first CVˑC- of longer stems, and suffixing additional verbalizers of the canon -CV to a Simplex Grade (CVC-) of longer nouns, producing tri-consonantal stems such as Cru ʔet-we 'to wake up'. Additional grades were added in Proto Utian times, producing noun-verb alternations, some of which were linked through metathesis alone.

Erin Callahan-Price (Duke University)  
*Past tense marking and interlanguage variation in emerging N.C. Hispanic English*

This study investigates variable past tense marking patterns in an emerging variety of N.C. Hispanic English (n=52) spoken by language learners at three Length of Residency (LOR) groups in three schools in Durham, NC in terms of 1) lexical semantics 2) verb frequency 3) discourse structure and 4) verb type and phonological environment. Statistical results show interacting effects of frequency, distinctiveness, and prototypicality; a separate analysis of consonant cluster reduction patterns (CCR) demonstrates dialect acquisition of variable constraints (e.g. in terms of N.C. AAVE).

Edward Callary (Northern Illinois University)  
*On Wisconsin - again*

Few American place names have generated as much speculation as Wisconsin. Probably from Miami-Illinois meaning 'it lies red', Wisconsin was clearly first recorded with initial M. About 1673 Marquette wrote "Meskousing." By 1688 the orthography was just as clearly initial Ou (phonetic [w]) and maps showed “R. Ouisconsing.” McCafferty claims La Salle mistook French cursive capital M for orthographic Ou. I argue that the change of “M” to “Ou” was not necessarily due to a misreading of cursive M but is in fact a common process and the specific motivation for the change in Wisconsin has yet to be found.
Zapotecan (Otomanguean) languages have highly complex verbal aspect inflection. Among them, Chatino languages show the greatest complexity, magnified by an orthogonal layer of tonal alternations within verb paradigms. An analysis of the 363 single-root Zenzontepec Chatino verbs and their tonal patterns (from a database of 1700 total verbs) is presented in this paper. The morphological complexity can only be understood once the complexity of the tone system engaged in the realization of inflectional categories is in itself understood. It is demonstrated that a diachronic approach to the tone system is a valuable way to gain such an understanding.

Kathryn Campbell-Kibler (The Ohio State University)  
Amber Torelli (The Ohio State University)  
"Bitch, I'm from Cleveland, you have the accent": tracking enregisterment on Twitter

Campbell-Kibler (2012) suggested that the Inland North in Ohio is becoming enregistered as the "Cleveland" or "northern" accent, but is contested. The current paper tests and extends this work, analyzing spontaneous commentary in 722 Tweets mentioning "accent" and Ohio, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati or Dayton. Overall, the data present a fractured view, with some Tweeters perceiving Ohio speech as accented, others expressing ambivalence and still others adhering to the "non-accent" ideology. Finally, we note the strong presence of African Americans in this data, suggesting a need for work on African American perceptual dialectology.

Matthew T. Carlson (University of Texas at El Paso)  
Morgan Sonderegger (University of Chicago/McGill University)  
Max Bane (University of Chicago)  
The impact of phonological network structure on children’s word learning: a survival analysis

Using graph theory to quantify phonological network properties in child-directed speech, we expand on the notion of phonological neighborhoods and explore how phonology shapes word learning in 60 children sampled longitudinally from age 1-4. Controlling for other phonological and lexical variables and child characteristics, we find that local network properties of individual words as well as global properties of parent's input to their children interact with word frequency to influence the likelihood that children will acquire a given word at a particular age. Phonology thus figures among several interrelated properties that jointly modulate the availability of words for acquisition.

Katie Carmichael (The Ohio State University)  
R-lessness in Greate(r) New O(r)leans

New Orleans has become more r-ful over time (Reinecke 1951; Brennan 1983; Mucciaccio 2009), although variable r-lessness is still common in the blue collar suburb of Chalmette. Hurricane Katrina caused many Chalmatians to relocate to wealthy, r-ful suburbs on the Northshore of Lake Pontchartrain (Lasley 2012). Younger Chalmatians—both those who live in Chalmette Post-Katrina and those who have since relocated to the Northshore—are more r-ful than older speakers, however there is no difference in levels of r-fulness between Chalmette and Northshore Chalmatians. Interview commentary suggests that r-lessness is used by Northshore Chalmatians to express ties to Chalmette.

Emily Carrigan (University of Connecticut)  
Marie Coppola (University of Connecticut)  
Lexical and structural innovation by adult homesigners in Nicaragua

Homesigners, deaf individuals who do not receive conventional language input, can illuminate which features of language can appear in the absence of linguistic input. We asked about the potential role played by the mothers of four homesigners in the development of homesign by comparing the mothers’ comprehension to that of four native users of American Sign Language (ASL). Mothers comprehended homesign descriptions more poorly than ASL signers, suggesting that homesign contains comprehensible information to which mothers are not fully sensitive. We conclude that homesigners, rather than their mothers, are responsible for the development of lexical and structural features of homesign.
Phillip M. Carter  (Florida International University)  
Andrew Lynch  (University of Miami)  
David Neal  (Empirica Research/University of Miami)  

Sociolinguistic and social psychological motivation for loss: Mapping the perception of Spanish and English among Miami Latinos

This study applies the matched-guise technique, introduced by Lambert et al. (1960), to the study of Spanish/English bilingualism in metropolitan Miami. 180 participants listened to four speakers in two guises (Spanish and English) and rated each on a 7-point Likert-scale for a range of personal characteristics. They then answered hypothetical questions about each speaker’s estimated income, profession, and family history. Results show complex interactions between listener ethnicity, language perception, and political ideology. Surprisingly, all participants showed an implicit preference for the English guises for a majority of characteristics. This was true even for Latinos who at the explicit level valued bilingualism.

Mirko Casagranda  (University of Naples ‘L’orientale’)  

101 hills turned into islands: renaming the Caniapiscau Reservoir

In order to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the Charter of the French language (Bill 101), in 1997 the Quebec Geographic Names Board created the “Garden at the End of the World” archipelago by naming 101 islands of the Caniapiscau Reservoir (Côte-Nord, Québec). The decision was fiercely opposed by the Cree community, which claimed that those islands did not need be named as they already had First Nations names. After mapping the history of the controversy between the Cree community and the Government of Quebec, the paper aims at making a comprehensive list of the Cree toponyms and their etymology.

Laura Staum Casasanto  (Stony Brook University)  
Stefan Grondelaers  (Radboud University Nijmegen)  
Roeland van Hout  (Radboud University Nijmegen)  
Jos J. A. van Berkum  (University of Utrecht)  
Peter Hagoort  (Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics)  

Got class? Language attitudes and symbolic representations of social class

In recent years, researchers have successfully used information about cultural identity and consumption behavior to uncover class-based variation in linguistic production. But are judgments about such dimensions of class robust enough to be used to investigate class-based language attitudes? We compared how listeners associate class-stratified variables with both classic and symbolic markers of class membership. Matching responses were significantly more likely than mismatching responses for all five types of class markers, and there was no difference among them, indicating that representations of economic production, culture, or consumption were equally good at probing attitudes about class-based linguistic variation in this community.

Elizabeth D. Casserly  (Indiana University)  
David B. Pisoni  (Indiana University)  

Acoustic feedback perturbation as a window to complex phonological representations

This paper describes the effects of real-time acoustic feedback degradation on speech production. Utterances from ten adult native speakers of English were recorded, both under normal conditions and while the participants heard themselves as though through a cochlear implant processor. Acoustic-phonetic analysis of vowel quality before and during the feedback degradation revealed significant changes in F1 as a result of the transformation. Fluent speech also exhibited changes in the ratio of consonant versus vowel articulation time, with speakers spending more proportional time on consonant constrictions under conditions of degraded feedback. Implications for theories of cognitive representation are discussed.

Víctor Vázquez Castillejos  (Smithsonian Institution)  
Emiliano Cruz Santiago  (Smithsonian Institution)  
Mark A. Sicoli  (Georgetown University)  
Gabriela Pérez Báez  (Smithsonian Institution)  

Inflectional classes and tonal morphology across 10 Zapotec languages
Matthew Cecil (University of California, Santa Barbara)

Cross-linguistic variation in turn-taking practices

This study is a computational investigation of the Callhome corpus of telephone conversations in six major languages to explore the question of whether and to what extent conversational turn-taking practices are universal. The phenomena of gap / overlap between turns, utterance length, and frequency of reactive token (backchannel) production are all measured and analyzed statistically. The present findings show that along all of these parameters, there are stark differences across languages in conversational turn-taking practices. Among other findings, we have found that some languages (including Japanese) use significantly more reactive tokens, and some languages (including Spanish) exhibit significantly longer utterances.

Wallace Chafe (University of California, Santa Barbara/SSILA)

Toward a digitized Iroquoian dictionary

The polysynthetic structure of the Northern Iroquoian languages creates a problem for the construction of exhaustive, user-friendly dictionaries, because a single English verb may correspond to several hundred verbs in the target language. Computers offer a way around this problem, a way that is currently being implemented for the Seneca language under the collaborative sponsorship of the Seneca Nation of Indians and the Rochester Institute of Technology. An English entry is processed through a system of drop-down menus, morphological templates, and phonological processes that lead to a Seneca word. Selected examples will be shown. Other languages of a similar type could be treated in a similar way.

Vincent Chanethom (New York University)

Adult-child differences in the production of American English diphthongs

This study investigates adult-child differences in the production of diphthongs by native speakers of American English. Previous studies on English vowel development mainly focused on monophthongs. It is unclear, however, whether diphthongs follow similar patterns of acquisition, especially given their dynamic properties. Are diphthongs more difficult to acquire than monophthongs? To address this question, a picture-naming experiment was carried out to test the following hypotheses: (1) adult-child differences in diphthong production are similar to those found in the literature for monophthongs; (2) diphthongs involving greater spectral change are harder to acquire than those with less spectral change.

Charles B. Chang (University of Maryland)

Benefits of L1 transfer for L2 speech perception

To investigate effects of first-language (L1) perceptual biases on second-language (L2) speech perception, we examined whether unreleased voiceless stops in American English would be better perceived by L1 listeners of English (where unreleased stops are frequent, but non-canonical) or by L2 listeners of English whose L1 is Korean (where unreleased stops are canonical). Two experiments showed that Koreans were more accurate with English unreleased stops than Americans, and that Korean Americans were even better. These findings demonstrate that L1 transfer can lead to a perceptual advantage for L2 listeners and underscore the benefits of early exposure to a heritage language.

Charles B. Chang (University of Maryland)
Ryan P. Corbett (University of Maryland)
Anita R. Bowles (University of Maryland)

The influence of phonological context on L2 learning of tonal contrasts

To examine effects of context on second language (L2) learning of tonal contrasts, we trained adult speakers of English to match monosyllabic and disyllabic Mandarin words to pictures. Disyllables were harder to learn than monosyllables, and the four Mandarin tones varied in relative difficulty depending on word type. These findings demonstrate that, like L2 learning of segmental contrasts, L2 learning of tonal contrasts is mediated by context. Thus, examination of word types representing a variety of contexts would provide greater insight into how L2 tone is mastered, especially in an L2 where the majority of the lexicon is not monosyllabic.

Carole E Chaski (Institute for Linguistic Evidence)

Re Forensic linguistic data: five issues in handling textual data

Five issues related to linguistic data in the forensic context and affecting admissibility of evidence are discussed. Ground truth data, needed for validation testing, is difficult to obtain. Data Scarcity is a fact of forensic casework and affects methodological
choices. Human Subjects Protection (45 CFR 46) raises ethical issues in handling suicide notes, threats, and predatory chats, including data collection methods, legality, and chain of evidence. Ill-formedness entails that analytical procedures must perform on messy input while still preserving it. Correcting ill-formedness is close to Contamination, which occurs when multiple unknowns are treated as known examples of one source.

**Si Chen** (University of Florida)  
*Session 34*

**Caroline Wiltshire** (University of Florida)  
*Session 34*

**Contextual variations of tones in Nanjing Chinese**

We examine the anticipatory and carryover effect of tones in Nanjing Chinese using real disyllabic words. After visual examinations and statistical analyses, the results showed that there are partial dissipimilatory anticipatory and an assimilatory carryover effect. The general findings are consistent with other languages reported in the literature that the carryover effect is more dominant than the anticipatory effect because (1) anticipatory effects last for approximately 10–20% of the entire tone while carryover effects last for 25–50%; (2) regression analysis showed a statistically significant linear relationship between the offset of the first syllable and onset of the second syllable.

**Yi-An Jason Chen** (San Jose State University)  
*Session 66*

*A study on Taiwanese international students and Taiwanese American students: the interface between naming and identity*

How one uses two names in a new socio-cultural setting has not adequately addressed. The goal of this research is to discover how naming practices influence name adoption and explicate how the uses and choices of names by Taiwanese international students (TIS) and Taiwanese American students (TAS) are structured through social interaction and cultural context at an American university. The data were collected from in-depth interviews with 20 participants. The results suggest that TIS’s use of English names highly influences their cultural adaptations. Moreover, TAS’ maintenance of Taiwanese cultures is explicitly revealed in their use of kinship terms.

**Jacee Cho** (University of Wisconsin-Madison)  
*Session 39*

*Constraints on L1 transfer in L2 acquisition*

The present study examines L1 transferability in an L2 through an investigation of the acquisition of case marking and word order in L2 Russian by English and Korean speakers. Data indicate that while morphologically marked properties (e.g., case marking) are transferrable, contextually realized properties (e.g., word order) are not subject to crosslinguistic transfer. Findings of the study provide insights into the nature of crosslinguistic transfer.

**Jacee Cho** (University of Wisconsin-Madison)  
*Session 39*

*Re-assembling features in second language acquisition*

The present study seeks to test Slabakova’s (2009) refined version of the Feature Re-assembly Hypothesis (Lardiere, 2009), according to which the overt/covert status of features makes specific predictions about degrees of difficulty in L2 acquisition. This study examines the acquisition of the covertly (contextually) marked feature [definite] and the overtly (morphologically) encoded feature [specific] in L2 Russian by English-speaking learners. Findings indicate that the overtly marked [specific] is acquired earlier than the covertly expressed [definite]. These findings support Slabakova’s proposal on the degrees of difficulty as well as Lardiere’s approach to feature re-assembly in L2 acquisition.

**Jinsun Choe** (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)  
*Session 23*

*Children’s difficulty with raising: a non-grammatical account*

This paper investigates English-speaking children’s purported difficulty with comprehension of raising structures that contain an experiencer phrase (e.g., John seems to Mary to be happy). I show that comprehension improves significantly when the experiencer is an in situ pronoun rather than a lexical NP. I argue that children’s previously-reported difficulty with raising structures is not due to a grammatical deficit of any kind, but rather to performance-level intervention effects of the kind observed in several other sentence types (e.g., object relative clauses).

**Jaehoon Choi** (University of Arizona)  
*Session 17*

*Pronoun-noun collocations in Modern Greek*

This paper investigates pronoun-noun collocations in Modern Greek. I draw a parallel between pronoun-noun collocations and demonstrative-noun collocations by observing their similar semantic/syntactic properties. Based on this, I claim that such pronouns surface in SpecDP as a result of movement, on analogy with the syntax of demonstratives-noun collocations in Modern
Greek. This approach has some theoretical consequences. First, the person feature is encoded in the head D of pronominal DPs, but not non-pronominal ones. Second, the agreement on the verb is indirectly controlled by the pronoun via the mediating head D of pronoun-noun collocations.

C.-T. Tim Chou (University of Michigan)  
Sujeewa Hettiarachchi (University of Michigan)  
On Sinhala case marking

Based on (i) the interaction between case-marking and the interpretation of modals in Sinhala, and (ii) how case-marking affects the scopal interpretation of quantifier NPs, we argue that (i) case-marking in Sinhala is not entirely dependent upon the volitivity of the verbs, (ii) there exist both structural case and semantically determined inherent case in Sinhala, and (iii) A-movement in Sinhala is case-driven, rather than EPP-driven (see Epstein & Seely 2006; Bošković 2002).

Lina Choueiri (American University of Beirut)  
The syntax of prepositional datives in Lebanese Arabic

Focusing on send-type verbs (Rappaport-Hovav and Levin 2008), I establish some of the analysis of prepositional datives in Lebanese Arabic. In this talk, I build an argument for two alternative structures for prepositional datives, which parallel the alternative structures instantiated by give-type verbs, which give rise to the well-known dative alternation. I show how data from variable binding, quantifier scope interaction, and clitic-doubling can be accounted for in light of the two proposed alternative structures. I also examine the interpretive dimension of the analysis and explore its consequences for the syntax of dative constructions.

Wing-Yee Chow (University of Maryland)  
Colin Phillips (University of Maryland)  
Suiping Wang (South China Normal University)  
Unfolding predictions in semantic interpretation: insights from blindness to thematic role reversals

Neurolinguistic research has established that the N400, an event-related brain potential (ERP) response, is larger for unexpected words than expected words. Surprisingly, the N400 is ‘blind’ to gross thematic anomalies created by reversing the arguments in verb-final sentences. In three ERP experiments using the SOV ba-construction in Mandarin Chinese, we found that this blindness can be remedied if comprehenders have more time between the arguments and the verb to update their expectations. These findings suggest that predictions are generated based on different types of information at different time scales. Lexical semantic relations can impact predictions more immediately than word order.

Barbara Citko (University of Washington)  
Martina Gračanin-Yuksek (Middle East Technical University)  
Multiple coordinated relative clauses

Syntactic and semantic properties of coordinated wh-questions in (1) (CWHs) have received a lot of attention in recent years (Citko & Gračanin-Yuksek 2012, Gračanin-Yuksek 2007, Gribanova 2009, among others). (1) What and where did John sing? Given the well-documented parallels between questions and relative clauses, in this paper we ask whether analogous coordination is ever possible in the domain of relativization, more specifically: (i) what types of relative clauses, if any, allow coordination of relative pronouns? (ii) do relative clauses with coordinated wh-pronouns exhibit the same amount of crosslinguistic variation as CWHs?

Lauren Clemens (Harvard University)  
Gregory Scontras (Harvard University)  
Maria Polinsky (Harvard University)  
Resumptive pronouns in English: speaker-oriented reference tracking

Resumptive pronouns (RPs) are claimed to ameliorate English island violations, yet this theoretical intuition is not substantiated experimentally. In a departure from previous methodologies, we conducted an auditory experiment on the acceptability of RPs in English under several island conditions. Our results show that i) even in spoken language, the medium where they most naturally occur, RPs do not improve the perceived acceptability of English island violations, and ii) English RPs do not facilitate the parsing of island violations. We propose that English RPs are primarily a coreference-tracking device used by the speaker.
Andries W. Coetzee (University of Michigan)  
Anthony Natoci (University of Michigan)  
*Modeling compensation-for-assimilation in noisy Harmonic Grammar*

English word-final nasals variably assimilate to following onsets—aspirin powder pronounced as [æsp allowances]. Successful speech perception requires that listeners map [æsp allowances] unto /æsp allowances/, and prior research shows that listeners do this (Gaskell & Marslen-Wilson, 2001). Additionally, gestural simplification such as assimilation is more likely at faster than slower speech (Barry 1992)—[æsp allowances] is more likely at faster speech rates. We investigate the interaction between compensation-for-assimilation and speech rate, showing that listeners are more likely to perceive aspirin in [æsp allowances] at a faster speech rates. We then model listeners’ performance in noisy Harmonic Grammar.

Lauren Colomb (University of South Carolina)  
Stanley Dubinsky (University of South Carolina)  
*The syntax and semantics of ‘tryna’ ['trying to'] in comparison with ‘gonna’ ['going to']*  

The distribution of the contracted form tryna (from trying to) provides insights into the distribution of gonna, and the process by which lexical verbs become aspectual auxiliaries. Contrary to Hopper and Traugott 2003, contraction of −ing+to → −na is not contingent on reanalysis, nor on the absence of phrasal boundaries between −ing and to. Observations of tryna, compared to gonna, suggest that licensing of gonna depends on the grammaticalization of to itself. That is, to as a purposive/locative goal argument of the motion verb go cannot contract with it, but infinitival to can (as for all uses of tryna).

Kevin Conroy (Boston College)  
*Endonyms and exonyms: how grammarians and linguists refer to the Insular Celts and their languages*

The names by which native and foreign grammarians and linguists refer to the Celtic languages are full of meaning. For example, Americans generally refer to the native language of Ireland as “Gaelic,” while linguists (and Irish people today) use “Irish” -- as was used in England in the early modern period. I will examine the terminology used by early grammarians of Celtic languages (in both Celtic and non-Celtic languages) and compare these to those used by linguists, and non-linguists, today. Edward Lhuyd (1690-1709), in particular, is of interest, for he wrote about the Celtic languages in his native Welsh, as well as in English, Irish, and Cornish.

Ellen Contini-Morava (University of Virginia)  
Eve Danziger (University of Virginia)  
*Discourse functions of the Mopan Maya Echo Vowel enclitic*

The Mopan “Echo Vowel” (EV) enclitic resembles some other Mayan enclitics e.g. Tzotil =un (Aissen 1992), Itzaj =ej (Hofling 2000), Yukatek =e’ (Skopeteas 2009). Skopeteas distinguishes “interpretable” vs. “demarcating” enclitics, assigning the Mopan EV to both categories. Rather than dividing it into meaningful vs. meaningless homonyms, we suggest a general discourse function of bracketing constituents that are especially attention-worthy, e.g. because out of their normal position, or because the boundary between constituents is hard to identify due to Mopan’s relatively free word order and its “omnipredicativity” (Launey 1994)—the fact that “nouns”, “adjectives”, and “verbs” may carry the same inflections.

Marie Coppola (University of Connecticut)  
Deanna Gagne (University of Connecticut)  
Ann Senghas (Columbia University)  
*WHO chased the bird? Narrative cohesion in an emerging language*

We investigated narrative cohesion in narratives produced by 12 Nicaraguan Sign Language (NSL) signers and 4 Nicaraguan Homesigners. The subject of each clause was classified as an Introduction (first mention) or Maintenance (subsequent mention) context, and coded with respect to how the character’s identity was expressed. NSL signers were most likely to use an explicit noun in Introductions, and a less specific reference in Maintenance contexts. In contrast, Homesigners were less likely to include a noun in Introductions, and more likely to leave characters unexpressed. Results suggest that linguistic input, and interaction in a linguistic community, are required for narrative cohesion to emerge.
**Ed Cormany** (Cornell University)  
*Left-peripheral interactions in English imperatives*

An independently motivated, three-level structure of the English left periphery both accommodates imperatives and predicts syntactic interactions in imperatives. Collocation of clause typing and topic features on a single head (the complementizer) is responsible for the unacceptability of non-contrastive topics in imperatives. Contrastive topics, hosted in FocusP, are acceptable. Negation may also be associated with Focus, and the fact that imperative subjects must appear right of negation locates them in FinP. This general framework also explains the ban on Wh-extraction from embedded imperatives and variations in topic acceptability in languages with different left-peripheral structure.

**Micah Corum** (Universität Hamburg/LiMA)  
*Meanings and functions of for in West African English-lexifier pidgin creoles*

This paper discusses meanings and functions of *for* in Nigerian Pidgin and Ghanaian Pidgin English. The paper frames *for* in terms of a multipurpose construction whose basic-level meaning is motivated by gestalt perception, mental imagery, and motor movements. Similar constructions are found in certain West African and Pacific languages that influenced English-lexifier Atlantic and Pacific creole languages.

The study also discusses the most productive uses of *for* when it co-occurs with the locative copula *de*. In addition to its locative functions, the discussion focuses on associative and relational functions that are rendered by the collocation *de for*.

**Marie-Hélène Côté** (Université d’Ottawa)  
*Toward a definition of contexts in French liaison: configurations or constructions?*

This paper explores the factors determining the productivity of liaison in French (e.g. [tɛ]+[yt]→[tɛzyt]), in the context of the current debate between structural and lexical approaches, involving abstract syntactic/prosodic configurations or liaison-specific lexicalized constructions. The analysis of a conversational corpus establishes the lexically specific nature of liaison contexts and the fundamental role of transitional probabilities: Liaison remains productive only after words that systematically appear in the same syntactic construction, as opposed to words that surface in more varied contexts, without consideration of general syntactic configurations or grammatical categories. This supports a constructionist perspective, but one that differs from current models.

**Rebecca T. Cover** (The Ohio State University)  
*Two kinds of pluractionality in Badiaranke*

Badiaranke employs two cross-linguistically common strategies for marking pluractionality (verbal plurality): reduplication and suffixation. I argue that reduplication, but not the suffix (-ra:n-), encodes eventuality multiplication: repetitiveness or repetition for events, and intensification for states. Of Lasersohn’s (1995) three types of distributive pluractionality – temporal, spatial, and participant non-overlap – reduplication can express only the first. In contrast, -ra:n- encodes meanings not involving multiplication: it can convey distributivity across space or participants, as well as non-distributive readings, including unexpected event realization and inchoativity. Although such readings seem distant from event plurality, they are common readings of pluractional markers cross-linguistically (Cusic 1981:74-81).

**Megan Crowhurst** (University of Texas at Austin)  
**Amador Teodocio Olivares** (CEDELIO)  
*An experimental study of rhythmic grouping among speakers of Betaza Zapotec*

Based on early psychoacoustic studies of listeners¹ rhythmic grouping preferences (Bolton 1894), Hayes (1995) identifies two principles, known collectively as the Iambic-Trochaic Law (ITL): elements contrasting in intensity naturally form prominence-initial groupings, whereas elements contrasting in duration naturally form prominence-final groupings. Hayes invokes the ITL in support of his restrictive prosodic foot typology, imputing broad validity to these principles. However, recent experimental studies have provided only limited crosslinguistic support for the ITL. We report on a experimental study of the influence of duration and intensity on the subjective grouping of rhythmically alternating speech-like sequences among native speakers of Betaza Zapotec.
Emiliana Cruz (University of Massachusetts Amherst)  
**Anthony Woodbury (University of Texas at Austin)**  
*Tonal complexity in San Juan Quiahije Eastern Chatino compound verb inflection*

Chatino languages (Otomanguean; Mexico) exhibit unusual tonal complexity in compound verb inflection which has never been fully described. For San Juan Quiahije Eastern Chatino we show that simplex verbs are inflected for aspect, person, and number via tonal ablaut, prefixation, nasalization, and enclisis; and that tonal ablaut patterns, involving 13 lexical tones, fall in 12 main classes. We then show that compound verb inflection partakes of these patterns but with limited predictability and high levels of complexity, sometimes restricting tonal ablaut to W(ord)1 or W2; some marking aspect ablaut on W1 and person ablaut on W2 or on both.

Hilaria Cruz (University of Texas at Austin)  
**Session 100**  
*Persuasion and positional verbs in San Juan Quiahije, Eastern Chatino, verbal art*

The system of positional verbs of Eastern Chatino in San Juan Quiahije, an Oto-Manguean language, spoken in Oaxaca, Mexico, becomes a powerful rhetorical tool in the verbal art. Poetic stanzas constructed from positional verbs manifest a Chatino aesthetic of completeness and balance and they are common in prayers, political oratory, and ritual celebration speeches. Chatino existential propositions generally specify positions. This specificity becomes a resource in the verbal art. The parallel enumerations of different positional verbs in the poetics achieve both more general kinds of existential meaning, as well as a metaphorical extension of existential meaning.

Patricia Cukor-Avila (University of North Texas)  
**Lisa Jeon (University of North Texas)**  
**Patricia C. Rector (University of North Texas)**  
*“Texas twang” and “Southern drawl”: how Texans perceive regional variation from the Panhandle to the Rio Grande Valley*

Perceptual dialectology studies of the U.S. suggest Texas is a homogeneous speech community. Recent perceptual dialectology research in Texas, however, suggests Texans perceive both distinct and overlapping dialect areas within the state and they have similar opinions about the variety spoken in those areas. This study analyzes the geospatial distinction Texans perceive between Drawl and Twang and how their perceptions correlate geographically with two other perceptual categories, Southern and Country. Correlation tests between demographic information and the perceptual data also reveal how respondents’ perceptions are stratified by sex, age, ethnicity, time spent living in Texas, and self-identification as “Texan.”

Amy Dahlstrom (University of Chicago)  
**Session 88**  
*Scalarity and subcategorization in Meskwaki*

Dahlstrom (2012) presents a first look at the Meskwaki comparative construction and the role played by morphosyntactic elements known to Algonquianists as RELATIVE ROOTS. Meskwaki comparatives exhibit a somewhat puzzling alternation among the relative roots alpi ht- ‘to such extent’, in- ‘thus’, or no relative root at all. The present paper explicates this alternation by situating the comparative more broadly in terms of scalar expressions in general and investigating their behavior with respect to relative roots. The degree expressions associated with overt relative roots are syntactic obliques; the syntax of other degree expressions is less clear.

Peter T. Daniels (Jersey City, NJ)  
**Session 76**  
*When psychology meets linguistics: the curious career of “orthographic depth”*

The notion “deep orthography” is rooted in classic generative phonology. Initially, it meant that English orthography relates to a “deeper” level of morphophonemic analysis than “surface phonetics.” This was contrasted with the “shallow orthography” of Serbo-Croatian, with a biunique relationship between “phoneme” and letter. Other orthographies were arrayed on the dimension of “orthographic depth,” to which differences in reading performance among readers of different orthographies were attributed. However, it has more than one origin: for various languages, historical spelling, optionality of vowel notation, variation in *matres lectionis*, the written language not being the spoken language. With all these sources merged, confusion ensues. With psychologists finally studying non-English reading processes, the concept must be clarified.
Swintha Danielsen (University of Leipzig)  
Lena Terhart (University of Leipzig)  
*Phonological words in Baure and Paunaka (Arawakan)*

In this presentation, we compare phonological and syntactic words in two closely related Southern Arawakan languages, Baure and Paunaka, where both languages differ strikingly. In Paunaka, phonological and syntactic words usually match, whereas in Baure they may be different. This is related a) to the person markers being affixes in Paunaka and clitics in Baure, b) to vowel elision, which is much stronger in Baure, and c) to words being shorter in Paunaka. It is therefore much easier to detect phonological and syntactic words in Paunaka than in Baure.

Kathryn Davidson (University of Connecticut)  
*The introduction of referents in the narratives of bimodal bilingual children*

The languages of bimodal (signed and spoken) bilingual children occur in two modalities, where discourse referents are introduced and maintained via different mechanisms (indefinite/indefinite NPs and pronouns vs. spatial loci and indices). This project focuses on referents produced in the English narratives of balanced English/ASL bimodal bilingual children ages 4-7, including both hearing children of deaf signing parents and deaf native signing children with cochlear implants. Both groups showed a developmental pattern similar to their English speaking unimodal peers, and were not statistically significant from each other, suggesting that strong exposure to both language modalities results in age-appropriate semantic/pragmatic development.

Lisa Davidson (New York University)  
Daniel Erker (Boston University)  
*Hiatus resolution in American English: the case against glide insertion*

We examine the widespread assumption that hiatus is resolved in English by inserting a homorganic glide (e.g., *trio* [trijo]) by comparing three environments: vowel-vowel sequences within words (VV: “kiosk”); vowel-vowel sequences across word boundaries (VBV: “see otters”), and vowel-glide-vowel sequences (VGV: “see yachts”). Results show that glottal stop insertion resolves hiatus in half of the VBV utterances, but never in VV or VGV. When glottal stops weren’t produced, multiple acoustic analyses demonstrate that VV and VBV are significantly different from VGV. These findings suggest that English speakers can resolve hiatus at word boundaries with glottal stops, but no hiatus resolution occurs within words.

Alice Davison (University of Iowa)  
*Syntactic structure and modality in Hindi-Urdu*

The construction which means ‘allow’ in Hindi-Urdu has multiple properties. It resembles a complex predicate (Butt 1995), a raising/ECM structure (Bhatt 1998, 2005) and a control structure. The control structure is subcategorized for a locus of permission A, which controls PRO. The two structures have different circumstantial modal interpretations, suggesting that HU ‘allow’ is a modal. The two structures have the interpretations:

1) [Control] Allow A [PRO to do VP]  
2) [Raising] Allow [Event to happen]

If so, at least this modal has a control structure, and not all modals are raising structures.

Hope C. Dawson (The Ohio State University)  
Brian D. Joseph (The Ohio State University)  
*An unexpected glimpse into the life and work of George M. Bolling*

During a recent house renovation in Columbus, Ohio, a small cache of papers was discovered belonging to George Melville Bolling, Professor of Greek at Ohio State University (1913-1940) and a key figure in the early days of the LSA. Here, we characterize these materials and relate them to Bolling’s scholarly career. The papers contain transliterated Sanskrit texts but also cards and letters, many from Julius von Negelein, Bolling’s collaborator on the 1909 edition of *The Pariśītās of the Atharvaveda*. These papers offer a fortuitous opportunity to look behind the scenes into aspects of Bolling’s personal and work life that might not be glimpsed otherwise.

Diane Dechief (University of Toronto)  
*In the name of performance: the presentation of personal names shifted through immigration to Canada*

This paper analyses findings from my dissertation research, which examines the functions of personal names in contemporary migrants’ experiences of settlement and identity within (Ontario) Canada. Based on interviews with people who have faced name
challenges, I describe a continuum of types of name shifts and techniques for presenting personal name as a component of identity performance that is audience and context-dependent. Examples of these quotidian performances include formal or informal Anglicizations of names to improve pronunciation, explanations of names in relation to common English words to enhance memorability, and choosing one name component over another to decrease misunderstanding.

**Paul De Decker** (Memorial University of Newfoundland)  
*Constructing gender through quoted voices: a quantitative study*

This paper considers acoustic phonetic variation in the context of quoted speech as a means to encode gendered aspects of quoted speakers. Results show only women altered their vowels and only when quoting females, patterns that are discussed in relation to the socio-historical features of the variety (Newfoundland English). I argue that quoted speech provides insight into the relationship between social identity, attitudes and phonetic variation and that quoted speech should be treated as a distinct style for analytic purposes.

**Derek Denis** (University of Toronto)  
*Grammaticalization? Change in the right periphery from 1875 to 2003*

Recent variationist sociolinguistic studies suggest that pragmatic change may not follow the gradual development associated with grammaticalization (e.g., Tagliamonte and Denis 2010). In this paper, I extend the inventory of empirically investigated pragmatic markers by considering Utterance Final Particles in Canadian English since 1875. Within the broader system, the current majority variant, right, is traced from its incipient stage. Counter-evidence to gradual expansion of this form's pragmatic functions, a core property of grammaticalization, is observed. The variationist approach again demonstrates that, consistent with earlier results, the trajectory of another pragmatic change is inconsistent with the framework of grammaticalization.

**Christine De Vinne** (Notre Dame of Maryland University)  
*Names in reviews, reviews in Names*

George Bernard Shaw begins his comments in a 1943 essay with the proclamation, “Among the drudgeries by which the aesthetic professions have to save themselves from starvation, reviewing is not the worst.” The book review editor for *Names* finds it no drudgery at all. This presentation examines the past eight years of *Names* reviews (2005-2012) as foundation for a dual analysis: first, an appraisal of trends in onomastic publications, based on the works and authors under review and the evaluative comments offered by reviewers, and, second, a critical investigation of the onomastic review as evolving literary form.

**Christian DiCanio** (Haskins Laboratories)  
*Contrast preservation and directional asymmetries in Trique tonal coarticulation*

This paper presents a study on the effect of speech rate on tonal coarticulation in Itunyoso Trique (Oto-Manguean, Mexico). Eight subjects produced a set of 24 three-word sentences at two speech rates, where the tones for each word were varied in a controlled way. Results show stronger regressive effects of tone on F0 than progressive effects, as well as strong dissimilatory patterns, e.g. F0 range expansion during faster speech rate. The findings are discussed in relation to the language's system of final prominence and a tendency to maintain contrast among nine lexical tones in a language without tone sandhi.

**Aaron Dinkin** (Swarthmore College)  
*Changing roles of regional boundaries and isoglosses*

The present-day southern and eastern boundaries of the Northern Cities shift match early settlement patterns; in mid–20th century dialectology the same geographical boundaries were isoglosses for many now-obsolete lexical variables. Two present-day lexical variables in New York State—*soda/pop* and penultimate secondary stress in *elementary*—exhibit isoglosses that match boundaries of culturally recognizable regions such as “Upstate”, but don’t match current phonetic isoglosses. I hypothesize that lexical variables develop along boundaries that are salient when they originate, but phonetic features developing along the same boundaries may become evident only later: “yesterday’s lexical isoglosses are tomorrow’s phonetic isoglosses”.

**Young Ah Do** (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
*Children employ a conspiracy of repairs to achieve uniform paradigms*

This study documents the developmental stages of children acquiring Korean verb and noun paradigms, and provides a unified account based on the initial morphophonemic grammar: Output-Output correspondence (OO-CORR) constraints are ranked high (McCarthy 1998). I elicited inflected forms of verbs and nouns from children aged 4 to 7, and show that in early stages children
Young Ah Do (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
Michael Kenstowicz (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
*The Base in Korean noun paradigms: evidence from tone*

We utilize tonal evidence to address the choice of the base-form in Korean noun inflection. The etymologically expected coronal is being replaced, primarily by [-s], so that /nac/ ‘day’ now infects as [nat, nas-i, nas-il]. It is argued that the isolation form serves as the base of Korean noun paradigms (Albright 2008), and choosing [-s] for the inflected form offers the greatest chance of a correct hit among possible coronal variants. Our corpus data and experimental results show that speakers also reason probabilistically about tone, choosing the tonal pattern that offers the greatest chance of a correct hit.

Stefan Dollinger (University of British Columbia Vancouver)  
*Taking on take up: the 49th parallel as a persisting linguistic isogloss*

This talk explores a semantic variable with the lexical item “take up”, in the meaning of ‘going over the correct answers for a test/exam/quiz’. The meaning is undocumented in non-Canadian sources, but Canadian sources do not propose a Canadian status. A written questionnaire study on both sides of the Canada-U.S. border reveals that the meaning is wide-spread in Canada, but virtually unknown in the USA. Within Canada, Ontario is its location of origin. The meaning appears to be a Canadian innovation that is currently spreading across Canada, thus reinforcing the international border as a semantic isogloss that is sensitive to subtle denotational differentiation.

Jhih-Jie Carey Dong (San Jose State University)  
Yi-An Jason Chen (San Jose State University)  
*The traditional names of Paiwan: identity, hierarchy, and social stratum*

Paiwan has a clear-cut social hierarchy, and one’s traditional name often reveals his/her social stratum. Not only does this system highly influence one’s power, wealth, and marital status, but also the change of names varies with the elevation and/or descent of one’s social status. In addition, umaq (house) names exist in Paiwan naming practices, and every new-born child carries his/her umaq name. Parents give each child a name in accordance with his/her hierarchy in the family. This practice is strictly enforced and Paiwan cannot overstep their boundaries to use the names of other genders or strata.

Ryan Doran (Northwestern University)  
Gregory Ward (Northwestern University)  
*Speaker affect and proximate demonstratives in predicate NPs*

Previous pragmatic analyses of English demonstratives (Lakoff 1974, Lyons 1977, Potts & Schwarz 2010, inter alia) have identified a range of uses – variously termed AFFECTIVE DEMONSTRATIVES or EMOTIONAL DEIXIS – that reflect a speaker’s ‘emotional involvement’. In this paper, we analyze another such use, restricted to proximate demonstratives in predicate position, as in (1):

(1) **Everyone thinks I’m this big time whore.** When really I’m not. [corpus]

We argue that felicitous use of such demonstratives requires that there be a salient (evoked or inferable) property associated with the predication and that this property be contextually VALENCED (positively or negatively).

Alex Drummond (McGill University)  
*Dahl’s paradigm: in defense of the crossover analysis*

Two influential analyses of Dahl’s paradigm, Fox 2000 and Reinhart 2006, share the assumption that the constraint responsible for blocking the missing reading is also responsible for strong crossover effects. This conclusion is challenged in some of Floris Roelofsen’s recent work. I will provide independent evidence for the crossover analysis from constraints on variable binding. I will also argue that Dahl’s paradigm does not motivate a relaxation of the strict parallelism constraint on VP ellipsis, nor an appeal to economy conditions such as Rule H or Rule I.
Whereas definiteness/quantificational properties of object NPs can determine VP telicity in English (Dowty 1979, Krifka 1992, Verkuyl 1993), VP telicity in Slavic (e.g. Russian/Bulgarian) is established through verbal affixes. Contra Slabakova 2001 and Nossalik 2009, we show that this difference is not attributable to distinct VP/aspectual structure. Rather, it is due to differences in the structure of the relevant nominal phrases: English DP objects have a quantificational feature high enough to check telicity in AspP (aspect phrase), but the quantificational features of Slavic objects are typically modifiers of NP and blocked from checking telicity in AspP.
the reading of scripture by members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS). We analyze the speech of selected active LDS speakers while reading a secular passage and a scripture passage for the prosodic features of pitch, amplitude, and duration. We consider the ways in which LDS members adopt scripture-speech and potentially index their religious identity via this speech genre.

Walter F. Edwards (Wayne State University, Detroit)  
*Codeswitching and the language of the dub poetry of Linton Kewsi Johnson*

This paper challenges the assumption that in the Jamaican diglossia (Fishman, 1980) abstract ideas are typically communicated in the so-called High language, i.e SE, whereas JC is restricted to more mundane topics. This paper will show that while it is true that SE remains more prestigious than JC, that the latter is capable of communicating abstract concepts as well. The concept of code-switching is implicated in the absence of code switching to the SE variety in LKJ’s poetry. Rather, the paper shows that LKJ switches from the colloquial English of his everyday speech to JC in his dub lyrics.

Michael Yoshitaka Erlewine (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
*Locality restrictions on syntactic extraction: the case (but not Case) of Kaqchikel Agent Focus*

Agent Focus (AF) is a morphological change to transitive verbs in many Mayan languages, commonly described as obligatory whenever the verb’s ergative argument is extracted. I demonstrate that AF in Kaqchikel instead occurs iff the ergative argument moves to an immediately preverbal position, through an examination of sentences with multiple simultaneous A-bar extractions. I argue that Kaqchikel AF must be characterized through locality restrictions on extraction, rather than through Case, as has been recently proposed. The finding has implications for the theory of Mayan AF as well as extraction asymmetries in syntactically ergative languages in general.

Michael Yoshitaka Erlewine (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
Isaac Gould (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
*Domain readings of Japanese head internal relative clauses*

We present novel data showing clear interpretational differences between head-external and head-internal relative clauses (HIRC) with quantificational heads in Japanese. In a context with a group of six apples of which Mary peeled half, the HIRC literally translated as [Mary peeled half of the apples] corresponds to all six apples (domain of half). The corresponding head-external relative refers to the three apples that were peeled (witness set). We propose that the HIRC denotes the maximally informative set which corresponds to the domain of the quantifier. Current theories of Japanese HIRC cannot account for this contrast.

Michael Yoshitaka Erlewine (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
Hadas Kotek (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
*Intervention effects and covert pied-piping in English multiple questions*

We argue for the existence of covert pied-piping in English multiple questions. Novel data shows that Focus Intervention Effects occur within a covertly pied-piped constituent containing the in-situ wh-phrase. Focus-sensitive determiners (e.g. no and few) in the covertly pied-piped constituent cause ungrammaticality, while focus-sensitive interveners outside of the region do not, thus acting as a diagnostic for the size of covert pied-piping. These facts are accounted for through (a) covert pied-piping of in-situ wh-phrases (through Cable’s Q-theory), (b) the interpretation of pied-piped constituents using focus alternative computation (following Horvath, Krifka, Cable), and (c) Beck’s theory of Focus Intervention.

Allyson Ettinger (New York University)  
Sophia A. Malamud (Brandeis University)  
*Mandarin utterance-final particle ba in the conversational scoreboard*

We present a corpus study of the Mandarin utterance-final particle ba in interaction with the utterances to which it attaches, which can be declarative or imperative. We adopt a conversational model that includes an enriched notion of the Table (a list of conversational goals corresponding to QUDs). We articulate the Table into two distinct parts, the first part establishing the goals, and the second part proposing a single move to update the conversational scoreboard. Ba marks a move as targeting the first part. Our analysis unifies the treatment of a variety of speech acts, with consequences for the semantics-pragmatics interface.
Cleveland Kent Evans (Bellevue University)  
*From Clara Wieland to Janice Meredith: the influence of literature on baby names in the 19th century United States*

During the 19th century popular fiction inspired the use of many given names in the United States. Data from census records shows how certain names increased partly due to literary characters. Some examples include Clara, influenced by both “Wieland” and “Clara Howard” by Charles Brockden Brown at the start of the century, and Janice, invented by Paul Leicester Ford for “Janice Meredith” at the end of it. Other examples include Pearl from “The Scarlet Letter” and English author Marie Corelli’s “Thelma”. Surnames of authors such as Byron and Lowell also became given names under the influence of literature.

Michael Falk (Independent Scholar)  
*The names of Nova Scotia’s coves*

This paper deals with the names of the 706 coves along the coast of Nova Scotia. Two of these names are Mi’kmaq, a few are French and the vast majority are English. Many coves bear the family name of an early settler. Other common types of name are based on a physical description of the cove, e.g. *Sandy Cove*, human activity, e.g. *Mill Cove*, or animals or fish of possible economic interest, e.g. *Seal Cove* or *Herring Cove*. The origin of the name of *Peggy’s Cove*, Nova Scotia’s popular tourist attraction, will be discussed in detail.

Emily Fedele (University of Southern California)  
Elsi Kaiser (University of Southern California)  
*Anaphora and cataphora in Italian: consequences of linear order on null and overt pronouns*

Pronoun interpretation is central for comprehension. Prior work focused mostly on anaphora, where pronouns refer to previously-mentioned antecedents. Less research is on cataphora, where antecedents follow pronouns. Existing work suggests cataphora trigger an active-search mechanism: The parser actively searches for a syntactically-licensed antecedent. Our results show that both processing constraints (‘impatient parser’) and the grammatical properties of referring expressions contribute to the outcome of reference resolution. Furthermore, in line with related research, we find that strong grammatical principles (Binding Theory) are powerful enough to ‘block’ some processing effects, furthering our understanding of how different components of language processing interact.

Sarah Fish (Boston University)  
Rama Novogrodsky (Boston University)  
Robert Hoffmeister (Boston University)  
*Synonyms and non-native ASL users: the power of phonology*

The present study investigates whether Deaf children of hearing parents (DCHP), a group which typically receives less than ideal sign language input in both quality and timing, show decreasing preference for phonological foils and increasing preference for semantic foils with age. 130 DCHP participants in two different age groups (6;0-7;0 and 13;0-14;0) took a receptive ASL synonyms test. The performance of both age groups shows significant developmental improvement. In contrast to research with both hearing and Deaf children natively acquiring a language, our results indicate that these non-native language learners do not switch their preferences from phonological to semantic foils.

Joel Fishbein (Pomona College)  
Jesse A. Harris (Pomona College)  
*Using structural cues in processing polysemes*

Psycholinguistic research suggests that the processor initially activates an underspecified representation of a polyseme consistent with all its senses, and thereafter selects a specific sense only when grammatically required (Frazier & Rayner, 1990; Frisson & Pickering, 1999, 2001). A self-paced reading and crowd sourced fill-in-the-blanks task indicate that sense-selection is also sensitive to default thematic-role assignment: the processor provisionally interprets clause-initial animate nouns as agents and thereby commits to a literal sense of the polyseme. Our results support a version of the underspecified processing model wherein the processor utilizes structural cues to quickly home-in on a specific sense for the polyseme.
This paper reports on a revitalization-driven documentation project on Chickasaw verb. Chickasaw has excellent documentation including a dictionary and grammar (Munro and Willmond 1994, 2008). A complete paradigm of an inflected verb is not found in published materials. We address this gap, giving the linguistic dimensions of the fully inflected verb paradigm for takchi 'tie,' as well as how our revitalization-driven methodology and collaboration investigated this question. The project unifies documentation goals with those of the Chickasaw Language Revitalization Program. While documenting Chickasaw verbs, our paper also models a revitalization-based collaboration while augmenting useful strategies for documenting Native American languages.

Archives are important for language documentation and revitalization. In California, the Breath of Life model uses archives for tribes without fluent speakers by instructing community members in linguistics for one week. In this paper, we discuss extensions to this model developed at the 2012 Oklahoma Breath of Life Workshop. The 2012 OKBOL brought participants from nine different tribes, representing five distinct language families. Curriculum innovations included databasing, language teaching, and an advanced level. Preliminary findings reflect expanded language teaching, creation of new language resources, and technology use. Follow up facilitated assistance with data entry, studio recording of spoken language, and database expansion.

Recent studies of both laboratory-generated and real-world forensic data support the claim that deceptive language is different from truthful language. These studies all involve single text types, from online hotel reviews to transcribed court testimony. The question we address here is whether an approach similar to this recent work can perform equally successfully across different types. Using real-world data with 275 propositions verified as true or false, we are able to show that linguistically-based classes of deception indicators can distinguish truthful from deceptive language across multiple types at a rate comparable to that for single text types.

We re-evaluate the “Regression Hypothesis” inspired by Roman Jakobson (1941) (cf. Gesner 1770, Ribot 1881) – i.e., what is acquired last in language acquisition is lost first in hierarchically structured language dissolution. Through an inter-university collaboration using a matched experimental task (elicited imitation) and design, we compare production of Relative Clauses in normal monolingual children with that of individuals diagnosed with Mild Cognitive Impairment (MCI), a harbinger of Alzheimer’s disease. Normal Healthy Aging and Young Adults provide controls. Our results refute the Regression Hypothesis in a specific area of syntax: what is first acquired is least retained in the MCI group.
Zapotecan languages (Otomanguean; Oaxaca, Mexico) have a class of positional verbs, whose exact number, forms, and meanings vary by language. While the verbs have core locative meanings, semantic criteria are insufficient for determining class membership. We survey the languages, identifying formal features defining pan-Zapotec positional verbs. They differ from other locational verbs in heading locative, existential, and possessive 'have' clauses, having unprefixed stative/neutral forms, and having related 'put'-type causatives. These criteria indicate potentially surprising adjustments to the class, with verbs like 'live/reside' added to it. Additionally, we explore how different languages have reconfigured the class, while preserving these central properties.

Discourse analysis of Guinea-Bissau Portuguese Creole texts

This paper analyzes Guinea-Bissau Portuguese Kriol narrative and procedural connected discourse in terms of structure, prominence, cohesion and focus. Aspects of discourse analyzed include the use of pronouns and definite vs. indefinite reference in tracking participants in a text; lexical, phonological and grammatical signals of the logical structure of the text; tense, mood and aspect in relation to foreground vs. background information; and a survey of syntactic constructions in a text and an analysis of the discourse function attributable to those different types of constructions, including for the purposes of theme and focus.

Coronality in historical perspective: the case of Arabic ġ

This presentation considers the interaction between Arabic definite article assimilation to coronals and the realization of ġ across dialects. We found three contrasting variants of the assimilation rule: (1) coronal ġ does not trigger assimilation, (2) coronal ġ triggers assimilation, and (3) velar g < ġ optionally triggers assimilation. Geographical and historical evidence indicates that (1) and (2) coexisted from an early stage of the language, while (3) arose in Egyptian from velarization of ġ. We propose the phonological markedness of (1) as crucial to the spread of (2), and attribute the preservation of (1) in part to diglossic prestige.

Development of coarticulatory patterns in spontaneous speech

While previous studies have focused on carefully controlled laboratory speech, this study compares fricative-vowel rounding coarticulation in adults’ and toddlers’ spontaneous speech. We analyzed the spectra of /s/ when it occurred either before or after front vs. rounded vowels. For adults, we found clear evidence of anticipatory rounding coarticulation, as well as some transitory perseverative coarticulation. For children, there was no obvious rounding coarticulation, but rather palatalization of /s/ in front vowel contexts, especially in the perseverative direction. Compared to child speech, adult spontaneous speech thus exhibits less mechanical linkage of articulators, and more anticipatory inter-articulator coordination.

Low vowel shifts and mergers in U.S. English

Labov, Ash and Boberg (2006) note that various realizations of the low-front vowel /æ/ and presence or absence of the low-back vowel merger are pivotal in defining the dialects of U.S. English. Our paper examines cross-regional variation in these vowels both in vowel production and perception. Drawing on production and perception data from the same participants in fieldsites across the North, South and West, we ask: (1) what types of variation exist within each region acoustically and (2) do the production differences translate into similar differences in how these vowel classes are perceived by listeners in each of these regions.
1880 to the present day. The overwhelming majority of the names that have been unisex names at some point during that timeframe display the same pattern—the Ashley Pattern.

Josef Fruehwald (University of Pennsylvania)
Student Abstract Award Winner
Differentiating phonetically and phonologically conditioned sound change

The dividing line between phonetic effects and phonological processes is frequently unclear (Ohala, 1990; Cohn, 1993), and when some linguistic context promotes or inhibits a sound change, it is not always clear if it does so due to a phonetic bias, or phonological selection. In this paper, we argue that it is possible to distinguish between phonetic biases and phonological selection in sound change by examining the trajectory of the change, and apply this quantitative reasoning to three sound changes in progress. Our data is drawn from the Philadelphia Neighborhood Corpus (Labov and Rosenfelder, 2011).

Annie Gagliardi (Harvard University)
Alexis Wellwood (University of Maryland)
Jeff Lidz (University of Maryland)
Modeling meaning choice for novel adjectives using Bayesian learning

A growing body of work highlights children's ability to use syntax to determine the meanings of novel words. What about when syntax is not informative? Wellwood et al (2012) showed that 4;0-5;0 year-olds leveraged knowledge of syntactic category to learn that a novel superlative gleebest in determiner position, had a quantity-based interpretation (e.g., most), yet chose a quality-based meaning (e.g., spottiest) when it appeared in adjectival position. Using 4 computational models, we show that children's preference for a quality-based interpretation with an ambiguous frame reflects lexical bias and ability to reliably encode information from the environment.

Susanne Gahl (University of California, Berkeley)
Julia Strand (Carleton College)
Explaining phonetic variation: Similarity vs. confusability as predictors of vowel dispersion

Do talkers pronounce words clearly that might otherwise be difficult to understand? This question has inspired studies investigating acoustic correlates of phonological neighborhood density (PND; the number of words differing from a target by one segment), with seemingly contradictory results: While some (e.g. Munson, 2007) find evidence of hyperarticulation (e.g. increased vowel dispersion) in high-PND words, others (Gahle et al. 2012) find the opposite. These findings can be reconciled by distinguishing PND and confusability (Strand & Sommers 2011). Vowel dispersion in single-word production varies with confusability, but not PND, whereas vowel dispersion in connected speech reflects PND, but not confusability.

Teresa Snow Galloway (Cornell University)
Internally headed relative clauses in American Sign Language

My research demonstrates that internally headed relative clauses in ASL have previously been conflated with correlative clauses in the literature. Once differentiated, I show that internally headed relative clauses in ASL follow typological expectations in that they are nominalized, appear in argument position, and obey the indefiniteness restriction on the head proposed by Williamson (1987). As the question as to whether (and which) determiners in ASL mark definiteness is still debated, my research not only contributes to the proper identification of relative clause structures in ASL but also to a better understanding of the nature of ASL determiners.

Marc Garellek (University of California, Los Angeles)
Student Abstract Award Winner
Prominence vs. phrase-initial strengthening of voice quality

The goal of this study is to determine whether vocal fold contact increases under prominence and phrase-initial strengthening. Audio and electroglosstographic recordings of 12 English and 12 Spanish speakers were made. Target words had word-initial vowels or sonorants, and varied according to prominence and phrasal position. Results indicate that prominent vowels show increased vocal fold contact, probably due to glottalization. Surprisingly, a decrease in vocal fold contact is found for phrase-initial vowels and sonorants. Although inconsistent with phrase-initial strengthening, this can be explained by respiratory and/or muscular constraints. Implications for theories of word-initial glottalization will be discussed.
Keffyalew Gebregziabher (University of Calgary)

Session 41

A predication analysis of Tigrinya Possessive DPs

Tigrinya (Semitic, Ethiopia & Eritrea; SOV) has two types of possessive DPs: (i) BARE POSSESSIVE DPs have no marking on either the possessor or possessed, and are used for inalienable possession (ii) NAY-MARKED POSSESSIVE DPs have the particle nay preceding the possessor. This paper concerns itself with the role of nay. Two competing hypotheses will be explored: Either nay is a genitive case-marker (Ouhalla 2004) or nay is a LINKER (den Dikken 2007). Based on a number of syntactic phenomena, I show that nay is a nominal copula and not a Case marker.

Rik van Gijn (University of Zürich)

Session 89

Measuring (poly)synthesis in the Guaporé-Mamoré area

Crevels & Van der Voort (2008) argue, that the Guaporé-Mamoré area (Rondônia and the adjacent area in eastern Bolivia) should be considered a linguistic area. One of the shared linguistic features they mention is polysynthetic morphological profile. However, given that poly-synthesis is not a uniform linguistic feature, how can we determine whether languages are comparable with respect to this feature? This contribution aims at giving a more detailed account of kinds and or degrees of (poly-)synthesis of the languages in this area, and developing measures for comparison.

Rik van Gijn (University of Zürich)
Lucía Golluscio (Universidad de Buenos Aires)
Hebe González (Universidad de San Juan)
Alejandra Vidal (Universidad de Formosa)

Session 100

Adverbial subordination strategies in the Chaco and beyond

Previous research has shown that the languages of the Chaco area (south Bolivia, Paraguay, and northern Argentina) share phonological and grammatical features (Comrie et al. 2010), independently of the genetic affiliation of the languages. The ongoing work on areal features in the Chaco has so far not focused on syntactic features. With this contribution we want to complement the existing results by looking at adverbial clause formation in the Chaco, in particular as opposed to surrounding areas.

Lelia Glass (Stanford University)

Session 46

Analyzing epistemic must like deontic must derives indirectness requirement

Previous analyses have struggled to explain why it must be raining is only okay if we see umbrellas, not if we're experiencing the downpour. To derive must’s requirement for indirect evidence, I treat epistemic must parallel to deontic must (you must go) because both crucially invoke a rule of some sort, whether normative or descriptive. Epistemic must involves moving from facts about this particular world to a claim about all worlds consistent with those facts by invoking a descriptive rule--a process which is inherently indirect.

Amy Goodnough (University of Vermont)

Session 50

Salience, negation, and the question-answer pair: the ‘Not X’ construction

In this talk I present a pragmatic/semantic analysis of a particular question-answer pair. In this type of structure, the answer to each question is negated. For example, What’s in the door? Not my keys. I propose that the essential characteristic of this ‘Not X’ construction is the negation of a contextually salient, and false, proposition. Taking a Hamblin-style (1973) approach to questions, this analysis first determines the felicity requirements of ‘Not X’ answers. From this I propose a working typology to better characterize this Q-A pair and demonstrate why this categorization is useful by considering a case of pragmatic strengthening.

Michael Gradoville (Indiana University)

Session 5

Collocation frequency and the reduction of Fortalezense Portuguese para

This study examines the effect of collocation frequency in addition to phonetic factors on the reduction of para 'to, for' in the educated spoken Portuguese of Fortaleza. The frequencies of two-word collocations involving the previous word and para as well as para and the following word were found to significantly affect the reduction rate of para: more frequent collocations exhibit more reduction of para. The results of this study coincide with previous studies of the effect of collocation frequency on phonological variation, supporting the assertion that frequent collocations are stored as chunks in memory with all phonetic detail intact.
French glides after C-Liquid: the effect of contrast distinctiveness

We show that constraints on French glide-vowel alternations, earlier analyzed as consequences of syllabic well-formedness (Kaye and Lowenstamm 1984, Tranel 1987, Dell 1995), are due instead to perceptual distinctiveness. Glide formation (i→j, u→w/V) is blocked in French after obstruent-liquid clusters (OL), for /i/, but not /u/. Results of a syllable division-cum-wug-test show that this effect is independent of syllable structure: both tautosyllabic and heterosyllabic OL clusters block j. In a perception study, we identify the perceptibility of the liquid as the critical factor: OLj sequences are confusable with Oj, more than OLi with Oi and more than OLw with Ow.

Object-Experiencer verbs as true transitive verbs

Corpus and experimental data of resultative predication, null object constructions, compound formation, and object-island effects all fail to distinguish objects of verbs like amaze, annoy, or frighten, from canonical direct objects, arguing against recent analyses of English experiencer objects as obliques. A detailed semantic analysis reveals a strong correlation between the distribution of active/passive uses across different verbs, the nature of the emotion denoted by the verbs, and the degree of abstractness associated with the verbs' stimulus arguments, suggesting that the special character of Object-Experiencer verbs follows not from structural properties but from semantic and pragmatic factors.

Syntax of contrastive focus in child language: to move or not to move

Contrastively focused R-expressions remain in situ in English while they are fronted in Russian, which raises questions as to when and how children acquire these language-specific properties. This study presents elicited-production data showing that English-acquiring children (mean age 4;5) never front a focused constituent, while Russian-acquiring children (mean age 4;4) leave the contrastively-focused expressions in situ 33% of the time. I develop a parametric account and relate the Russian children’s errors in focus-fronting to the acquisition of multiple wh-fronting in Russian, arguing that those phenomena are governed by the same parameter. This supports independently motivated syntactic analyses of these phenomena.

Middle Voice vs. reflexive pronouns: evidence from Rigvedic Sanskrit

Rigvedic Sanskrit has a middle voice construction with the NP tan½- “body” as direct object which develops into a reflexive construction in which tan½- acts as a reflexive pronoun. To explain this diachronic development, I argue that predicates with an inalienably possessed “body part” argument are unaccusatives which take a R(elational)P complement in which the possessum (tan½-) c-commands the possessor. The use of the middle in these constructions confirms Embick (1998)’s claim that non-active voice is assigned only in syntactic configurations in which v does not have an external argument and provides evidence that reflexive predicates pattern with unaccusative predicates.

The syntax of plural marking in German and English pseudo-partitives

Some dialects of German use plural marking to distinguish between measure phrases (MP) with a standard unit reading and MP with a container reading in pseudo-partitive (and partitive) constructions with a numeral higher than “one”. In English both readings require plural marking. English furthermore allows ellipsis in pseudo-partitives, whereas German does not. I argue that these data point to a structural difference between pseudo-partitive constructions in both languages: In German, the measure noun heads NumP in the standard unit reading, whereas in English it heads its own M(asure)P and has interpretable number features that contribute to number marking.

[t]inking about Takoma: race, place, and style at the border of Washington, D.C.

This study is a discourse analysis and variationist study of (th) and (dh)-stopping as they function in style-shifting in two sociolinguistic interviews of African American speakers, matched for age, from Takoma, a neighborhood in the District of Columbia known for its high integration and cross-racial acceptance. Based on both statistical and discourse level evidence, I
argue that these speakers use this ethnoracially-marked phonological variant in topic-based style shifting as a means of showing alignment with the race-neutral identity of their community.

**Jack Grieve** (Aston University)  
**Andrea Nini** (Aston University)  
*The authorship of the Declaration on the Causes and Necessity of Taking Up Arms*

The Declaration on the Causes and Necessity of Taking Up Arms was issued in 1775 by the Second Continental Congress in defense of the American Revolution. The authorship of the Declaration has long been disputed, with the document being attributed to both John Dickinson and Thomas Jefferson. In order to help resolve this debate, this paper presents the results of a quantitative analysis of the relative frequencies of function words in the Declaration and a corpus of Dickinson's and Jefferson's writings.

**Jack Grieve** (Aston University)  
**Costanza Asnaghi** (Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore)  
*A lexical dialect survey of American English using site-restricted web searches*

This paper presents the results of an analysis of regional lexical variation in American English based on data collected through site-restricted web searches using Google. This new method for quickly gathering dialect data is first introduced and evaluated by mapping lexical alternation variables with known distributions in American English. The results of a larger lexical dialect survey are then presented, including the results of an aggregated analysis that identifies the most common patterns of regional lexical variation in Modern American English.

**Diana Guillemin** (Griffith University)  
*How does your language quantify? Aspects of definiteness and specificity marking*

Within a Minimalist framework this paper explores the link between the denotation of nouns and the types of quantification required to derive various interpretations of noun phrases. Quantificational operators include the definite article and the auxiliary, both of which are lacking in many creoles, where bare nouns can be [+definite], [+specific], or generic. Assuming that only quantified noun phrases can function as arguments, I propose a shift in noun denotation from predicative in the lexifier to argumental in the new vernacular, where N can raise into D for definite and specific interpretations, resulting in the emergence of new determiner systems.

**Joan Houston Hall** (University of Wisconsin–Madison)  
**Luanne von Schneidemesser** (University of Wisconsin–Madison)  
*Ongoing work on the Dictionary of American Regional English*

Although *DARE* has reached Z, the work is not finished. We will present an overview of volume VI, due out in January 2013 with its maps, indexes, and data, and show a short preview of the digital edition, scheduled for late 2013. New fieldwork has been proposed to test an online survey to investigate how American English has changed over the last half-century. In addition, *DARE*’s original 1,843 audio recordings will be made widely available for use by scholars after the removal of all personal information is completed, planned for 2014.

**Claire Halpert** (University of Minnesota)  
*On CPs, case, and agreement*

Zulu (Bantu) allows raising-to-subject from agreeing, finite clauses. The raising predicate either agrees with the raised subject or bears "default" agreement. Two questions that emerge are: (1) what allows the default agreement (otherwise ungrammatical for preverbal subjects)? and (2) why are PIC effects, preventing raising from finite CPs (Chomsky 2001), absent? I propose a single solution: CP in Zulu is a goal for phi-agreement. "Default" morphology reflects T agreement with the embedded CP, which obviates its intervener status (Rackowski and Richards 2005) and allows the embedded subject to raise and agree with T. The agreement optionality reflects the fact that T has agreed twice.

**Michael David Hamilton** (McGill University)  
*Against non-configurationality in Mi'gmaq*

I present original data which shows that diagnostics for hierarchical syntactic structure support the underlying configurationality of Mi'gmaq, an Eastern Algonquian language, despite the fact that it fits the traditional description of a non-configurational
language (i.e. Hale 1982) I show that this data cannot be accounted for by an analysis of overt arguments as adjuncts (i.e. Jelinek 1984). I present data which suggests that Binding Condition C holds in Mi'gmaq, differences in available scope interpretations which suggests different structures, and hints at a movement analysis, as well as a variety of word order asymmetries.

Cynthia Hansen (Grinnell College)
Using siblings to count: making sense of the Iquito (Zaparoan) numeral system

This paper describes the numeral system in Iquito (Zaparoan; Peruvian Amazonia) and discusses the evidence for language contact found within this system, particularly in the terms for three and four. Although no synchronic derivation exists for these terms, I propose that they are analyzable diachronically as 'fraternal' forms (cf. Epps 2006, Hanke 2005, Green 1997), where the etymological source for three correlates with not having a sibling and four correlates with having a sibling. While such a strategy is considerably rare cross-linguistically, it is surprisingly widespread within Amazonia, and Iquito provides an interesting data point for understanding this diffusional process.

Kristin Hanson (University of California, Berkeley)
Catalexis and ternary rhythms in Garifuna stress

In Belizean Garifuna, stress falls on the first or second syllable of a word and every third syllable thereafter except the last: fadígilièru 'porcupine'; márihatìna 'I don't/didn't doze'. This pattern supports incorporation into phonological theory of two possibilities already proposed on analogy with poetic meter. Catalexis (Kiparsky 1993) allows a peripheral position to remain unrealized by segmental material. Resolution (Hanson and Kiparsky 1996) allows a foot's requirement of a heavy head to be met by a trochically grouped pair of light syllables. Together these allow initial stress and ternary rhythms within an iambic system, in Garifuna as in English meter.

Magnus Pharaoh Hansen (Brown University)
Nestor Hernandez-Green (CIESAS DF)
Rory Turnbull (The Ohio State University)
Ditte Boeg Thomsen (University of Copenhagen)
On authority and authenticity: navigating the micro-politics of language revitalization

How do we as fieldworking linguists navigate the micro-politics of a speech community in which linguistic authority is contested? How do we approach the quest for linguistic accuracy when community linguistic norms are continually under negotiation? We explore approaches to these dilemmas through a fieldwork experience with an endangered language in Mexico, in which a community effort for revitalization is complicated by community internal contestations of speaker authority. We urge linguists working with revitalization to develop strategies for dealing with contested linguistic standards and with the effects of interpersonal and socio-political conflict on project outcomes.

Gísli Rúnar Harðarson (University of Connecticut)
Layered hierarchies in Icelandic compounds

In this paper I argue, based on evidence from Icelandic, for a more articulated structure to account for the limitations on constructing compounds. Compounds contain two layers, in which different types of modifiers, i.e. stems and inflected modifiers, are merged respectively. Elements at each layer are ordered hierarchically, according to the type of relation they hold between the elements and the head. The semantic compatibility and the hierarchy of relations account, in part, for the limitations on recursion in right branching structures.

Boris Harizanov (University of California, Santa Cruz)
Clitic doubling as movement and multiple copy spell-out

A major question about clitic doubling of verbal objects is whether it can be analyzed as the semantically uninterpretable morphophonological reflex of predicate-argument agreement. Based on evidence from binding and quantifier stranding in Bulgarian, I argue that clitic doubling in this language signals, instead, an A-movement relation between a doubled argument and a head in the extended verbal projection. In particular, I analyze the clitic as a reduced articulation of the raised argument’s higher copy. Thus, this approach views clitic doubling as an interface phenomenon which results from the interaction of independently motivated syntactic and morphophonological operations.
We investigate the etymology of suppletive verbs in Uto-Aztecan (UA) languages, which typically show number agreement with subjects (for intransitives) or objects (for transitives). While it has long been assumed that these are reconstructable to Proto-Uto-Aztecan (Langacker 1977), many of the attested suppletive verbs in these languages are not clear cognates. We discuss the issue of historical reconstruction for suppletive verbs in these languages and present some of the problems involved, which include likely semantic shifts for many cases. We also consider possible areal influences on suppletion systems in individual UA languages.

Kara Hawthorne (University of Arizona)  
Reiko Mazuka (RIKEN Brain Science Institute/Duke University)  
LouAnn Gerken (University of Arizona)  

The changing role of prosody in syntax acquisition across ages

Previous works suggests that prosody facilitates grouping the speech stream into syntactically-relevant units. We ask whether prosody's role in syntax acquisition relates to its acoustic salience or to the learner's acquired knowledge of the correlations between prosody and syntax in her native language. Results suggest that 19-month-olds are equally adept at using native and non-native prosody to parse speech into clause-like units, while adults can only use native prosody for a similar task. This is evidence that infants and adults differ in how they interpret unfamiliar prosodic cues.

Hannah J. Haynie (Yale University)  
A geographical re-examination of the Northern California linguistic area

Northern California is commonly named as a linguistic area, yet studies supporting this classification are generally broad and circumstantial or detailed but geographically restricted. While such studies are important for understanding similarities among diverse languages of the Northern California region, they provide limited evidence regarding the overall location and extent of areal patterns. This study uses GIS techniques to map and examine the spatial distributions of linguistic features associated with the Northern California area. Micro-scale and macro-scale areal patterns are identified, but spatial analysis reveals little evidence for a specific linguistic area that coincides geographically with the Northern California region.

Kirk Hazen (West Virginia University)  
Finding the forest among the trees: multiple variables for multiple speakers

Traditionally, variables in regional dialectology and variationist analysis have been analyzed individually, allowing researchers to consider both linguistic and social factors within variables, but questions about cross-variable comparisons remain. This paper employs completed studies to determine how speakers coordinate their cross-variable patterns and provides the opportunity to determine whether variables pattern similarly across speakers. One benefit of cross-variable analysis is that the social categories formed a priori can be reconfigured based on observable distinctions. This approach also creates the opportunity to develop a scalar index of vernacularity.

Zachary Hebert (Tulane University)  
Autosegmental branching and word minimality: evidence from tone in Yoruba and Japanese

Conventional word minimality views hold that the minimal word size satisfies binary branching at the foot level (McCarthy & Prince 1993) or rhyme level (Downing 2006); only segments and/or moras are counted. Neither analysis successfully includes the most popular minimal word type: a monosegmental, monomoraic rhyme (Gordon 1999). With evidence from Yoruba and Japanese, I propose that tones may also contribute to minimal word well-formedness, where both tone and segments are parsed into foot structure. The proposition that autosegmental phonology may contribute to satisfying binarity expands Downing’s (2006) phonological account of minimality to predict the frequency of minimal word sizes.

Paul Heggarty (Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology)  
How phonetic naturalness should guide reconstruction: the Quechua classification conundrum

In Quechua, first person markers (on both verbs and nouns) have traditionally been taken as the best single criterion to classify the family into two basic branches. But how to account for the very different forms that these markers take in the respective branches? No proposal has achieved wide acceptance. Phonetic naturalness suggests a new solution: a first person protoform */ç/.
within a revised phonemic system for Proto-Quechua. With it, a raft of other outstanding issues, hitherto thought to be unconnected to the first person problem, might also fall into place, with far-reaching implications for the classification of the family.

Brent Henderson (University of Florida)  
Session 11  
Local vs. global rules in the Chimwiini perfective

Recent research has renewed focus on whether global comparisons are required for determining allomorphy outputs, or whether outputs are determined by strictly local information (Embick and Marantz 2008; Embick 2010). This paper reconsiders a classic argument for global rules in Kisseberth and Abasheikh (1974), recapitulated in Kenstowicz (2005). They argue one must know the non-applied perfective form of a verb in Chimwiini in order to determine the proper form of the applied perfective, thus requiring global comparison. I argue that the facts need not invoke global rules, but can be handled in a local, serial framework such as Distributed Morphology.

Jonathan Henner (Boston University)  
Leah Geer (University of Texas at Austin)  
Diane Lillo-Martin (University of Connecticut)  
Session 17  
Calculating frequency of occurrence of ASL handshapes

We investigated markedness of initial handshape based on frequency of occurrence in an ASL database derived from an already existing corpus of child language. We examined the initial handshapes of approximately 1000 signs utilizing a novel approach that incorporated two annotation systems: BTS, and Stokoe. Results indicate that the distribution of initial handshapes in this database is consistent with predictions made by previous researchers (e.g. Battison 1978) in their examination of handshape markedness based on completely different data sets. These results are also consistent with investigations of handshape markedness in other sign languages (e.g. Ann 1996), suggesting some cross-linguistic comparability.

Nicholas Henriksen (University of Michigan)  
Session 34  
Left-periphery effects in wh-questions: supporting the pitch accent analysis for Spanish

In this presentation I argue for a single L*+H analysis in left-periphery F0 rises in Spanish wh-questions. Twenty speakers of Peninsular Spanish produced 72 wh-questions and 30 statements each in a reading task. In utterances comprised of two unstressed initial syllables before the wh-word, the rise magnitude was greater than in utterances initiated by the wh-word alone, indicating truncated L in the latter condition. Scaling of the L and H points in wh-questions did not differ significantly from statements, precluding an upstep analysis. These results have implications for the cross-linguistic signaling of wh-questions and for issues in question signaling generally.

Laura Heymann (College of William & Mary)  
Session 65  
A name I call myself: creativity and naming

Social networks, virtual worlds, and other forms of interaction that require users to choose identifiers to facilitate communicative exchanges offer interesting environments in which to consider the intersection of various interests. If users select names as much for their expressive power as for their functional ability to distinguish one user from another, what does that tell us about the kinds of creativity that matter to noncommercial creators? From where do some participants get the idea that names can be owned and, therefore, “stolen”? And what do these instincts tell us about the rhetoric at the heart of intellectual property law?

Aron Hirsch (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
Michael Wagner (McGill University)  
Session 34  
Topicality and its effect on prosodic prominence: the context creation paradigm

Intransitive sentences vary in English as to whether the subject or predicate receives main prominence under broad focus. We arbitrate between two theoretical accounts for this variation – one based on argument structure (unaccusativity), the other information structure (topicality) – using a novel kind of production experiment in which participants say aloud contexts of their own creation leading up to scripted intransitive target sentences. Controlling for argument structure, we show that participants are more likely to produce the target sentence with prominence on the predicate when the subject is salient in their created context, a finding supportive of an information structural account.
Bradley Hoot (DePaul University)  
*Focus marked by stress shift in Spanish: experimental evidence*

In Spanish, it is most commonly claimed that constituents in narrow presentational focus appear rightmost, where they also get main stress, while shifting the stress to the focused constituent in situ is infelicitous. The results of a contextualized acceptability judgment experiment conducted with 56 native speakers of Mexican Spanish, however, indicate that stress shift is in fact a possible strategy for marking focus in Spanish, contrary to the consensus in the literature. These results indicate that some previous accounts of focus and the prosody/syntax interface in Spanish may need to be revised.

Zong-Rong Huang (National Taiwan University)  
*Two adpositional predicates in Mayrinax Atayal: predicate selection and further implications*

This study investigates the existential, locative, and possessive constructions in Mayrinax Atayal, a Formosan language. The two predicates (kia’ and hani’an) characterizing the three constructions are complex adpositions, showing the distality/proximity contrast. Evidence also shows that the existential absolute and the locative absolute stay in different structural positions across the existential closure. This fact indicates that absolutes do not necessarily appear in the CP domain and can be non-presuppositional.

Denis Huschka (German Institute for Economic Research/Rhodes University/  
German Data Forum)  
Anja Bruhn (University of Potsdam/German Data Forum)  
Gert G. Wagner (Max Planck Institute for Human Development/German Institute for Economic Research (DIW Berlin)/Berlin University of Technology (TUB)/German Data Forum)  
*Socio-economic influences on naming choices in Germany*

Our contribution focuses on the influence of socioeconomic determinants on modern naming practices in Germany using empirical data from a representative longitudinal study (SOEP). Bloothoff and Onland (2011) presented statistical evidence for the Netherlands showing that parents sharing name preferences also share socioeconomic determinants. In our study, we analyze whether such a relationship can be observed for Germany as well. Several international papers on names and naming suggest that especially education influence parents’ choices for their children’s names but also income might be important as well – although education and income being highly correlated with each other.

Stanley Insler (Yale University)  
*Yale linguistics in the 1950s and 1960s*

Working from my more than 50 years with a connection to linguistics at Yale University, I address here several key aspects and personages that helped to make Yale linguistics what it was in the 1950s and 1960s, looking at both the intellectual questions that drove the department and the individual personalities involved. Among other things, I plan to discuss my own experiences with figures such as Bernard Bloch, Paul Thieme, and Rulon Wells, and to give a first-hand account of life in the Yale linguistics program, both as a student and as a faculty member in that period.

Ana C. Iraheta (University of Minnesota)  
*Descriptive and acoustic account of Salvadoran interdental realization of /s/*

This paper provides a descriptive and acoustic analysis of the linguistic variables that favor the interdental realization of /s/ in Salvadoran Spanish, an understudied variety. Accounts of /s/ realizations within this variety have reported phonetic characteristics of [s], [h], [Ø], and of an interdental-like allophone [θ] which is not correlated with the /s/ and /θ/ differentiation in parts of Spain. Neither a systematic pattern of [θ] occurrence nor an explanation as to the linguistic nature of such realization has been reported. Analysis of samples collected by the author show that syllable initial position favors the interdental when the following segment is an unstressed vowel.
Proposals differ on whether shared syntactic representations between a bilingual’s two languages involve abstract syntactic structure or surface word order. We examine this using cross-linguistic priming of the dative alternation (prepositional object vs. double object) in German and English. Word order is identical cross-linguistically in the main clause, but differs in the subordinate clause. Thirty-two advanced German speakers of English participated in a sentence completion task with German primes and English targets. We found priming from L1 to L2 across main clauses, but not across subordinate clauses. This provides strong evidence that word order is central in shared syntactic representation.

Weledeh verb classes: from agglutination to fusion

Within the morphological typology of Sapir (1921), it is now well understood how isolating languages become agglutinating (through grammaticalization), and how fusional languages become isolating (through loss of inflection), but the process by which agglutinating languages become fusional is still poorly understood. Weledeh (Dogrib), provides a rare glimpse into this process: the language is underlingly agglutinating and templatic, like most Athabaskan languages, but surface-fusional, with multiple inflectional classes, due to intervocalic consonant deletion and vowel coalescence. Weledeh is therefore an important language to examine for linguists interested in the diachronic origins of inflectional class systems.

A variationist approach to disentangling grammatical change and register change

The comparative method of variationist sociolinguistics has demonstrated that change in variable frequency is not reliable for determining whether an underlying grammatical change is taking place. Frequency changes can be the result of either extra-linguistic register changes, changes within the underlying grammar, or a combination. This work examines two English variables known to vary along the written-to-spoken continuum — relative clause pronouns, and the genitive construction — across three registers and 100 years. This method allows us to account for changes including the factor of frequency and beyond, and provides a way to tease apart potential grammatical change from register change.

Individuality versus unity in Mixean: challenges in orthography design

Linguistic and dialectal diversity is uniquely complex and highly understudied for the hundreds of Mixean varieties spoken in Oaxaca, Mexico. The sparsity of linguistic documentation poses a challenge for comparative work and prevents the development of a precise division into dialectal and linguistic groupings. As a result, each community retains its linguistic individuality which is reflected in their orthographies. This paper discusses the challenges of orthography design in the Mixean region and compares eight existing orthographies. It is shown that the implementation of a unified spelling system has largely failed and that established spelling conventions diverge, often highlighting dialectal idiosyncrasies.

Prestopped nasals in Banyaduq: issues in phonological representation

Banyaduq, an undocumented Land Dayak language of Indonesia, exhibits word-final nasals articulated with a preceding homorganic oral stop. Final “prestopped” nasals are analyzed in other Austronesian languages as complex segments deriving from underlying “clear” nasals. However, such an option is problematic for Banyaduq, since the distribution of the stop portion is not predictable. This supports the hypothesis that prestopped nasals are represented underlingly, either as complex segments or as sequences of two segments. We argue that for Banyaduq the latter is preferable, and suggest that this option may offer insight into other Austronesian languages as well.
Sunwoo Jeong (Seoul National University)  
*Directional asymmetry in contextual vowel nasalization*

In the previous literature, two contradictory claims have been made concerning the directional asymmetry of contextual nasalization: one argues for the predominance of anticipatory nasalization (ṼN), and the other argues for the predominance of carryover nasalization (NṼ). By conducting a critical examination of language typology, this poster would like to build up a third line of argument: NṼ is generally more extensive (in degree of nasalization) than ṼN as gradient phonetic coarticulation, but somehow, ṼN more commonly manifests itself as categorical phonological pattern. This predicted discrepancy between phonetics and phonology raises interesting questions to the relationship between the two domains.

Sverre Stausland Johnsen (University of Oslo)  
*Vowel reduction in Old English*

An original unstressed long *o̞* generally develops to a in Old English, but it appears both as u and a in some morphological categories. Previous attempts to explain this dual outcome have focused on the historical phonology of these morphological categories. A statistical study shows, however, that the distribution of u and a is best explained in synchronic terms, such that u is more common than a in synchronic medial syllables. Since medial syllables are phonetically shorter than final syllables, I argue that Old English follows a cross-linguistic tendency of reducing shortened unstressed vowels to high vowels (i.e. to u).

Beth Johnson (Ursuline College)  
*Ohio’s colleges and universities: names, notions and nuances*

Soon after Ohio became a state in 1803, the General Assembly approved a charter to establish Ohio University as a place where succeeding generations of leaders would be imbued with the Jeffersonian ideals of a democratic, participatory state. Over the next 200 years, access to, and the changing nature of, higher education can be seen in the names of Ohio’s colleges and universities. This study traces the founding and naming of institutions of higher education during four distinct periods, and examines the relationship between the names, the institutional constituency, and the political and economic contexts in which they emerged.

Cynthia A. Johnson (The Ohio State University)  
*Ergativity in English deverbal derivational morphology*

Although English is traditionally considered an accusative language, there is a degree of ergativity in the interpretation of arguments in certain participial combinations: the participle well-spoken can modify the intransitive subject argument of speak as in well-spoken man or its transitive object argument as in well-spoken words. Although this type of ergativity differs from inflectional and syntactic ergativity, importantly, it shows that ergativity can manifest in other areas of the grammar and that, just as ergative languages can have accusative alignments, so too can accusative languages have ergative alignments, a fact that has not received sufficient attention in the literature.

Greg Johnson (Michigan State University)  
*Contractions and syntactic effects in perfect infinitival complements*

Since some contractions show syntactic effects, we can inquire about their syntax. I extend Roberts (1997)'s restructuring treatment of wanna to data from Appalachian English. The form liketa in John liketa died is a contraction of the phrase John had liked to have died; both meaning John almost died. However, the embedded perfect is banned in the contraction. Extending the restructuring analysis means that contracted liketa is subcategorized for a bare T which head moves to matrix V to satisfy a restructuring feature on V. The ban is captured by assuming perfect have moves along with bare T.

Meredith Johnson (University of Wisconsin-Madison)  
*Verb phrase ellipsis and v: evidence from Hocąk*

This paper presents data from Hocąk (Siouan) that contribute to the debate on verb phrase ellipsis (VPE) licensing. Previous research argues that T/Infl licenses VPE (Lobeck 1995), while more recent research argues that v does (Rouveret 2012). In Hocąk VPE, the light verb ūũ replaces the VP. T/Infl cannot be the licenser for Hocąk VPE: while tense and negation can be present, they are not obligatory. However, VPE in Hocąk is constrained by the type of v: VPE is not licensed with a non-agentive verb. I thus argue that Hocąk VPE is licensed by agentive v rather than T/Infl.
Meredith Johnson (University of Wisconsin-Madison)
Bryan Rosen (University of Wisconsin-Madison)
Mateja Schuck (University of Wisconsin-Madison)
Evidence for a VP constituent in Hocąk

We present evidence of a verb phrase (VP) constituent Hocąk, contributing to the ongoing debate on configurationality in Siouan languages. First, word order restrictions in Hocąk are crucial to disambiguate subjects and objects, suggesting subject-object asymmetries and thus a VP. Second, coordination targets a constituent that excludes the subject; namely, a VP. Third, locative adjuncts obligatorily modify objects; that is, they obligatorily scope over the VP. Lastly, ellipsis in Hocąk targets the verb, object(s) and adjunct(s) to the exclusion of the subject, suggesting a VP constituent. We discuss the implications of this data for the syntax and morphology of Hocąk.

Dianne Jonas (Goethe University Frankfurt am Main)
Embedded verb second in Faroese: a diachronic perspective

While the Scandinavian languages are uniformly verb-second, they exhibit well-known variation with respect to embedded clause word order. This paper is concerned with occurrences of verb-second in Faroese subject-initial embedded clauses through a diachronic study of older Faroese texts that exhibit this type of word order variation in embedded clauses. Based on an analysis of the structure of Faroese non-finite clauses, it is argued here that such embedded subject-initial verb-second clauses involve the C-domain and are thus verb-second clauses rather than exhibiting optional/residual verb movement to INFL/Tense. A comparison is made with similar earlier texts in Danish and Norwegian.

Gunlög Josefsson (Lund University)
From a gender to a classifier language: the case of West Jutlandic

In this talk I argue that a variety of Danish, West Jutlandic, has changed from being a gender language/variety to what is best understood as a classifier language/variety. What is commonly referred to as gender in West Jutlandic – neuter vs. common gender – is a matter of selection, and the choice gives rise to different interpretations. Furthermore, the alleged gender feature is expressed through a small class of independent prenominal items. Agreement is practically absent. If the analysis is on the right track, it indicates that gender systems can be the source of classifier systems.

Sun-Ah Jun (University of California, Los Angeles)
Jason Bishop (University of California, Los Angeles)
Prosodic priming in relative clause attachment

This study explored prosody’s role in the resolution of relative clause (RC) attachment ambiguities, using the structural priming paradigm. Before reading and resolving the RC attachment of a sentence (e.g. Someone shot the servant of the actress who was on the balcony), Subjects heard three prime RC-sentences whose prosodic phrasing was manipulated. Results show subjects’ attachment preferences for silently-read targets were influenced by the prosodic manipulation, but the expected pattern was found only for subjects with prominent “autistic”-like traits. The results support the Implicit Prosody Hypothesis (Fodor 1998), but indicate a more complex picture of the relevant prosodic representations involved.

Hyun Kyoung Jung (University of Arizona)
Applicative-causative interaction in Hiaki and Korean

The Hiaki/Korean productive causative can follow, and thus scope over, the benefactive applicative. However, with the same number of arguments, the reverse order – productive causative followed by applicative – is not allowed. This study shows that the apparent morphological constraints on the interaction of applicative and causative in Hiaki and Korean are in fact due to the size of the complement that causative and applicative heads take – Causatives embed a Case-licensing VoiceP, which applicatives cannot. The analysis explains the distinct status of productive and lexical causatives and the seemingly opposite restrictions on suffix ordering in Chichewa.

Tom Jusek (University of Oxford)
Comparing conventional and alternative normalisations for acceptability judgements

When measuring grammatical acceptability, syntacticians can use different measurement methods (we included an N-Point Scale, a Minimum-Maximum-Normalisation method, and Magnitude Estimation); but ratings need to be normalised to be meaningful. How to best normalise has not been previously investigated. We have thus compared different normalisation methods
(conventional normalisations, normalising by observed extrema, and normalising by Z-scores), using three criteria (statistical power, repeatability, similarity of results). The results suggest that the choice of normalisation method is far more important than the choice of measurement method and that the best combination for measuring acceptability is an N-Point Scale normalised by Z-scores.

**Philothe Mwamba Kabasele** (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)  
Session 83  
*Testing the Matrix Language Frame model with evidence from Lingala-French code-switching*

This work investigates the universality of the Matrix Language Frame model developed by Myers-Scotton (2002). The work tests the model by using bilingual data, which display code-switching between French and the low variety of Lingala. The concern of the work is to test the constraints that are posited in terms of principles, which claim that the Matrix Language dictates the morphosyntactic frame of a bilingual Complementizer Phrase. Findings have shown that the ML model failed to account for a number of situations; such was the case of morpheme order principle and double morphology with the outsider late system morphemes.

**Laura Kalin** (University of California, Los Angeles)  
Session 41  
*Argument licensing and dummy imperfective aspect in Senaya*

This paper investigates an intriguing last resort mechanism in Senaya, a Neo-Aramaic language of Iran. In Senaya, imperfective aspectual structure (which carries a phi-probe) may be added to a perfective derivation to license a DP that would otherwise fail to enter into a (required) phi-agreement relation; the clause is still interpreted as perfective thanks to the verbal prefix ‘tm-’, which surfaces in just this instance. I propose a structure for this derivation and argue that this novel Senaya data necessitates a more powerful theory of last resort mechanisms, where they may recruit dedicated lexical items and occur throughout a derivation.

**Susan E. Kalt** (Boston College)  
Session 30  
*Changing the heritage: does borrowing from L2 Spanish impact L1 Rural Child Quechua?*

Cusco-Collao Quechua is a case-marking and agreement-marking OV language whose rural speakers first encounter the VO language Spanish by immersion upon entering school. This controlled study of 105 rural Peruvian and Bolivian schoolchildren's Quechua examines whether borrowing from L2 Spanish roots and affixes correlates with changes in syntactic representation of L1. One might expect a positive correlation between borrowing, VO and missing accusative case, but this is not found. Children from Chuquisaca, Bolivia borrow roots and affixes at a higher rate than children from Cusco, Peru, and frequently drop accusative case, while VO is found at higher rates in Cusco.

**David Kamholz** (University of California, Berkeley)  
Session 6  
*Tonogenesis in Yerisiam, an Austronesian language of West New Guinea*

Yerisiam is a previously undescribed Austronesian language of Papua province, Indonesia, belonging to the South Halmahera–West New Guinea subgroup. Yerisiam has developed contrastive tone and vowel length. The historical emergence of tone and vowel length is primarily the result of two processes: (1) lengthening of penultimate syllables, and more strikingly, (2) low tone conditioned by final a. The lowering effect of a has also been observed in Cèmuhi, an Oceanic language of New Caledonia. The independent attestation of this phenomenon in two languages suggests a common phonetic mechanism, possibly derived from the intrinsically lower F0 of low vowels.

**David Kamholz** (University of California, Berkeley)  
Session 24  
*Harald Hammarström* (Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen/Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology)  
*Duvle–Wano*

A highland–lowland trade pidgin of West New Guinea Duvle–Wano Pidgin (DWP) is a previously undescribed trade language spoken by the lowland Duvle (Lakes Plain family) and highland Wano (Dani family) in Papua province, Indonesia. The Duvle and Wano have a long—standing trade relationship in which DWP is the primary means of communication. DWP meets the criteria for a pidgin: it is not either group’s primary language and has its own structural norms. The attested DWP lexicon is 60% from Duvle, 10% from Wano, and 30% unknown (probably unique to DWP). DWP preserves the SOV basic word order of its source languages and exhibits substantial morphological simplification.
Many researchers assume that negation-sensitive elements like amwu-N-to and etten-N-to are negative polarity items (Sells & Kim, 2006; Kim, 1999; Lee, 1995). As NPIs, they are rather peculiar; for example, amwu-N-to appears only to be licensed by sentential negation, and must scope over negation. We observe that amwu-N-to patterns distinctly from etten-N-to in a number of respects. We propose a dual categorization of negative concord items in terms of (un)interpretable Neg features, which quite naturally derives their divergent distribution. Moreover, upon reanalysis, we see that these items fall very much in line with NCIs in languages such as Serbo-Croatian.

Bybee (2001) suggests that reductive sound change is due to word repetition and begins in high-frequency words. As a result, Bybee predicts that the least reduced words should be the least frequent words. However, Bybee also notes that high-frequency words are better able to resist analogical change, due to imperfect acquisition of low-frequency words. I implement these competing pressures computationally and show that advanced articulatorily-driven sound changes are expected to show a U-shaped word frequency effect, with the most conservative words having intermediate usage frequencies. Novel predictions for effects of phone type frequency and the word frequency distribution are derived.

Taylor’s (1976) argues for a dipartite system of motion verbs that contrasts arrival verbs with non-arrival verbs and the direction of the agent in motion either hither or thither by using internal reconstruction and family-wide comparison. However, Dakotan languages distinguish three types of motion: departure, arrival, and progress. I show that the tripartite system is actually a pan-Siouan feature using data from Hidatsa, Mandan, and Catawba (Boyle 2007, Rudes 2007, Kasak 2011). I also posit a different reconstruction for Proto-Siouan motion verbs and raise the question of whether a tripartite system is an areal feature or a Siouan innovation.

We used the perceptual learning paradigm to test the hypothesis that adult speakers have prestige bias in adapting to pronunciation variations. Listeners were exposed to spoken words wherein the vowel /u/ was replaced by either fronted or back variants, and speaker was assumed to be either a prestigious or a non-prestigious adult. The listener exhibited greater perceptual boundary shift with the prestigious than the non-prestigious model, supporting the hypothesis, and the bias operated both for magnitude of and conformity in learning. These findings have significant implications for theories of sound change, human social behavior, and speech perception.

This paper proposes that triplication, where reduplication occurs twice sequentially to a stem, is found in Maori (Bauer 1993, Harlow 1991) and Tohono O’odham (Zepeda 1988, Hill & Zepeda 1992, Fitzgerald 2000). In both languages, three reduplicative types are observed, motivating an analysis with three reduplicative templates. This poses a problem for atemplic theories of reduplication (Gafos 1998, Hendricks 1999, Kennedy 2008, Spaelti 1997, Urbanczyk 1996, Yu 2005), which allow no more than two reduplicant types. To address this, I argue that in each language, one of the surface patterns is actually triplication, obscured by independently occurring phonological phenomena.

It is well known that languages show considerable variety in the morphosyntactic expression of comparison. Recently it has been proposed that the semantics of comparison may also vary, with some languages employing degree-based ‘explicit’ comparatives, while others rely only on positive form predicates to support ‘implicit’ comparison. We analyze comparison in Moro, an
endangered language of Sudan, and show that while comparison is always implicit (structures are underspecified and often ambiguous) one class of structures shows behaviors previously thought to be diagnostic of explicit comparison, prompting a reevaluation of those criteria and their grammatical significance.

Laura Kertz (Brown University)  
Brendan Hainline (University of Chicago)  
*Eliciting ‘ungrammatical’ ellipses*

We present results from a study investigating whether the syntactic category of a potential antecedent (nominal vs. verbal) influences the production of verbal anaphors. We asked whether participants would spontaneously produce verb phrase ellipses when supplied with a nominal antecedent prompt. Such structures, while documented in corpora, are ungrammatical according to many licensing models. We found that while rates of VPE with nominal anaphors are low, they increase as the phonological overlap between antecedent and target increases. However, a similar pattern was observed for pro-form anaphors, suggesting that the matching constraints on verbal anaphora are not specific to ellipsis.

Greg Key (University of Arizona)  
*Flavor fission in the causative/inchoative alternation*

Evidence from Turkish is presented that ‘flavor’ (Marantz 1997, Folli & Harley 2007) is a feature originating as part of the feature bundle of little v. In some verbs, CAUSE and BECOME have independent exponence. The suffix –t in the causative verb alternates with the suffix –n in the inchoative verb, e.g., pis-le-t-filthy-v-CAUSE ‘get filthy’ (tr.), and pis-le-n-filthy-v-BECOME ‘get filthy’ (int.). These are argued to be cases of root-conditioned fission of the flavor feature, with the verbalizing morphemes underspecified for flavor.

Samuel Jay Keyser (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
*Generative grammar at MIT*

I came to MIT in 1961, joining the Research Laboratory of Electronics. From the beginning, the goal of linguistic research at MIT was to discover principles underlying the brain’s knowledge structure. In 1977, I became head of the new Department of Linguistics and Philosophy. Soon thereafter, as government support for the department’s research program dried up, cognitive science emerged as an independent discipline, and MIT’s Center for Cognitive Science was established. The Center brought together linguists, psycholinguists, acousticians, and computer scientists, though it (and psychology) disappeared when a Department of Brain and Cognitive Science was formed. Synergistic work is now needed to further the enterprise begun fifty years earlier.

Naira Khan (Stanford University)  
*Linear precedence and binding in Bangla*

Linear precedence has been empirically shown to play a role in syntactic phenomena such as co-reference and variable binding. However, formulations of Binding Conditions have discarded precedence for c-command, with linearization algorithms linearizing at the level of PF. This paper shows that linear order is crucial for deriving binding relations in Indo-Aryan languages such as Bangla; and not only is c-command not relevant, it is actually problematic. I present empirical facts from Bangla to show that linear precedence must be encoded in the syntax and can be formalized at the level of Merge.

Marcin Kilarski (Adam Mickiewicz University)  
*On the concrete nature of “exotic” languages*

In this paper, I examine an enduring parallel in the characterization of “exotic” languages between the 17th and the late 20th century as concrete and excessively elaborate. In particular, I focus on the diversity of evidence adduced from genetically and typologically diverse languages, and its implications for the description of the languages and the cognitive and cultural properties of their speakers. The contribution of such views to the mainstream of linguistic and sociological thought demonstrates how strong and general theoretical claims can be supported by diverse, frequently contradictory, and opportunistically assorted pieces of linguistic evidence.
Kyumin Kim (University of Calgary)  
Non-locative syntax of locative experiencers  
Session 34

Although experiencers are argued to be universally oblique and thus have locative syntax, i.e., they are locative PPs (Landau 2010), I argue that this view is incorrect for locative experiencers in Korean. The experiencer is introduced by a non-agentive head, an applicative (Appl) head, which merges external to VP and assigns inherent dative case to the experiencer. The Appl account expands the possible syntax of locative experiencers, allowing us to capture the syntactic differences, and the semantic similarities, of different types of locative experiencers.

Lan Kim (University of Delaware)  
What’s so Chinese in Khmer passive-like constructions?  
Session 34

We investigate hitherto neglected data on Khmer passive-like constructions involving the verb trau ‘hit’, in comparison with bei constructions in Mandarin Chinese (based on Huang 1999). The result reveals that Khmer trau and Chinese bei are syntactically similar: both involve an A’-configuration like an English tough-predicate. We also show that a unified analysis of trau is impossible: main verb trau is an unaccusative verb, but passive-like trau serves as a link between a surface subject and a CP. Finally, we present thuuk constructions in Thai and discuss how these non-canonical passive-like constructions should be treated in linguistic work.

Mi-Ryoung Kim (Korea Soongsil Cyber University)  
Korean consonant system: a cross-linguistic view  
Session 17

Korean stops are undergoing a sound change characterized by an onset-f0 interaction and the merger of aspirated and lax stops. In this study I propose that the nature of the sound change is well accounted for under the regular consonant system: “tense” stops are regular voiceless unaspirated stops, and “lax” stops are regular voiced stops. In traditional accounts, the sound change in the Korean stop system remains a puzzle, in particular, why voiceless lax onsets lowers the f0 of the following vowel and why they become heavily aspirated. I suggest that the Korean consonant system must be governed by similar phonological principles as in other languages.

Seung Kyung Kim (Stanford University)  
Interaction of social categories and a linguistic variable in perception  
Session 17

Studies on variation show that perception of linguistic forms and social meanings of linguistic forms both depend on social attributes of speakers. Drawing from this research, the current study examines perceived social meanings of (dh) (this pronounced as dis) and the interaction between speakers’ race and listeners’ perception of the variable. The results show that the interpretation of the linguistic variable is contingent on the beliefs listeners hold about speakers. This study demonstrates that linguistic forms and social information are interwoven in perception of variation and suggests that integrating linguistic and nonlinguistic information provides a fuller account of speech perception.

James Kirby (University of Edinburgh)  
Tonogenesis in Khmer: across-dialect comparison  
Session 38

This talk describes an emergent pitch-based contrast in two dialects of Khmer (Cambodian). While tonogenesis is common in Southeast Asia, the manner by which it might be taking place in Khmer – through the loss of /r/ in /Cr/ onset clusters – has not been reported for any other language. We contrast acoustic and perceptual data from the varieties of Khmer spoken in Phnom Penh, Cambodia and Kiên Giang province, Vietnam. The results indicate that while f0 has become a salient phonetic cue in both dialects, they are at different stages in the process of phonologization.

Christo Kirov (Johns Hopkins University)  
Colin Wilson (Johns Hopkins University)  
Modeling the relationship between competition, latency, and articulation  
Session 49

When words are elicited in the context of minimally different neighbors, speakers produce them with phonetic hyperarticulation and longer onset latencies. These effects both attenuate rapidly as the feature distance between the word and its neighbor increases (e.g., cap shows hyperarticulation/longer latency in the context of gap and tap, but not nap). We show that the link between hyperarticulation and latency follows from a model in which speech production involves incremental Bayesian inference at multiple levels of processing, and apply the model to novel experiments on VOT duration and previously reported results on primed speech production (Meyer & Gordon, 1985).
Jurgen Klausenburger (University of Washington)  
**Session 74**

*Can linguistics use a shave from Ockham’s razor?*

This paper holds that Ockham’s Razor, the principle of parsimony, must be applied in conjunction with an “Anti-Razor,” also proposed by Ockham (and others). The Razor considers the absence of an entity as unmarked, while the Anti-Razor sees the presence of that entity as unmarked. For theory building in linguistics, both principles are required. They interact not to supply a universal metric of parsimony, but rather create conditions in which such a metric becomes conceivable. Such a state equates to a “claim of parsimony,” not parsimony itself: It aims to prevent not to be able to prevent the positing of unnecessary entities.

Peter Klecha (University of Chicago)  
**Session 34**

*Modifiers of modal auxiliaries and scalar modality*

This poster examines modifiers of modal auxiliaries, like easily. [9]

(1) That vase (very) easily could have fallen. [7]

The effect of easily is to "strengthen" the possibility denoted by could. Moreover it is gradable. [16]

I argue that easily is a modifier of the modal base (MB) of the modal, which combines with the MB via a generalized predicate modification rule, restricting the MB to just the worlds whose stereotypicality exceeds a certain standard, which is contextually determined in the case of the positive (Kennedy 2007). This contextual variability allows for relativization of the standard to the content of the MB. [66]

Rachel Klippenstein (The Ohio State University)  
**Session 34**

*Phonetically and syntactically based analogy in the development of verbal better*

Sentences like *He better not go* show a modal-like verb *better* reanalyzed from the adverb *better*. The construction *He’d better go* does not offer the ambiguity needed for syntactic reanalysis, since after *(ha)d, better* if verbal would be an infinitive, which is impossible for modals. However, the phonetic form \[hidbet\_{oa1}go\] is plausibly reanalyzed phonetically as \[hibet\_{oa1}go\], with no phonemic representation of *had*; the phonetic reanalysis then provides the material for a syntactic analysis without *had*. Thus, here, phonetic reanalysis is the driving force behind syntactic reanalysis. The negation-contracted form *betn’t* shows another instance of phonetically-based reanalysis.

Sarah Knee (Memorial University)  
**Session 34**

*Vowel devocalization in Northern East Cree*

Derived clusters in Northern East (NE) Cree are traditionally assumed to result from the deletion of an intervening vowel. I propose, rather, that they arise from vowel devocalization, a process involving gradient vowel shortening or weakening. First, I demonstrate the compelling similarity between the process leading to derived clusters in NE Cree and vowel devocalization in non-Algonquian languages. Second, I show that consonants in NE Cree derived clusters display phonetic lengthening, one of the phonetic correlates accompanying vowel devocalization. I suggest that the gestures of these lengthened consonants overlap the vowel to the point that it is not perceived.

Jean-Pierre Koenig (University at Buffalo)

Karin Michelson (University at Buffalo)  
**Session 103**

*How complex can the paradigm for a single position class be?*

Iroquoian languages are known for the complexity of their pronominal prefixes. But, what makes the pronominal prefix system so unusually complex? We compare the kind of complexity it exhibits, which we call paradigmatic complexity to the better studied syntagmatic complexity. First, the prefixes require a large set of exponence rules for a single “position class.” Second, underspecification and (rules of) referral reduce the number of rules, but increase the semantic ambiguity of verb forms. Third, across the five inflectional classes, allomorphy is partly conditioned by the initial stem-initial sound, which results in a large set of parsing ambiguities.

Mary Kohn (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)

Charlie Farrington (University of Oregon)  
**Session 55**

*‘Girls say I sound country’: correlating African American metalinguistic awareness with vowel production*

We analyze the speech of 22 African Americans from Piedmont, North Carolina, using self-defined language descriptions to explore the relationship between linguistic use and linguistic self-awareness. Speakers were asked questions that focused on metalinguistic awareness, including whether they speak a non-standard dialect. Results indicate that speakers who self-describe as
sounding country or non-standard have Southern Vowel Shift features while speakers who self-describe as sounding white, standard, or distance themselves from non-standard speech show no evidence of Southern Shifting. Speakers who do not self-categorize show variable patterns. These data indicate that speakers self-categorize regionality and ethnicity based in part on vowel patterns.

**Mary Kohn** (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)  
**Charlie Farrington** (University of Oregon)  
*The shifty vowels of African American English youth: a longitudinal study*

This study investigates high back vowel fronting and the raising of the BAT vowel class for 20 African Americans from Piedmont, North Carolina at three time points. The first variable represents a change in progress for the AAE speaker community, but one that is advanced for the Predominant Regional Variety. The second feature represents a stable salient ethnic variable (Thomas et al. 2010). Results indicate that unlike morphosyntactic change (Van Hofwegen & Wolfram 2010), vowel change is selective within the population. These findings support the hypothesis that linguistic innovators are important in advancing sound change during adolescence (Labov 2001).

**Cesar Koirala** (University of Delaware)  
*Incorporating syllables into feature-based distributions describing phonotactic patterns*

The current work shows how to use distributions of onsets and codas to integrate syllables into a feature-based model of phonotactic learning – Heinz & Koirala (2010). It is illustrated that incorporation of syllabification provides important contextual information to the learning model. It allows the model to find different probability distributions for the same consonant cluster at different syllable positions with far fewer parameters than a bigram model which uses different symbols for segments in onset and coda positions.

**Chisato Kojima** (Indiana University)  
*Lexical encoding of geminate consonants by advanced learners of Japanese*

The geminate/non-geminate contrast in Japanese (e.g. *katta* ‘bought’ vs. *kata* ‘shoulder’) is difficult to acquire when absent from the learners’ first language (L1) (Han, 1992). Even though second language learners could distinguish the contrast (Hardison and Motohashi-Saigo, 2010), that discrimination ability does not mean that second language learners have encoded the distinction in L2 lexical representations. We examined the degree to which the geminate / non-geminate contrast is merged or separated in advanced learners’ L2 lexical representations with a lexical decision task. Results indicate that learners’ lexical encoding for L2 words builds on L1 phonological representations.

**Chris Koops** (University of New Mexico)  
*Southern /æ/-raising and the drawl: a question of timing*

How is the variable raising of the vowel /æ/ in Southern Anglo American English related to the triphthongization (“drawling”) of the same vowel in this dialect, e.g. [æiə]? This analysis is based on recordings of Anglos from Houston, Texas who show /æ/-raising to [ɛə]-[æə]. A close acoustic analysis reveals one crucial additional detail. In the most SVS-shifted speakers, the raised initial target is reached only after a brief temporal delay and is preceded by a brief [æ]-like quality, e.g. [“ɛə]. This may lead to a new initial target [æ], which helps connect the Southern Vowel Shift to the Southern “drawl”.

**Sachie Kotani** (Tezukayama University/University of British Columbia)  
*Japanese predicate cleft constructions as a morphological reduplication*

This paper investigates Japanese Predicate Cleft Constructions (JPCCs), as shown in (1).

(1) Ben-wa (kinoo) jisyo-o kau/kat-ta koto-WA  
Ben-Top(ic) yesterday dictionary-Acc buy/buy-Past Nominalizer(Nml)-CTop

(*kinoo) kat-ta.  
*Yesterday buy-Past*  

‘Ben indeed bought a dictionary (yesterday). (But he returned it back.)’
Within the framework of Distributed Morphology, I suggest an analysis adopting Morphological Reduplication. I argue that there is only one predicate in the syntax, which is reduplicated after Spell-Out in the morphology. The goals of this paper are to show how JPCCs behave and to explain how they are derived.

**Hadas Kotek** (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

*Intervention, covert movement, and focus computation in multiple wh-questions*

Recent theories of interrogative syntax/semantics adopt two strategies for the interpretation of in-situ wh-phrases: Covert Movement and Focus-Alternatives computation. The availability of the CM strategy is assumed to be all-or-nothing: wh must move to its associated complementizer, or else stay in-situ and be interpreted via FA. I argue that this assumption cannot be maintained. I introduce novel data from multiple wh-questions that contain syntactic islands and interveners, and show that wh-phrases require both CM and FA for their interpretation: partial wh-movement occurs first, and focus-computation then assigns wh-phrases their meaning. This has significant implications for theories of interrogative syntax/semantics.

**Elena Koulikobrova** (Central Connecticut State University)

*Null arguments in American Sign Language: elide me bare*

We investigate the nature of null arguments in ASL (NAASL). Previous research has argued that the NAASL is pro licensed by (non-)manual agreement (Bahan et al. 2000). Our data that pose a problem for this view: the NAASL behaves as a case of argument ellipsis (Oku 1998), the hallmark of which is the ‘sloppy’ and ‘quantificational’ readings. We demonstrate that this behavior appears contingent on the general possibility of ASL NPs to remain bare. We further show that the elided element must be both a head and a phrase and, thus, offer evidence for a syntactic approach to argument ellipsis.

**Elena Koulikobrova** (Central Connecticut State University)

*She said that ___ was OK: anaphorar resolution in ASL-English bilingualism*

This study examines grammatical patterns of young ASL-English bilinguals in general, and their acceptability of embedded null subjects (NS) in English in particular. It has been suggested that bilingual children acquiring a NS- (like ASL) and a non-NS (like English) languages do not exhibit higher rates of subject omission than monolinguals. An English grammaticality judgment test was administered to ASL-English bilinguals. Results indicate that the bilinguals perform differently from controls: they are less accurate in rejecting ungrammatical sentences, and accept significantly more embedded NSs. The findings suggest language-interaction effects in argument omission surface because of the uniqueness of bimodal bilingualism.

**L. Viola Kozak** (Gallaudet University)

**Ronice Muller de Quadros** (Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina)

**Carina Rebello Cruz** (Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina)

**Aline Lemos Pizzio** (Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina)

**Deborah Chen Pichler** (Gallaudet University)

**Diane Lillo-Martin** (University of Connecticut)

*Phonological development in bimodal bilingual children: pseudoword repetition*

This study analyzes the development of phonological memory in signed and spoken language for hearing bimodal bilingual children (kodas) and deaf children with cochlear implants (CIs). Two groups of children aged 4-7 were analyzed: those learning American Sign Language and English, and those learning Brazilian Sign Language and Brazilian Portuguese. The study used pseudoword and pseudosign repetition, in which the children reproduced novel words and signs that followed phonological patterns of each language. Children with deaf parents (koda and CI) performed strikingly better than those with hearing parents, indicating the importance of early language exposure for development of phonological memory.

**Ekaterina Kravtchenko** (University of California, Santa Cruz)

*Effects of contextual predictability on optional subject omission in Russian*

Subjects are frequently optionally omitted in colloquial Russian. An experimental study demonstrates that the predictability of a subject referent in context, as measured by accuracy in guessing the identity of an upcoming referent in text, is predictive of the likelihood of omission. The result holds after other factors expected to influence choice of referential expression, such as form or grammatical function of last mention, are controlled for. The finding is consistent with theories of efficient communication, which posit that more predictable elements are preferentially omitted, as well as expectation-driven accounts of reference production (Arnold, 2008).
Evidentials are usually categorized as the grammaticalized expression of a speaker’s evidence source type for a proposition. For some inferential evidentials, there are scenarios where we find this evidential infelicitous, although the type of source (evidence) appears to be the correct one given by its description. To uncover the root of this infelicity, I take a closer look at the type of inference that inferential evidentials can express. This analysis can be shown to extend to all types of evidentials, not just inferential, which provides new insight into how evidentials form a natural semantic class.

Bonnie Krejci (Stanford University)

Antireflexivization as a causativization strategy

Two classes of verbs, middles and ingestives, display unexpected causativization behavior crosslinguistically. This behavior is explained by an analysis wherein the causativization process delinks two co-identified arguments rather than adding a causer. I propose a unified analysis of middles and ingestives wherein the base forms are lexically reflexive with bieventive, causative event structures. I demonstrate the viability of this analysis with an account of the lexical entailments of English middles and ingestives, suggesting that the lexical and periphrastic causatives are derived differently. This proposal mirrors recent work by Koontz-Garboden (2009), who analyses the anticausativization operation as a kind of reflexivization.

William A. Kretzschmar, Jr. (University of Georgia/University of Oulu)
Ilkka Juuso (University of Oulu)
C. Thomas Bailey (University of Georgia)

Computer simulation of dialect feature diffusion

Computer simulation is the only practical way to model diffusion. This paper describes the use of cellular automata to model dialect feature diffusion as the adaptive aspect of the complex system of speech. Throughout hundreds of iterations that correspond to the daily interaction of speakers across time, we can watch regional distributional patterns emerge as a consequence of simple update rules. The key feature of our simulations is validation with respect to distributions known to occur in survey data. Our successful simulation confirms our complex systems approach, and also suggests how we can simulate features among different social groups.

Paul Krober (Indiana University)

Case marking of possessed and unpossessed nominals in Hanis Coos

Hanis Coos (Oregon coast, possibly Penutian -- extinct but attested in texts and a grammar) has both prepositionlike proclitics and postpositionlike enclitics. Possession is marked by a paradigm of pronominal proclitics. Surprisingly, the possessive proclitics cooccur with the prepositionlike oblique markers, but not with the postpositionlike markers. Locative, directional, and instrumental enclitics are replaced by proclitic n= when the oblique noun is possessed, neutralizing the opposition among the enclitics. Possessive constructions also reveal differences in the syntactic position of prepositions.

Jianjing Kuang (University of California, Los Angeles)

Phonation effects on tonal contrasts

Multi-level contrasts are typologically dispreferred because they violate both dispersion principles: maximize auditory distance but minimize articulatory efforts. This study investigates the tonal spaces of multi-level tones by exploring the cues used in producing and perceiving the five level tones of Black Miao. Both production and perception experiments show that these five level tones are well dispersed due to the significant contribution of non-modal phonation cues. Non-modal phonations play two roles to the dispersion of the five level tones: either enhance pitch contrasts or provide an additional contrastive dimension.
line. We propose the memory recency effect and principles of attention allocation as functional explanations for the ordering of affective and sensory, as well as syntactic (end-weight) and discourse (given-before-new) information.

Chigusa Kurumada (Stanford University)  
Meredith Brown (University of Rochester)  
Michael K. Tanenhaus (University of Rochester)
*Rapid adaptation in the pragmatic interpretation of contrastive prosody*

The realization of prosody varies across speakers, accents, and speech conditions. Listeners must navigate this variability to systematically converge on intended prosodic interpretations. However, the cognitive mechanisms for this process have only begun to be investigated (Dennison & Schafer, 2010; Watson et al., 2008). Building on studies on phoneme perception (e.g., Maye et al., 2002; Norris et al., 2003), we propose that listeners rapidly adapt their prosodic interpretations to speaker-specific prosodic cues in accordance with distributional properties of the input. Implications for children’s acquisition of contrastive prosody as well as for adult listeners’ online language comprehension are discussed.

Dave Kush (University of Maryland)  
Colin Phillips (University of Maryland)  
Jeff Lidz (University of Maryland)
*Online sensitivity to Strong Crossover (and Principle C)*

Previous studies suggested comprehenders respect Principle C, displaying immunity to interference from structurally-inaccessible NPs, in contrast to Principle B and subject-verb agreement which are prone to interference. We tested on-line application of Strong Crossover (SCO), a constraint attributed to Principle C. We used a form of SCO with antecedent-pronoun order that hence requires retrospective retrieval. Results from a self-paced reading experiment show that the constraint does not preclude retrieval of structurally-inaccessible matching NPs. These results suggest the robustness previously observed reflects a time-course confound, rather than inherent special status of the constraint.

Jorge Emilio Rosés Labrada (University of Western Ontario)
*Patterns of language use in four Venezuelan Mako communities*

Mako [wpc], a Sáliban language spoken in the Venezuelan Amazon, has been reported variably as (critically) endangered and threatened. These reports, however, are based on second-hand information and/or self-reported census data. This talk presents a first-hand vitality assessment of four Mako villages in the Middle Ventuari River area. Data from sociolinguistic interviews – gathered over six months of fieldwork in 2011 and 2012 – is coded and analysed with the statistical software SPSS to determine the demographic composition of the communities and their patterns of language use. These results are complemented with qualitative observations of language use noted during the fieldwork period.

Nicholas LaCara (University of Massachusetts Amherst)
*On the table lay a book, and on the sofa did too: ellipsis, inversion, and why they are bad together*

Since Merchant 2001, the standard picture of ellipsis has been that a functional head bearing a feature [E] licenses the deletion of its complement at PF. Certain kinds of inversion structures, like locative inversion, pose a problem for such an approach. The theory as currently understood predicts that VP ellipsis should be possible in sentences containing such structures, but as the title of this poster shows, they are ungrammatical. This poster presents an account of these facts, and investigates solutions that do not contravene Merchant-like theories.

Amy LaCross (University of Arizona)  
Sayoko Takano (University of Arizona)  
Ian J. Kidder (University of Arizona)  
Peter J. Watson (University of Minnesota)  
E. Fiona Bailey (University of Arizona)
*Single motor unit activity in the genioglossus during speech production*

The aim of a large body of phonetic research has been to clarify the lingual gestures used in speech. However, much is unknown about the motor unit activities that underlie those gestures. Using electromyography, we are able to test the hypothesis that firing rate and firing rate variability of lingual motor units vary as a function of phonological feature and manner of articulation. We recorded single motor units during subjects’ articulation of [a] and [ae] in two manners of articulation: phonation and whisper. Besides supporting our hypothesis, this research presents new insight regarding the control of lingual musculature in speech.
This paper uses Janus Lascaris’ etymological excursus in his *Florentine Oration* (1493) as a starting point to explore the curious convergence of two (“Latin” and “Byzantine”) etymological traditions in the 15th century. Its main goal is to demonstrate in what way the (post-)Byzantine humanist scholar used both Latin and Byzantine intralinguistic techniques of *derivatio* in an interlinguistic manner, and transformed literary or exegetical devices into a method to recover interlinguistic affinities between Greek and Latin. In this context, this paper will also assess the place of Janus Lascaris’ etymological excursus in the general context of 15th-century etymology.

Bradley Larson (University of Maryland)
Dan Parker (University of Maryland)

‘Across the board movement’ is actually asymmetrical

We argue that ATB constructions actually only involve extraction from the first conjunct. The second conjunct receives its full interpretation semantically. In virtue of having moved in the first conjunct, the wh-phrase restricts the event variable scoping over both conjuncts such that the moved element is interpreted in both. We present judgment data showing that ATB wh-questions are sensitive to island constraints in the first conjunct, but not the second. This militates against current approaches in which there is movement in one form or another from both conjuncts.

EunHee Lee (University at Buffalo)

*Discourse binding of the long-distance reflexive caki ‘self’ in Korean*

Non-subject binding for the Korean long distance reflexive *caki* ‘self’, which is not predicted by the cyclic movement analysis in GB (Cole et al. 1990, Cole and Sung 1994), is possible where discourse factors, such as “source of communication,” “consciousness,” and “point of view” (Sells 1987), are relevant. The lack of c-command relation between *caki* and its antecedent, which can occur in preceding sentences in discourse, poses a problem to semantic analyses that claim that *caki* is a bound variable (Kang 1988, Han and Storoshenko 2009). I propose a discourse-level analysis of *caki* based on naturally occurring corpus examples. Close examination of narrative data containing *caki* reveals that it almost always refers to a familiar individual whose thoughts/speech, or mental state/feelings are represented. In order to formally analyze intersentencial binding relations and explain the fact that *caki* refers to a familiar topic individual whose thoughts/speech are represented, I employ a shiftable indexical approach (Schlenker 2004, Sharvit 2008) in the framework of Discourse Representation Theory (DRT, Kamp and Reyle 1993, Kamp, van Genabith, and Reyle 2005).

Han Jung Lee (Sungkyunkwan University)
Nayoun Kim (Sungkyunkwan University)

*On the source of subject-object asymmetries in Korean case ellipsis: an experimental investigation*

The dispreference for subject case ellipsis in OSV sentences has been analyzed as resulting from a violation of a structural requirement on the position of bare subject NPs (Ahn and Cho 2006a, 2006b, 2007). In this study, we present evidence from an acceptability rating experiment demonstrating that OSV sentences containing a case-ellipsed subject exhibit acceptability patterns different from ungrammatical sentences violating a core syntactic principle on case assignment and that these sentences are judged acceptable when the subject refers to expected, predictable information in context. We argue that this evidence supports the conclusion that the dispreference for subject case ellipsis in OSV sentences is due to violations of probabilistic constraints that favor case marking for rare types of subjects and such violations can be remedied by non-syntactic information.

Hyunjung Lee (University of Kansas)

Evidence for sound change in the phonology of lexical pitch accent in Kyungsang Korean

The phonology of the Kyungsang dialect of Korean is distinct from that of the standard Seoul dialect with regard to its lexical pitch. However, whether this distinction is maintained in younger Kyungsang generations is questionable due to the increased contact with Seoul speakers and the prevailing linguistic ideology that has lent Seoul Korean a strong normative bias. We provide acoustic evidence for sound change in Kyungsang Korean by showing generational variations in its lexical pitch accent. Comparing the phonetic data across Kyungsang and Seoul Korean, we also indicate how Seoul Korean has influenced the prosody of Kyungsang.
Aelbrecht (2010) proposes a theory of ellipsis licensing, formalized as Agree between a (potentially non-local) licensor and a licensing head adjacent to the ellipsis site. This paper examines NP ellipsis in Cantonese. Classifiers are shown to be NP ellipsis licensors (cf. Jenks 2011 on Thai). Constructions with modifiers ostensibly suggest that the classifier be the licensor and that the attributive marker ge be the licensing head. In fact, however, ge alone can also license NP ellipsis, which indicates that ge is also a classifier (Cheng and Sybesma 2009) and that classifiers are both NP ellipsis licensors and licensing heads.

The optional tense omission in the first conjunct of the –ko construction in Korean has traditionally been taken to support VP coordination analyses in which a unique T° takes semantic scope over VP conjuncts.

\[\text{John-i sakwa-lul mek-(ess)-ko Mary-ka cha-lul masy-ess-ta.}\]

\[\text{John-NOM apple-ACC eat-(PST)-and Mary-NOM tea-ACC drink-PST-DECL}\]

‘John ate apples and Mary drank tea.’

In the present analysis, a CP (=koP) headed by the conjunction -ko is left-adjoined to the final TP. This structure is supported by its behavior with respect to Across-the-Board movement: It shows syntactic asymmetries of the kind found in parasitic gap constructions, indicating distinct A-bar dependencies.

There has been a gradual increase in NPI tendency of much over time in written English whereas in the spoken language, an abrupt shift to almost exclusive use of much in NPI-licensing environments is observed by the 1920s. I propose a chain shift account in Spoken English whereby; 1) little and few are largely replaced by NEG much and NEG many; 2) a lot then replaces much and many in the affirmative contexts. I argue that the decrease in use of little and few is due to online processing constraints. Lastly, I contrast NEG much in subject and non-subject positions.

This study examines base modifications (mainly deletion) which are accompanied with derivational suffixes in Central Yup'ik. It is proposed that base modification consistently occurring with a certain suffix, irrespective of phonological environment, is in fact multiple exponence (ME) in conjunction with the co-occurring suffix. A set of criteria for ME is created based on Matthews’ (1972) study of Latin: (i) Non-phonological condition; (ii) Consistent occurrence; and (iii) No exceptions on base selection. Eleven processes are examined based on the criteria. Eight patterns of base modification are suggested as ME and suffixes associated with a base modification as ME are classified into a group.

Ergative based on properties low in the clause is well-attested, while ergative based on properties high in the clause is not. Low ergative is dependent on properties of v, including accusative case assignment, object agreement, transitivity (merger with a branching VP), external theta-role assignment, merger with perfective aspect. Apparent high ergative assignment has alternative explanations. Ergative is dependent on past tense in Kurmanji Kurdish, however past is an allomorph of the verb stem appearing inside aspect, hence low. Ergative is unassigned in irrealis clauses in Yukulta, however irrealis requires the intransitive construction associated with unrealized goals. Additional examples provided.

Lexical blends are made up of splinters, or pieces of other words, instead of traditional morphemes. Splinters serve as a reminder of a blend’s sourcewords, yet can also be reanalyzed as word-building units; what sort of morphological entity are they? To answer this question, this study examines a previously unrecognized blending process: initialization in American Sign Language. Initialization creates families of phonologically and semantically related signs, which, I argue, reveal that it is the relationships that exist among words in the lexicon, rather than the pieces of the words themselves, that are morphologically salient for lexical blends.
**Marivic Lesho** (The Ohio State University)  
*Session 81*

_Social attitudes toward mid vowel raising in Cavite Chabacano_

Cavite Chabacano, an endangered creole spoken in Cavite City, Philippines, has considerable dialectal variation as a result of settlement patterns established by the Spanish. This study focuses on attitudes that Cavite Chabacano speakers have toward certain dialectal variants. Speakers’ comments in sociolinguistic interviews and map labeling tasks show where Chabacano is still believed to be spoken and reveal that a pattern of mid vowel raising appears to be closely tied to Chabacano identity, particularly in the city district once inhabited by Filipino laborers. This study demonstrates the usefulness of perceptual dialectology in documenting endangered languages and studying variation in creoles.

**Shevaun Lewis** (University of Maryland)  
**Valentine Hacquard** (University of Maryland)  
**Jeffrey Lidz** (University of Maryland)  
*Session 23*

_Pragmatic parentheticals and the acquisition of ‘think’_

3-4 year-olds seem to interpret sentences with ‘think’ by evaluating the truth of the complement clause with respect to reality. We argue that this is not due to deviant semantic or conceptual representations, but rather reflects over-use of a “parenthetical” interpretation of ‘think’, in which the complement clause carries the main point of the utterance. In a truth-value judgment task involving sentences describing true and false beliefs, 3-year-olds showed sensitivity to both the truth of the belief report and the truth of the complement, in a pattern qualitatively consistent with the licensing conditions of adult parenthetical interpretations.

**Shevaun Lewis** (University of Maryland)  
**Dave Kush** (University of Maryland)  
**Bradley Larson** (University of Maryland)  
*Session 37*

_Processing filled gaps in coordinated wh-questions_

We have previously argued that in coordinated _wh_-questions like _What and when did Georgina eat?_, the non-final _wh_-word enters into a non-movement, semantically-mediated variable-binding dependency with the verb (Larson 2012; Lewis, Larson & Kush 2012). Here we present psycholinguistic evidence that the dependency between the non-final conjunct and the gap is processed differently from a standard _wh_-dependency. In a self-paced reading study, we did not observe a standard “filled gap effect” for questions like _*What and when did Georgina eat something?_ This result suggests that the “active gap-filling” mechanism is fundamentally syntactic, rather than semantic.

**Ana Daniela Leyva** (Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia en Baja California)  
*Session 105*

_Mexican Yuman languages: challenges and experiences_

**Yin Li** (University of Washington)  
*Session 34*

_Finiteness and the structure of long passives in Modern Mandarin_

This paper studies the finiteness of the embedded clause in Mandarin Chinese (MC) long passives. New evidence from the scope of aspectual marker _le_ and from object shift effects indicates that long passives embed an non-finite clause, which confirms that there is finiteness distinction in MC. The non-finiteness in long passives is because the embedded clause lacks _T_, which is supported by the fact that embedded clause in long passives allow neither modal auxiliaries nor temporal adverbs (both of which are elements at TP level in MC).

**Jixing Li** (University of Oxford)  
**Charles Spence** (University of Oxford)  
**Klemens Knöferle** (University of Oxford)  
*Session 34*

_Sonority, size and shape in phonetic symbolism_

Phonetic (or sound) symbolism refers to the systematic mappings between phonological properties of labels and perceptual properties of their referents. Despite a large body of evidence on its existence, the exact phonological properties that cause such symbolic effects are not altogether clear. The present study investigated whether sonority reliably predicts size and shape symbolism. The results revealed that for size symbolism, sonority linearly predicted the size of objects; for shape symbolism,
sonority influence the roundness of forms, but the effect was non-linear. The different response patterns suggest different underlying phonetic symbolic mechanisms for size and shape symbolism.

Michelle Li (University of Hong Kong)
Stephen Matthews (University of Hong Kong)
*Complementation in Chinese Pidgin English*

Complement clauses are typically unmarked in Chinese Pidgin English, which is expected due to null marking in Cantonese and optionality of complementizer in English. Overt complementizers such as *to*, *for*, *that* and *so* are attested to varying degree at different periods in English language sources. It is argued that *for* as complementizer could have been influenced directly from Portuguese *para* or indirectly via pidgin Portuguese. The use of *so* as complementizer can be attributed to a convergence of English *so* and Cantonese *gam2* ‘so, like this’ and a result of the grammaticalization path: similitative > manner deixis > complementizer.

Karen Lichtman (Northern Illinois University)
*Age, ability, and awareness in implicit and explicit second language learning*

The idea that children learn languages implicitly but adults learn languages explicitly is common in Second Language Acquisition, but most studies on the topic either only test adults, or have confounds between age and instruction. The present study taught children age 5-7 and adults an artificial mini-language under controlled implicit or explicit training conditions. Verbal ability was correlated with performance only for adults, but awareness was correlated with performance for both adults and children, and explicit instruction increased awareness for both groups. This means that child L2 learners, like adult L2 learners, are able to use explicit information about language.

Constantine Lignos (University of Pennsylvania)
*From lexicon to grammar in infant word segmentation*

Existing models of infant word segmentation typically assume the learner’s goal is merely to learn the lexicon and/or constraints on words, leaving the learning of broader word structure and phonology unexplored. We develop an online, unsupervised word segmentation model that learns the morphological structure of words it acquires, enabling learning of phonotactics and the dominant stress pattern of the language. Learning proceeds in an online, cognitively-plausible fashion that models the process at Marr’s algorithmic level. The learner’s behavior over time matches longitudinal patterns observed in infant word segmentation (Peters, 1983) and acquisition of morphology (Brown, 1973).

Mitch Marcus (University of Pennsylvania)
*Toward web-scale analysis of codeswitching*

The quantity and availability of social media content enable the analysis of usage phenomena such as codeswitching on a previously impossible scale. However, existing language tools cannot be harnessed to identify codeswitching without resource-intensive annotation. Using statistical models similar to part of speech taggers, we develop Codeswitchador, a high-accuracy system for the detection of codeswitching. We use the system to construct a corpus of Spanish/English codeswitched tweets and evaluate previous claims made regarding preferred contexts and structural constraints on codeswitching.

Brook Danielle Lillehaugen (Haverford College)
*Beyond 'sitting', 'standing', and 'lying' in Zapotec*

I compare positional verb systems of Zapotec languages (Otomanguean) from three of the four major branches of Zapotec: Central Zapotec, Northern Sierra Zapotec, and Papabuco. I present an analysis of these, focusing on the selectional constraints the verbs exerts on the participants of the locative relationship, such as the size, shape, and number of the figure, the elevation of the ground, and whether (and how) the figure is supported by the ground. In addition to understanding the Zapotec systems internally, I seek to relate the Zapotec system to other positional verb systems cross-linguistically.

Dong-yi Lin (University of Florida)
*The control structure of the Interrogative Verb Sequencing Construction in Kavalan*

In an Interrogative Verb Sequencing Construction (IVSC) in Kavalan, the matrix interrogative verb and the embedded lexical verb share a theme argument, which must be syntactically realized as the absolutive DP in the matrix clause. This paper examines
different syntactic accounts of this argument-sharing phenomenon and shows that raising, pro, and PRO analyses are either empirically or theoretically inadequate. In view of the problems of these accounts, it is proposed that the control structure of a Kavalan IVSC is derived via sideward movement of the theme DP from the adjunct clause to the matrix clause for theta-feature and Case-feature checking.

Susan Lin (Macquarie University) Katherine Demuth (Macquarie University)
The gradual acquisition of English /l/

Previous studies have uncovered acoustic contrasts in children's speech that go unperceived by adult transcribers, suggesting that adults' impressionistic judgements may be inadequate for a complete understanding of children's acquisition of phonology. In this study, we collected and analyzed video and ultrasound in addition to audio collected from English-learning children between ages 3:0 and 7:6. Our data demonstrate that acquisition of adult-like articulations during production of coda /l/s follows previously reported trajectories. However, acquisition of adult-like articulations during production of onset /l/s by English-learning children lags substantially behind their ability to produce onset /l/s that are perceptually acceptable to adults.

Lorelei Logsdon (East Carolina University)
Trends in English transparent virtue names

This quantitative study focuses on the public naming data available from the Social Security Administration in order to note the trends in transparent virtue naming practices in the United States since 1880. The data show that the variety of virtue names in use over the last decade is almost quintuple what it was in the late 19th century, and while Grace, Constance, and Joy have been the most popular among the English transparent virtue names, Grace is the only one that is still ranked in the top 20.

Carol Lombard (University of the Free State)
Lazy K's, Hanging 7's, Broken Hearts and Rafter H's: the language and tradition of American cattle brands

For many generations, cattle brands have served as legal proof of animal ownership and identification for America’s cattle ranchers. Beyond this practical function, brands have become powerful icons of the long-engrained tradition of the American cowboy, and still feature prominently in the language, landscape and lifestyle of cattle ranchers in the American west. In addition to their visible features as marks of animal identification, brands possess certain intangible qualities which enable them to play an important role as symbolic elements of meaning which reflect the underlying essence of the sociocultural identity of the traditional western American cattle ranching community.

Sara S. Loss (Cleveland State University)
The logophoric distribution of non-clause bound reflexives in Northeast Ohio English

The distribution of non-clause bound (NCB) reflexives (e.g., himself) in American English remains largely unknown, and reported data are contradictory (Ross 1970, Reinhart & Reuland 1993, Zrbi-Hertz 1989, Baker 1995, Fasold 2003, inter alia). This paper examines the distribution of NCB reflexives in Northeast Ohio English (NOE) as a step toward understanding the distribution of American English reflexives. Judgments of sentences with NCB reflexives were elicited using Magnitude Estimation. NCB reflexives in NOE are logophoric: their distribution is governed by discourse environment, not syntactic environment. Contradictory data noted in the literature may indicate dialectal differences or a change-in-progress.

Olga Lovick (First Nations University of Canada)
Felix Rau (Universität zu Köln)
Prosodic vowel devoicing in North American languages—an areal phenomenon?

We investigate prosodic-unit final vowel devoicing in the languages of North America. We can identify two language clusters: the first extends over the Great Plains and the Basin and Range region and well into the American Southwest. An apparent second cluster emerges south of the Great Lakes. We account for the distribution in terms of language contact and diffusion and show that the particularities thereof are best explained on phonological or historical grounds. Additionally, we discuss the possibility that the second cluster might be an artifact of the ahistorical way maps represent Native American languages.
The English possessive: clitic and affix

The synchronic status of the English possessive marker ’s is controversial since it displays both clitic and affixal properties. I argue that purely affixal or clitic analyses prove inadequate simply because synchronically the English possessive is both. This poses a challenge to a formal syntactic analysis; I address this by adapting and constraining Wescoat’s ‘Lexical Sharing’ model of Lexical-Functional Grammar, in which lexical forms are separated from syntactic representations, allowing single lexical items to map to two distinct phrase-structure positions. This approach also contributes to the modelling of (de)grammaticalization, capturing the synchronic variation caused by gradual or incomplete diachronic changes.

Clause-internal phrasal scrambling in Russian: processing and acoustic parameterization

This study examines the relative processing accessibility of acoustically emphasized in- and ex-situ focused discourse constituents and provides a parameterized description of the fundamental frequency contours of canonical SVO and non-canonical OVS word orders in Russian, a language known for extensive use of scrambling. Results of a cross-modal probe recognition task followed by acoustic analysis of the task stimuli provide evidence for the internal acoustic consistency of word order configurations, as well as a complementary relationship between acoustic prominence and constituent dislocation in Russian, evident from the selective application of acoustic cues to prominence by the native speakers.

On the VP-shell parameter of verb insertion

Lumsden and Veenstra (2012) combine the Action Tier/Thematic Tier account of verbal semantics with the VP-shell hypothesis, arguing that languages with serial-verb constructions insert phonological verb forms in the Action V₀, while other languages insert verb forms in the Thematic V₀. We argue here that this hypothesis offers insight into various constructions that are typical of serializing languages. For example, it explains why the verb ‘to be’ is typically not pronounced in these languages, it explains the punctual interpretation of verb-doubling constructions and it explains the dynamic interpretation of predicate cleft constructions etc.

What’s in a name? Finding identity in James Welch’s Native American novel, Fools Crow

In James Welch’s Native American bildungsroman, Fools Crow, when the reader meets the protagonist, she is struck by his name, White Man’s Dog, a name that sounds foreign and uncomplimentary. Not until well into the book does the reader learn the Pikuni customs of naming. By establishing the mystery of the meaning of names does Welch send us to puzzle out the features and meanings of the novel’s culture.

A comparative-corpus approach to patterns in the mapping and compounding process of body-part names in English and Chinese

This study is to compare naming differences in the lexical set of body-parts between Chinese and English. It is assumed that there are two processes in metaphoric naming: domain mapping and lexical compounding. Besides socio-cultural constraints, it is proposed here that the contradiction between encyclopedic knowledge and linguistic knowledge underlies the variation between Chinese and English in naming similar concepts. Two methods are used here to find patterns in variation: a comparative-etymological study on naming of body parts and a corpus study on naming by body parts so as to explain naming variations between the two linguistic systems.
The implication is that variable phenomena must be the purview of at least two systems: the generative grammar, and a separate system for language use.

**Travis Major** (University of Kansas)  
*Session 105*

**How to make things happen in Cocuilotlatzala Mixtec: a study of direct and indirect causatives**

In this talk I describe causative constructions in Cocuilotlatzala Mixtec, a language of Guerrero, Mexico. The data in this talk builds on the work of Hinton (1982) on causatives in Chalcatongo Mixtec. I extend the investigation to the morpho-syntactic and semantic characteristics of direct and indirect causative constructions. This includes discussion of the selectional properties of each causative marker and the semantic differences between these constructions. I also compare causative formation in Cocuilotlatzala Mixtec to Chalcatongo Mixtec. I provide many aspects of causation in Mixtec, previously absent from the literature.

**Charles Mann** (Tshwane University of Technology)  
*Session 82*

**Attitudes toward Anglo-Nigerian Pidgin in urban Nigeria: the socio-occupational variable**

Attitudes toward Anglo-Nigerian Pidgin (ANP) were sourced from ten randomly-sampled socio-occupational target groups in six urban centres in southern Nigeria (n = 1,200), and six urban centres in northern Nigeria (n = 513), in relation to perceptions of its language status, possible use as a subject and medium of instruction, and possible adoption as an official language, given its ever-increasing vitality and preponderance. The findings are analyzed with a view to explaining the differing attitudinal dispositions of the socio-occupational target groups, using traditional understandings of the socio-economic ramifications of pidgin genesis, propagation and usage, the notion of double jeopardy, and the Sociocommunicational Need Hypothesis (Mann, 2000).

**Stephen Marlett** (SIL International/University of North Dakota)  
*Session 101*

**What has influenced speakers’ perceptions of sounds in Me’phaa?**

The Me’phaa language(s) began to have serious contact with the Mexican education system before Me’phaa had a widely-used written form. The questions explored in this paper are the role of these influences on sound perception: (a) the Spanish language generally, (b) Spanish via the bilingual school teachers, (c) mutual contact between varieties of Me’phaa that have slightly different phonetic facts and phonological systems, (d) basic linguistic analysis that is variety-specific. The result of these influences for Me’phaa generally is a writing system oriented more towards a phonetic representation than a phonemic one, excepting the representation of nasalization.

**Jack Martin** (College of William and Mary)  
*Session 102*

**The geminating grade in Koasati and Muskogean**

The Muskogean languages generally use a system of verb grades or internal changes to make a grammatical distinction between an event (‘he/she is getting seated’) and resultative stative aspect (‘he/she is seated’). Kimball’s (1991) description of Koasati is somewhat anomalous in both the form and meaning of grades. This paper presents results from my own fieldwork on Koasati. I find that the system of grades in Koasati is similar to that found in Alabama (Hardy and Montler 1988). The new data allow us to better compare grades in each of the Muskogean languages.

**Michal Temkin Martínez** (Boise State University)  
*Session 47*

**Variation and preferences in Modern Hebrew nonce verbs**

In Modern Hebrew, post-vocalic [p], [b], and [k] are subject to spirantization. However, certain verb paradigms contain acoustically identical segments that are non-spirantizing, and even spirantizing segments alternate variably. This paper reports a production experiment in which speakers were prompted to conjugate nonce verbs in ways that revealed whether ambiguous target segments are perceived as spirantizing or non-spirantizing. Word-initial and post-vocalic labials were preferred as spirantizing, but velars as non-spirantizing, perhaps because Modern Hebrew has both a non-spirantizing velar stop and a fricative. Participants also preferred post-consonantal fricatives, contrary to the spirantization rule. These findings parallel an earlier perception experiment.
Cue availability and similarity drive perceptual distinctiveness: a cross-linguistic study of stop place perception.

We report on a perception study with native speakers of American English (AE) and native Mandarin Chinese speakers (MC) that explores how the availability and similarity of acoustic cues to place of articulation in stops translate into perceptual distinctiveness. Using a phoneme identification task, we investigate the perception of /p/ and /k/ in word-final context (i) with 5 different vowels (/aeiou/), and (ii) with or without release bursts. Our results show that the availability of burst cues and the acoustic similarity of F2-transitions translate directly into perceptual distinctiveness of place contrasts for both AE and MC listeners.

Biases in word learning: the case of non-myopic predicates.

Graff and Hartman’s (2011) Myopia universal states that, for all natural language predicates, the truth-conditions of a saturated predicate are exclusively determined by the properties of the individuals denoted by its arguments. We investigate whether this constraint on predication manifests itself as a verb learning bias in adults in artificial language learning. We show that adults acquire the meaning of novel non-myopic verbs, less well than the meaning of novel myopic verbs. Different formalizations of Graff and Hartman’s constraint and their consequences for theories of natural language predication are discussed.

The intersection of African American English and Black American Sign Language

This presentation reports on the intersection of African American English (AAE) and a variety of American Sign Language (ASL) used by Black signers and known as Black ASL. Based on an extensive videotaped corpus collected from 96 African American signers in the southern United States, we explore the geographical and social conditions that led to the development of Black ASL. Young Black signers spontaneously produce and discuss words and phrases from AAE that have made their way into Black ASL. These AAE features in Black ASL show the effects of mainstreaming programs, including contact with hearing AAE speakers, and an increased focus on the learning of spoken English.

Preverb ordering in Mi’gmaq

Preverbs are morphemes that attach before the root verb (initial) in Algonquian languages. Traditionally, preverbs are analyzed as having fixed slots with respect to each other (e.g. Valentine 2001), but recently Slavin (2005) has suggested that preverb position is determined by scope. I show that neither of these accounts fully explains preverb ordering in Mi’gmaq (Eastern Algonquian, Canada). Mi’gmaq preverbs can often occur in either order with scope effects, but certain types of preverb must never co-occur, including modals. I propose a hybrid approach where the number of preverb categories is fixed but their positions are flexible.

Causative/applicative syncretism: the Besemah Malay -kah

An uncommon but attested phenomenon in language families as far-flung as Uto-Aztecan, Niger-Congo, Pama-Nyungan, and Austronesian is the conflation of causative and applicative functions in a single morpheme. A particularly well-documented case of this syncretism is the Malay-Indonesian suffix -kan, which adds different meanings according to the root to which it attaches; these meanings include CAUSATIVE, BENEFACTIVE APPLICATIVE, and INSTRUMENTAL APPLICATIVE. The present study draws on new data from a corpus of naturally occurring conversation in Besemah, a little-documented Malay language of Sumatra, revealing that the causative/applicative suffix -kah is best understood in terms of a scalar notion of transitivity.
Andrew McKenzie (University of Kansas)  
*A new survey of switch-reference in North America*

In this paper, I present a new typological survey of switch-reference (SR) in North America. The survey reflects developments in SR research since Jacobsen's (1983) survey. The talk introduces these developments through its emphasis of the categories and languages that Jacobsen did not discuss, notably non-canonical SR marking, the use of SR with auxiliaries and quantifiers, and homophony between SR markers and other categories. In addition, I argue that such homophony is not significant for understanding the meaning of SR; instead, it is the result of exapting existing markers after SR was borrowed through areal diffusion.

Katherine McKinney-Bock (University of Southern California)  
Elsi Kaiser (University of Southern California)  
*Using visual world eye-tracking to investigate semantic differences between adjectives*

Adjectives appear in attributive (the *big/yellow* bee) and predicative positions (the bee is *big/yellow*). Using eye-tracking, we provide novel psycholinguistic evidence of incremental semantic differences with the use of a comparison class between attributive/predicative dimension adjectives, but not color adjectives. Results show participants used contrasting objects to disambiguate targets when only the adjective has been heard, earlier than patterns found in the literature, with *attributive dimension adjectives* but not color adjectives or predicative dimension adjectives. This reveals a *fine-grained sensitivity to adjectives’ semantic properties*: the comparison

Brittany McLaughlin (University of Pennsylvania)  
*Animacy effects on verbal -s variation and copula deletion in African American Vernacular English*

I investigate conditioning on variability in AAVE 3SG-s and copula deletion. The former has been attributed to hypercorrection (Labov et al. 1968) or aspect (Moody 2011), while the latter has been linked to contraction (Labov 1969) or creole history (Rickford 1991). 1000 null and overt tokens of each variable from 155 AAVE speakers from the Frank Porter Graham Corpus were coded for subject animacy/concreteness. Mixed effects regression models show significant and large effects: animate/concrete subjects predict the null forms, inanimate/non-concrete subjects predict the overt. This holds for both pronominal and non-pronominal subjects, which has implications for AAVE roots and grammar.

John McLaughlin (Utah State University)  
*Central Numic innovations in dual number marking*

David J. Medeiros (University of Michigan)  
*A cyclic linearization approach to VP-remnant formation in Niuean and Hawaiian*

Niuean and Hawaiian have similar word order patterns, despite differing with respect to case marking, ergative/absolutive for Niuean and nominative/accusative for Hawaiian. I extend Massam's (2001) VP-remnant movement analysis of Niuean to Hawaiian, but argue that Massam's case-based explanation of VP-remnant formation (prior to VP-movement) fails to predict a range of data, particularly since case marking is a major locus of variation between the two languages; an additional longstanding problem involves CP complements, which also must vacate VP. The proposed analysis unifies the two grammars within a 'shape conservation' analysis of VP-remnant formation, formalized in terms of cyclic linearization.

Rodrigo Romero Mendez (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México)  
*The grammaticalization of the past tense in Mixe languages*

Mixe-Zoque languages, spoken in Southern Mexico, are usually considered to be tenseless, they only mark aspect. However, some Mixe languages have an innovative characteristic: they have developed past tense. This characteristic has been recognized in only a few publications but it has not been explained how this happened. This paper deals with the development of the past tense particle from a particular motion construction. The development of tense is also related to the shift of marking temporality from aspect suffixes to particles.
Recent debates concerning island phenomena being due to grammatical syntactic properties (Sprouse, Wagers and Philips 2012a,b) or processing factors (Hofmeister, Staum Casasanto & Sag 2012a,b) have highlighted a need for a focused examination into the relationship between online processing data and offline acceptability judgment data. The current study compares online and offline results of whether-islands by high and low working memory span (WMS) participants. High WMS participants did process island violations more easily, but didn’t rate the same sentences differently than low WMS participants did, indicating the relationship between WMS and online processing is not straightforwardly reflected in acceptability judgments.

Based on extensive fieldwork among Ashéninka Peréné Arawaks, this study is a preliminary report on gesture-ideophone utterances, with special focus on the meaning and functions of depictive-gesture-ideophone couplings. The collected video corpus shows that ideophones co-occur with depictive, pointing, emblematic, and interactive (beats) gestures. The data are also illustrative of Streeck’s (2009) vision of the hands’ involvement in meaning-making, i.e. that some of the ways in which depictive gestures evoke the world ascend from a basic set of everyday activities of hands in the world, within particular ecological and cultural settings.

I propose that the index of any pronoun should be construed as a set consisting of the pronoun’s phi-features, and a numeric value, which is assigned freely to all pronouns. All unbound pronouns and traces are uniformly interpreted by applying the assignment function to this complex index, and the semantic contribution of phi-features is incorporated into the definition of the assignment function. I argue that this approach has several advantages with respect to the interpretation of both bound and free pronouns, compared to the presuppositional treatment of phi-features proposed by Cooper (1983).

We argue for the existence of two types of Locative modifiers in Russian: High and Low. High Locatives modify the whole VP, and hence can only combine with stative verbs or non-statives, which do not involve spatial dislocation of the theme. Low Locatives, on the other hand, can be merged within the decomposed VP, modifying the Result State in a complex event structure. Hence they are compatible with change-of-state verbs involving dislocation. We then use Low Locatives to probe into the event structure of motion verbs, and the function of spatial verbal prefixes in Russian.

Not all language features are equally susceptible to contact effects. Transfer depends on bilinguals establishing equivalences between elements of their languages, and morphology is notoriously inaccessible to speaker consciousness. It is also where languages differ most. The most similar languages morphologically are related, which presents challenges: distinguishing contact effects from common inheritance and drift. Here effects on complex morphology are examined in Tuscarora, whose speakers rejoined their Iroquoian relatives in the 18th century after centuries of independent development. Significant effects can be identified, not only in vocabulary but also bound lexical and grammatical morphemes and their meanings, and grammatical developments.

Only recently, the hunting signs of certain Kalahari Khoe-speaking groups in Southern Africa have come to scientific attention. Our preliminary linguistic analysis reveals that they present alternate sign systems similar to those described for Aboriginal communities in Australia, for example. The current paper presents a first phonological analysis of the hunting signs used among
the Ts’ixa and ||Ani in Northern Botswana. The features discussed are handshape inventory, (un)marked handshapes and handedness. The latter directly relates to the issue of morphological complexity, which ultimately offers valuable clues to social development and changes in languages use within the communities.

**Kyuwon Moon** (Stanford University)  
**Rebecca L. Starr** (Carnegie Mellon University)  
**Jinsok Lee** (Georgetown University)  
*The role of African American English and Anglicized Korean in the construction of authenticity in Korean popular hip-hop*

International hip-hop artists must strike a balance between maintaining authenticity with respect to both hip-hop culture and the local community. This study of Korean mainstream hip-hop examines how Anglicized pronunciation and African American English features are drawn upon by artists to construct authentic styles. Quantitative analysis reveals a contrast between rappers and vocalists, with rappers producing significantly more Anglicized Korean and AAE variants. Additional contrasts are found between rappers with different levels of English-language background, illustrating the social and cross-linguistic resources that contribute to the construction of identity in Korean popular music.

**Pamela Munro** (University of California, Los Angeles)  
*Garifuna gender revisited*

Taylor (1951, 1959) and Munro (1997) describe many of the features of the gender system of Garifuna, a VSO Arawak language of Central America that shows gender agreement in almost every grammatical category noted by Corbett (1991). Here I present several additional features of this system, including agreement with ordinal numbers, cases where gender is relevant even for non-third persons, new aspects of agreement in conservative male speech, and types of "common" variable gender. While Corbett's typological survey is exhaustive, the Garifuna data show that there remains more to describe about the syntax of gender systems.

**Antje Muntendam** (Radboud University Nijmegen)  
*Bilingualism, focus and prosody: insights from Spanish and Quechua*

This study examines the use of prosody by Quechua-Spanish bilinguals to express broad and contrastive focus in Quechua and Spanish. The data come from a game (adapted from Swerts, Krahmer & Avesani, 2002) with 16 adult bilinguals, which elicited NPs with broad focus, contrastive focus on the noun and contrastive focus on the adjective. Peak alignment, peak height, local range, duration of the stressed syllable/word and intensity were measured. The results showed that Quechua-Spanish bilinguals use prosody to distinguish broad and contrastive focus in Spanish and Quechua, but differently than in other varieties. Both languages are affected by language contact.

**Carol Myers-Scotton** (Michigan State University)  
**Janice L. Jake** (Midlands Technical College)  
*Explaining the predominance of aspect in creole development*

This paper considers the prominence of aspect in creoles, not just in TMA systems, but in constructions highlighting event structure. While substrate languages obviously contribute to creole TMA systems, the importance of expressing event structure and reanalysis of conceptually-salient lexemes conveying aspect by splitting and recombining features from more than one variety provide a more comprehensive explanation. In addition, content lexemes with inherent aspect are accessible for reanalysis as aspect markers (e.g., Nigerian Pidgin ‘finish’). Finally, structural patterns emphasizing aspect within event structure, such as verb satellites and serial verb constructions, are shown to more transparently capture aspect distinctions.

**Mark Myslín** (University of California, San Diego)  
**Roger Levy** (University of California, San Diego)  
*Codeswitching and predictability of meaning in discourse*

We propose that language choice of individual words in multilingual interaction is sensitive to the predictability of the meanings conveyed: less predictable meanings can be more saliently encoded through a codeswitch to a speaker's lesser-used language, allowing language choice to be a formal marker of information content. We asked bilingual participants to guess upcoming words in a three-hour spoken Czech-English codeswitching corpus. On the basis of a logistic regression incorporating twelve control factors, codeswitches to English correlated with meanings of low predictability, suggesting that language choice may function to draw comprehender attention to novel information.
Letitia Naigles (University of Connecticut)

Diane Lillo-Martin (University of Connecticut)

Vanessa Petroj (University of Connecticut)

William Snyder (University of Connecticut)

The Compounding Parameter: new evidence from IPL

Snyder (1995-2012) proposes “The Compounding Parameter” (+TCP), where [+TCP] is required for particle constructions (pull the top off) as well as "creative" N-N compounding ('NNC': apple box lid). We tested TCP with Intermodal Preferential Looking. English-learning 2-year-olds viewed two, side-by-side images, and heard a directing audio that matched only one. Stimuli tested comprehension of particles ("She's kicking it up/down!") and NNC ("Look at the hand chair / hand on the chair!"). Children who looked longer at the matching image for particles also looked significantly longer at the NNC match, and more quickly to the NNC match, as predicted by TCP.

Sruthi Narayanan (Wellesley College)

Elizabeth Stowell (Wellesley College)

Igor Yanovich (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

Ought to be strong

We report a historical study into the semantics of ought, often called a “weak necessity” modal verb, in the 16th-18th centuries. We analyzed 263 instances of ought, taken from the Corpus of English Dialogues 1560-1760, as defined by a series of parameters: scope, subject specificity/genericity, and source of obligation. We noted an overall shift in the focus of ought from the source of obligation to the necessity of the action. Our data shows that ought has a strong modal force, yet is “weakened” by the ability to either accept or reject the set of principles surrounding the obligation.

Verónica Nercesian (CONICET-UNAF)

The word as a domain of linguistic level interactions in Wichi (Mataguayan)

This paper analyzes different types of linguistic level interactions within the word in Wichi (Mataguayan) and argues that they are of two types: overlapping, on the one hand, and conditioning and alteration, on the other hand. The conditioning occurs only in the morphophonology and morphosemantics interactions. Conversely, the overlapping is in the interaction of all levels: the phonological word and the grammatical word in the morphophonological relation; the word and the simple clause or nominal phrase in the morphosyntactic relation; and the word and the semantic unit in the morphosemantic relation. This analysis expects contribute to the wordhood current discussions.

Luiza Newlin-Łukowicz (New York University)

TH-stopping as a female-led ethnic marker for Poles in New York City

This paper presents evidence for substrate origins of TH-stopping in New York City, and argues for its status as an ethnic marker for the Polish community there. The data come from sociolinguistic interviews and reading tasks. An acoustic analysis of underlying and “substituted” stops reveals that the latter employ the Polish voicing contrast, suggesting substrate origins. A survey of speakers’ cultural orientation and use of Polish found both to correlate strongly with TH-stopping rates. A multivariate analysis identified second generation women as leaders in substitutions. I argue that this reflects their central role in the creation of Polish communities.

Frederick J. Newmeyer (University of Washington)

Some remarks on Chomsky’s reading of Saussure

A passage in Chomsky (1986) maintains that Saussure’s langue “might be interpreted” as a rule system that characterizes a speaker’s I-language. That appears inconsistent with everything Chomsky had previously written about Saussure. However, I argue that by “interpreted,” Chomsky really meant “reinterpreted.” My arguments are based on the following: The same chapter reinterprets Quine’s theorizing in an analogous fashion; reinterpretations of his opponents’ ideas had long been one of Chomsky’s favorite rhetorical strategies; 1986 is too early to point to a convergence between Chomsky and Saussure; Chomsky himself (pc) has denied that the quote represents a changed evaluation of Saussure.
Paragoge is vanishingly rare synchronically, diachronically and in child acquisition. However, it is robustly attested in second language acquisition, loanword adaptation and creolization. Occasional cases of diachronic paragoge in Romance, South Dravidian and Austronesian are also associated with heavy language contact. One possible reason for this asymmetry is that adults are more efficient self-monitors than children, and may prefer to preserve material that is difficult to pronounce instead of deleting it. It is also possible that paragoge is not a natural repair in L1 acquisition because children do not always find codas easier to produce than onsets.

Paragoge (word-final epenthesis) is robustly attested in most types of language contact: second language acquisition, loanword phonology and English creoles. However, it is said to be missing from French lexifier creoles, although French has strongly released codas that should lend themselves to paragoge. I consider the possibility that paragoge in English creoles occurred when English native speakers perceived interlanguage strong coda releases as paragoge and repeated it in their foreigner talk, whereas French speakers would not have done so. This suggests that such feedback loops may have a greater role in contact-induced change than previously suspected.

The Vietnamese wh-universal quantification and contrastive focus constructions employ left-dislocated syntactic structure, pairing a preposed licensed phrase with an apparent preverbal licensor (cũng and mới, respectively), but exhibit non-adjacency and multiple-constituent licensing properties absent from similar constructions in languages such as Japanese. These properties instead show a syntactic parallel to Clitic Left Dislocation in Romance and Greek, allowing a licensee to be generated in the left periphery. The peculiarities of the Vietnamese constructions can be handled by analyzing the apparent licensor as a pronoun distinct from the licensing operator, which remains unpronounced and generated adjacent to its associated licensee.

This paper investigates case matching in partitive-marked pseudopartitive constructions (PCs) in Estonian. When the measure is nominative or accusative, the substance is partitive (case); otherwise, they match in case. I argue that the substance in partitive-marked PCs is smaller than DP, in contrast to the elative-marked PC. I treat partitive as a dependent case (Marantz 1992), assigned to the lower one of two caseless nominals in a single DP. It only emerges when the full DP is assigned nominative or accusative; they are assigned too late to affect DP-internal case assignment. Other cases are assigned earlier and thus bleed partitive case assignment.

EEG-based sentence-processing techniques commonly average event-related data, revealing dynamic amplitude changes that are time-locked and phase-locked to a stimulus. Such techniques identify ERPs that reliably follow myriad syntactic/semantic conditions, whose functional significance is obfuscated by a many-to-one relationship. This study examines dynamic spectral (frequency) activity (time-locked, not phase-locked) following theoretically disparate conditions that evoke similar ERPs: agreement, Case and Theta violations, and grammatical wh-dependencies. Initial results show late posterior decreases in beta activity following violations and gaps and earlier increases in beta following fillers, which indicates participation of beta in (morpho-)syntactic processing but leaves the “many-to-one” problem unresolved.

In word recognition tasks, hearing children show a shift from phonological to semantic errors with age. This study explored this phenomenon in Deaf children of Deaf parents (DCDP). 250 DCDP aged 4;0-18;0 were tested on a receptive test of ASL
synonyms. The older children (12;0-18;0) performed better than the younger children (4;0-11;0). Their errors included more semantic foils than phonological foils, and more close phonological foils than distant phonological foils. These findings indicate that native signers follow a developmental path similar to typically-developing hearing children in that they rely more on semantic knowledge with age on these types of tasks.

Janis Nuckolls (Brigham Young University)  
Joseph Stanley (Brigham Young University)  
Roseanna Hopper (Brigham Young University)  
Elizabeth Nielsen (Brigham Young University)  
The systematic stretching and adjusting of ideophonic phonology in Pastaza Quichua

Our paper clarifies the relationship between ideophonic phonology and prosaic phonology in a dialect of Ecuadorian Quichua. A large corpus of ideophonic tokens supports linguists’ general observations with some qualifications. Ideophones add a significant number of different sounds, rather than just a few, but most differences fall into two types. Phonotactically, ideophones expand upon the most restricted syllabic patterns of the prosaic system. We provide 3 tables which diagram the prosaic consonantal and vowel systems, and the ideophonic system, thereby demonstrating how ideophones ‘stretch’ the prosaic inventory in ways that emphasize an overarching symmetry and complementarity between the two systems.

Anastasia Nylund (Georgetown University)  
The intersection of sociolinguistic repertoires, race, and language attitudes in Washington, DC

This paper examines phonological variation in Washington, DC, a diverse and changing speech community, by investigating two variables, coda-/L/ vocalization and the realization of (ING), which share associations with African-American and Southern European-American speech. Quantitative and qualitative analysis of 21 interviews with Washingtonians suggests that EAs’ avoidance of Southern-linked features correlates with reported attitudes towards DC as cosmopolitan and accentless, while significant diversity in /L/-vocalization and -in rates is observed among AAs depending on ideological and affective stances toward language and race. This paper has implications for the study of language variation and attitudes in geographically and racially contested communities.

Anastasia Nylund (Georgetown University)  
Perceptual dialectology across social and geographic borders: language awareness among residents of Washington, DC

Previous studies of areas neighboring Washington, DC, attribute receding Southern features to orientation to ‘cosmopolitan’ cities including DC. As DC becomes ‘less Southern’, how do residents describe their own speech and social correlates of ‘accent’? Evidence from sociolinguistic interviews and a survey suggests that (a) Dialect awareness is largely non-specific; DC is seen as ‘cosmopolitan’ and surrounded by ‘accented’ areas; (b) African Americans are viewed as ‘accented’ by non-AAs; (c) African Americans reject ideas of race-linked dialect difference as essentialist. This paper contributes to our understanding of language awareness in marginal communities and the process of enregisterment in progress.

Miki Obata (Mie University)  
Marlyse Baptista (University of Michigan)  
Samuel Epstein (University of Michigan)  
Parameters as third factor timing optionality

We present an analysis, consistent with (3rd factor) Minimalist hypotheses that there are no parameters of UG (cf. Richards 2008, Boeckx 2008). Chomsky (2008) proposes that variations in (Icelandic) grammaticality judgments might be attributed to differences in the order of application of syntactic operations. We examine the relative timing of Agree and Internal Merge indicating such ‘rule ordering’ can explain some aspects of syntactic variation, without UG parameterization. If viable, (unexplained) parametric variation might be deducible as cases in which computationally efficient satisfaction of interface conditions is non-unique, i.e. allowing more than one optimal derivational solution, thereby explaining syntactic variation.

Greg Obiamalu (Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka)  
Traces of Igbo in Nigerian Pidgin

The influence of Igbo, the third largest language in Nigeria and the largest in the Niger Delta Region, in Nigerian Pidgin (NP) is quite obvious. Apart from a sizeable number of lexical items of Igbo origin in NP, the presence of the second person plural pronoun, uma in NP as well as in Jamaican Creole, which derived from the Igbo form una is a strong piece of evidence of such
influence. This paper seeks to find some other traces of Igbo grammatical structure in NP. The structures examined in this paper include: verb serialization, number marking strategies, and word formation processes.

Greg Obiamalu  (Nnamdi Azikiwe University)  
Davidson Mbagwu  (Nnamdi Azikiwe University)  

Slangish introductions in Naija

The mesolectal (creolized) variety of Naija (Nigerian Pidgin) developed from the heavy influence of the local languages on English. This paper argues that Naija develops by constant innovative construction and reconstruction of lexical items from the local languages. We observe that the construction and reconstruction begin as slangish introductions especially by the youth, before fossilizing in the Naija lexicon. This paper intends to highlight this language development process by identifying items such as pélé ‘disappear fast or escape quickly’, dabo ‘attack’ and taka ‘retaliate’ presented in Elugbe and Omamor (1991:54) as slangish introductions into Naija from the local languages.

Toshiko Oda  (Tokyo Keizai University)  

Overt degree arguments as internal heads of relative clauses of degree

In Japanese clausal yori(than)-comparatives, degree arguments can appear overtly as shown in (1).

\[(1) \text{John-ga [Mary-ga san-satu yonda]-yori takusammo hon-o yonda.} \]
\[
\text{John-nom. [Mary-nom. three-CL read]-YORI many book-acc. read}
\]

Lit. ‘John read more books than Mary read three.’

(Mary read three books, and John read more than three books.)

I will adopt Sudo’s (2009) proposal that yori(than)-clauses can have syntactically elided degree nominal heads. The overt degree argument is analyzed as an internal head of a relative clause whose external degree nominal head is syntactically elided, which is schematized as in (2).

\[(2) [[\text{Mary-nom. [three-CL, read] amount-of-volume}],-YORI} \]

Christopher V. Odato  (Lawrence University)  

Is social evaluation sensitive to linguistic constraints on variation? The examples of LIKE and /r/  

In two studies, linguistic forms superficially similar to English dialectal variants, but occurring in contexts where the variant is not attested, evoked similar social judgments to observed variants. In Study 1, instances of discourse marker/particle or quotative like appearing in linguistic contexts where like commonly occurs or contexts where it is never observed were attributed to a female speaker with similar frequency. In Study 2, judgments of a Bostonian speaker’s professionalism when exhibiting (unattested) post-consonantal r-lessness were similar to judgments of (attested) pre-consonantal and word-final r-lessness. Results suggest that social evaluation of variation is less sensitive to linguistic context than production.

Idowu O. Odebade  (Redeemer’s University)  

A socio-semantic study of twins’ names among the Yoruba Nigerians

Twinning is a common phenomenon among the Yoruba Nigerians. The coming of twins into a family is significant because it marks an onomastic revolution (or turn-around) and serves as a marker of deference in that household. The naming system of such a family changes automatically as new names (lexicons) evolve and old ones are either modified or dropped. Such (new) names are patterned after the ibeji ‘twins’, i.e., ibi denoting ‘to deliver’ and eji meaning ‘two’. This paper studies twins’ names with their attendant onomastic lexicons and their sociolinguistic imports in the Yoruba context.

Arika Okrent  (Philadelphia, PA)  

How linguists have looked at inner speech

For much of history, discussions of the language/thought question used words to stand for language and concepts to stand for thought. In the 19th Century, von Humboldt considered the question from a more sophisticated linguistic standpoint, and in doing so introduced something he called “inner linguistic form.” In the 1920s, a more detailed description of the linguistic features of inner speech was offered by Vygotsky. Treatments of inner speech waned as modular views of language and cognition rose to prominence, but studies of L2 acquisition brought back Vygotsky's view of inner speech as an internalization of social speech.
Previous psycholinguistic work has yielded somewhat varying results with respect to how English speakers syllabify intervocalic consonant clusters. This variability could at least partly be explained by the metalinguistic nature of the experimental tasks employed. In this study, we employ a new paradigm that implicitly tests syllabification by exploiting a known relationship between stress assignment and syllable weight. We apply the task to trisyllabic non-words containing medial clusters that vary in (1) legality in onset position and (2) sonority profile. Results show that whereas (1) makes a significant contribution to syllabification, (2) shows a numerical (but non-significant) tendency.

We examine the phonologically parallel lowering of the non-low upgliding vowels /i, e, u, o/ in the variety of New York City English (NYCE) spoken by three generations of native Long Islanders. For each for the four vowels, lowering is restricted to word-final, open syllables. The mid vowels, especially /e/, show a larger split between lowering and non-lowering contexts than the high vowels. We go on to explore the social distribution and historical trajectory of this feature, as well as how lowering co-varies with the presence of other, better documented traditional NYCE features such as vocalization of coda-/ə/ and backing of /aɪ/.

In this paper we address the way in which the linguist can comply with her obligation to share the data of her study with the community of speakers, while at the same time doing so in a way that takes into consideration the fact that the primary data located in international digital archives is not as accessible to speakers as might be thought at first glance. All of this will be addressed taking into consideration the specific situations that linguists encounter while working with members of indigenous communities of Mexico.

This paper is a case study in linguistic stratigraphy focusing on an under-documented Mesoamerican language from Oaxaca, Mexico. Since sixteenth century, Zaniza Zapotec (ZZ) has been in contact with Spanish, acquiring a large number of loanwords. Owing to changes in Spanish phonology, many of the loanwords can be separated into up to three layers, yielding information about the relative chronology of language-internal phonological developments in ZZ, pre-contact consonantal and vocalic inventories, and changes in ZZ phonology under the influence from Spanish.

For centuries scientists have employed a method of binomial nomenclature in naming genera and species by means of two Latin names. Swedish naturalist Carl Linnaeus first introduced this system in the 18th century. In the last decade, however, naming rights to various species have been auctioned off. As an example, *Lebbus clarehanna*, a species of shrimp discovered off the southwest coast of Australia by a University of Melbourne graduate student in 2005 was named by Luc Longley, a former Chicago Bulls basketball player, who secured the winning bid with $2,900 and named the delicate crustacean after his fifteen-year-old daughter.
sentences (garden-path and object relatives). Comprehension accuracy was lower for syntactically complex sentences than controls. Of the working memory measures, only operation span score predicted accuracy for syntactically complex sentences. This finding indicates that the domain general ability to perform under divided attention underpins the successful comprehension of complex syntax.

**Rafael Orozco (Louisiana State University)**  
*Session 51*  
*Spanish in New York City: what can we learn from the future?*

This variationist study explores Spanish in New York City through the prism of the expression of futurity among speakers of Puerto Rican and Colombian origin, respectively. Interesting similarities shared by both speaker groups in the effects of external constraints reflect Colombians’ assimilation to their new sociolinguistic landscape. They now show tendencies similar to those of New York Puerto Ricans but different from those prevalent in Colombia. The results provide robust evidence of the virtual completion of a change in progress aided by the favorable setting provided by NYC that would result in the demise of the morphological future.

**Carmel O’Shannessy (University of Michigan)**  
*Session 84*  
*The role of multiple sources in the creation of novel formal categories: Light Warlpiri as a case study*

Light Warlpiri is a new mixed language in northern Australia, which combines nominal morphology from Warlpiri (Pama-Nyungan), and verbal structure from English and/or Kriol (an English-lexified creole). It was formed when young children analyzed codeswitched speech as a single system, adding innovations. The innovations are in the verbal auxiliary system, in which there is a formal modal distinction, future-nonfuture, which is not the distinction made in the source languages. Creation of a new formal category also occurs in pidgins, creoles and a linguistic area. It may be that multiple sources can lead to the creation of a new formal category.

**Dennis Ott (University of Groningen)**  
*Session 17*  
*Connectivity in dislocation and the structure of the left periphery*

Left-dislocation constructions in which the dislocated XP shows connectivity into the main clause have not received a satisfying syntactic analysis as yet. The reason is an apparent paradox, thwarting movement and base-generation approaches alike: dislocated XPs have both clause-internal and clause-external properties. To resolve this paradox, this paper proposes an analysis of dislocated XPs as elliptical clauses surfacing in juxtaposition to their host clause. In addition to resolving the (anti-)connectivity paradox, the analysis provides a novel alternative to ‘cartographic’ approaches that assume dislocation to target a dedicated specifier position, thereby weakening the case for a left-peripheral functional sequence.

**Dennis Ott (University of Groningen)**  
**Mark de Vries (University of Groningen)**  
*Session 25*  
*Right-dislocation as deletion*

This talk argues that dislocated XPs in right-dislocation (RD) constructions are biclausal structures in which two parallel clauses are juxtaposed. The linearly second clause is reduced by PF-deletion, leaving a single XP (the ‘dislocated’ XP) as a remnant. We show that this deletion analysis is empirically superior to movement or base-generation analyses, as it can account for both connectivity and anti-connectivity effects in RD. The approach assimilates RD to the family of clausal-ellipsis constructions, such as sluicing and fragment answers, relying exclusively on independently motivated grammatical computations (A-bar movement and PF-deletion), effectively eliminating RD as a construction.

**Livia Oushiro (Universidade de São Paulo)**  
**Ronald Beline Mendes (Universidade de São Paulo)**  
*Session 21*  
*Cross-over effects of variable nasal /e/ in Brazilian Portuguese*

From 102 sociolinguistic interviews, we present correlational analyses of the variable realization of nasal /e/ in Brazilian Portuguese (e.g. *fazenda ‘farm’*) as a monophthong or a diphthong. We show that, while general results point to a change in progress led by women and upper-class speakers towards the diphthongized variant *-as* expected in change from below-, there are a number of contexts in which this pattern is reversed and the innovative variant is more favored by certain subgroups of men and working-class speakers. In showing these cross-over effects, we discuss their implications for our understanding of social meaning and language change.
Sarah Ouwayda (University of Southern California)

*Oils and waters: on Lebanese Arabic mass-plurals*

Lebanese Arabic (LA) mass nouns can be ‘plural’ marked yet remain semantically non-plural. Based on novel LA Mass-Plural data, I argue that Mass-Plurals’ properties are best explained by treating this so-called ‘plural’ marking exclusively as a count morpheme that entails countness/atomicity but not multi-atomicity. Other proposals—on Syrian Arabic and Greek Mass-Plurals—cannot explain all properties of LA Mass-Plurals. Specifically, I examine Acquaviva’s (2008) proposal that the mass-count distinction is non-binary and Mass-Plurals are intermediate cases; Tsoulas’s (2006) claim that the Mass-Plural ‘plural’-marking is semantically vacuous; and Alexiadou’s (2010) proposal that the marking is lexical and contributes exclusively idiosyncratic meaning.

Olga Pahom (Texas Tech University)

*Does syntactic position determine adjective meaning? Evidence from Romanian*

This paper argues that Cinque’s (2010) syntax-driven proposal of accounting for adjective meaning does not hold for Romanian. Evidence from four semantic distinctions (individual vs. stage level, restrictive vs. non-restrictive, specificity-inducing vs. non-specificity-inducing, and evaluative vs. epistemic) shows that Romanian adjectives do not pattern like their Italian counterparts. This challenges the assumption that different syntactic positions are associated with different semantic meanings in all Romance languages. In Romanian, inherent lexical properties and pragmatic context affect adjective meaning. The paper calls for a closer work between syntax, semantics, and pragmatics to uncover the meaning of adjectives.

Robert Painter (D’Youville College)

*Jeruen E. Dery (Zentrum für Allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft)*

*Alveolar [z] as a conditioner of R-Umlaut in North Germanic*

R-Umlaut in North Germanic is the fronting of back vowels before a segment represented by <R>. However, <R>’s phonetic value is currently unknown. Suggested values include (i) alveolar fricative [z]; (ii) postalveolar fricative [ʒ]; or (iii) rhotic approximant [ɹ]. We conducted an acoustic experiment investigating the ‘fronting’ effect of these segments on formants of a preceding /u/. Our findings support the hypothesis that [z] can condition R-Umlaut, suggesting that <R> had not undergone rhotacism by the time that the umlaut was an active sound change. The Runic distinction between <R> and <r> is thus an opposition between */z/* and */r/*.

Bożena Pająk (University of Rochester)

*Roger Levy (University of California, San Diego)*

*Distributional learning of non-native phonetic categories: the role of talker variability*

Distributional learning guides the acquisition of phonetic categories, both native and non-native, but its underlying mechanisms are still relatively poorly understood. In this study we investigated the role of talker variability in the adults’ ability to extract distributional cues from a non-native speech signal. Previous work suggested that talker variability might interfere with learners’ ability to learn from distributional cues. Here we show that – while talker variability seems to add to the complexity of tracking sound statistics – adults not only learn from distributional cues in a multi-talker setting, but they also robustly generalize to a novel speaker and novel segments.

Brigitte Pakendorf (Université de Lyon)

*Evaluative suffixes and definiteness in Even*

Even is a dialectally fragmented Tungusic language spoken in northeastern Siberia that has an extensive complement of evaluative suffixes. As will be shown in this paper, among others there exist pairs of diminutive and augmentative suffixes, respectively, which make a distinction in referential status: One member of each pair is used with both specific and unspecific indefinites, while the other occurs with anaphorically, associatively, and situationally identifiable referents. They thus appear very similar to English indefinite and definite articles, with the exception that they are optional, their use being restricted by their primary semantics of size description.

Enrique L. Palancar (SeDyL-CELIA/CNRS/Surrey Morphology Group)

*Revisiting the conditioning and distribution of the subject suffixes in Lealao Chinantec*

Lealao Chinantec (LeCh) is Chinantecan language of the Oto-Manguean phylum of Mexico. Like other Chinantecan languages, the verbs of LeCh fall into many different inflectional classes for the purpose of encoding subject and TAM values, but what makes LeCh remarkable with respect to other Chinantecan languages is that its verbs must also simultaneously belong to one of
other four classes for the array of suffixes they select for subject. This simultaneous membership and the intricate ways in which it is realized and handled by the system, makes Lealao Chinantec of special interest for a theory of inflectional classes.

**Elina Pallasvirta** (University of Helsinki)  
*Nationalism in Finno-Ugrian studies in Finland*

Finno-Ugrian Studies in Finland have been influenced by notions of nationalism and otherness in different ways during the Swedish rule (–1809), the Russian rule (1809–1917), and independence (1917–). The idea of Finno-Ugrian “otherness” has its roots both in linguistic data, which suggested non-Indo-Europeanness, and in Finland’s geopolitical location between Sweden and Russia. This paper examines how the politically and ideologically important concentration on “Finno-Ugrian” shaped research by strengthening the ties between linguistics, folkloristics, and ethnology.

**Denis Paperno** (University of Trento)  
*An alternative semantics for negative conjunction in Russian*

Russian conjunction *ni...ni* ‘neither...nor’ always co-occurs with clausal negation. Semantically, quantified phrases combined with *ni...ni* can scope both above and below negation. Alternative semantics captures both scopes through a single interpretational mechanism. I propose to interpret coordinate structures with *ni...ni* as Hamblin-style alternative sets. Semantic composition applies to each alternative as if the alternative in question stood for the whole coordinate phrase. The resulting alternative propositions are bound by a ∃-operator, which selects syntactically for negated phrases or clauses. This paper supports and extends the alternative-based approach to coordination (Ovalle 2006, Aloni 2002, Simons 2005a,b, Agafonova to appear).

**Maryann Parada** (University of Illinois at Chicago)  
*Socio-onomastic perspectives of Spanish receptive bilinguals: personal names as a linguistic resource*

This study investigates the significance and functions of personal names for U.S. Latinos with a mainly receptive knowledge of Spanish. Although their significant linguistic experience with and affective-identity ties to the heritage language are often masked by minimal productive abilities, ethnic personal names serve as an overt verbal form that they repeatedly pronounce, write, spell, and discuss. Drawing on data collected from seven participants in the form of questionnaires, focus groups, and follow-up interviews, names are discussed in terms of attitudes regarding suitability, their role in language ascription, and their value as a sociolinguistic resource in speaker- and audience-designed realizations.

**Indrek Park** (Indiana University)  
*Recent discoveries in Hidatsa and their typological implications for Siouan*

Recent work on the Hidatsa language has shown that there are several features – a pitch-accent system, ergative case marking, and positional classification of demonstratives – that have not been previously recognized or described in other Siouan languages. A cursory examination of other languages in the family reveals that some or all of these features also occur in the other branches of the Western Siouan sub-group, but not in the Dakotan branch. This paper demonstrates that these typological features, which once set Hidatsa, and to a lesser extent, Crow, apart in the Siouan family, are actually characteristic of most languages in the family.

**Claudia Parodi** (University of California, Los Angeles)  
*Indianization and Hispanization*

**Hazel Pearson** (Zentrum für Allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft)  
*A semantic theory of partial control*

We provide a semantics that predicts whether or not a given control predicate is a partial control (PC) predicate. Two properties characterize PC predicates: (I) they are canonical attitude predicates; (II) they are not simultaneous predicates. Since PC predicates exhibit property (I) they are quantifiers over world-time-individual triples. Property (II) is derived by invoking existential quantification over ‘extensions’ of such triples, inducing a shift of the temporal coordinate. We define the notion of ‘extension’ by appeal to the inclusion relation, thereby deriving the possibility of the controller being properly included in the denotation of the understood subject.
This paper presents a comparative analysis of classifier systems found in languages spoken in the Upper Amazon area—roughly in northeast Peru, east Ecuador and southeast Colombia: Peba, Yameo, Yagua (Peba-Yaguan), Waorani (isolate), Shiwiwu (Kawapanan), Resigaro (Arawak), Arabela (Zaparoan), Orejon and Secoya (West Tukanoan). It is proposed that the observed similarities of classifiers systems in the area are due to areal diffusion. This diffusion most likely occurred before the 17th century and is linked to indigenous pre-Columbian trade and cultural exchange routes which traversed the area.

Karen Pennesi (University of Western Ontario)  
Reading and righting the names at a graduation ceremony

This paper reports on a pilot study identifying difficulties encountered by people at a Canadian university who either have non-Anglo names or who deal with the diversity of names in their work-related tasks. The focus is the uttering of names as a speech event at a graduation ceremony. Orators follow a verification protocol to get the names right as a demonstration of respect, but marking some names as difficult can contribute to students' feelings of alienation. Prior personal experiences of both orators and students, as well as interactions between them, influence how names are pronounced during the ceremony.

Marilola Pérez (University of California, Berkeley)  
Aspects of a Caviteño Philippine Creole Spanish (PCS) argument marker

Philippine Creole Spanish (PCS) is the only Spanish-lexified contact language found in the Asia-Pacific region. Despite PCS' importance for a contact language typology, little is known about what the roles of the adstrate languages within the grammatical structure of PCS are. In my work, I examine a prenominal particle 'con', that directly bears on this question. I present fieldwork data from the Cavite variety of PCS and argue that the observed distribution of 'con' is motivated by verb semantics and discursive features. I end by discussing implications of work on grammatical roles for our understanding of the development of PCS.

Charles Pfuwicka (Midlands State University)  
Jabulani kuphela*: J.R. Goddard and the power of the brand name

The brand name is a powerful tool, should be familiar, attractive to the consumer. Companies choose brand names as part of their marketing strategies. In Zimbabwe there is a big company, JR Goddard, that has managed to effectively combine names from local languages with names from Hollywood celebrities. This paper discuss the onomastic properties these brand names and they strongly reflect Zimbabwe’s multi cultural and multi lingual environment.

Mike Pham (University of Chicago)  
Class(ifier) mobility: emergence of classifiers from compounds

In languages with classifiers for nouns, words used as classifiers are often, if not always, also nouns, implying that classifiers develop from nouns; compounding is a (morpho)syntactic process facilitating this noun-to-classifier development. Vietnamese data show that while nouns generally require classifiers in direct counting, headed compounds, which otherwise behave like bare nouns, often have properties of classifier phrases, suggesting partial reanalysis of the compound head as a classifier -- Thai also targets compound heads in deriving repeater classifiers. Idiosyncratic meanings of similarly-headed compounds can semantically bleach the head's meaning, facilitating full emergence of a classifier from the noun.

Page Piccinini (University of California, San Diego)  
The predictive power of gradient phonetic cues in Spanish-English code-switching

The present study investigates whether Spanish-English bilinguals use phonetic cues to anticipate code-switches. Listeners heard half of utterances up to and including the word like and said whether the utterance continued in the same language (monolingual) or switched languages (code-switch). For English stimuli listeners were more likely to call code-switch stimuli a code-switch than monolingual stimuli. When responding to code-switch stimuli listeners responded faster if they thought it was a code-switch. The difference in reaction times between monolingual stimuli and code-switch stimuli was greater for Spanish than English stimuli. These results show that listeners use gradient productions to anticipate code-switches.
**Lori Mclain Pierce** (University of Texas at Arlington)  
**Nathan Eversole** (University of Texas at Arlington)  
*Collaborative databasing using FLEX: a case study in Choctaw*

This poster is a case study of utilizing a collaborative database via remote server to document and analyze Choctaw, a Western Muskogean language spoken in Mississippi and Oklahoma. It examines the advantages and disadvantages of using a collaborative FLEX database, as well as proposes ways in which multiple researchers or members of a community might overcome these obstacles. Benefits from this collaborative method include facilitating the documentation of features of Choctaw, such as narrative structure, switch reference, focus and verb grades.

**Marc Pierce** (University of Texas at Austin)  
*Robert Hall and the Kensington Rune Stone*

Since its 1898 discovery, the Kensington Rune Stone has been controversial. Although very few academics have accepted it as authentic, the stone has always had numerous defenders among the general public. One of the vanishingly rare linguists who accepted the stone as a genuine runic artifact was the late Robert A. Hall. Here, I first briefly summarize the debate over the stone’s authenticity and Hall’s arguments in favor of his position. I then contextualize Hall’s views within the history of Scandinavian linguistics in North America.

**Keith Plaster** (Harvard University)  
*Ossetic footprints: sequential voicing in Ossetic*

Ossetic possesses a process of sequential voicing in compounds, as in *k’æx-ved* ‘footprint’ (< *k’æx* ‘foot’ + *fæd* ‘mark’). I show that sequential voicing applies to an unnatural class of segments: /f, t, ts, k/ are voiced at the beginning of the second member of compounds while the other voiceless segments (including /q, x, s/) are not. In addition, I provide an analysis of the Ossetic process and show that this unnatural class arose due to a series of sound changes in the history of Ossetic, adding a language to the cases documented by Mielke (2004, 2008).

**Andrew R. Plummer** (The Ohio State University)  
*Bolzano-Lewis possible worlds semantics: an improvement over its successors*

Foundational assumptions within Montague’s (1974) style of possible worlds semantics (PWS) force the meaning of a declarative sentence -- the proposition it expresses -- to be the set of possible worlds at which that proposition is true, with the (problematic) consequence that distinct sentences having the same truth conditions mean the same thing. I discuss the history of a PWS approach precursory to Montague’s, stemming from the work of Bolzano (1837) and Lewis (1923), that is free from this consequence while still providing all the theoretical tools present-day semanticists need (Pollard [2008, 2011]; Plummer and Pollard [2012]).

**Robert Podesva** (Stanford University)  
**Jeremy Calder** (Stanford University)  
**Hsin-Chang Chen** (Stanford University)  
**Annette D’Onofrio** (Stanford University)  
**Isla Flores-Bayer** (Stanford University)  
**Seung Kyung Kim** (Stanford University)  
**Janneke Van Hofwegen** (Stanford University)  
*The status of the California Vowel Shift in a non-coastal, non-urban community*

This study investigates three dimensions of the California Vowel Shift (CVS) — fronting of back vowels, nasal pattern of TRAP, and LOT-THOUGHT merger — in 32 speakers from Shasta County, California, a Northern, inland community. While all speakers participate in the shift, younger speakers show more advanced patterns. Additionally, speaker gender and orientation to town versus country condition the backing of TRAP. Data suggest that as the CVS spreads from urban centers, certain CVS features retain associations with the metropolis while others become more widespread indices of California authenticity. Shasta County speakers use this difference to negotiate non-urban, but nevertheless Californian, identities.
In the Philippines there exists a group of Spanish-lexified creoles known collectively as “Chabacano” or Philippine Creole Spanish (PCS). This study examines the pronominal systems of four varieties of Chabacano, focusing on both the etymological composition of the pronominal paradigms and the presence or not of a distinction between 1st person plural inclusive and exclusive. I show that in addition to linguistic determinants, a confluence of social factors, such as distinct historical developments, communication practices and substrate homogeneity, offers a comprehensive explanation for the composition of the distinct pronominal paradigms of the Chabacano varieties.

This paper discusses the formation of hypocoristics in the Spanish of the United States, using the data from the “Hipocorísticos hispanoamericanos más usados” included in the Diccionario de americanismos (2010). I examine how the hypocoristics listed as exclusive from the United States receive the influence of English and also how they relate to the concept of Spanish in the United States as a multidialectal variety of Spanish.

This presentation outlines a preliminary reconstruction of negation in Greater Tzeltalan Maya. A basic issue that has to be resolved for the Mayan languages is whether to treat negation as an independent, focused cleft phrase followed by a dependent verbal clause, or as a semantic feature that is integrated within the verbal complex in the same clause. Even when negation is integrated into the verbal complex, it often surfaces in aspectually marked forms that are loosely attached to the verb complex. The Greater Tzeltalan languages allow adverbial clitics to appear between the negation marker and the verbal complex, and existential negation was extended to mark negation in verbal predicates. The reconstruction suggests that the proto-Mayan *yAb’ and *maa’ markers were linked to different contexts of use, and that verbal negation came to be marked in a separate, existential clause in Ch’ol.

Considering the long history of Dutch overseas activities, it is remarkable how scarce linguistic documentation on “exotic languages” in Dutch actually is. Of the few extant works, two are dedicated to Hindustani: Instruction or Tuition in the Hindustani and Persian languages (1698) by J. J. Ketelaar and the anonymous Vocabularium Persico-Belgicum (MS 589, Leiden University Library). In spite of obvious differences (one is written in Perso-Arabic script, from right to left; the other uses only Dutch phonetic spelling), both texts probably originate in the same time and place. A closer analysis of the lexical structure and content of the two manuscripts may give us a unique insight into early linguistic methodology.

The standard Algonquianist model of transitive morphosyntax (Bloomfield 1946) argues for a stem-derivational element that both creates a categorically transitive stem and agrees for the primary object argument’s (grammatically) [±animate] feature: these elements are called Transitive Animate (TA) and Transitive Inanimate (TI) Finals. Examining morphological and interpretational evidence, we propose that transitive "stem-agreement" is actually differential object marking: TA Finals are a head-marking realization of dative-accusative syncretism (cf. Spanish and Hindi), and TIs are a type of antipassive (cf. Inuktitut and Mayan languages). Prima facie agreement may therefore sometimes in fact be feature-sensitive morphosyntactic constructions.

You are a Massachusetts juror. Before deliberating, the jury gets instructions from the judge, including, "Failure of recollection is common. Innocent mis-recollection is not uncommon." But in California, the jury hears, instead,
The well-documented claim that jury instructions fail to explain the law clearly is driving a movement for reform. Following California's lead, a Massachusetts taskforce -- linguists and Massachusetts Bar Association members -- are investigating the effects on comprehension of rewriting instructions into Plain English. This talk presents the motivation for our studies and our emerging results.

**Peter Raper** (University of the Free State)  
*The ethnonym Griqua*

The term *Griqua* in 1813 replaced *Bastards* for an ethnic group on the Orange River in South Africa. Recorded explanations of *Griqua* have been rejected on linguistic and topographical grounds. The term *Griqua* is a contraction of *Chariguriqua*, an ancient people who inhabited the Great Berg River region in the Western Cape. The linguistic and topographic acceptability of given explanations of the name is discussed, including language of origin, and the occurrence or absence of clicks. A San (Bushman) etymology of the ethnonym *Chariguriquas* is postulated that is defensible on linguistic and topographical grounds.

**Chase Wesley Raymond** (University of California, Los Angeles)  
*Spanish dialect superiority in Latin America: the role of folk historical linguistics*

This mixed-method study analyzes the folk ideologies surrounding language in Latin America. Of interest are the bits of ‘historical proof’—mentioned repeatedly—which, despite being inaccurate, nonetheless form part of the conscious culture of many speakers of Spanish throughout Latin America. Notions of “purity” and “age” are often evoked in evidencing claims of dialect superiority, thereby erasing (in the sense of Irvine & Gal) indigenous languages/peoples from the linguistic history of the region, as well as from the exclusive club of “Standard” Spanish speakers. This justification process allows speakers to authenticate their ideologies as facts as opposed to mere opinions.

**Jeffrey Reaser** (North Carolina State University)  
*Using professional development webinars to increase teachers' linguistic knowledge*

While it has been acknowledged that teachers ought to be sociolinguistically aware, pre-service teacher education programs typically leave them without sophisticated knowledge about language variation. This paper describes the construction and implementation of a professional development webinar for in-service teachers to learn about sociolinguistic information and become proficient in teaching the Voice of North Carolina dialect awareness curriculum. The teachers’ reactions to the webinar are also examined, including the connections they made between sociolinguistic information and their classrooms. Finally, information from follow up with webinar participants reveals the effects of the experience on teachers and their fall 2011 teaching.

**Paul Reed** (University of South Carolina)  
**Michael Montgomery** (University of South Carolina)  
*Earlier African American English in an Appalachian enclave*

Study of earlier rural African American English in the American South—speech that may exhibit a quasi-creole past—has been impeded by the seemingly inescapable dearth of appropriate recordings. This paper uses recorded interviews by a folklorist in a tiny enclave community in south central Kentucky formed by freed slaves following the Civil War (Montell 1970). It compares two features in AAE and cohort white speech: tense marking and verbal -s for subject concord. Lack of tense marking, often a substratal feature, will be examined instrumentally. Verbal -s, a superstratal one, is known to be prevalent in white speech throughout the region.

**Jodi Reich** (Yale University)  
**Philip E. Thuma** (Macha Research Trust)  
**Elena L. Grigorenko** (Yale University)  
*Multilingual lexicons: a study of Chitonga-English interactions in rural Zambia*

We report on the interaction of two languages in the lexical performance of primary school students in a multilingual community: (1) Chitonga, the local Bantu language, and (2) English, Zambia’s official language using assessments of Chitonga expressive vocabulary (EV) and fluency (Rapid Automatized Naming, RAN). The results show that school lessons positively affected overall lexical knowledge and fluency; however, 36% of non-target vocabulary responses contained switches to English. The number of
years studying English did not affect the amount of English produced. Switching languages varied across the RAN subtests and individual variation was observed across participants and items.

Charles Reiss (Concordia University)  
“Ternarity can no longer be taboo”: underspecification and “stripped-down” UG

We review arguments for underspecification; show that accepting underspecification leads to ‘combinatorial explosion’, but argue that intensional interpretations provide the correct form of restrictiveness for learnability; and demonstrate that underspecification is actually a simplification. With underspecification, \( n \) binary features allow for \( 3^n \) segments. With, just four features, we get fully specified segments like \([+F1, -F2, -F3, +F4]\), but also underspecified ones like \([+F2, -F4]\). Thus with \( n=4 \), the inventory of segments contains \( 3^4 = 81 \) members. Shockingly, then, with just four features, the set of languages/inventories we can describe has \( 2^{81} \) members, about \( 2.4 \times 10^{24} \).

Jie Ren (Brown University)  
James L. Morgan (Brown University)  
Segmental and supra-segmental details in early lexical representations

Are infants’ early lexical representations adult-like? We tested this issue by examining English- and Mandarin-learning 19-month-olds’ sensitivities to varying degrees of mispronunciations of familiar words. Stimuli were presented with correct, close, further, or furthest (mis)pronunciations in the place, manner, or voicing of codas or in lexical tones. We found that 19-month-olds’ looking to familiar referents decreased with the increase of the severity of mispronunciations. This finding indicates that 19-month-olds’ lexical representations of familiar words are adult-like in both segmental and supra-segmental features. Moreover, like adults, 19-month-olds recognize words by relying on the perceptual distance between known forms and pronunciations.

Jennifer Renn (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)  
Catherine Darrow (Abt Associates)  
David Dickinson (Vanderbilt University)  
An analysis of language use by African American preschool teachers

While caregiver and peer language have been linked to children’s linguistic development, little work has considered teacher language as an early influence. To investigate this question, this paper examines teacher language from Head Start classrooms in the southeastern U.S. Language samples from two contexts that differed in formality were collected from 44 African American teachers. Results show that teachers used more complex syntactic constructions and more total words in the more formal setting, but dialect density did not differ significantly. Subsequent analyses suggest that while measures of teacher complexity were linked to growth in children’s language, teacher vernacularity was not.

Lauren Ressue (The Ohio State University)  
Collective intentions and reciprocity in Russian

It is well-known that sentences containing reciprocal expressions (e.g. each other) are compatible with more than one semantic relation between participants. Less is known about how reciprocal expressions differ cross-linguistically. A corpus study and work with native speakers show that the Russian reciprocal expression druga druga is sensitive to the intentions of participants in the reciprocal relation, unlike each other. I adapt Searle’s (1990) concept of collective intentions to account for my data. Collective intentions have not been connected to reciprocity, so I suggest a new avenue of exploration, for both the analysis of druga druga and for reciprocity cross-linguistically.

Richard Rhodes (University of California, Berkeley)  
Instrumental verb morphology

One of the more interesting observations made in Mithun (1999:118ff) is the presence of instrumental morphology in the verb derivation of a wide variety of North American languages, mostly west of the Rockies. It appears in fifteen families and isolates. Given the typological rarity of this phenomenon, such a localization is probably not an accident. Mithun characterizes the morphology in question as (quasi-)adverbial, but there is good reason to think the systems work differently in different the languages. Finally, she points out a significant amount of semantic overlap in the systems of unrelated languages. This paper addresses these questions.
John R. Rickford (Stanford University)  
Jens Ludwig (University of Chicago/National Bureau of Economic Research)  

*Neighborhood moves and sociolinguistic mobility in five American cities*

Drawing on a Moving to Opportunity (MTO) residential experiment conducted in five American cities from 1994 to 2010, we compare the Vernacular English of 1100 African Americans in Experimental and Control groups (the former received vouchers to move to low-poverty neighborhoods, the latter did not). Strong internal constraints are revealed for most of the features, but in terms of social constraints, only city and gender are significant, and only for some variables. We attempt to explain these findings, especially the gender effect, which highlights the potential importance of liberation from harassment, a variable not usually considered in sociolinguistics.

Jason Riggle (University of Chicago)  
Eric Hallman (University of Chicago)  

*Identifying individual style and style shifting on reality television using maximum entropy models*

In this study, we take 280 video clips from 8 contestants on the reality show Big Brother and radically reduce them by assigning words to 16 categories (6 pronoun-, 6 function-word-, and 4 open- classes) and keeping only the counts. We assess whether relative category frequencies can model style by attempting to (i) identify individuals and (ii) identify clips nominating opponents for eviction by a 'style-shift'. Training on half the clips, we find that a maximum entropy model does (i) and (ii) significantly above chance. Finally, we comment on individual differences in the style shift that occurs in nomination clips.

Dorothy Dodge Robbins (Louisiana Tech University)  

*Fictional names masquerading as literary-historical monikers: onomastic simulacra in A. S. Byatt’s Possession*

S. Byatt’s *Possession* (1990) replicates Jean Baudrillard’s stage three simulacra (*Simulacra and Simulation* (1981)). Byatt attains stage three simulacra through onomastic imitations that appear as real (both denotatively and connotatively) as the originals. I assess Byatt’s created names to determine how they equal, or supersede, the historical names in *Possession*. Character names considered include those of Byatt’s imagined poets, scholars, and their associates. Byatt’s fictional place names are contrasted with actual place names. Finally, names from the LaMotte and Ash poems are critiqued to determine how they lend authenticity to Byatt’s faux Victorian literature.

Philip Roberts (University of Oxford)  
Henning Reetz (Goethe Universität Frankfurt)  
Aditi Lahiri (University of Oxford)  

*Speech recognition informed by distinctive feature theory: the Featurally Underspecified Lexicon model and its implications.*

We present a speech recognition engine that implements the minimal privative feature inventory and MATCH/MISMATCH/NOMISMATCH calculus prescribed by the Featurally Underspecified Lexicon model of speech perception (Lahiri and Reetz 2010). The engine compares feature bundles recovered from the signal with lexical feature specifications based on the CELEX database, with default features such as [CORONAL] and [PLOSIVE] underspecified. Distances to neighboring words are computed according to a coherence measure to simulate co-activation in the lexicon (see Lahiri and Reetz 2002: 641). We will demonstrate the operation of the engine in real time in English and German.

David Robertson (Consultant)  

*Christian Chinook Jargon terms: used and unused*

This study examines Chinook Jargon (CJ) letters, written by BC Interior Salish people to a priest, mentioning Christian topics. Contrasting this corpus with that priest's own dictionary, I find evidence that local Catholic missionary efforts were successful—to some extent. Most Christian vocabulary is unused by Indigenous writers and rarely conversationally relevant. However, lexemes from local languages were used and preferred. Certain entrenched and new CJ items were salient and frequent in daily life. These results suggest a syncretism of Christian and Native traditions. They also document actual pidgin usage, suggesting the usefulness of re-examining primary pidgin data.

David Robertson (Consultant)  

*Good and bad news about Nicola Dene*
In 1895, J.M.R. Le Jeune published a distinct Nicola Dene vocabulary, hitherto unstudied. It expands knowledge of Nicola, but its resemblances to Salish complicate this language's genetic classification. On one hand, Le Jeune provides a 13%+ increase over the 31 previously known Nicola items. On the other, many items closely resemble local Salish, especially Thompson. The Nicola Athabaskan people were culturally Salishanized by 1895, so some linguistic influence may be expected. The pronunciation and usage of the known Nicola forms suggest long nonnative usage, perhaps a distinct L2 variety of Thompson or else old borrowings into Nicola.

Ian Robertson (University of the West Indies at St. Augustine)

Sandra Evans (University of the West Indies at St. Augustine)

Guynawalla: critical factors in the survival of a transplanted Creole language

One major lacuna in the study of Creole languages of the Caribbean is the absence of documentation on the movement of peoples from territory to territory and the consequent impact on their Creole language. In this regard, the movement of French-lexicon Creole speakers from St. Lucia to Guyana is instructive. This paper provides evidence of the retention of their native French-lexicon Creole language and identifies the several factors that influenced the fate of this Creole language. The paper also indicates the extent to which the fates of other Creole languages under parallel situations might be explained.

Jason R. Robinson (Georgetown University)

Probabilistic graphical modeling of Spanish mood choice

This work empirically evaluates some competing linguistic theories on Spanish verbal mood choice through the use of probabilistic graphical models (PGMs, see Koller & Friedman 2011). Probabilistic models of minimal pair, mood choice sentences are automatically learned from a corpus of epistemic assertions regarding gradable adjectival properties and their measures. The models learn to predict all features—surface forms or latent, theoretical features—from proposed sentences, so that the best PGMs not only predict the mood morpheme with high accuracy, but can also predict theoretical values such as polarity, gradability and scalar implicatures.

Bryan Rosen (University of Wisconsin–Madison)

Postverbal DPs in Hocąk as rightward scrambling

This talk examines data from Hocąk (Siouan) concerning the syntax of postverbal DPs. Given that unmarked word order in Hocąk is SOV, I propose that postverbal arguments are instances of rightward scrambling. Following Manetta’s (2012) analysis for Hindi-Urdu, I suggest this movement is driven by discourse features on T0 since rightward-displaced arguments are interpreted as discourse-old. Evidence from stranded elements, postverbal wh-expressions, and scopal effects of locatives support such an analysis. Moreover, the data present evidence against a VP-remnant approach to rightward movement (cf. Rajesh and Dayal 2007) and motivate rightward movement as an independent mechanism parallel to leftward scrambling.

Nicole Rosen (University of Lethbridge)

Latter-day Saints as a linguistic enclave in southern Alberta

Using the Southern Alberta Corpus of English (Rosen 2012), I investigate two Canadian dialect features: the raising of /æ/ before /g/, and the Canadian shift (Boberg 2008, 2010) among Latter-day Saints (LDS) and non-LDS living in Southern Alberta. Results show that LDS are not participating in the distinguishing Canadian changes in the same way as other Canadians, supporting Meechan (1998) and showing that the LDS form a linguistic enclave within Southern Alberta.

Catherine Rudin (Wayne State College)

Aspiration and glottal/ejective marking in Dorsey's Omaha-Ponca materials

Omaha-Ponca (Siouan) distinguishes ejective, aspirated, and unaspirated-tense stops. Idiosyncratic marking of these in James Owen Dorsey’s Omaha-Ponca materials raises problems for conversion of his 1890s slip-file to modern orthography in a dictionary database. Dorsey employs two different marks to represent glottal or ejective, in different contexts; one of these same marks represents aspiration in other contexts, complicating orthography conversion. Aspiration often is not indicated in the slip-file, necessitating hand-correction of dictionary entries. Beyond practical database issues, marking of aspiration and glottalization raises questions of how Dorsey heard and analyzed these sounds, and their linguistic status.

Jelena Runić (University of Connecticut)

The Person-Case Constraint: a morphological consensus
The existence of the Person-Case Constraint (PCC) in Slavic has remained controversial (yes in Czech for Medová 2009; Sturgeon et. al. 2010, i.a.; no in Czech and Serbian/Croatian for Haspelmath 2004, Migdalski 2006, Hana 2007, i.a.). In this talk, I provide a unified analysis accounting for both presence and absence of the PCC in Slavic. Based on idiolectal variations in the data, I argue for a morphological filter-based approach that can account for these variations. Further, I extend the analysis to Romance.

David Ruskin (University of Rochester)

Elissa L. Newport (Georgetown University)

*Learning and maintenance of variation varies with grammaticization*

Jargons and early pidgins are notoriously variable. As pidgins creolize, variation in the language becomes reduced. However, it has been claimed that variation reduces at different rates in different lexical and grammatical categories. Open-class categories settle earlier than closed-class features. In this experimental study, we investigate whether subjects will show differences in their handling of variation across different grammatical categories. As predicted, subjects’ learning and maintenance of variation do indeed vary with grammaticization. The results closely mirror language patterns typical of early pidgins, and suggest that this typological similarity may be partially due to underlying cognitive factors.

Eric Russell Webb (University of California, Davis)

*Creolistics and formal grammar: a dialogue of challenges and opportunities*

Russell Webb (in press) argues that creole particularity is motivated by sociolinguistic factors. This presentation asks how formal models might capture these forces and their effect, focusing on phonology. If holistic speaker competence and externally motivated change are assumed, contemporary formalisms cannot adequately respond to creole data. I propose a series of modifications. Firstly, input and output representations must capture variables normally considered grammar-external and more types of speaker knowledge. Secondly, grammatical units must refer to sociolinguistic faithfulness and markedness. Finally, the architecture of competence must make room for output-to-input feedback.

Stephanie Russo (University of Texas at Austin)

*West Germanic consonant gemination*

The process of consonant gemination in West Germanic (hereafter WGG) is a long-standing debate in historical linguistics. WGG occurred most regularly between a short vowel and an immediately following $j$, seen in Old Saxon (1):

1. Gothic *fremjan*; Old Saxon *fremmian* ‘to perform’

Denton (1998) argues that VOT (voice onset time) of the consonant preceding the high glide $j$ is the primary acoustic cue in geminate perception. Counter to Denton (1998), I argue that increase in closure duration of the preceding consonant, not VOT, is the single-overriding cue distinguishing geminates from non-geminates, accounting for WGG in a more satisfactory manner.

Kevin Ryan (Harvard University)

*Gradient onset weight effects in stress and meter*

This talk presents new evidence supporting onsets as contributors to syllable weight. Unlike most previous research on onset weight, which focuses on categorical criteria, I examine stress systems and meters exhibiting variation. For example, in English and Russian, syllables with longer onsets are greater attractors of stress/accent, all else equal. This holds for both the lexicon and wugs (even wugs in neighborhoods in which analogical models predict the effect to be reversed). Onset weight is also productive in quantitative meters, e.g. in Sanskrit, where syllables with longer onsets are more likely to be placed in heavier positions, all else equal.

Craig Sailor (University of California, Los Angeles)

*Questionable negation*

American English (AE) speakers generally cannot interpret negation-initial polar questions (NIQs) as questions about negative propositions; thus, they reject NIQs containing strict-NPIs: *Isn’t Jane coming either?. This contradicts the literature, necessitating a new theory. I argue that negation (n’t) in AE NIQs is *metalinguistic*, capturing its failure to license strict-NPIs and anti-license strict-PPIs, and accounting for NIQs’ bias: like certain other instances of metalinguistic negation, NIQs’ n’t cancels an implicature; here, an epistemic neutrality implicature (w.r.t. possible answers) that I claim all polar-Qs carry. This yields NIQs’ ¬[neutral] interpretation, and aligns NIQs with recent work in the Inquisitive Semantics framework.

Bern Samko (University of California, Santa Cruz)

*On not deriving auxiliary have from be*
This poster reexamines the tradition of composing have from be plus some functional element, concluding that a coherent syntactic analysis of auxiliary have cannot be decompositional and that auxiliary selection cannot be reduced to restrictions on the incorporation of a functional head into be. Despite have's surface appearance as be+P in some languages, the decompositional analysis of auxiliary have is unsuccessful because the distinct behaviors of auxiliary have/be cannot be accounted for solely with reference to the auxiliaries' arguments. A decompositional analysis must posit non-local relations to allow the main verb and its arguments to affect the behavior of auxiliaries.

Liliana Sánchez (Rutgers University)

The linguist gaining access to the indigenous populations

Many linguistics students and researchers develop an interest in conducting research and data collection in native or indigenous languages spoken in countries and regions different from their own and by indigenous communities (Bowern 2010). Before starting a project, there are some necessary steps that must be taken to ensure ethical guidelines are followed (Rice 2006). In this talk, I would like to present some guidelines that can ensure a respectful and ethical approach to contacting native populations and at the same time could be helpful in gaining researchers’ access to indigenous populations. I will illustrate how these guidelines work with examples from my own fieldwork experience in Quechua-speaking areas of Peru. The topics covered will be: 1) Importance of necessary protocols. 2) Respect for the rights of indigenous populations. 3) Attention to establishing personal connections. 4) Benefits of research project to community members.

Hannah Sande (University of Minnesota)

The phonetics and phonology of Nouchi, an Ivoirian creole

Nouchi is a contact language that arose in urban Côte d’Ivoire in the late 1970’s. Few linguistic studies have been published on Nouchi, and the existing work focuses primarily on the sociolinguistic contexts in which Nouchi is used. The goal of my research is to expand the current literature on Nouchi by thoroughly documenting the language. In this talk, I propose a phonemic inventory and discuss the phonological constraints on the realization of rhotics in Nouchi. Typologically, I compare the rhotics in Nouchi to those in other contact languages influenced by French.

Rebecca Scarborough (University of Colorado)

Georgia Zellou (University of Pennsylvania)

Perceiving listener-directed speech: effects of authenticity and lexical neighborhood density

We examine various types of clear speech, comparing contextually-induced and lexically-induced modifications and their effects on word perception. The clearest imagined-context speech (spoken “as if to someone hard-of-hearing”—HOH) and real listener-directed speech (Real) had the greatest hyperarticulation vs. other simulated conditions. However, Real had the greatest degree of nasal coarticulation while HOH had the least. Lexical decisions were faster on words from Real than from HOH, indicating that hyperarticulation with increased coarticulation was perceptually better than hyperarticulation with less coarticulation. These are the same modifications found in high neighborhood density words, suggesting that such modifications may have perceptual motivation.

Anisa Schardl (University of Massachusetts Amherst)

Simple partial movement and clefts

Simple partial wh-movement is a construction in which the wh-item moves partially, and no scope marker or other item appears in the scope position of the question. Languages that have SPM also allow wh in situ and wh-fronting word orders. One possible and oft-proposed analysis is that in these languages, wh-movement is actually a cleft construction. I show that a cleft analysis works for wh argument questions in Malay, but cannot be correct for wh-questions in Dholuo and Kikuyu. My evidence comes from new syntactic and semantic fieldwork data in Dholuo and Kikuyu, as well as published data in Kikuyu.

Kevin Schluter (University of Arizona)

Morphology in the minds of Moroccans: auditory root priming in Moroccan Arabic

While recent theoretical work suggests that root-and-pattern morphology is epiphenomenal (e.g. Bat El 1994, 2003; Ussishkin 1999, 2005), psycholinguistic evidence challenges this analysis via visual language processing (Frost et al. 1997 et sqq). This project fills a gap in Semitic psycholinguistics, focusing on supraliminal and subliminal auditory processing of an unwritten Arabic dialect. Five auditory priming experiments uncover consonantal strong root-effects distinct from semantics and phonology.
These results indicate that roots are involved in lexical access, even in the auditory processing of spoken Semitic languages. For connectionist models in psycholinguistics, this supports a strong and early morphological level of processing.

**Natalie M. Schrimpf** (Yale University)  
**Politics and dialect variation: a sociophonetic analysis of the Southern Vowel Shift in Middle TN**

The present study is the first large-scale investigation of how individual speakers’ political views may be correlated with the Southern Vowel Shift (SVS). The SVS was analyzed in recorded speech from 70 Nashville-area residents, and strong correlations were found for the SVS tense/lax vowel shift in terms of the following social factors: education, occupation, age, gender, and speakers’ vote in the 2008 presidential election. The results showed that independent of other social factors, speakers who voted for McCain tended to shift ey/ɛ and iy/ɪ farther in the direction of the SVS than speakers who had voted for Obama.

**David Schueler** (University of California, Los Angeles)  
**Factivity and presuppositions**

I propose contrary to standard analyses that in factive contexts like (1), the clause itself triggers the presuppositions, rather than the factive verb.

(1) John believes that Mary left early.

This means that that-clauses are ambiguous between presuppositional and nonpresuppositional versions, but allows for a simpler semantics for factive verbs than is generally assumed. The hypothesis helps explain the contrast in (2), where (2)b) is felicitous out of the blue, but (2)a) requires a previously established modality; the gerund clause is not presuppositional.

(2) a) John would regret that Mary left early.

b). John would regret Mary leaving early.

**Gregory Scontras** (Harvard University)  
**Peter Graff** (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
**Tami Forrester** (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
**Noah D. Goodman** (Stanford University)  
**Context sensitivity in collective predication**

Scontras et al. (2012) demonstrate that in plural comparison (PC) of size, comparison is won by the plurality with the greater average size; we investigate whether and under what circumstances speakers use other aggregate measures. First we show that different predicates induce the use of different aggregation functions in a neutral context: predicates of size prefer PC according to average size, while predicates of weight prefer PC according to the sum of weights. We then show that context can modulate these lexically conditioned preferences, suggesting that the lexical preference observed is symptomatic of a broader phenomenon of context sensitivity in plural predication.

**Nicole Scott** (University of the West Indies, Mona)  
**Questioning strategies in Trinidadian French-lexicon Creole discourse**

In this paper, I examine the strategies that are associated with questioning in Trinidadian French-lexicon Creole discourse. While morpho-syntactic, semantic and intonation features are important to understanding questioning in TFC, pragmatics appears to be the all-encompassing framework within which this feature is fully understood; the greater context of the discourse determines the kind of ‘open-ended’ and ‘closed-ended’ questions that appear in the discourse. The issues addressed in this paper illustrate the usefulness of incorporating several levels of language into the description of linguistic features.

**Yaw Sekyi-Baidoo** (The University of Education, Winneba)  
**Foreign language influence and allonymy: a case of some toponyms of southern Ghana**

The paper discusses the influence of foreign languages on toponyms in the southern part of Ghana through the influence of European traders and colonialists between the 15th and 19th centuries. It examines various forms of foreign language influence including corrupted variants, the creation of new toponyms usually by foreigners with topographic and mercantile considerations, the addition of topographic descriptions to existing names, and the co-existence of earlier and latter renditions of the same name. Finally, the paper discusses the phonological processes involved in the creation of the names, and the situation of allonymy created by the co-existence of names.
Labov (2007, 2010) finds that parent-to-child transmission typically occurs in an “unbroken sequence,” as each new generation of children faithfully acquires the dialect features of the local speech community. Under what circumstances can generational dialect transmission be interrupted? Can the chain of dialect transmission be suddenly broken between two consecutive generations or does it require more time? Our new fieldwork and sociophonetic analysis in rural central New Hampshire shows that the transmission of traditional Eastern New England features (non-rhoticity, fronted-FATHER and other features) is being interrupted between two consecutive generations as younger speakers are leveling toward a supra-regional standard.

Michael Shepherd (Arizona State University)
Critical discourse analysis of synchronic and diachronic variation in institutional turn-allocation

This paper examines two discursive strategies primary-school teachers use in allocating turns: (1) calling on students without their having volunteered and (2) soliciting volunteers then selecting among them. Studies in the 1970s found teachers used strategy 1 primarily, but data from 2008 suggest strategy 2 now predominates. Adjacency-pair and functional analyses show strategy 1 can promote equitable participation—by allowing selection of any student—but risks dispreferred responses. Strategy 2 helps avoid dispreferred responses with a volunteer-soliciting presequence, but a regression analysis reveals it disadvantages less-outgoing students by making how often one volunteers the overwhelming determinant of his/her participation opportunities.

Stephanie Shih (Stanford University/University of California, Berkeley)
The similarity basis for consonant-tone interaction as Agreement by Correspondence

This paper addresses the on-going debate over the distinction between Agreement by Correspondence and the previously dominant theory of autosegmental feature-spreading, focusing on a key conceptual difference between the two theories: the role of similarity in harmony patterns. Using data from consonant-tone interaction in Dioula d’Odienné, I propose that sonority underlies the relationship between segments and tone. Agreement by Correspondence’s unique ability to make direct reference to similarity in determining segmental agreement makes it better suited for handling phenomena like consonant-tone interaction.

Dwan Lee Shipley (Western Washington University)
A cross-linguistic comparative analysis of the toponymy of Cornwall, the Isle of Man, and Brittany in France

The place names of these three regions will be compared linguistically and toponymically for their similarities and contrasts. The three areas of investigation were originally and continue to be inhabited by people of Celtic linguistic origins. The Celtic languages fall into two groups: (a) the Brythonic group, and (b) the Gaelic group. Breton and Cornish belong to the Brythonic group. Manx is a member of the Gaelic group.

Cara Shousterman (New York University)
Speaking English in Spanish Harlem: dialect change in Puerto Rican English

While much research in the field of social dialectology has focused on African American English and to a lesser extent Puerto Rican English, the interaction between these two nonstandard dialects remains relatively under-investigated. The current study explores how community change is reflected in language, by examining the English of U.S-born Puerto Rican-identified speakers across several generations who live in East Harlem and report varying amounts of contact with African Americans. This research offers perspective on how and why urban dialects change over time by looking at prosodic rhythm—measured using the Pairwise Variability Index—across different generations of speakers.

Kobey Shwayder (University of Pennsylvania)
Morphologically sensitive phonology in Maltese and Makassarese

In the study of morphophonology, there is an empirical question of when and how much of the phonology and morphology are able to access each other. I present two case studies, Maltese syncope under 1pl subject agreement versus 1pl object cliticization and Makassarese stress shift under clitics, in which there is an asymmetry in the output of a phonological rule to a root based on a difference in features of a nearby morpheme. This suggests an architecture in which the phonology to have at least some access to morphological features of nearby morphosyntactic objects.
Methods and questions in applying computational phylogenetics to Na-Dene

While the Na-Dene language family has long been recognized as a distinct stock among Native American languages, details of the internal relationships of the family have remained puzzling. Athabascan in particular has been notably resistant to reckoning coherent sub-groupings through the traditional comparative method and has been claimed to have a relatively shallow time-depth, while other factors including sub-arctic archaeology and the proposed Siberian connection to Yeniseian suggest a greater antiquity. In this talk we describe two computational phylogenetic methods that we applied to large typological and lexical databases and present our results.

The Big Bang, String Theory, and the God Particle: naming, branding, and the marketing of science

This paper traces how, in recent years the scientific community has come to brand research programs so as to better compete for financial resources and other support. We will consider three particular scientific brands in detail – the Big Bang, String Theory, and the God Particle – discussing how the brands were established and promulgated not only by researchers but by governments, corporations, universities, religious institutions, and even the entertainment industry.

The Hermes of Cambridge linguistics: Jakobson regnant

Roman Jakobson arrived in Cambridge in 1949, after three years teaching Czech at Columbia. He brought Moscow School poetics and Prague School “functionalist structuralism” to America, setting out a distinctive, linguistics-and-philology-friendly model in Cambridge that persists today. As go-between and translator for some of the greatest figures of the Harvard-MIT intelligentsia, he revitalized European linguistic and philosophical thought in the American context, insistently inserting linguistics into the conversation and fostering centrality for a field once nothing more than “comparative philology” of the most marginal sort at Harvard. Linguistics flourished on the Charles River, in both its upriver Harvard and its downriver MIT style, with Jakobson as ringmaster of the two-ringed circus.

An investigation of scalars in the antecedents of conditionals

This experiment compares the interpretation of conditionals whose antecedents contain scalar items with the interpretation of unembedded clauses containing scalars. Participants in the experiment were asked for judgments about the interpretations of sentences, while a think-aloud protocol was used to investigate their reasoning about plausible interpretations. Our results show contextual effects on strengthening in antecedents which differ from those seen in unembedded cases. In addition, the think-aloud portion suggests that participants carry out strengthening in the unembedded case with familiar Gricean reasoning, but in the embedded case, reason instead about the real-world consequences of alternative situations.

Structural attraction effects in case-marking languages: the role of inflectional structure

In case-marking languages, structural attraction (local rather than structural agreement) increases when a (non-nominative) local noun looks like nominative (Hartsuiker et al. 2001, Nicol and Wilson 2000). However, it is unclear whether the identity effect stems from shallow processing of the local noun's form or deeper processing of its inflectional feature structure. This paper uses Croatian to tease apart these issues. Naturally-occurring examples and production and ratings tasks suggest that attraction in Croatian is sensitive to the systematicity with which the local noun’s case is syncretic with nominative -- a deep fact about inflectional organization. This contrasts with general assumption.

Possessive noun incorporation in Ojicree

Ojicree (a dialect of Ojibwe, an Algonquian language) has two different possessive constructions that require the incorporation of the possessed noun into the verb stem. In this paper I compare the morphosyntax and semantics of these constructions arguing that the main difference between them is semantic: one of them asserts possession while the other one presupposes it. This paper
thus furthers our understanding of the Algonquian verbal syntax on the one hand, and contributes to the literature on the syntax and semantics of possession, on the other.

**Peter Slomanson** (Radboud University Nijmegen)  
Session 84  
*New information structuring processes as morphosyntactic conversion triggers*

Learners can initiate permanent changes in contact language morphosyntax through changes in information structuring. In bilingual speech communities with many adult acquirers of one of the community's languages, the development of new functional contrasts in the target L2, as well as their adoption by L1 speakers are processes likely to follow from pragmatic transfer. I show how a finiteness contrast is a morphosyntactic contrast that can be motivated by this type of transfer. In Sri Lankan Malay (SLM), predicate focusing in sentences containing temporal sequences is a plausible trigger for the development of (non-)finiteness morphology.

**E. Allyn Smith** (University of Quebec at Montreal)  
**Laia Mayol** (Universitat Pompeu Fabra)  
**Elena Castroviejo-Miró** (Spanish National Research Council: CCHS-CSIC)  
Session 50  
*Felicity of direct denial by meaning type in English*

Presuppositions, Conventional Implicatures, 'not-at-issue' meanings and meanings explicitly relativized to the speaker are all thought to be infelicitous with direct denial, here defined as the ability to say No,... in response to a statement. We report experimental results from testing the direct deniability of all of these meaning types and some subtypes thereof. We show that the type of direct denial (No,... vs. No that's not true... and No, [not x] vs. No, [alternative to x]) interacts with meaning type and that the heterogeneity of categories such as Conventional Implicature leads to heterogeneity in felicity ratings, also discussing theoretical implications.

**Daeyoung Sohn** (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
Session 17  
*Absence of reconstruction effects and successive-cyclic scrambling*

While scrambling usually shows reconstruction effects, there are cases where reconstruction is blocked (e.g., the scrambling of an NPI across a *wh*-phrase in Korean (Beck and Kim 1997)). I show that the lack of the reconstruction effects in such cases follows if we assume (i) that scrambling proceeds successive-cyclically through the edge of *vP*, (ii) that NPIs in Korean have to scope over negation (Kim and Sells 2007), and (iii) that total reconstruction is the property of PF-movement whereas the lack of it is that of stem movement (Sauerland and Elbourne 2002).

**Stephanie Solt** (Zentrum für allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft)  
**Chris Cummins** (Universität Bielefeld)  
**Marijan Palmović** (University of Zagreb)  
Session 50  
*The preference for rounding*

Various evidence points to a speaker preference for communicating numerical information approximately rather than precisely, e.g. by reporting the time as ‘half past three’ when one’s watch reads 3:27. It has been proposed that the tendency to round reflects a strategy aimed at lowering processing costs for the hearer. Focusing on the domain of clock times, we report on two experiments which demonstrate that round values are in fact recalled and manipulated more quickly and accurately than non-round values, and further that this advantage is due not only to numerical roundness itself, but also to participation on a coarse-grained scale.

**Usama Soltan** (Middlebury College)  
Session 25  
*On the syntax of exceptive constructions in Egyptian Arabic*

The goal of this paper is to discuss the syntax of exceptive constructions in Egyptian Arabic (EA), particularly those headed by the particle *Allaa* (= ‘except, but’). More specifically, I discuss the environments in which *Allaa* occurs and the conditions regulating its distribution. I also provide evidence that *Allaa* cannot be a preposition or a focal adverb. Rather, the syntactic properties of exceptive constructions in EA indicate that *Allaa* is a conjunction particle whose second conjunct is a CP that undergoes ellipsis, along the lines suggested in the relevant literature for English and Spanish exceptive constructions.
Arthur K. Spears (City University of New York)  
Session 80  

An African American English (AAE) orthography

Talk of an AAE orthography necessarily requires not just a discussion of the orthography itself but also a review of extralinguistic issues. Among the most important of them are educational issues, especially in view of disturbingly low literacy rates among African American pupils overall. I first review the proposed orthography, concentrating on purely orthographical questions. Then I review some of the more important sociopolitical issues related to an AAE orthography.

Justin Spence (University of California, Berkeley)  
Session 92  

A computational phylogenetic appraisal of Pacific Coast Athabaskan

This study explores the historical status of Pacific Coast Athabaskan (PCA) as a sub-family of Athabaskan using Bayesian phylogenetic modeling, drawing on lexical and phonological characters. Results suggest that PCA has no more than geographical significance, supporting a theory whereby Athabaskan languages arrived in California and Oregon in at least two distinct migrations. Surprisingly, there is only weak support even for California Athabaskan as a clade unto itself. This is probably due to the high degree of lexical replacement in those languages, and suggests that non-lexical characters may be more reliable as input for computational models of linguistic phylogenies.

Susan Steele (Pacific Grove, CA)  
Session 102  

Word architecture

Kroeber and Grace 1960 bifurcate Luiseño words into two types – ‘verbs’ and ‘nonverbs’ – based on their final morph. In the first, the final morph indicates a temporal location (e.g. naachaxan-qu$ ‘was eating’); in the second, the final morph indicates case or number (e.g. hunwut-um ‘bears’ or hunwut-i ‘bear (obj)’). The second type has two major subtypes, one lacking temporality entirely (as in the previous examples) and the other with ‘internal’ temporality (e.g. naachaxan-qat-um ‘is eating (pl)’ or naachaxan-qat-i ‘is eating (obj)’). This paper offers an analysis that captures the similarities and differences among these three word types while giving none primacy. Specific to Luiseño in its details, the approach is, however, scalable. The theoretical interest of the approach proposed here rests in the explicit interplay between the notional aspect and the syntactic aspect of inflection.

B. Devan Steiner (Ithaca College/Indiana University)  
Session 34  

Information Structure and the loss of verb second in French

Recent work suggests that, in addition to interacting with synchronic syntax, Information Structure (IS) can influence syntactic change. This study uses a new, annotated corpus to examine the role of IS in the loss of verb second (V2) in French. The results suggest that (i) the IS of Old French is similar to that of modern V2 languages; (ii) IS conditions the structure of V>2 clauses; and (iii) the preference for Frame-Setting Topic Verb Focus order increases over time. It appears there was an ordered, methodical build-up to reanalysis. Furthermore, IS plays a more complex role diachronically than previously understood.

Jon Stevens (University of Pennsylvania)  
Session 34  

Separating Givenness from Focus: arguments from English de-accenting and German scrambling

Previous work has proposed to unify the information-structural notions of Focus and Givenness. I present data from English and German that suggest the existence of Givenness as a syntactic feature independent from Focus. Contra recent proposals, I show that Givenness-based de-accenting in English is syntactically constrained in a way that contrastive and wh-question Focus are not—Givenness cannot shift accent onto an adjunct. This is explained by the projection behavior of a syntactic Givenness feature. This same projection behavior also correctly predicts a particular kind of limitation on scrambling possibilities which is borne out in German.

Megan Schildmier Stone (University of Arizona)  
Session 91  

Investigating tense and aspect in result nominals: the case of Cherokee

This paper presents evidence from Cherokee (Iroquoian, Southern Iroquoian) which refutes accounts of the distinction between process and result nominals based on the presence or absence of AspectP in the nominal’s functional structure. I argue that Cherokee has result nominals which contain aspect morphology, directly contradicting the proposal of Alexiadou (2001) that such nominals must lack an AspectP. Because all deverbal nominals in Cherokee conform to the same syntactic pattern, necessarily including AspectP but excluding TP, I suggest that a semantic mechanism is likely necessary to account for the syntactic and semantic differences between result and process nominals.
Martina Anissa Strommer (University of Vienna)  Session 80

Creating secret pidgin languages as indigenous resistance? A case study from Papua New Guinea

One linguistic consequence of German colonialism is Rabaul Creole German (RCG), which is considered the only German-based creole language. It originated as the ‘secret’ language of mixed-race children in a catholic school in Papua New Guinea after 1897 and is de facto extinct today. Drawing on mission sources, the paper reconstructs the linguistic circumstances of its development and compares them to other settings in which secret pidgins have emerged, such as slavery or prisons. While some argue that certain group languages are so-called antilanguages, arising to challenge an established norm, this paper explores whether creating RCG illustrates anti-colonial struggle.

Allyson Stronach (University of Nevada, Reno)  Session 97

Orthographic vowel pairs in Colonial Valley Zapotec wills

Tlacolula Valley Zapotec is a language with contrastive tone and phonation, and syllable stress. In this paper, I analyze the orthographic representation of tone, phonation, and stress in Colonial Valley Zapotec, an ancestor of TVZ, by evaluating archival wills written in Zapotec by native speakers during the Mexican colonial period. As these wills were written using the Roman alphabet, some phonologic features cannot be represented well. This paper presents data on the striking occurrence of double vowels in one will, and the possibility that they may be attempts at representing something about tone, phonation, or stress.

Giedrius Subačius (University of Illinois at Chicago)  Session 75

“Experts” of Lithuanian Cyrillic script in the Russian Empire (1864-1904)

Throughout the 40 years of the ban on Latin letters for Lithuanian (1864–1904), the Russian administration in Vilnius and Kaunas had relied on “experts” who were preparing Lithuanian texts in Cyrillic and evaluating the language and orthography. Those “experts” were the source of firsthand knowledge of Lithuanian for an administration that was unable to comprehend the language. During the years of the ban, five major “experts” of Lithuanian were employed: Mikuckis, Krečinskis, Kashirin, Liatskii, and Poidėnas. But many of them were lacking competence, which significantly contributed to the empire’s failure to attract Lithuanians to the Cyrillic script.

John Ryan Sullivant (University of Texas at Austin)  Session 97

The tones of Tatallepec Chatino

Meghan Sumner (Stanford University)  Session 7

Reiko Kataoka (San Jose State University/Stanford University)

I heard you but didn’t listen: listeners encode words differently depending on a speaker’s accent

Accent variation can be costly to spoken word recognition as exemplified by reduced semantic priming of out-of-accent speech for the speakers of General American English (GA). In this study, we tease apart two possible explanations of this cost: (1) Differences in the initial encoding of the words; or (2) Differences in lexical activation and subsequent semantic spread throughout the lexicon. Using the false memory paradigm, we find greater false memory effects for NYC-accented speech than for RP- and GA-accented speech, suggesting that semantic spread is unimpaired. We argue that listeners encode words differently depending on a speaker’s accent.

Sandhya Sundaresan (University of Tromsø/University of Stuttgart)  Session 17

Syntactizing perspective: the formal anatomy of Tamil kol

The clause-internal binding of the Tamil anaphor ta(a)n typically requires the suffixion of a morpheme kol to the predicate. kol also marks unaccusatives, motivating its analysis as a predicate-detransitivizer (Lidz, 2004), similar to Greek “non-active” morphology (Embick, 2004). Based on new evidence involving kol-suffixation on non-reflexive transitives and underlying intransitives, I show that it does not affect predicate-valency. Rather, I propose that kol realizes a Point-of-View head that contributes a mental/spatial perspective to the highest argument, which then allows it to antecede ta(a)n. I show, by extension, that many anaphors crosslinguistically are just “perspective-seekers” and develop a formal syntactico-semantics for perspective.

Daniel Suslak (Indiana University)  Session 101

The Mayanization of Ayapanec Gulf Zoquean

Ayapanec Gulf Zoquean has been significantly reshaped via contact with Chontal, coming to resemble in many respects a Mixe-Zoquean language with Mayan syntax. In this paper we identify and examine Mayan features in Ayapanec, with emphasis on
those that appeared after its speakers split from their closest Zoquean relatives and moved into a region dominated by Chontal Mayans. We then assess the conditions which made such profound contact-driven change possible. The Ayapanec data come from linguistic fieldwork in Tabasco, Mexico carried out between 2004 and 2008.

**Laura K. Suttle** (Princeton University)  
**Adele E. Goldberg** (Princeton University)  
*Avoiding overgeneralization errors: entrenchment or preemption*

The present study was a novel verb production and judgment study aimed to tease apart the predictions of two mechanisms proposed to account for avoiding overgeneralization: Entrenchment and Statistical Preemption. Adults were taught a novel verb in one of three conditions, each using a different syntactic construction. Afterwards, all participants completed a production task in which the verb was elicited in the same semantic context. Critically, only one exposure condition matched the semantics of this elicitation, the prerequisite for Preemption but not Entrenchment. Both production and judgment results patterned with the Preemption hypothesis.

**John Sylak-Glassman** (University of California, Berkeley)  
*Student Abstract Award Winner*

*The phonetic properties of voiced stops descended from nasals in Ditidaht*

Five genetically diverse languages of the Pacific Northwest Coast of North America underwent an areally-diffused and cross-linguistically rare sound change in which nasal stops (e.g. /m, n/) denasalized to voiced oral stops (e.g. /b, d/). This study examines the phonetic results of that change for the first time based on new data from Ditidaht (Wakashan). The voiced stops exhibit significant prevoicing and have the same duration as the contemporary nasal consonants (which can all be traced to contact, baby talk, or sound symbolism). These characteristics may be phonetic relics of the historical nasals from which the contemporary voiced stops descended.

**Rachel Szekely** (Long Island University)  
*I’m in, therefore I am: existentially dependent NPs and the semantics of locative prepositions*

Words like "hole" behave differently than nouns denoting "ordinary" objects in the subject position of copular sentences (Kimball 1973; Milsark 1974). For example (1) "There is a hole in my pants" but not (2) "#A hole is in my pants". (2) becomes acceptable if you substitute an "ordinary" noun, e.g. (3) "A coat is in my closet", or if the NP is definite: (4) "The hole is in my pants". This research provides a lexical-semantic explanation for these facts that encodes their **EXISTENTIAL DEPENDENCY** on a host entity, a relation which determines essential properties such as existence and (co-) location.

**Lajos Szoboszlai** (University of California, Davis)  
*Ownership and language change in Mutsun revival*

This paper explores language change at the relearning stage of revitalization in a case study of a Mutsun tribal member learning his language. Language change in the absence of complete documentation is essential for language revitalization. Analyses of psychological and intellectual mechanisms driving language change during relearning under these circumstances remain scant in the literature. I posit the sense of 'ownership' (Hill 2002, Neely & Palmer 2009) as a factor enabling language change through the learning process. The Mutsun learner's sense of ownership is the driving force behind language change in Mutsun language revival.

**Khady Tamba** (University of Kansas)  
**Harold Torrence** (University of Kansas)  
*Factive relative clauses in Wolof*

We analyze two factive constructions in Wolof, a Senegalese Atlantic language with several noun classes. The Wolof constructions have the form of relative clauses and we argue that they involve A'-movement of two distinct null nominal operators that trigger distinct noun class agreement on relative clause complementizers. A “verbal relative” can be interpreted as either factive or manner (“way that”). The “li-relative” lacks the manner interpretation, which suggests that the constructions involve two semantically distinct null nominal operators. The Wolof data provides cross-linguistic support for analyses that treat factive clauses as involving operator movement.
Usage-based models of phonology predict that different words should undergo phonetic change at different rates. The multiple roles of LIKE show systematic phonetic differences (Drager 2011) and thus should be susceptible to divergence during sound changes such as /aɪ/-raising in Philadelphia. We fit linear mixed-effects regressions to data from 37 Philadelphia speakers to predict /aɪ/ height from birth year, vowel duration, and LIKE role (verb, preposition, conjunction, adverb, discourse marker). I show that despite large frequency differences, these roles undergo /aɪ/-raising as a unit (pace duration differences). Thus, phonological theories that can both allow and inhibit frequency effects are needed.

Kevin Tang (University College London)

Andrew Nevins (University College London)

Michael Becker (Indiana University)

Prosody drives alternations: evidence from a 51 million word corpus of Brazilian Portuguese

Token frequency is widely claimed to promote phonological alternations (Bybee 1995, 2001). We examine plural alternations in Brazilian Portuguese (e.g. jorna[w] ~ jorna[j]s ‘newspapers’), and show that the correlation between token frequency and alternations is epiphenomenal, and actually depends on prosodic shape. We constructed a 51 million word corpus of spoken Brazilian Portuguese based on movie subtitles. Statistical analyses revealed that while a variable encoding monosyllables vs. polysyllables made significant improvement in predicting alternations, token frequency makes no significant improvement. This study suggests that frequency-tracking alone is unlikely to condition learners’ generalizations about the patterns governing morphophonological alternations.

Anne-Michelle Tessier (University of Alberta)

Modeling L1 transfer and L2 development in child phonology

This paper studies the interaction between universal biases and language-specific experience in young children’s L2 phonology. It simulates L2 English cluster acquisition using an existing model (Becker & Tessier, 2011), varying its initial states and acquisition rates. Simulation results are then compared with spontaneous productions from ten children of L1 Chinese and South Asian (Hindi or Punjabi) backgrounds, tested after four to eight months exposure to English (data from J. Paradis.) The results provide some quantified evidence of how early L2 phonology can arise via normal learning mechanisms, when L1 grammars and their potential for variability are taken into account.

Margaret Thomas (Boston College)

Otto Jespersen and “The Woman,” then and now

Chapter 13 of Jespersen’s 1923 Language (“The Woman”) is often the starting point for feminist critique of the representation of women’s language. Jespersen asserts (providing virtually no evidence) that women avoid vulgarity; use more emphatics; cede linguistic innovation to men; have smaller vocabularies and less phonetic sensitivity; speak more, and faster; and leave sentences unfinished. This presentation discusses Jespersen’s text in the intellectual context in which it was written, and in which it is now read, showing how its representation of women’s speech has influenced the ways in which modern language scholars conceive of earlier discussion of language and gender.

Anie Thompson (University of California, Santa Cruz)

Japanese argument ellipsis as (modified) LF-copying

I examine argument ellipsis (AE) in Japanese (Takahashi 2006, a.o.) and show that AE has properties of both deep and surface anaphors (Hankamer and Sag 1976). I show that AE should be analyzed as a syntactically simplex proform interpreted via a modified form of LF copying (Chung, Ladusaw and McCloskey 1995). The analysis claims that both PF deletion and (modified) LF copying are necessary to account for the broad range of surface anaphors, and raises questions about the status of other ‘mixed status’ anaphors, such as English do so and Scandinavian det anaphora.

Jennifer Thorburn (Memorial University of Newfoundland)

On English in Aboriginal communities: a variationist analysis of Inuit English

This paper adopts a variationist sociolinguistic lens and new-dialect formation theory to examine English in Nain, an Inuit community in northern Canada experiencing rapid language shift from Inuktitut to English as a first language. I discuss three variables salient in the region’s input variety, Newfoundland English—interdental stopping (this thing as dis ting), verbal -s (I loves it), and adjectives
intensification (so/very/really great)—while considering ideological stance and possible transfer effects from the indigenous language. Together, these variables demonstrate that Inuit English shares some traits with Newfoundland English and shows little influence from Inuktitut.

Marisa C. Tice (Stanford University)
Michael C. Frank (Stanford University)

Preschool children spontaneously anticipate turn-end boundaries

Conversational skills are important for children because they enable them to ask questions, make and test linguistic predictions, and get feedback. But children's turn-timing is significantly longer than adults', even at age five. Are their slow gaps due to an inability to anticipate turn-ends or is it due to their need to prepare a coherent, linguistic response? We tested whether preschoolers anticipate turn-end boundaries by measuring their gaze to videos of dialogue. We find that preschoolers can successfully project ongoing turn-end boundaries on time. Thus, their delays in responding must be due to the process of formulating a response.

Maziar Toosarvandani (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

Coordination and subordination in Northern Paiute clause chaining

Clauses are traditionally taken to combine either through coordination or subordination. Coordinators join clauses together as structural equals, while subordinators locate one clause inside another. This discrete distinction is challenged by clause chaining—the linking of a sequence of nonfinite clauses with one finite clause—a phenomenon that has been claimed to have properties of both coordination and subordination (Good 2003, VanValin 2005:183f.). Drawing on my own fieldwork data, I argue that all clause chaining in Northern Paiute—a highly endangered Uto-Aztecan language of the western United States—is either coordination or subordination. While often superficially ambiguous, deeper properties of Northern Paiute clause chains support a discrete distinction between coordination and subordination, cf. Guaraní (Dooley 2010) and Korean (Kwon and Polinsky 2008).

Harold Torrence (University of Kansas)
Ivano Caponigro (University of California, San Diego)
Carlos Cisneros (University of Chicago)

Free relative clauses in Two Mixtec Languages

We investigate non-interrogative wh-clauses known as free relative clauses (FRs) in two Mixtec languages – Nieves Mixtec, spoken in Oaxaca, Mexico and Melchor Ocampo Mixtec, spoken in Guerrero, Mexico. FRs are clauses like the bracketed one in *Juan bought [what Maria cooked]*. While the literature on Mixtec languages does document interrogative wh clauses and relative clauses, we know of no reference to or description of FRs in any Mixtec language.

Sara Trechter (California State University, Chico)

Spatial shift and Mandan positionals

Mandan is replete with positional verbs of existence, related auxiliaries, and derived articles that typically indicate shape or position. Although basic meanings of sitting, standing, and lying are attributed to these, their variable meanings and usage as well as underlying conceptual system have remain undetermined since their first description. Drawing on Quintero's (2004) description of Osage, recent fieldwork with the last fluent speaker, and textual analysis, the current paper clarifies the distribution, function and meaning of the Mandan positionals by focusing on their obligatory use with nouns of specific attributes, plural shifts of figure and ground, and discourse effects.

Erich Fox Tree (Hamilton College)
Davis Jeffrey (The University of Tennessee, Knoxville)

Comparative analyses of American indigenous signed language varieties

This paper compares three distinct indigenous sign languages: Plains Indian Sign Language, Mesoamerican Meemul Tzij, and Navajo signing, to determine whether linguistic similarities are best attributable to: (1) common origin, (2) contact, or (3) shared iconic motivations and typological features of sign languages. All three explanations require revisions of established paradigms regarding the nature of all sign languages, with the first two explanations also constituting significant challenges to the accepted ideas regarding the history of indigenous sign languages in the Americas. This study represents the first comparative analysis of the indigenous sign languages of these diverse geographic and cultural regions.
Erich Fox Tree (Hamilton College)
Julia Gómez Ixmatá (K’iche’-Maya Pueblo de Nahuala, Guatemala)

Session 104

Absence of color terms in an indigenous sign language dialect of Guatemala

The autochthonous sign language dialect of Nahuala, a K’ichee’-Maya community in Guatemala, lacks “basic color terms,” relying instead on a deictical shifter meaning, “this color.” The system depends on two pragmatic understandings: (1) that context offers a diverse palette of indexable colors, and (2) that such visual phenomena must be co-acknowledged by interlocutors. The sign dialect, which belongs to an ancient language complex Mayas call Meemul Tziij (Fox Tree 2009), challenges the universal perceptual realities and evolutionary schemas for color categories asserted by linguists since Berlin and Kay (1969), in favor of more context-sensitive (Green 2011) linguistic models.

Puktada Treeratpituk (Pennsylvania State University)
C. Lee Giles (Pennsylvania State University)

Session 63

Name-ethnicity classification and ethnicity-sensitive name matching

Personal names are often used as queries for retrieving records and linking documents from multiple sources. Matching personal names can be challenging due to variations in spelling and formatting of names. Furthermore, personal names are highly cultural. In this paper we explore relationships between ethnicities and personal names. First, we propose a name-ethnicity classifier based on the multinomial logistic regression. Next, we propose a novel alignment-based name matching algorithm, based on Smith–Waterman algorithm and logistic regression. Different name matching models are then trained for different name-ethnicity groups. Surprisingly, textual features carry more weight than phonetic ones in name-ethnicity classification.

Alex Trueman (University of Arizona)

Session 102

Lexical verb compounds in Hiaki

In this paper I document and describe some properties of compound verbs in Hiaki, and ask the following question: What is the underlying structure of a Hiaki compound verb? In particular, what is the structure when the head verb is intransitive (and thus cannot take the second verb or verb phrase as its complement)? I focus on compound structures in which the head verb is an intransitive motion verb, and provide evidence that these constructions are biclausal, despite containing only a single Tense node, and that the subordinate verb and its arguments, are a phrasal modifier to the head verb.

Cheng-Yu Edwin Tsai (Harvard University)

Session 25

Generic dou in Chinese: a cleft analysis

Generic dou-sentences in Mandarin behave differently from other, more frequently discussed dou-constructions in requiring an ‘adjunct’ to the right of dou. With evidence from syntactic distribution and focus-related interpretations, I argue that (i) dou is a morphologically complex operator analogous to always, and (ii) the obligatory ‘adjunct’ is a clefted/focused NP semantically corresponding to the Scope of dou, whereas the apparent matrix predicate is a cleft/relative clause modifying the NP and corresponding to the Restriction. This cleft analysis invites a novel view on the argument structure of dou and echoes Cheng’s (2009) proposal which treats dou as a definite determiner.

Matthew A. Tucker (University of California, Santa Cruz)

Session 17

On the heterogeneity of clitic derivations: evidence from Maltese

This poster presents data from Maltese showing that the language allows both dative and accusative verbal enclitics with ditransitives. It also shows with data from word order, variable binding, and passivization that the language lacks double-object or applicative syntax for many ditransitives. It presents the argument that these data support a theory of cliticization wherein some clitics (the accusatives) require agreement with the verb for cliticization to obtain, whereas other clitics (the datives) may cliticize without a preceding agreement relation. This correctly predicts the previously observed absence of accusative clitics with passive verbs in Maltese, among other properties.

Rory Turnbull (The Ohio State University)
Paul Marty (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)
Peter Graff (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

Session 49

Complementary covariation in acoustic cues to place of articulation

Studies have shown that speakers communicate efficiently by avoiding peaks and troughs in information density in language production. We report on a corpus study of the production of American English voiceless stops in post-vocalic word-final
contexts in TIMIT. Results indicate that formant transitions and burst cues, i.e. two distinct sources of information for signaling place of articulation in stops, stand in a probabilistic trade-off: weak transitions coincide with strong bursts and vice-versa. These findings suggest that speakers keep the informativity of cues to stop place uniform over time, and provide new evidence that language production is optimized for efficient communication.

**Claire K. Turner** (University of British Columbia)  
**Suzanne Urbanczyk** (University of Victoria)  
*Determining inflectional classes in Central Salish*

Traditionally, Salish morphology has been analyzed using a constructivist approach, where words are derived incrementally. However, this doesn't work for aspectual morphology in the Central Salish languages, since it is not always possible to predict an imperfective form from its corresponding (more simple) perfective form. An inflectional class approach resolves the issue, by not giving priority to the perfective form. We propose that Central Salish inflectional class membership is determined by a combination of phonological, morphological and lexical properties, since phonotactic properties and the use of certain affixes are relevant, while some lexical specification is necessary.

**Siri Tuttle** (University of Alaska Fairbanks)  
*Low tone preceding coda glottal stop in Lower Tanana Athabaskan*

The movement of coda laryngealization to nucleus vowels is the historical basis for an important class of Athabaskan tonal patterns. In Lower Tanana (as in several other Athabaskan languages), glottal-closed syllables are claimed to bear low tone, as are historically ejective-final syllables (Krauss 2005). In this study, Lower Tanana syllables with synchronic glottal codas are observed separately from other syllables that have lost glottalization. Correcting for intonational patterns (Tuttle 1998), these syllables show the same relative pitch patterns as those that are low-toned but contain no glottalic consonant. Voice quality is not significantly perturbed in these syllables.

**Joseph Tyler** (Qatar University)  
*Synthesized prosodic contrasts and listeners' interpretation of ambiguous discourse*

I discuss a series of experiments testing the effects of synthesized manipulations of prosody on the interpretation of ambiguous discourses like “I sat in on a history class. I read about housing prices. And I watched a cool documentary”, where the events of sentences 2 and 3 could have happened during history class (Subord interpretation) or not (Coord interpretation). Results show that rising terminal pitch on sentence 1 biases interpretation towards the Coord interpretation relative to falling terminal pitch. I analyze the rise as conveying incompleteness, which in this context conveys an incomplete question under discussion (QUD).

**Nyoman Udayana** (University of Texas at Austin)  
**John Beavers** (University of Texas at Austin)  
*Middle voice in Indonesian*

Kemmer (1993) classifies middle voice as indicating primarily reflexivity. We show that Indonesian middle prefix ber- marks a broader range of predicate types, including also English-type middle constructions with a patient subject and implicit agent, non-reflexive dyadic action with an agent subject and incorporated patient, and denominal predicates indicating inalienable possession of the root nominal by the subject. We propose that ber- indicates semantically dyadic but syntactically monadic predicates, with reflexivization, existential binding, or incorporation serving as strategies for realizing whichever participant is not subject, deriving Kemmer's analysis as a subtype of this more general function.

**Cherlon Ussery** (Carleton College)  
*Agreement and the Icelandic passive: a smuggling account*

This paper explores agreement in active and passive dative-nominative constructions in Icelandic. In actives, verbs obligatorily agree with nominative subjects, but optionally agree with nominative objects. In passives formed with an auxiliary, auxiliaries and participles obligatorily agree with nominative objects. However, in middle passives formed with a verbal suffix, verbs optionally agree. I argue that agreement is optional, in both actives and passives, when the dative trace intervenes between T and the nominative. Building on Collins’ (2005) smuggling analysis, I argue that agreement is obligatory in the auxiliary passive because the phrase containing the participle and the nominative, PartP, smuggles past the dative trace.
Scholars writing on language(s) during the 18th century were obsessed with the génie de la langue. This rather vague, but very influential concept highlighted the distinctiveness of an individual language in comparison to others. As such, it has been of paramount importance in national(ist) discourse. In spite of recent historiographical attention given to the vicissitudes of this idea, its very origin has remained underexposed. This paper aims at revealing the more remote history of the notion génie de la langue. Its main focus is on Early Christian Latin texts as well as Early Modern Neo-Latin texts of the late-sixteenth and early-seventeenth centuries.

While there is an overall positive sentiment associated with Chatino identity and language, for two Chatino-speaking communities there has been much less support for community-wide revitalization efforts than would be expected. Our hypothesis is that in addition to other factors in play—such as the absence of the high degrees of multilingualism found in other Latin American regions such as Amazonia and the shift from a linguistic identity to a cultural identity—the community's exposure to and participation in cyclical migration to the United States has brought about favoritism towards English, which depresses motivation for Chatino language revitalization efforts.

Verb compounding may consist of two verb roots, but it is also productive with (a verb and) an adjective. The characteristics of the compounding process to be considered are their:
- basic semantics of cause-result;
- valency harmony within verb-verb compounds;
- argument structure within verb-adjective compounds;
- reduplication (with an antipassive function), which only involves one element.

In this study we investigate how the social evaluation of pre-consonantal /s/ in Spanish interacts with the speakers’ region, comparing two regional dialects known to differ in the predominant realization of /s/: Puerto Rican Spanish (aspirated) and Mexican Spanish (sibilant). Both /s/ variants were spliced into the recorded speech of 7 Mexican and Puerto Rican males, and 62 Puerto Rican listeners then rated the speakers on social dimensions. The results suggest that when listeners process the social meaning of a variable they take the variable’s regional status into account, but that there are some global associations of the variants.
Performing gender: a sociophonetic analysis of a gender mimicry task

In this study we examine performances of stereotypically gendered speech to better understand the acoustic cues that speakers associate with gendered language. 30 women and 10 men were recorded reading a word list, a reading passage, and a set of everyday utterances in four conditions: in their own voice, in a stereotypically feminine voice, in a stereotypically masculine voice, and as believably other-gendered. We measured changes in mean f0, F1, F2, and duration. The results suggest that men and women conceptualize gendered phonetic stereotypes differently, and that only female participants exaggerate features when performing stereotypes of their own gender.

Ethnolects at the intersection of phonological variables: velar nasals in Toronto English

Stopping after word-final velar nasals (NK), an ethnolectal feature of Toronto English, intersects with alveolar–in’ (ING). Multivariate analysis of sociolinguistic interviews with speakers from four ethnic backgrounds shows that (ING) is favored in verbal contexts and by Italian and Portuguese speakers but highly disfavored by Chinese speakers, while (NK) occurs at very low rates, only in Italian and Portuguese speakers, favored by following pause and high ‘ethnic orientation’. The common patterning of Italian and Portuguese speakers may reflect their shared timeline of settlement in Toronto, while differential patterning for (ING) may derive from heritage-language licensing of velar nasals.

New methods in corpus development: integrating teaching and research through in-course modules

We present a methodology designed to efficiently collect a large corpus of speech from undergraduates while enhancing their learning. As part of required coursework, students in undergraduate classes record themselves reading word lists, and fill out a demographic questionnaire. Their recordings are rapidly analyzed and the data is given back to the instructor in a pedagogically useful format, either as raw data for analytical courses, or in a processed form like personalized vowel plots or a presentation on class-wide speech patterns. Students then optionally consent to include their data in the research corpus.

Perceptual cues across phonetic contexts: insights from a database of diphone perception

Acoustic information overlaps across speech segments, but the timing of overlap depends on stress and on identity of the segments. For example, less information about /s/ spreads into the preceding segment in /ps/ than in /us/, and the /s/ may differentially affect stressed vs. unstressed /u/. We report an experiment on how listeners perceive every sound of American English in every environment (2288 possible diphones), at six points in time as the acoustic information unfolds. Data represents 20 listeners’ perceptions of 13,464 stimuli each. Here, we use this dataset to examine segmental and stress effects on perception of neighboring segments.
English *it*-clefts are thought to be exhaustive, e.g., in “It was [John] who left,” John is the only person who left. However, we conducted a grammaticality-judgment experiment showing that *it*-clefts do not have to be exhaustive. Participants read four-sentence contexts, heard an *it*-cleft, and then rated the naturalness of this *it*-cleft. We manipulated the context to test whether exhaustiveness and/or contrast influence how people rate *it*-clefts’ naturalness. Nonexhaustive *it*-clefts were rated more natural than non-contrastive, but not significantly different from exhaustive *it*-clefts. These findings contradict claims that *it*-clefts are inherently/semantically exhaustive, but are explainable if exhaustivity is a conversational implicature.

James Watters (SIL International)  
Session 101  
*Structure-changing and structure-preferring Spanish influence on Tepehua*

Examples are presented of language change from contact with Spanish in two Tepehua (Totonacan) languages: structure-preserving borrowing, structure-change in the phonology, and structure-preferring influences. The focus is on the last two types of change. Changes in the phonology include replacement of uvulars by /ʔ/; change from a three-vowel to a five-vowel system; loss of contrast between /l/ and /ɬ/; and the increased salience of the allophonic distinction between [β] and [w]. Contact has also apparently led to the preference of certain structures, including the use of the indefinite article and the periphrastic form of the progressive.

Dibella Wdzenczny (University of California, Santa Barbara)  
Session 34  
*Syntax and frequency: the shaping of initial consonant mutation*

Initial Consonant Mutation (ICM) is a well-known characteristic of the Celtic languages. The relationship between the ICM trigger and its target has been analyzed as a dependent-head or head-complement relationship but there has been no cross-linguistic examination of the syntactic environments in which ICM appears. Three other languages from very different geographic regions display the same type of ICM: Nivkh, a Siberian isolate, Mundurukú, a Tupian language, and Nias Selatan, an Austronesian language. If we construct a typology, patterns emerge that can lead towards a further diachronic explanation.

Kodi Weatherholtz (The Ohio State University)  
Session 49  
*Is F1 different from F2? Generalization in lexically driven perceptual adaptation*

Two experiments investigate whether perceptual adaptation to novel vowel productions is specific to or generalizes beyond the experienced input. Results from Experiment 1 indicate that adaptation to a front vowel lowered accent generalizes to the recognition of words produced with raised but not backed realizations of front vowels. Experiment 2 (in progress) tests competing explanations about why adaptation generalized to shifts in vowel height but not in vowel backness. Listeners experienced a back vowel lowered accent and were then tested on recognition of words produced with raised and fronted realizations of back vowels.

Andrew Weir (University of Massachusetts Amherst)  
Session 17  
*Article drop in headlines: failure of CP-level Agree*

Articles in English headlines can be dropped, but the process is grammatically constrained: for example, Man bites a dog is possible while *A man bites dog is not. Furthermore, bare NPs in 'headline' appear to have obligatory wide scope. I propose that headlines contain an article which is dependent for spellout on a high existential operator Agreeing with it, and that material in the CP layer cannot Agree in headline. If an existential operator is in CP, NPs in the headline will be article-less, and have wide scope; if in vP, object NPs can bear articles and take low scope.

Nicholas Welch (University of Toronto)  
Session 93  
*Propping up predicates: BE-support in Tlicho Yatìì*

Nicholas Welch (University of Toronto)  
Session 41  
*The bearable lightness of being*

Tłı̨chǫ Yatìì (aka Dogrib: Athapaskan) has two copulas that yield differing interpretations, corresponding roughly to the stage-/individual-level predicate distinction (SLP/ILP). Representing this distribution syntactically is challenging, as copulas are
generally viewed as semantically light. I claim that it originates in differing syntactic structure. Copula1, but not Copula2, projects v. The argument in [Spec, vP] is privileged, either thematic or temporal. The presence of a temporal argument yields SLPs; its absence, ILPs. This analysis predicts facts that a lexical semantic analysis does not. It preserves the semantic lightness of copulas, supporting claims that meaning can arise from structure as well as from lexical semantics.

Cecily Whitworth (McDaniel College)  Session 16

Phonetic variation in ASL handshapes

This paper presents a pilot study using a narrow transcription of American Sign Language to examine phonetic variation. Many analyses of signed languages treat ‘handshape’ as a contrastive unit, but do not record or analyze lower-level features. I examine produced joint position in data from two signers for relationships between and among feature values, target handshapes, sign lemmas, and participants. Results show significant amounts of patterned variation in joint position features across productions, indicating that increased attention to low-level phonetic features is necessary for the accurate description of contrastive units and phonological inventories in signed languages.

Søren Wichmann (Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology)  Session 92

Probabilistic arguments for a genealogical connection between Huave and Chitimacha: a study in method

Problems with the use of probabilistic methods for supporting hypotheses of long-distance genealogical relations are remedied by applying a comparative perspective on lexical similarities and by using simple statistics with few assumptions. It is shown that Huave-Chitimacha is located at the top end of the list of pairs of the world’s language families or isolates ranked by lexical similarity; that around one half of the most convincing possible cognates pertain to the 100-item Swadesh list, which cannot be due to chance; that lexical stability and the tendency for items to be cognate is correlated at the p < .001 level.

Seth Wiener (The Ohio State University)  Session 17

Rory Turnbull (The Ohio State University)

Mandarin word recognition: tone sandhi, accidental gaps and the lexicon

A lexical decision task was performed on Mandarin speakers. Nonword stimuli consisted of 1) genuine combinations of segments and tones that do not occur in spoken Mandarin due to systematic, phonotactic, and tonotactic gaps, and 2) segment-tone combinations that do occur in Mandarin, but only in sandhi-conditioned environments. Results show that participants were significantly slower to respond to the sandhi-conditioned nonwords than they were to the fully non-existent nonwords. We interpret these results in terms of speakers’ metalinguistic knowledge of sandhi-conditioned nonword frequency and contextual probability.

Brad Wilcox (Brigham Young University)  Session 63

Wendy Baker Smemoe (Brigham Young University)

Bruce Brown (Brigham Young University)

Sky Rodio (Brigham Young University)

Naming patterns in Tolkien’s invented languages: are there separate phonoprints?

A previous study compared Tolkien’s invented names to other fictional names and names from the 19th century U.S. census using the phonotactic calculator. Results showed that single authors tended to use the same phonemes repeatedly. Researchers labeled each author’s unique pattern as a “phonoprint.” The authentic names showed more variation indicating that they were not created by a single author. The purpose of this study was to separately examine Tolkien’s names by his four most prominent invented languages (Elvish, Dwarfish, Man, and Hobbit). Preliminary results suggest Tolkien could not escape his own phonoprint regardless of the different languages he created.

Kemp Williams (IBM Corporation)  American Name Society Presidential Address

The case for analytical name scoring

Automatically determining whether a personal name occurs on a list or in a database is not trivial. A name may be entered as Dayton, while the query name is Deighton. A name from one writing system may be transferred to another using different transliteration standards, e.g., Xue and Hsueh are variants of the same Chinese surname. Such retrieval problems are best solved by a name-matching approach that uses an analytical name search engine. Alternative approaches, such as key-based systems or name variant expansion, are shown to fail to match the efficiency, thoroughness, and accuracy of an analytical name scoring approach.
Numerous texts and concepts collected on the Pacific Northwest Coast indigenous languages have been mistranslated and misrepresented, perhaps the most infamous being the translation and representation of the Cannibal Society. A comparison between the original Kwakwala texts known as “prayers” in the works of Boas and Hunt and their English translations, as well as a comparison of the Kwakwala used in prayers published by the Anglican Church and the Kwakwala in traditional prayers, demonstrate that the translations reflect a Western European discourse, not a Kwakiutl one.

**Walt Wolfram** (North Carolina State University)  
**Hayley Heaton** (University of Michigan)  
**Amanda Eads** (North Carolina State University)  

*A cohesive Lebanese community has existed in North Carolina for over a century, raising issues about the role of substrate features and the accommodation of Southern English. The acoustic analysis of vowel systems, syllable timing, and voice-onset timing (VOT) along with the analysis of selected morphosyntactic analyses demonstrates that Lebanese born in North Carolina do not maintain substrate influence. Selected aspects of Southern vowels are accommodated, but accommodation avoids socially stigmatized grammatical features. The pattern, which contrasts with other Southern ethnolinguistic repertoires, is explained in terms of community values that underscore upward mobility and educational and social status achievement.*

**Jim Wood** (Yale University)  
**Einar Freyr Sigurðsson** (University of Pennsylvania)  

*Haegeman (1985) proposed that English *get*-causatives (John got Mary arrested) provide the derivational source for *get*-passives (Mary got ti arrested). We present Icelandic data that supports this analysis, but only when supplemented with Alexiadou’s (2012) claim that English *get*-passives are ambiguous between “middles” and passives. Support for the “anticausative” analysis comes from: (i) anticausative morphology on ‘get’ and (ii) preservation of oblique case on the derived subject (which is diagnostic of verbal passives). Thematic restrictions on the result, however, suggest that this derivation cannot be the only source for *get*-passives in English, supporting the view that English *get*-passives are ambiguous.*

**Xuehua Xiang** (University of Illinois at Chicago)  

*This study presents a comparative analysis of the domain names of Fortune-500 corporations (2011 ranking) in the US vs. China, focusing on the degree/types of correspondence between corporate names and companies domain names. The discussion illustrates that US domain names are largely semantic, alphabetic, intuitive and recognizable, maintaining existing corporate brands as perceived by the public. Chinese domain names manifest diversification/irregularity due to a multitude of choices to meet the Roman-alphabet bias of the technology of domain name technology. Further, geographical identifications form an essential component of Chinese domain names while such identifications are rare in the U.S. data.*

**Charles Yang** (University of Pennsylvania)  
**Kyle Gorman** (University of Pennsylvania)  
**Jennifer Preys** (University of Pennsylvania)  
**Margaret Borowczyk** (University of Pennsylvania)  

*Paradigmatic gaps arise when productivity fails (Halle 1973). The learning model of Yang (2005) provides a precise condition on productivity: a rule/process applicable to N items is productive if and only if the number of exceptions does not exceed N/ln(N). The existence of gaps can be predicted entirely on numerical ground, as we illustrate with case studies of English past tense, Polish masculine genitives, Spanish third conjugation indicatives, and the celebrated Russian 1st person singular non-past (Halle 1973).*
A new construction has emerged in Icelandic that bears passive morphology and exhibits certain syntactic behaviors of a passive. This construction is the functional equivalent of the canonical passive construction, and has been gradually replaced the latter in recent generations of native speakers. Using the variational model of learning and change (Yang 2002), we can assess the “fitness” values of these grammatical variants from corpus data (Wallenberg et al. 2011) and determine the time course of change. The model correctly predicts the current acceptance level of the new construction in the population (Thrainsson et al. 2010) and points to its inevitable completion of change in the near future.

Our talk concerns remind-me readings of questions like (1) "What is your name again?". The particle "again" forces (1) to presuppose that I once knew the answer to (1). We relate two properties of remind-me question markers in German and Japanese: German "nochmal" is question medial and cannot trigger remind-me readings with yes/no questions. Japanese "-kke" is sentence final and works also with yes/no questions. Proposal: Question acts decompose into an imperative ("I want you to ...") plus an question-specific part ("... make us know ...") (Sauerland 2009). Our decomposition offers direct evidence for Searle's (1975) classification of questions as directives.

In Canadian English, as well as some dialects of American English, there occurs a transitive be perfect construction, limited to three participles only, e.g. I'm done dinner, I'm finished my homework, I'm started this project. This paper tracks the geographical distribution of the construction in Canada and the US through a comparative corpus study of North American news media. The results show that the done dinner construction is widespread in Canadian English, and marginal in American English, and that it is distributed proportionate to population size across Canada.

Recent studies have shown that speech processing is mediated by “autistic traits”, as measured by the Autism Spectrum Quotient (AQ), in neurotypicals. That is, cognitive processing styles that are associated with skills such as communication, social interaction, attention-switching, and empathy, affect the way lexical and coarticulatory information is perceived by human listeners (Stewart & Ota, 2008; Yu, 2010; Yu et al., 2011). Do such individual differences also mediate the way one speaks? This paper reports an acoustic study which shows that the effects of vocalic coarticulation on sibilant production in Hong Kong Cantonese are mediated by subjects' “autistic traits”.

This study investigates a scalar nature of compensatory lengthening, which has traditionally been treated as a categorical phenomenon (Hayes 1989, Kavitskaya 2002, Yun 2010). The present production study of Tehrani Farsi shows that compensatory lengthening in Farsi takes place in a systematically gradient fashion, and this gradient occurrence of compensatory lengthening serves as evidence that speakers’ knowledge of duration preservation is active in synchronic grammar (cf. Hayes and Steriade 2004), not originating from “innocent misapprehension” (Ohala 1981, Blevins 2004).

Acoustic and articulatory studies reveal that nasality is present during pharyngeals and nasals in Moroccan Arabic, which overlaps on adjacent vowels. These coarticulatory patterns from nasals and pharyngeals are systematically different in degree and timing of peak nasalization. Differences in phonetic realizations of nasality serve to avoid perceptual similarity between these consonants: nasality is controlled to avoid conflict between phonologically distinct segments in MA. There is much phonological
evidence that Semitic languages tend to avoid consonant similarity (i.e., OCP). Implications for phonological theory are discussed, in light of evidence that speakers maintain similarity avoidance between segments at the phonetic level.

Xu Zhao (Northeastern University)  
Iris Berent (Northeastern University)  
*Speakers’ knowledge of grammatical universals: the case study of Mandarin speakers*

Across languages, certain onsets (e.g., block) are systematically over-represented (bl>bn>bd>lb) and these distributional facts converge with the linguistic preferences of individual speakers. This evidence, however, all comes from cluster-rich languages, so speakers’ preferences could reflect not universal grammatical restrictions but linguistic experience. To address this possibility, we turned to speakers of Mandarin Chinese—a cluster-poor language. We reasoned that ill-formed structures will be repaired as better-formed ones (e.g., lbif→lebif)—the worse-formed the onset, the more likely its repair. Results from syllable identification are consistent with the hypothesis of universal grammatical constraints, although phonetic factors made a significant contribution as well.

Lal Zimman (University of Colorado)  
*Perceived gender in context: gendered style among transgender speakers*

In the study of sociolinguistic style, a growing emphasis has been placed on the interaction between sociolinguistic variables. This paper considers whether the perception of a speaker’s gender is sensitive to sociolinguistic context. Perceptual analysis previously carried out on transgender speakers’ voices have suggested that 165-170 Hz is the F0 “cross-over point” separating speakers perceived as female from those perceived as male. However, the present investigation of manipulated speech from transgender speakers with a wide range of gendered styles reveals that the F0 perceptual cross-over point for any given speaker depends on other gendered characteristics of the voice, including [s].

Fernando Zúñiga (University of Zürich/University of Bern)  
*All good things come in threes: cliticization types in Mapudungun*

Considering data from original fieldwork and the literature on Mapudungun (unclassified; Chile and Argentina), this paper explores the word status of different elements in the language that have not hitherto received enough attention. The hosts to which interrogative particles cliticize do not belong to any particular lexical category, for example, whereas adpositions and articles occur next to nominals and some person/number-encoding items appear after verbs. The phonological dependence and syntactic properties of particular elements show clear semantic-pragmatic correlates, but not unequivocal lexical correlates, and therefore three different cliticization types (rather than three different types of cliticized elements) can be distinguished.
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