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

HYATT REGENCY HOTEL/ALBUQUERQUE CONVENTION CENTER
ALBUQUERQUE, NM
5-8 JANUARY 2006
Cognitive Linguistics at Mouton

New Series: Applications of Cognitive Categories

Rosario Caballero

- Re-Viewing Space
  Figurative Language in Architects' Assessment of Built Space
  2006. Approx. viii, 272 pages. Cloth. € 88.00 / sFr 141.00 / *US$ 118.80
  ISBN 3-11-018520-2
  (ACL 2)

New Series: The Expression of Cognitive Categories

- The Expression of Modality
  Ed. by William Frawley
  2005. Approx. xii, 330 pages. Cloth. € 98.00 / sFr 157.00 / *US$ 132.30
  ISBN 3-11-018435-4
  (ECC 1)

- The Expression of Possession
  Ed. by William B. McGregor
  2006. Approx. xii, 330 pages. Cloth. € 98.00 / sFr 157.00 / *US$ 132.30
  ISBN 3-11-018437-0
  (ECC 2)

Journal

- Cognitive Linguistics
  An Interdisciplinary Journal of Cognitive Science
  Editor-in-Chief: Adele E. Goldberg
  ISSN 0936-5907 (Print)
  ISSN 1613-3641 (Online)
  Includes Cognitive Linguistics Bibliography in Issue 1

Please visit our booth for more information and for a 20% conference discount.
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HYATT REGENCY HOTEL/ALBUQUERQUE CONVENTION CENTER

ALBUQUERQUE, NM

5-8 JANUARY 2006
Introductory Note

The LSA Secretariat has prepared this Meeting Handbook to serve as the official program for the 80th Annual Meeting of the Linguistic Society of America (LSA). In addition, this handbook is the official program for the Annual Meetings of the American Dialect Society (ADS), the American Name Society (ANS), the North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences (NAAHoLS), the Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics (SPCL), and the Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas (SSILA).

We gratefully acknowledge the assistance provided by the LSA Program Committee (Peter Culicover, Chair; Eugene Buckley; Miriam Meyerhoff; Catherine O'Connor; Toshiyuki Ogihara; Maria Polinsky; Donca Steriade; and Lindsay Whaley) and the help of the members who served as consultants to the Program Committee (Mary Bucholtz, John Goldsmith, Anne Lobeck, Craig Melchert, Lise Menn, J. J. Nakayama, Carol Neidle, and Ronnie Wilbur).

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

We appreciate the help given by the Albuquerque Local Arrangements Committee chaired by Joan Bybee.

We hope this Meeting Handbook is a useful guide for those attending, as well as a permanent record of, the 2006 Annual Meeting in Albuquerque, NM.

January 2006

Student Mixer

All students are invited to come to a mixer immediately following Jane Hill's plenary lecture on Friday evening

Where? District Bar and Grill  
115 4TH Street  
(a short walk from the Hyatt Regency)

When? Friday 8:45 pm-?  
Meet at the LSA Registration Table  
(or meet us there)

Why? To relax and meet other students

Live music- blues and rock by the Ryan McGarvey Band  
Light snacks will be provided. Drinks and menu items are your responsibility
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<tr>
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<td>Blackwell Publishing</td>
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<td>Rosetta Project/Endangered Language Fund</td>
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<td>Booth 6-7</td>
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<td>Booth 17</td>
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<td>Booth 21-22-23</td>
<td>Linguistic Society of America</td>
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<tr>
<td>Booth 10-11</td>
<td>Yale University Press</td>
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</table>
**General Meeting Information**

CC = Convention Center  
HR = Hyatt Regency Hotel

**Exhibit**

The exhibit of linguistics publications will be in the Enchantment Ballroom (HR). The exhibit will be open the following hours:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Hours</th>
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<tr>
<td>Friday, 6 January</td>
<td>10:00 AM – 1:00 PM, 2:00 PM – 5:30 PM</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saturday, 7 January</td>
<td>10:00 AM – 1:00 PM, 2:00 PM – 5:30 PM</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sunday, 8 January</td>
<td>8:30 AM – 11:30 AM</td>
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The display copies in the LSA Joint Book Exhibit will be sold beginning at 8:30 AM on 8 January. These display copies have been generously donated by the publishers exhibiting in the LSA Joint Book Exhibit, and the proceeds will be donated to fellowships for the Linguistic Institute. Advance orders for display copies, at a discount of 5% greater than that given by the publisher, will be taken prior to 8 January if accompanied by payment. All books must be picked up on 8 January between 8:30 AM and 10:00 AM. Unclaimed books will be resold and the advance payment donated to the Linguistic Institute fellowships.

**Job Placement Service**

On Friday, 6 January, and Saturday, 7 January, the Job Placement Service will be set up in the Apache Room (CC). It will be open 8:30 AM – 6:00 PM. On Sunday, 8 January, it will move to Board N (HR). The Sunday hours will be 9:00 AM – 11:00 AM. Lists of openings will be available, and the staff will facilitate interviews between applicants and employers. Interviewers are asked to list openings and check in with the staff so that an interview schedule can be arranged. Applicants should bring an adequate supply of their CV’s—enough to submit one copy to each interviewer. The Job Placement Service will have no duplication facilities.

**Open Committee Meetings**

- **LSA Executive Committee.** Thursday, 5 January, Board N (HR), beginning at 8:00 AM.
- **Endangered Languages and Their Preservation (CEL).** Friday, 6 January, Board E (HR), 9:00 – 10:00 AM.
- **Ethnic Diversity in Linguistics (CEDL).** Friday, 6 January, Sage (HR), 8:00 – 10:00 AM.
- **Language in the School Curriculum (LISC).** Saturday, 7 January, Board E (HR), 8:00 – 9:00 AM.
- **Status of Women in Linguistics (COSWL).** Saturday, 7 January, Sage (HR), 8:00 – 9:30 AM.

**Special Events**

**Thursday, 5 January**

- **ANS: Executive Committee.** Board E (HR), 1:00 – 3:30 PM.
- **LSA: Town Meeting on Language Documentation.** Pavilion IV (HR), 1:00 – 4:00 PM.
- **National Science Foundation Linguistics Program Open Meeting.** Board E (HR), 4:30 - 5:30 PM.
- **LSA: Endangered Language Film Project (“The Last Speakers”).** Pavilion I (HR), 6:00 – 7:00 PM.
- **LSA: Welcome.** Pavilion V1 (HR), 7:15 PM.
- **LSA: Invited Plenary Address.** Pavilion V1 (HR), 7:30 – 8:30 PM, Sandra Thompson, ‘What are clauses for?: Understanding grammar in terms of social action’.
- **ANS: No-Host Reception.** Sage (HR), 9:00 – 10:30 PM.
Friday, 6 January

- **ADS: Executive Council.** Board N (HR), 8:30 – 10:30 AM.
- **ADS: Word of the Year Nominations.** Fiesta 1-2 (HR), 10:30 AM – 12:00 PM.
- **ANS: Invited Plenary Address.** Fiesta 3-4 (HR), 11:00 AM – 12:00 PM. Emma Woo Louie, ‘Some observances on Chinese given names’.
- **LSA: Invited Plenary Address.** Pavilion VI (HR), 12:30 – 1:30 PM, Carlota Smith, ‘Direct and indirect temporal interpretation: A unified approach’.
- **NAAEOL: Business Meeting.** Laguna (CC), 4:30 – 5:30 PM.
- **ADS: Word of the Year Voting.** Fiesta 1-2 (HR), 5:30 – 6:30 PM.
- **LSA: Business Meeting.** Pavilion VI, 5:30 – 7:00 PM, chaired by Mark Aronoff, LSA President.
  - The Kenneth L. Hale Award will be presented at the LSA business meeting.
  - The Leonard Bloomfield Book Award will be presented at the LSA business meeting.
  - The Victoria A. Fromkin Distinguished Service Prize will be presented at the LSA business meeting.
- **ANS: Dinner.** La Placita Dining Rooms, Old Town, 7:00 PM.
- **ADS: Bring Your Own Book Exhibit/Reception.** Sage (HR), 6:30 – 7:30 PM.
- **LSA: Invited Plenary Address.** Pavilion VI (HR), 7:30 – 8:30 PM, Jane Hill, ‘Borrowing as appropriation: Indexicality and the language of White racism in American English’.
- **Student Mixer.** District Bar and Grill, 115 4th St, 8:45 PM.

Saturday, 7 January

- **ADS: Business Meeting.** Fiesta 1-2 (HR), 8:30 – 9:30 AM.
- **ANS: Business Meeting.** Fiesta 3-4 (HR), 8:30 – 9:00 AM.
- **LSA: Federal Funding for Linguistic Research Panel.** Laguna (CC), 9:00 – 10:30 AM.
- **ANS: Invited Plenary Address.** Fiesta 3-4 (HR), 11:00 AM – 12:00 PM, D. Kenneth Tucker, ‘Fingerprints and entropy: Comparing national distributions of forenames and surnames’.
- **ADS: Annual Luncheon.** Sage (HR), 12:15 – 1:45 PM.
- **LSA: Invited Plenary Address.** Pavilion VI (HR), 12:30 – 1:30 PM, MaryAnn Willie, ‘Cling peaches and all: The parallel worlds of indigenous languages and linguistics’.
- **SPCL: Business Meeting.** Cochiti (CC), 3:45 – 5:30 PM.
- **LSA: Linguistic Institute Directors’ Meeting.** Board N (HR), 4:00 – 5:00 PM.
- **SSILA: Business Meeting.** Picuris (CC), 4:30 – 6:00 PM.
- **LSA: Presidential Address.** Kimo Theatre, 5:30 – 7:00 PM.
  - The Class of 2006 LSA Fellows will be presented.
  - Mark Aronoff, LSA President, ‘In the beginning was the word’.
- **LSA: Reception.** Pavilion VI (HR), 7:00 – 8:00 PM.
- **SPCL: Dinner.** TBA, 7:30 – 9:00 PM.

Sunday, 8 January

- **Journal Editors’ Meeting.** Board E (HR), 10:00 – 11:00 AM

Office Hours

- **2007 LSA Linguistic Institute Director.** Board E (HR).
  - Saturday, 7 January 10:00 – 11:00 AM
- **Center for the Study of Language (CASL).** Board E (HR).
  - Friday, 6 January 10:00 AM – 12:00 PM 2:00 – 4:00 PM
• **Editor of Language.** Santo Domingo (CC).
  - Friday, 6 January: 3:00 – 4:00 PM
  - Saturday, 7 January: 11:00 AM – 12:00 PM

• **LinguistList.** Board N (HR).
  - Friday, 6 January: 11:00 AM – 12:00 PM
  - Saturday, 7 January: 10:00 – 11:00 AM

• **Open Language Archive Community (OLAC).** San Juan (CC).
  - Saturday, 7 January: 2:00 – 5:00 PM

• **Journal Editors.** Santo Domingo (CC), Friday, 6 January:
  * Syntax, 9:00 – 10:00 AM
  * *Linguistic Discovery, 10:00 – 11:00 AM
  * *IJAL, 11:00 AM – 12:00 PM
  * *Cognitive Linguistics, 1:00 – 2:00 PM

• **Journal Editors.** Santo Domingo (CC), Saturday, 7 January:
  * Journal of Pragmatics, 9:00 – 10:00 AM
  * Journal of Germanic Linguistics, 10:00 – 11:00 AM
  * Diachronica, 2:00 – 3:00 PM
  * Journal of Phonetics, 3:00 – 4:00 PM

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**Wireless Internet Access**

**Albuquerque Convention Center**

"Hot Zones" located in the public lobby areas allow attendees with wireless enabled devices to access the internet and internet-based email at no charge.

**Hyatt Regency Hotel**

Wireless internet is available in all sleeping rooms and the lobby of the hotel. Cost varies based on users’ needs; prices start at $9.95 per day with unlimited access for a 24-hour time frame. Check with the hotel registration staff.
## LSA at a Glance
### Thursday, 5 January

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Concurrent Meetings at a Glance  
Thursday, 5 January

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Session 50

Panel Discussion: The Concept of Generosity in American English
Opening Session
Beginning at the Beginning
European Naming Patterns
Syntax and Semantics of Verbs
Onomastic Theory
Informal Reception
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<td>Focus and Topic</td>
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<td>Aspect, Modality, and Events: 1</td>
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<td>Syntax Order and Structure</td>
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<td>Plenary: Carlota Smith (U TX-Austin)</td>
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<td>Tutorial: A Field Linguist's Guide to Making Great Audio and Video Recordings</td>
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<td>Symposium: Linguistic Structure and Connectionist Methods: How Good is the Fit?</td>
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**HYATT HOTEL**

- **Pavilion I**
  - Phonology and Morphology
  - Sluicing and Ellipsis
  - Chinese Syntax
- **Pavilion II-III**
  - Psycho-linguistics: Sign and Gesture
  - Aspect, Modality, and Events: 2
- **Pavilion IV**
  - Acoustics, Perception, and Tone
- **Pavilion V**
  - L1 Acquisition: Syntax
- **Pavilion VI**
  - Syntax: Typology/Morphosyntax
- **Sage**
  - Pragmatics and Grammar
- **Sendero I**
  - Interpreting Acquisition Data
- **Sendero II**
  - L1 Acquisition: Syntax
- **Sendero III**
  - Syntactic Structures

**CONVENTION CENTER**

- Acoma/Zuni/Tesuque
- Taos
- Kimo Theatre
- Laguna

**LSA at a Glance**

*Saturday, 7 January*
## Concurrent Meetings at a Glance

**HYATT HOTEL**

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### Saturday, 7 January

- **8:00**: Annual Business Meeting (HYATT HOTEL)
- **8:30**: Annual Business Meeting (CONVENTION CENTER)

### HYATT HOTEL

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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
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<td>Brand Names, Branding, and Complimentary Nicknames</td>
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<td>Phonetics and Phonology: 1</td>
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<td>Plenary: D. Kenneth Tucker (Carleton U)</td>
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<td>Morphosyntax (Verb System)</td>
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### Notes

- **8:00**: Annual Business Meeting
- **8:30**: Annual Business Meeting
- **9:00**: Brand Names, Branding, and Complimentary Nicknames
- **9:30**: Word Order
- **10:00**: Phonetics and Phonology: 1
- **10:30**: Plenary: D. Kenneth Tucker (Carleton U)
- **10:40**: 10:40 Inverse Systems and Voice
- **11:00**: Sub-/Ad-strate
- **11:30**: Crore Development/Formation
- **12:00**: Morphosyntax (Verb System)
- **12:15**: 12:15 Annual Luncheon
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<td>Symposium: Linguists and Language Teaching: Challenges and Opportunities</td>
<td>Workshop: Towards a Phonetic and Phonological Theory of Glides</td>
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**Symposium: Ellipsis**
Room: Pavilion II-III (HR)
Time: 4:00 – 7:00 PM

Organizers: Christopher Kennedy (U Chicago)
Jason Merchant (U Chicago)

- **Howard Lasnik (U MD-College Park):** On ellipsis: The PF approach to missing constituents
- **Sandra Chung (UC-Santa Cruz), William A. Ladusaw (UC-Santa Cruz), & James McCloskey (UC-Santa Cruz):** Sluicing revisited
- **Peter Culicover (OH SU):** Simpler syntax on ellipsis
- **Ivan Sag (Stanford U):** What’s LF got to do with it?

**Workshop: K-12 Linguistics Materials**
Room: Sendero II (HR)
Time: 4:00 – 7:00 PM

Organizers: Carol Lord (CSU-Long Beach)
Kristen Denham (W WA U)
Sponsor: Committee for Language in the School Curriculum
Moderator: Carol Lord (CSU-Long Beach)

- **Kristin Denham (W WA U):** Linguistics in a one-room schoolhouse
- **Sharon Klein (CSU-Northridge):** Fourth graders discovering language
- **Maya Honda (Wheelock C), Wayne O’Neil (MIT), & David Pippin (Seattle Country Day Sch):** Problem-set based linguistics for fifth graders & beyond
- **Anne Lobeck (W WA U):** Teaching language change through literature
- **Thomas Payne (U OR/SIL Intl):** The Linguistics Challenge: Challenging future linguists

Discussant: William Rutherford (USC)

**Language Change**
Chair: Shana Poplack (U Ottawa)
Room: Pavilion V (HR)

- 4:00 *Jonathan Owens (Ctr Adv Study Lang):* Pre-diasporic Arabic
- 4:30 *Dieter Wanner (OH SU):* Infinitives as clitic pronoun hosts in Spanish diachrony: Peripheral variability
- 5:00 *Claire Bowern (Rice U):* Tense categorization in North East Armhem Land
- 5:30 *Cecilia Falk (Stockholm U) & Dianne Jonas (Yale U):* Experiencer verbs as structural case assigners: Old Swedish & Older Faroese
- 6:00 *Robert W. Murray (U Calgary):* The Bavarian quantity changes: From classical quantity to syllable cut
- 6:30 *Ian Maddieson (UC-Berkeley):* How does pharyngealization become umlaut?
Thursday Afternoon

Laryngeal Features
Chair: Catherine Ringen (U IA)
Room: Sendero I (HR)

4:00  
Rina Kreitman (Cornell U): Mixed voicing obstruent clusters in Modern Hebrew

4:30  
Maria Gouskova (NYU) & Elizabeth Zsiga (Georgetown U): *NC & the phonetics of 'voiced' stops in Tswana

5:00  
Anastasia K. Riehl (Cornell U): Nasal-obstruent sequences & the mapping from phonology to phonetics

5:30  
Marc Brunelle (U MI): Feature enhancement & the development of register systems

6:00  
Sean A. Fulop (CSU-Fresno), Chris Golston (CSU-Fresno), & Phong Yang (CSU-Fresno): White Hmong whispery voiced plosives & the features [voice] & [aspirated]

6:30  
Kuniko Nielsen (UCLA): VOT imitation generalizes across phonemes & natural classes

Semantics, Pragmatics, and Verbs
Chair: Catherine Travis (U NM)
Room: Sendero III (HR)

4:00  
Elizabeth Coppock (Stanford U): Shifting control to responsibility

4:30  
Andrew Koontz-Garboden (Stanford U): Different kinds of states underlie change of state verbs

5:00  
Feng-hsi Liu (U AZ): Telicity & the direct object in Chinese

5:30  
Nicholas Fleisher (UC-Berkeley): The syntax of possession-obligation modals: Evidence from expletives

6:00  
Naoko Tomioka (McGill U): Syntactic restrictions on direct causation

6:30  
John Beavers (Stanford U): The aspetual behavior of ditransitives in English

Sound Systems
Chair: Keith Johnson (OH SU)
Room: Pavilion VI (HR)

4:00  
William Labov (U Penn): The binding force in segmental phonology

4:30  
Stuart Davis (IN U), Karen Baertsch (S IL U-Carbondale), & William Anderson (IN U): Explanation in phonetics & phonology: Understanding Dorsey’s Law in Hocank (Winnebago)

5:00  
Jeff Mielke (U AZ), Adam Baker (U AZ), & Diana Archangeli (U AZ): Forever young: Inaudible /r/ allophony resists conventionalization

5:30  
Adam Baker (U AZ), Jeff Mielke (U AZ), & Diana Archangeli (U AZ): Probing the Big Bang with ultrasound: /s/ retraction in English

6:00  
Anthony M. Lewis (Syracuse U): Acoustic documentation of chain shifts: Lenition & contrast maintenance in the Spanish stop series

6:30  
Christina Villafañe-Dalcher (Georgetown U): Revisiting geminate lenition: Evidence from Florentine Italian
Welcome
Room: Pavilion VI (HR)
Time: 7:15 PM
LSA President, Mark Aronoff

Invited Plenary Address
Chair: Joan Bybee (U NM)
Room: Pavilion VI (HR)
Time: 7:30 - 8:30 PM
What are clauses for?: Understanding grammar in terms of social action
Sandra A. Thompson (UC-Santa Barbara)

Poster Session: Phonology
Room: Pavilion I (HR)
Time: 8:30 - 10:00 AM
Jiwon Hwang (U Stony Brook-SUNY): Perceptually conditioned input & articulatorily controlled output
William Idsardi (U MD-College Park): A Bayesian approach to loanword adaptation
Panayiotis A. Pappas (Simon Fraser U): The double life of a variable: /i/ & /a/ palatalization in the Greek of Patras & Kefalonia
Eric Raimy (Swarthmore C) & Katherine Chinn (Bryn Mawr C): A revised & constrained selectionist learner for reduplication
Panayiotis A. Pappas (Simon Fraser U): The double life of a variable: /i/ & /a/ palatalization in the Greek of Patras & Kefalonia
Eric Raimy (Swarthmore C) & Katherine Chinn (Bryn Mawr C): A revised & constrained selectionist learner for reduplication
Alessandro Zaba (U UT): On the naturalness of three phonological harmony types

Poster Session: Syntax and Semantics
Room: Pavilion I (HR)
Time: 11:00 AM - 12:30 PM
Collin F. Baker (Inti Compu Sci Inst): FrameNet & PropBank: How many semantic roles are there?
Julia Kuznetsova (Yale U): The structure of language variation: Evidence from Khakas
Stephen Matthews (U Hong Kong), Hoi Lam Helen Ching (U Hong Kong), & Elaine J. Francis (Purdue U): A processing advantage for topicalization in Cantonese
Silvana Pacheco (MIT) & Suzanne Flynn (MIT): Syntax-pragmatics interface: Brazilian Portuguese L2 acquisition of English
Ronald P. Schaefer (S IL U-Edwardsville): Serial verb constraints & the Sorace hierarchy
Jen Ting (Natl Taiwan Normal U): Clitic climbing of suo in Mandarin Chinese & its implications for universal grammar
Friday Morning

Symposium: Phonetic Variation: What Does It Mean to Speakers and Listeners?
Room: Acoma/Zuni/Tesuque (CC)
Time: 9:00 AM – 12:00 PM
Organizer: Caroline Smith (U NM)

Kenneth de Jong (IN U): The synchronic availability of functional pressures for explaining phonetic variability
Jean Andrusski (Wayne SU): Limitations on clear speech
Pauline Welby (Inst Spoken Communication, Grenoble): Language-specific F0 adaptations in Lombard speech
Kelley Kilanski (U WA) & Richard Wright (U WA): The effects of lexical factors on consonant variation
Keith Johnson (UC-Berkeley): Pronunciation variation as a problem for lexical representation

Workshop: Word and Paradigm Morphology
Room: Taos (CC)
Time: 9:00 AM – 12:00 PM
Organizers: James P. Blevins (U Cambridge)
Andrew Spencer (U Essex)

Alice C. Harris (U Stony Brook-SUNY): Introduction
Farrell Ackerman (UC-San Diego) & James P. Blevins (U Cambridge): Paradigms & predictability: The implicational structure of inflectional systems
R. Harald Baayen (Radboud U, Nijmegen/MPI-Psycholing, Nijmegen): Experimental evidence for word & paradigm morphology
Brian D. Joseph (OH SU) & Andrea D. Sims (OH SU): Mechanisms of paradigmatic change: Diachronic evidence for paradigms
Gregory T. Stump (U KY): Cells & paradigms in inflectional semantics
Ana Luis (U Coimbra, Portugal) & Andrew Spencer (U Essex): Phrasal affixation as realizational morphology
Mark Aronoff (U Stony Brook-SUNY): Concluding remarks

Aspect, Modality, and Events: 1
Chair: Melissa Axelrod (U NM)
Room: Sendero II (HR)

9:00 Marcin Morzycki (MI SU): Atelicity & cross-categorial measure phrase licensing conditions
9:30 Ferdinand de Haan (U AZ): Irrealis: Fact or fiction?
10:00 Sheila Dooley (U AZ) & Ferdinand de Haan (U AZ): Epistemic modality & evidentiality: Swedish lär
10:30 Patricia Amaral (OH SU): On the semantics of almost
11:00 Shiao Wei Tham (DLI): A predicativizing analysis of the Mandarin copula shi
11:30 Judith Tonhauser (Stanford U): Nominal temporal markers on relative & complement clauses in Guarani

Focus and Topic
Chair: Knud Lambrecht ((U TX-Austin)
Room: Pavilion IV (HR)

9:00 Makoto Kadowaki (U MA-Amherst): Japanese sluicing as not cleft
9:30 Rebecca T. Cover (UC-Berkeley): Focus on ko: The syntax & semantics of identificational focus in Pulaar
10:00 Elisabeth Norcliffe (Stanford U): The focus construction in Jakaltek: A biclausal account
10:30 Io-Kei Joaquim Kuong (Georgetown U): Finiteness & clause structure in topicalization & left dislocation
11:00 Sachie Kotani (U DE): Contrastive predicate topicalization
11:30 Josef Ruppenhofer (Int Comput Sci Inst/UC-Berkeley): Pragmatic correlates of the choice between raising alternates
Friday Morning

Grammaticalization

Chair: Elizabeth C. Traugott (Stanford U)
Room: Sendero I (HR)

9:00 Agrípino Silveira (U NM) & Catherine Travis (U NM): The role of frequency in the retention of nós in Brazilian Portuguese
9:30 Martin Hilpert (Rice U): On Germanic obligation-based future markers
10:00 Elaine J. Francis (Purdue U) & Etsuyo Yuasa (OH SU): A multimodal approach to gradual change in grammaticalization
10:30 Martin Hilpert (Rice U) & Suzanne E. Kemmer (Rice U): Change in collocational profiles as a process of grammaticalization
11:00 Ilana Mezhevich (U Calgary): The morphological status of Georgian & Russian preverbs: A grammaticalization approach
11:30 I-Wen Lai (U TX-Austin): The realization of sentential negation in iquito: Its dependence on clause type & mood

Presupposition

Chair: Simin Karimi (U AZ)
Room: Pavilion V (HR)

9:00 Anastasia Conroy (U MD-College Park): A factivity analysis for Italian questions: Differentiating perché & come mai
9:30 Shai Cohen (U MA-Amherst): Indicative-conditional interrogatives
10:00 Barbara Abbott (MI SU): Presupposition neutralization & nondetachability
10:30 Brady Clark (Northwestern U): Polarity items & the interdefinability of universals & exclusives
11:00 Valentine Hacquard (MIT): Actuality implication in modal constructions
11:30 David Schueler (UCLA): Indefinites in implicit conditionals

Sociolinguistics: Trajectories of Change

Chair: Lisa Green (U TX-Austin)
Room: Pavilion VI (HR)

9:00 Walt Wolfram (NC SU) & Jeannine Carpenter (Duke U/NC SU): Trajectories of change in Vernacular African American English
9:30 Anne H. Charity (C WM & Mary): Use of stable AAVE features among four- & five-year-old children in Richmond, VA
10:00 Sergio Romero (U Penn): Assibilation of [I] in K'iche' Maya: An account of an unnatural phonetic change of great social worth
10:30 Shana Poplack (U Ottawa) & Martin Elsig (U Hamburg): The evolution of yes/no question formation in French
11:00 Peter Slemanson (CUNY Grad Ctr): A Sinhala-derived solution to a morphosyntactic constraint in Sri Lankan Malay
11:30 Rusty Barrett (U Chicago): Hyperdifferentiation in Mayan language revitalization

Syntax: Order and Structure

Chair: Sandra Chung (UC-Santa Cruz)
Room: Sendero III (HR)

9:00 Joan Chen-Main (Johns Hopkins U) & Robert Frank (Johns Hopkins U): Generation of syntactic graphs
9:30 Joan Chen-Main (Johns Hopkins U): Linearization of syntactic graphs
10:00 Philip Hofmeister (Stanford U): A linearization account of either...or constructions
10:30 Kathryn Flack (U MA-Amherst): OT contrast preservation & disambiguation in Japanese scrambling
11:00 Brian Agbayani (CSU-Fresno) & Chris Golston (CSU-Fresno): Scattered exponentization in Ancient Greek coordination
11:30 Peter Sells (Stanford U): Backward & forward control raising in LFG via subsumption
Friday Morning

Tone and Intonation
Chair: Megan Crowhurst (U TX-Austin)
Room: Pavilion II-III (HR)

9:00 Larry M. Hyman (UC-Berkeley): Underspecification & tonal markedness: Penoles Mixtec vs Yoruba
9:30 Aaron F. Kaplan (UC-Santa Cruz): Segmental behavior of suprasegmental tone
10:00 Alan C. L. Yu (U Chicago): In defense of phonetic analogy: Evidence from the phonetics of tonal morphology
10:30 David R. Mortensen (UC-Berkeley): Tonal conditioned vowel raising in Shuijingping Hmong
11:00 Pittayawat Pittayaporn (Cornell U): Final particles in Thai: Interaction of lexical tone, intonation, & syllable structure
(Presented by Marc Bruneille)
11:30 Marlys A. Macken (U WI-Madison): Lao & Thai tonal dialect variation

Friday, 6 January

Afternoon

Invited Plenary Address
Chair: Maria Polinsky (UC-San Diego)
Room: Pavilion VI (HR)
Time: 12:30 - 1:30 PM

Direct & indirect temporal interpretation: A unified approach
Carlota S. Smith (U TX-Austin)

Poster Session: Phonetics
Room: Pavilion I (HR)
Time: 1:30 - 3:00 PM

Niken Adisasmito-Smith (CSU-Fresno): The long distance effect of breathiness in Javanese: A preliminary acoustic study
Jennifer Cornish (U Buffalo): The acoustics of unstressed vowels in a pitch-cued stress language
Christina M. Esposito (UCLA): The effects of linguistic experience on the perception of phonation
Lisa Harte Hogan (U NM): Modeling effects on vowels as caused by maturing temporal bones
Joyce McDonough (U Rochester), Michelle Gregory (PNNL), & Rebecca Batier (U Rochester): An instrumental study of contrastive tone in Sherpa (Sino-Tibetan) WITHDRAWN
Georgios Tserdanelis (OH SU) & Brian D. Joseph (OH SU): On the phonetic description & IPA notation of affricates
Kenji Yoshida (IN U): The uniqueness of 'level register' of the Ibukijima Island dialect of Japanese

Poster Session: Varia
Room: Pavilion I (HR)
Time: 4:00 - 5:30 PM

Charlene Chamberlain (U ND) & Rachel Mayberry (UC-San Diego): Phonological processing in visual word recognition in Deaf ASL signers
Mami O. McCraw (U NM): Semantic influences on the perception of English /r/ & /l/ by Japanese speakers
Steve Moran (U WAILINGUIST List): Digital archiving best practices in practice: Documentation of Western Sisaala
Megan Zdrojkowski (E MLUI/UNGLIST) & Jessica Boynton (E MLUI/UNGLIST List): Challenges in endangered language fieldwork: A student perspective

22
Symposium: Linguistic Structure and Connectionist Models: How Good Is the Fit?
Room: Taos (CC)
Time: 2:00 – 5:00 PM
Organizer: James L. McClelland (Carnegie Mellon U)

Joan Bybee (U NM): Gradient & specific phenomena point away from rules
James L. McClelland (Carnegie Mellon U): Representation of language knowledge: Is it all in your connections?
Luigi Burzio (Johns Hopkins U): The lexicon-grammar continuum & attraction effects
Gary Lupyan (Carnegie Mellon U) & James L. McClelland (Carnegie Mellon U): Emergence of quasi-regularity in the English past tense as captured by connectionist networks
Adele E. Goldberg (Princeton U): Generalizing argument structure constructions
Jeff Elman (UC-San Diego): From specific to general & back again

Discussants: Ray Jackendoff (Tufts U)
Alec Marantz (MIT)

Tutorial: A Field Linguist’s Guide to Making Great Audio and Video Recordings
Room: Acoma/Zuni/Tesuque (CC)
Time: 2:00- 5:00 PM
Organizers: Jeff Good (MPI-EVA, Leipzig)
Heidi Johnson (U TX-Austin)
Sponsors: Committee on Endangered Languages & Their Preservation
Open Language Archives Community Working Group on Outreach

Chinlin Shih (U IL-Urbana): A phonetician’s guide to audio formats
Sven Grawunder (MPI-Leipzig): How to make good audio recordings in the field
K. David Harrison (Swarthmore C): How to make good video recordings
Hans Boas (U TX-Austin): Transcribing & annotating audio & video
Eleanor Nevins (San Diego SU): Understanding & eliciting discourse genres
Heidi Johnson (U TX-Austin): Corpus management for field linguists

Binding
Chair: Peter Sells (Stanford U)
Room: Pavilion II-III (HR)

2:00 Hannah Rohde (UC-San Diego), Andrew Kehler (UC-San Diego), & Jeffrey L. Elman (UC-San Diego): Thematic role & event structure biases in pronoun interpretation
2:30 Helge Ladegård (U Oslo/Stanford U): Do simple & complex reflexives have different binding domains?
3:00 Hye-Sook Lee (Cornell U): A-movement approach to the Korean simplex reflexive casin
3:30 Meredith Larson (Northwestern U): Unraveling Thai binding: Principle C ‘violations’ in Thai
4:00 Robert B. Young (Cornell U): The E-type subject pronoun in Bantu comitative constructions
4:30 Lynn Nichols (UC-Berkeley): The referential properties of pronouns & anaphors inside noun phrases
Friday Afternoon

Features
Chair: Diane Archangeli (U AZ)
Room: Pavilion V (HR)
2:00 Gunnar Ólafur Hansson (U BC): Understanding harmony as agreement
2:30 Gabriel Poliquin (Harvard U): Canadian French vowel harmony: The productivity of an opaque process
3:00 Adam Wayment (Johns Hopkins U): Measuring implicational markedness in segment inventories
3:30 Michael Cahill (SIL Intl): Labial-velars are labial
4:00 I-Ju Elanna Tseng (U DE): Co-occurrence restrictions as an indicator of the phonemic status of glides in Vietnamese
4:30 Kenneth S. Olson (SIL Intl/ U ND): A different type of approximant

Prosody
Chair: Caroline Smith (U NM)
Room: Sendero II (HR)
2:00 Mathew J. Bauer (U BC): Prosodically conditioned devoicing in Iron Range English
2:30 Tae-Jin Yoon (U IL-Urbana), Jennifer Cole (U IL-Urbana), & Heejin Kim (U IL-Urbana): Levels of prosodic phrasing: Acoustic evidence from read & spontaneous speech corpora
3:00 Jelena Krivokapic (USC): The scope of prosodic boundary effects across varying prosodic categories
3:30 S. L. Anya Lundén (UC-Santa Cruz): Explaining final consonant extrametricality: Norwegian case study
4:00 Pawel M. Nowak (UC-Berkeley): Vowel reduction in Polish
4:30 Shigeto Kawahara (U MA-Amherst): Half rhymes in Japanese rap songs

Psycholinguistics and Syntactic Process
Chair: Diane Lillo-Martin (U CT)
Room: Pavilion VI (HR)
2:00 Scott Jackson (U AZ/ U MD-College Park): The prosody-scope interface in sentence production
2:30 Jessica P. Hicks (Northwestern U) & Jeffrey Litz (U MD-College Park): On the role of function words in lexical access & syntactic processing
3:00 Heidi Loitmonor (U IL-Urbana) & Kathryn Bock (U IL-Urbana): Number agreement & attraction in Russian
3:30 Mieko Ueno (U IL-Urbana) & Maria Polinsky (UC-San Diego): Japanese as an intransitive language
4:00 Chien-Jer Charles Lin (U AZ) & Sandiway Fong (U AZ): Efficiency of processing nonlocal dependencies in Chinese possessor relative clauses
4:30 Mieko Ueno (U IL-Urbana) & Susan M. Garnsey (U IL-Urbana): ERP study on the processing of subject vs object relative clauses in Japanese

Reference
Chair: David Basilico (U AL-Birmingham)
Room: Sendero III (HR)
2:00 Yurie Hara (U DE/U MA-Amherst): Contrast by indicating nonmaximal knowledge
2:30 Lynsey Wolter (UC-Santa Cruz): Bridging demonstratives at the semantics-pragmatics interface
3:00 Lance Nathan (MIT): Categories of relational nouns
3:30 Mana Kobuchi-Philip (Utrecht U): The shifting semantic effect of FQ all
4:00 Sophia Malamud (U Penn): You: Monster?
4:30 Szymon Grzelak (Kyoto U): Polar opposition in Japanese measure phrases
Sociolinguistics: Register and Style
Chair: Gillian Sankoff (U Penn)
Room: Pavilion IV (HR)
2:00 Katherine Hoi Ying Chen (U MI): Banana vs local: Structural distinction & indexicality of two code-switching styles in Hong Kong
2:30 David Quinto-Pozos (U IL-Urbana), Sarika Mehta (U IL-Urbana), & Wanette Reynolds (U IL-Urbana): Register variation in American Sign Language
3:00 Ana Sánchez-Muñoz (USC): Discourse marker variation in Spanish-English bilinguals

Sociolinguistics: Contact and Change
Chair: Anne H. Charity (C Wm & Mary)
Room: Pavilion IV (HR)
3:30 Mie Hiramoto (U HI-Manoa): Dialect contact & change: A case of Tohoku dialect spoken in Hawaii
4:00 Rebecca Roeder (MI SU) & Jaclyn Ocumpaugh (MI SU): Influence of contact on Latino English in Michigan
4:30 Philipp Sebastian Angermeyer (NYU): Code-switching in interpreter-mediated interactions: Comparing four communities in contact

Syntax of Predicates
Chair: Judy Bernstein (Wm Paterson U)
Room: Sendero I (HR)
2:00 Line Mikkelsen (UC-Berkeley): Object shift in copular clauses
2:30 Matt Pearson (Reed C): Arguments for predicate fronting in Malagasy
3:00 Hamid Ouali (U MI): The multiple faces of AGREE in Tamazight Berber
3:30 Tomoyuki Yabe (Grad Ctr-CUNY): Two kinds of morphological causative constructions & a syntactic account for the variation
4:00 Gregory M. Kobele (UCLA): Deconstructing copying: Yoruba predicate clefts & universal grammar
4:30 Tomoko Kawamura (U Stony Brook-SUNY): An information transferring construction in Japanese & its intensionality effects

LSA Business Meeting
Chair: Mark Aronoff
Room: Pavilion VI (HR)
Time: 5:30 – 7:00 PM

Resolutions Committee: Garland Bills (U NM), Chair
Diane Lillo-Martin (U CT)
Dennis Preston (MI SU)
Rules for Motions and Resolutions

The following rules for motions and resolutions were prepared by William J. Gedney and Ilse Lehiste and approved by the Executive Committee at its June 1973 meeting. LSA members are urged to follow these ground rules in order to have their motions and resolutions considered at the Business Meeting.

1. Definitions

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

2. Procedure Regarding Motions

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

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

2c. Motions initiated from the floor, if they receive affirmative vote of a majority of members voting at the meeting, are then to be submitted by the Executive Committee to a mail ballot of the membership of the Society in the next issue of the LSA Bulletin. Passage requires: a) a majority of those voting, and b) that the total of those voting in favor must be at least 2.5% of the personal membership.

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

3. Procedure Regarding Resolutions

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

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

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

3d. If at least ten members present at the meeting so desire, a resolution may be broadened to express 'the sense of the majority of the membership,' regardless of whether or not it has passed the procedure in 3c above, by the following steps: the resolution is forwarded to the Executive Committee for submission to the membership by mail ballot (in the next issue of the LSA Bulletin). Passage of such a 'sense of the majority of the membership' resolution requires the affirmative vote (more than 50%) of the membership responding.
Friday, 6 January
Evening

Invited Plenary Address
Chair: Peter Culicover (OH SU)
Room: Pavilion VI (HR)
Time: 7:30 – 8:30 PM
Borrowing as appropriation:
Indexicality & the language of White racism in American English
Jane Hill (U AZ)

Saturday, 7 January
Morning

Colloquium: Information Theory and Phonology
Room: Taos (CC)
Time: 9:00 AM – 12:00 PM
Organizers: John Goldsmith (U Chicago)
Elizabeth Hume (OH SU)

John Goldsmith (U Chicago): On the application of information theory to phonology: An introduction
Elizabeth Hume (OH SU): A probabilistic model of language specific & universal markedness
Janet Pierrehumbert (Northwestern U): Incremental learning of the phonological grammar
Jason Riggle (U Chicago): Using information theory to learn OT grammars from surface forms alone
Eric Fosler-Lussier (OH SU): What speech technology can bring to information theory & phonology

Symposium: Speaker-Based Motivations for Semantic Change
Room: Acoma/Zuni/Tesuque (CC)
Time: 9:00 AM – 12:00 PM
Organizers: Scott Schwenter (OH SU)
Rena Torres Cacoullos (U NM)

Ulrich Detges (Ludwig-Maximilians U, Munich): From speaker to subject: The grammaticalization of the subject pronouns in Middle French
Concepción Company Company (UNAM, Mexico): Three kinds of subjectification: Evidence for the directionality of grammaticalization
Rena Torres Cacoullos (U NM): Finding empirical evidence for speaker-based motivations in semantic change
Scott Schwenter (OH SU) & Richard Waltereit (U Tübingen, Germany): From presupposition accommodation to speech situation evocation: Diachronic pathways of additive particles

Discussant: Elizabeth C. Traugott (Stanford U)
Acoustics, Perception, and Tone
Chair: Marlys Macken (U WI-Madison)
Room: Pavilion VI (HR)
9:00 Ryan K. Shosted (UC-Berkeley): Whistled fricatives in Bantu: Acoustic origins
9:30 Heejin Kim (U IL-Urbana), Eun-Kyung Lee (U IL-Urbana), & Jennifer Cole (U IL-Urbana): Acoustic effects of prosodic prominence on vowels in American English
10:00 Jason Bishop (E MI U) & Beverley Goodman (E MI U): The production & perception of American English /p t k/
10:30 Break
11:00 Heriberto Ave/ino (UC-Berkeley): Perceptual constancy & contextual enhancement
11:30 Mark Sicoli (U MI): A case for phrase tones in Lachixio Zapotec WITHDRAWN

Aspect, Modality, and Events: 2
Chair: Barbara Abbott (MI SU)
Room: Pavilion V (HR)
9:00 Jonathan North Washington (U WA): A novel approach to delineating Kazakh’s five present tenses: Lexical aspect
9:30 Jürgen Bohnemeyer (U Buffalo) & Mary Swift (U Rochester): Force dynamics & the progressive
10:00 Ashwini Deo (Stanford U): Analyzing the relation between the resultative, the perfect, & the perfective
10:30 John Beavers (Stanford U), Beth Levin (Stanford U), & Shiao Wei Tham (DLI): The typology of motion events revisited
11:00 Brook Danielle Liliehaugen (UCLA): Implicational hierarchy & point of view in Tlacotula de Matamoros Zapotec
11:30 Itamar Francez (Stanford U): The morphosyntax of predication over worlds: Existentials & modals

Chinese Syntax
Chair: Richard Larson (U Stony Brook-SUNY)
Room: Pavilion IV (HR)
10:30 Pei-Jung Kuo (U CT) & Jen Ting (Ntl Taiwan Normal U): Feature lowering & theta-role checking in light verb constructions in Mandarin Chinese
11:00 Jianyuan Wang (U AZ): Resumptive pronouns are not optional: Evidence from Chinese
11:30 Chin-chieh Natalie Hsu (U DE): Complex NP constraint & double subject construction

Interpreting Acquisition Data
Chair: Cecile McKee (U AZ)
Room: Sendero I (HR)
9:00 Bruno Estigarribia (Stanford U): Variation in input & production of canonical & noncanonical polar interrogatives in child English
9:30 Julia Berger-Morales (UCLA): The systematic nature of nominal inflection in child German, errors included
10:00 Laurent Dekydtspotter (IN U), Bonnie D. Schwartz (U HI-Manoa), & Rex A. Sprouse (IN U): The use & abuse of processing data in L2 acquisition research
### L1 Acquisition: Syntax

**Chair:** Cecile McKee (U AZ)  
**Room:** Sendero I (HR)  
**10:30** Andrea Stiasny (U MI): Clitic omission & participle agreement in child Croatian  
**11:00** Christopher Hirsch (MIT) & Ken Wexler (MIT): Acquiring verbal passives: Evidence for a maturationist account

### Phonology and Morphology

**Chair:** Adam Ussishkin (U AZ)  
**Room:** Pavilion I (HR)  
**9:00** Jongho Jun (Seoul Natl U): Variable affix position in Korean partial reduplication  
**9:30** Robert Kennedy (UC-Santa Barbara): Reduplication & morpho-prosodic alignment  
**10:00** Teresa McFarland (UC-Berkeley): Ideophones & templatic morphology in Totonaco de Filomeno Mata  
**10:30** Jason Haugen (U AZ) & Daniel Siddiqi (U AZ): From semantic contrast to phonological contrast: Homophony avoidance in morphology  
**11:00** Regina Puster (U Munich): Article clipping in German  
**11:30** Mary Paster (UC-Berkeley/U Pittsburgh): Pama-Nyungan ergative allomorphy: Historical reconstruction & theoretical consequences

### Pragmatics and Grammar

**Chair:** Catherine O'Connor (BU)  
**Room:** Sendero III (HR)  
**9:00** Betty J. Birner (N IL U): A new taxonomy of inferential relations in discourse  
**9:30** Dmitry Levinson (Stanford U): Gradual uniqueness effect in nonunique relational noun phrases  
**10:00** Nina Azumi Yoshida (UCLA): The role of ‘temporal frame’ in interpreting -te i- in Japanese discourse  
**10:30** Kuniyoshi Ishikawa (Meiji U/Yale U): Discourse event-matching in the interpretation of the Japanese auxiliary -te iru  
**11:00** Maki Shimotani (U WI-Madison) & Yan Wang (U WI-Madison): Zero-marked questions in Japanese conversational discourse  
**11:30** Anna Berge (U AK-Fairbanks): A comparison of discourse structure in fluent & nonfluent speakers of Aleut

### Psycholinguistics: Sign and Gesture

**Chair:** Richard Meier (U TX-Austin)  
**Room:** Pavilion II-III (HR)  
**9:00** Gaurav Mathur (Haskins Labs) & Catherine Best (MARCS Aud Labs): Categorical perception study of an ASL handshape contrast in dynamic nonce signs  
**9:30** Wendy Sandler (Haifa U): Iconic mouth gestures in Israeli Sign Language  
**10:00** Fey Parrill (U Chicago): Manipulating the speech-gesture system: Changing speech changes the speaker’s gestures  
**10:30** Jill P. Morford (U NM): Different effects of age of L1 acquisition on sign perception & sign recognition in ASL  
**11:00** Shannon Starr (CSU-Northridge): Spatial cognition in deaf users of American Sign Language
Saturday Morning

Sluicing and Ellipsis
Chair: Robert D. Levine (OH SU)
Room: Pavilion IV (HR)

9:00 Anastasia Giannakidou (U Chicago) & Jason Merchant (U Chicago): Variable island sensitivity in Greek phrasal & clausal comparatives
9:30 Lotus Goldberg (Brandeis U): Verbal identity & verbal focus in VP ellipsis
10:00 Adam Szczegielniak (Harvard U/Boston C): Sluicing & P-stranding in Polish

Syntax: Typology/Morphosyntax
Chair: Susan Steele (DLI)
Room: Sendero II

9:00 Michael Houser (UC-Berkeley) & Maziar Toosarvandani (UC-Berkeley): A nonsyntactic template for syntactic noun incorporation
9:30 Ljuba Veselinova (E MI U): Towards a typology of negation in nonverbal & existential sentences
10:00 Marcus Smith (UCLA): Directionality in causative derivations
10:30 Yuni Kim (UC-Berkeley): Mobile affixes & affix ordering in Huave
11:00 Peter Hallman (U Toronto): On transitivity & causativity in Arabic & English
11:30 Conor McDonough Quinn (Harvard U): Transitivity & event structure in Algonquian

Saturday, 7 January
Afternoon

Invited Plenary Address
Chair: Mary Catherine O’Connor (Boston U)
Room: Pavilion VI (HR)
Time: 12:30 – 1:30 PM
Cling peaches & all: The parallel worlds of indigenous languages & linguistics
MaryAnn Willie (U AZ)
Poster Session: More Challenges and Issues In Endangered Language Fieldwork

Room: Acoma/Zuni/Tesuque (CC)
Time: 2:00 – 5:00 PM

Organizers: Lenore Grenoble (Dartmouth C)
K. David Harrison (Swarthmore C)

Sponsor: Committee on Endangered Languages and Their Preservation

Gregory D. S. Anderson (U OR) & K. David Harrison (Swarthmore C): Indigenous-assisted investigation & ethnographically-informed elicitation: New vistas in documentary linguistics

Evon Ashworth, Susan Buescher, Terry Cameron, Melvatha Chee, Heather Cowan, Jonna García, Grandon Goertz, Britany Kubacki, Lisa Pacheco, Katy Pieri, Amber Pitts, Stephanie Snyder, Lena Stavel, Hien Tran, Simoni Valadares, & Melissa Axelrod (U NM): The role of linguistics in language revitalization

Christine Beier (U TX-Austin) & Lev Michael (U TX-Austin): The Iquito Language Documentation Project

Claire Bowern (Rice U) & Yan-nhangu Language Team (Malarra & Gamalangga tribes, Milingimbi): Linguist/community relations in Northern Australia

Bernard Comrie ((MPI-Leipzig/UC-Santa Barbara) & Paulina Jaenecke (MPI-Leipzig): Idiosyncratic factors in language endangerment: The case of Upper Sorbian

Lisa Conathan (UC-Berkeley): Gendered language & the discourse of revitalization among the Northern Arapaho

Emiliana Cruz (U TX-Austin) & Hilaria Cruz (U TX-Austin): Chatino language activism through documentation & training in Cieneguilla, Quiahije, Oaxaca

Lise Dobrin (U VA): On saying goodbye in the field

Theodore B. Fernald (Swarthmore C) & Ellavina T. Perkins (Navajo Lang Acad): Collaborations between linguists & Navajo language teachers

Jule Gómez de García (CSU-San Marcos), Maria Luz García (U TX-Austin), & Melissa Axelrod (U NM): Ideologies of literacy among the Ixil Mayans of Guatemala

Brenda McKenna, Cora McKenna, & Evelyn O. Anaya Hatch (Namé Pueblo), Melissa Axelrod, Evan Ashworth, Susan Buescher, Britany Kubacki, & Katy Pieri (U NM):
A language revitalization & documentation project at Namé Pueblo

Wilhelmina Phone, Maureen Olson, & Matilda Martinez (Jicarilla Apache Nation), Melissa Axelrod (U NM), Jule Gómez de García (CSU-San Marcos), Jordan Lachler (Sealaska Heritage Inst) & Sean Burke (Sealaska Heritage Inst):
The Jicarilla Apache Dictionary

Lindsay Whaley (Dartmouth C) & Fengxiang Li (CSU-Chico): The challenge of assessing fluency for the documentation of moribund languages

Anthony Woodbury (U TX-Austin) & Nora England (U TX-Austin): Training speakers of indigenous languages of Latin America at a U.S. university

Alan C. L. Yu (U Chicago): Archival phonetics meets phonetic fieldwork
Symposium: Transcription Issues in Current Linguistic Research
Room: Taos (CC)
Time: 2:00 – 5:00 PM
Organizers: Mary Bucholtz (UC-Santa Barbara)
John W. DuBois (UC-Santa Barbara)

John W. DuBois (UC-Santa Barbara): Transcription & the delicacy hierarchy: What is to be represented?
Mark Liberman (U Penn): Transcription, annotation, analysis
Thomas Schmidt (U Hamburg): Transcription & tools: Creating & analyzing spoken language corpora with EXMARaLDA
Stefanie Shattuck-Hufnagel (MIT), Nanette Veilleux (Simmons C), & Alejna Brugos (Boston U): Transcription of prosody: The ToBI framework
Daniel Hirst (CNRS/U Provence, France) & Mariapaola D’Imperio (CNRS/U Provence, France): Transcription of prosodic form: A cross-language approach to prosodic function
Robert Englebretson (Rice U): Transcription in the field: Transcribing discourse across languages
Alexandra Jaffe (CSU-Long Beach): Transcription in sociolinguistics: Nonstandard orthography, variation, & discourse
Mary Bucholtz (UC-Santa Barbara): Transcription & identity: Dilemmas in the written representation of speech & speakers

Experimental Morphology
Chair: Stephen Anderson (Yale U)
Room: Pavilion V (HR)

2:00 Shoba Bandi-Rao (NYU) & Maureen McDonough-Kolb (NYU): Semantic/phonological priming & the representation of past tense forms
2:30 Linnaea Stockall (MI SU): Behavioral & neural investigations of the time course of morphological processing
3:00 Adam Ussishkin (U AZ) & Alina Twist (U AZ): Bases of affixation in Semitic: Psycholinguistic evidence from Hebrew & Maltese
3:30 Alina Twist (U AZ): Masked priming of Maltese verbs: Evidence for the consonantal root
4:00 Eytan Zweig (NYU) & Liina Pylkkänen (NYU): Early effects of morphological complexity on visual evoked fields in MEG
4:30 Manuela Noske (Microsoft): Unsupervised learning of Ateso morphology

Frequency and Analogy
Chair: Jeff Mielke (U AZ)
Room: Pavilion II/III (HR)

2:00 Esther L. Brown (U CO-Boulder): The effects of discourse context on phonological representation
2:30 Susanne Gahl (Beckman Inst/U IL-Urbana): Why do frequent words shorten? Homophones in spontaneous speech
3:00 Rebecca Scarborough (Stanford U): Lexically-conditioned phonetics: Frequency & neighborhood effects on coarticulation
3:30 Adam Albright (MIT): Gradient phonotactic effects: Lexical? grammatical? both? neither?
4:00 Irene Vogel (U DE), Robin Aronow-Meredith (Temple U), & H. Timothy Bunnell (A. I. Dupont Hosp for Children): Perception of final clusters in Persian: The role of the SSP
4:30 Shabnam Shademan (UCLA): Analogy vs grammar in English phonotactics
Saturday Afternoon

Interrogatives
Chair: Jorge Hankamer (UC-Santa Cruz)
Room: Sendero III (HR)

2:00  Barbara Ciuko (U WA): What don’t wh- questions, free relatives, & correlatives have in common?
2:30  Robert D. Levine (OH SU) & Ivan Sag (Stanford U): Irish English & the status of intermediate traces
3:00  Jason Ginsburg (U AZ): Wh- movement in Japanese
3:30  David Medeiros (U AZ): Pied-piping with inversion & labeling
4:00  Emily Manetta (UC-Santa Cruz): Wh- expletives in Hindi-Urdu: The vP phase
4:30  Haiyong Liu (Wayne SU): A syntactic account of the contrast between A-me±A & *A-me±you-A in Mandarin A-not-A questions

L1 Acquisition: Phonetics and Phonology
Chair: Bonnie D. Schwartz (U HI-Manoa)
Room: Pavilion IV (HR)

2:00  Peter Richtsmeier (U AZ): The development of consonant-to-consonant coarticulation
2:30  Toby Mintz (USC) & Rachel Walker (USC): Infants’ sensitivity to vowel harmony & its role in word segmentation
3:00  Patricia Schneider-Zioga (USC) & Fusa Katada (Waseda U): Moraic awareness before rime awareness: Evidence from atypical reading

L1 Acquisition: Word Learning
Chair: Jill Morford (U NM)
Room: Pavilion IV (HR)

3:30  Ann Bunger (Northwestern U) & Jeffrey Lidz (U MD-College Park): Constraints on two-year-olds’ extensions of novel causative verbs
4:00  Susannah Kirby (U NC-Chapel Hill) & Misha Becker (U NC-Chapel Hill): Which it is it?: The acquisition of pronoun vs expletive it
4:30  Joshua Viau (Northwestern U): Evidence for early lexical decomposition of dative verbs in English child corpora

Paradigms
Chair: Andrew Spencer (U Essex)
Room: Sendero II (HR)

2:00  Zheng Xu (U Stony Brook-SUNY): Double marking: An OT account
2:30  Matthew Baerman (U Surrey) & Greville G. Corbett (U Surrey): Three types of defective paradigm
3:00  Shoba Banti-Rao (NYU): The nature of the Sanskrit periphrastic perfect in inflectional paradigms
3:30  Nicoleta Bateman (UC-San Diego) & Maria Polinsky (UC-San Diego): A two-gender analysis of Romanian nouns
4:00  Matthew Baerman (U Surrey): Morphological reversals: Polarity & exchange rules
4:30  Thomas Wier (U Chicago): Georgian & Meskwaki: Test cases for the polysynthesis parameter
Speaker Age and Speaker Identification

Chair: Kirk Hazen (UW VA)
Room: Pavilion I (HR)

2:00 Makiko Takekuro (UC-Berkeley): Changes in Japanese women’s speech from a life-course perspective
2:30 Yoshiko Matsumoto (Stanford U): Beyond stereotypes of old age: Discourse of elderly Japanese women
3:00 Mary Rose (Stanford U): Social status & linguistic practice in later life
3:30 Kyoko Nagao (IN U) & Kenneth de Jong (IN U): Cross-language study of age perception: A sociolinguistic perspective on talker’s sex
4:00 Caroline L. Smith (U NM): Speakers do not necessarily adapt to nonnative interlocutors
4:30 Stephen J. Winters (IN U), Susannah V. Levi (IN U), & David B. Pisoni (IN U): The role of linguistic competence in cross-linguistic speaker identification

Syllable Structure

Chair: William Idsardi (U MD-College Park)
Room: Pavilion VI (HR)

2:00 Brian José (IN U) & Julie Auger (IN U): Picard coda clusters, the split margin hierarchy, & comparative markedness
2:30 Emily Curtis (U BC): OT vs Hungarian’s final geminates
3:00 Ruth Rouvier (UC-Berkeley): Testing the role of CodaCond in labiovelar glide deletion in Korean
3:30 Jill Beckman (U IA), Michael Jessen (Bundeskriminalamt), & Catherine Ringen (U IA): German fricatives: Positional faithfulness or coda devoicing?
4:00 Laura Catharine Smith (Brigham Young U) & Joseph C. Salmons (U WI-Madison): Segmental deletion: How prosody trumps licensing by cue
4:30 Sharon Hargus (U WA): Timing isn’t everything: (Mostly) postglottalized nasals in Witsuwit’en

Syntax and Morphology

Chair: Line Mikkelsen (UC-Berkeley)
Room: Sendero I (HR)

2:00 J. Cale Johnson (UCLA): Low applicatives & the mapping hypothesis in Sumerian
2:30 Martina Gracanin-Yuksek (MIT): Free relatives in Croatian: Arguments for the ‘comp account’
3:00 Johanna Nichols (UC-Berkeley): Transitivization/detransitivization & the noun/verb distinction
3:30 Brook Danielle Lillehaugen (UCLA) & Pamela Munro (UCLA): Relational nouns & prepositions in a typology of component part locatives
4:00 Daniel Siddiqi (U AZ): Backwards subcategorization: Thematic licensing in late-insertion syntax
4:30 E. Matthew Husband (MSU): Do late insertion: More economical than economy

Presidential Address

Place: Kimo Theatre
Time: 5:30 – 7:00 PM
In the beginning was the word
Mark Aronoff (U Stony Brook-SUNY)
Sunday, 8 January
Morning

Symposium: Linguists and Language Teaching: Challenges and Opportunities
Room: Pavilion I (HR)
Time: 9:00 - 11:00 AM
Organizer: Grant Goodall (UC-San Diego)
Elabbas Bennamoun (U IL-Urbana): A language program in a linguistics department: A valuable asset
Grant Goodall (UC-San Diego): What linguists can bring to language teaching
Susan Steele (DLJ): Linguists with oversight
Natsuko Tsujimura (IN U): Linguistic research & language teaching

Workshop: Towards a Phonetic and Phonological Typology of Glides
Room: Pavilion II-III (HR)
Time: 9:00 AM - 12:00 PM
Organizers: Ioana Chitoran (Dartmouth C)
Andrew Nevins (Harvard U)
Jaye Padgett (UC-Santa Cruz): Glides, vowels, features, & contrast
Susanah Levi (IN U): Two types of glides: Phonological or phonetic differences?
José Ignacio Hualde (U IL-Urbana): Postlexical nonhigh glides in Spanish
T. A. Hall (IN U), Silke Hamann (ZAS-Berlin), & Marzena Zygis (ZAS-Berlin): Acoustic & aerodynamic evidence for the distinction between /i/ & /j/ as triggers for stop assimilation
Ian Maddieson (UC-Berkeley): Glides & gemination

Case and Definiteness
Chair: Heidi Harley (U AZ)
Room: Pavilion VI (HR)
9:00 Judy B. Bernstein (Wm Paterson U): Person & number in DP
9:30 Brent Henderson (U IL-Urbana/U Chicago): Case agreement & concord in Bantu
10:00 Richard Larson (U Stony Brook-SUNY) & Hiroko Yamakido (U AZ): Zazaki ‘double Ezafe’ as double case marking
10:30 Thomas Leu (NYU): Scandinavian double definiteness & adjectival agreement
11:00 Jorge Hankamer (UC-Santa Cruz) & Line Mikkelsen (UC-Berkeley): Definiteness marking & the structure of Danish partitive constructions
11:30 Asier Aldezar (USC) & Mario Saltarelli (USC): The case of participial clauses
12:00 Mila Tasseva-Kurtchicheva (U SC): Three categories of quantifiers in Bulgarian
Computational Linguistics

Chair: Richard Oehrle
Room: Pavilion IV (HR)

9:00 William Lewis (U WA/CSU-Fresno): Locating & recognizing interlinear glossed text on the web
9:30 Katya Pertsova (UCLA): Learning syncretism
10:00 Gaja Jarosz (Johns Hopkins U): Probabilistic unsupervised learning of optimality theoretic grammars
10:30 Michael Becker (U MA-Amherst): CCamelOT: An implementation of OT-CC’s GEN & EVAL in Perl
11:00 Anne-Michelle Tessier (U MA-Amherst): Learning stringency relations & the structure of faithfulness
11:30 Adam Wayment (Johns Hopkins U), Luigi Burzio (Johns Hopkins U), Donald Mathis (Johns Hopkins U), & Robert Frank (Johns Hopkins U): Neural net meets phonetic enhancement
12:00 Brady Clark (Northwestern U), Matthew A. Goldrick (Northwestern U), & Kenneth Konopka (Northwestern U): Language change as a source of word order correlations

Modeling and Representation of Variation and Social Meaning

Chair: Penelope Eckert (Stanford U)
Room: Sage (HR)

9:00 Robin Dodsworth (Ctr Adv Study Lang) & Christine Mallinson (NC SU): The utility of intersectionality theory in variationist sociolinguistics
9:30 Robert J. Podesva (Stanford U): The social meaning of phonetic & phonological variation in declarative intonation
10:00 Norma Mendoza-Denton (U AZ) & Stefanie Jannedy (Humboldt U-Berlin): Semiotic layering of gesture & intonation
10:30 Kathryn Campbell-Kibler (Stanford U): Context & complexity in listener responses to variation
11:00 Kirk Hazen (WV U): Social class -ing
11:30 William P. Rivers (U MD-College Park), Arienne Dwyer (U KS), & K. David Harrison (Swarthmore C): Mapping variation: Developing a metadata & ontology taxonomy for sociolinguistic variables
12:00 Blake S. Howald (U Detroit): The problem of stylistic identity dependency in the American legal system WITHDRAWN

Nouns and Verbs

Chair: Johanna Nichols (UC-Berkeley)
Room: Sendero I (HR)

9:00 Lea Brown (U Buffalo) & Matthew S. Dryer (U Buffalo): The verbs for and in Walman, a Torricelli language of Papua New Guinea
9:30 Jeff Good (MPI-EVA, Leipzig): Constraining morphosyntactic templates: A case study of Bantu verbal suffixes
10:00 Marc Ettlinger (UC-Berkeley): Implications of verbal morphology in serial verb constructions
10:30 Greville G. Corbett (U Surrey): Peripheral & peculiar? Understanding resolution rules
11:00 Douglas Ball (Stanford U) & Peter Sells (Stanford U): Reassessing Type III & Type IV noun incorporation in HPSG
11:30 Teresa Urrutia (U Stony Brook-SUNY): Prepositional possessive constructions in modern Spanish, pronominal deficiency, & the preposition de
12:00 Seiki Ayano (Mie U): Adjectival nouns in Japanese & word formation at PF
## Psycholinguistics: Perception and Process

**Chair:** Liina Pykkänen (NYU)  
**Room:** Pavilion V (HR)

- **9:00** Jordan B. Brewer (U AZ): Orthographic effects on duration in word production
- **9:30** Eunie Shin (UC-Berkeley): How do listeners compensate for phonology?
- **10:00** Dawn Nordquist (U NM): Elicited data, token frequency collocations, & the usage-based lexicon
- **10:30** Katy Carlson (Morehead SU), Lyn Frazier (U MA-Amherst), & Charles Clifton, Jr. (U MA-Amherst): Processing sentences with multiple prosodic boundaries
- **11:00** Justin M. Aronoff (USC) & Nicholas N. Foster (USC): Phoneme restoration using illusory bottom-up information
- **11:30** Vsevolod Kapatinski (IN U): Having something common in common is not the same as sharing something special: Evidence from sound similarity judgments
- **12:00** Anna Papafragou (U DE), John Trueswell (U Penn), & Justin Hulbert (U OR): Mapping event perception onto language: Evidence from eye movements

## Stress and Accent

**Chair:** David Silva (U TX-Arlington)  
**Room:** Sendero III (HR)

- **9:00** Jungsun Kim (IN U): Double accent in loanwords of North Kyungsang Korean & variable syllable weight
- **9:30** Lev Blumenfeld (Stanford U): Matching ictus & stress in Latin hexameter endings
- **10:00** Arto Anttila (Stanford U): Metrically conditioned segmental alternations
- **10:30** Gabriela Caballero (UC-Berkeley): An initial three-syllable stress window in Raramuri
- **11:00** Darya Kavitskaya (Yale U): Tundra Nenets: Stress to pitch accent
- **11:30** Andries W. Coetzee (U MI): The role of lexical classes in the grammar of Dutch vowel length **WITHDRAWN**

## Syntactic Arguments

**Chair:** Andrew Carnie (U AZ)  
**Room:** Sendero II (HR)

- **9:00** David Basilico (U AL-Birmingham): Overt & null antipassive: A distributed morphology approach
- **9:30** Lynda Boudreau (U TX-Austin): Person marking in Soteapanec: A hierarchical system where phonology matters
- **10:00** Chia-Hui Huang (U Pittsburgh): Theta-role assignment vs semantic selection: A reanalysis of case theory
- **10:30** Dimitrios Ntulitheos (UCLA): Agents vs possessors in Malagasy
- **11:00** Naomi Harada (ATR Inti) & Richard Larson (U Stony Brook-SUNY): Two-goal datives
- **11:30** Heather Willson (UCLA): Marshallese clause structure & subject agreement
Sunday, 8 January
Afternoon

Panel: Community Voices in Indigenous Language Documentation and Revitalization
Room: Sendero III (HR)
Time: 12:30 – 2:30 PM

Organizer: Susan D. Penfield (U AZ)

Panelists: Amelia Flores (Mohave, Colorado River Indian Tribes), Brenda G. McKenna (Nambe Pueblo), Manuela Noske (Indigenous Lang Inst), Susan D. Penfield (U AZ), Mary Eunice Romero (Cochiti Pueblo/AZ SU), Christine Sims (Acoma Pueblo/U NM), & Inde Yang Slaughter (Indigenous Lang Inst)
American Dialect Society
Thursday, 5 January
Afternoon

HR = Hyatt Regency

Chair: Robert Bayley (U TX-San Antonio)
Room: Fiesta 1-2 (HR)

1:30 Sarah Hilliard (Duke U) & Angela Washington (Duke U): 'Check it, yo': Examining the role of yo in African American English
2:00 Allison Burkette (U MS): Mother vs daughter: Dialect & characterization strategies in conversational narratives (a.k.a. 'You're not going nowhere')
2:30 Mark Peters (Capella U): In-diddly-fixing innovations: The Ned Flanders effect
3:30 Jeannine Carpenter (Duke U/NCSU): Stylistic variation & the construction of masculinity in dynamic conversational settings

Panel Discussion: The Concept of Genericness in American English:
Linguistics, Lexicography, & American Trademark Law
Room: Fiesta 1-2 (HR)
Time: 4:00 - 6:00 PM
Moderator: Ronald R. Butters (Duke U)

The term generic is important in American trademark law, in linguistics, and in ordinary English usage as represented in popular dictionaries. However, the varying concepts come into conflict in various ways. To nonlawyers, legal maneuvers designed to thwart specific uses of a term seem unfair and prescriptive. To the lawyer, however, legal constraints upon trademark use serve to protect the public from confusing branding practices and out-and-out fraud. Our panel, composed of a lawyer, an eminent lexicographer, and three linguists of various stripes, proposes to clarify some of the issues in hopes of promoting understanding.

Laurence R. Horn (Yale U): Generics & creeping autohyponymy
Jennifer Westerhaus Adams (Walker & Lambe, PLLC, Durham, NC): How does American trademark law understand the concept of genericness?
Michael Adams (NC SU): Generic: Lexicographical views
Erin McKean (Oxford U Press): Trademarks in dictionaries: What we have done & what we have failed to do

Executive Council
Chair: Joan H. Hall (DARE)
Room: Board N (HR)
Time: 8:30 - 10:30 AM
Open meeting; all members welcome.
Friday Morning

Words of the Year Nominations
Chair: Wayne Glowka (GA C & SU)
Room: Fiesta 1-2 (HR)
Time: 10:30 AM - 12:00 PM

Open meeting of the New Words committee; ADS members and friends welcome. This meeting reviews nominations for Words of the Year 2005. Final candidates will be identified in preparation for the vote at 5:30 PM.

Friday 6 January
Afternoon

Chair: Anne Curzan (UMl)
Room: Fiesta 1-2 (HR)

1:00  *Deena Fogle (McGill U):* Just how far south is Indianapolis?
1:30  *Sonja Launspach (ID SU) & Janna Graham (ID SU):* An investigation of the regional uses of prepositions in southeastern Idaho
2:00  *David Bowie (U Cntrl FL):* The limits of adult linguistic stability
2:30  *Corinne McCarthy (McGill U):* Chicago: Mild but still northern

Chair: Ceil Lucas (Gallaudet U)
Room: Fiesta 1-2 (HR)

3:15  *Rebecca Roeder (MI SU):* Mexican American English in Lansing, MI
3:45  *Robert Bayley (U TX-San Antonio) & Xiaoshi Li (U TX-San Antonio):* Frequency & phonological variation: Evidence from Mexican American English
4:15  *Erik R. Thomas (NC SU), Phillip M. Carter (Duke U) & Elizabeth L. Coggshall (NC SU):* Acoustic evidence for new dialect formation
4:45  *Jeffrey Reaser (NC SU):* Middle school teachers’ & students’ perceptions of linguistic diversity

Words of the Year Vote
Room: Fiesta 1-2 (HR)
Time: 5:30 - 6:30 PM

Bring-Your-Own-Book Exhibit and Reception
Room: Sage (HR)
Time: 6:30 - 7:30 PM
Saturday, 7 January
Morning

Annual Business Meeting
Room: Fiesta 1-2 (HR)
Time: 8:30 - 9:30 AM

Chair: Joan H. Hall (DARE)
Room: Fiesta 1-2 (HR)

10:00 Patricia Cukor-Avila (Univ. TX) & Bonnie Sbaiti (Univ. TX): Are we fixin' to grammaticalize?
10:30 Erica J. Benson (U WI-Eau Claire): Need by, down, in, off, out?
11:00 Kirk Hazen (W VA U): Visiting in Appalachia
11:30 Federica Barbieri (NAZ U): Who's using be like in America today? Evidence from corpora of everyday conversation

Saturday, 7 January
Afternoon

Annual Luncheon
Room: Sage (HR)
Time: 12:15 - 1:45 PM

Speaker: Charles Boberg (McGill U)
The status of Canadian English: Lexical vs phonetic evidence

Chair: TBA
Room: Fiesta 1-2 (HR)

2:00 Dennis R. Preston (MI SU): Why can't you understand it when your vowels move
2:30 Julie Roberts (U VT): Vermont lowering? Raising some questions about (ay) & (aw) south of the Canadian border
3:00 Ceil Lucas (Gallaudet U) & Robert Bayley (U TX-San Antonio): Variation in sign languages: Reexamining the role of the phonological environment

Chair: TBA
Room: Fiesta 1-2 (HR)

3:45 Jaclyn Ocumpaugh (MI SU): New methods in quantifying American /ti/ vocalization: What can sociolinguistics do for phonology?
4:15 Tyler Kendall (Duke U) & Walt Wolfram (NC SU): Local & external standards in the use of African American English
4:45 Kevin Kane (W MI U), Brooke Pearson (W MI U), Dana Schaefer (W MI U), & Lisa Minnick (W MI U): Divided by a common language? Language attitudes & the Northern Cities Shift
The Atlas of North American English provides the first overall view of the pronunciation and vowel systems of the dialects of the U.S. and Canada. The Atlas redefines the regional dialects of American English on the basis of sound changes active in the 1990s and draws new boundaries reflecting those changes. It is based on a telephone survey of 762 local speakers, representing all the urbanized areas of North America. It has been developed by William Labov, one of the world’s leading sociolinguists, together with his colleagues Sharon Ash and Charles Boberg.

The Atlas consists of a book accompanied by a multimedia CD-ROM. Starting in January 2006, the content of the book and the multimedia CD-ROM along with additional data will also be available online.

www.mouton-online.com
American Name Society
Thursday, 5 January
Afternoon

HR = Hyatt Regency

Executive Council Meeting
Room: Board E (HR)
Time: 1:00 – 3:30 PM

Opening Session
Room: Fiesta 3-4 (HR)
Time: 4:00 PM

Cleveland Evans, President (Bellevue U)
Priscilla A. Ord, Vice President (BookPerson, Inc.)

Beginning at the Beginning with Babies
Chair: Thomas J. Gasque (U SD, Emeritus)
Room: Fiesta 3-4 (HR)

4:30 Cleveland Evans (Bellevue U): How to write a baby name book

European Naming Patterns
Chair: Edwin D. Lawson (SUNY-Fredonia, Emeritus)
Room: Fiesta 3-4 (HR)

5:00 Eddy Plasquy (Catholic U-Leuven): Rocio: A 'booming' pilgrimage & a 'hip' name in an Andalusian village
5:30 Cynthia L. Hallen (Brigham Young U): Swedish personal names in Ljustorps Parish, 1500-1800
6:00 Zuzana Tomkova (U Chicago): Personal names & nicknames in Lubenik, Slovakia

Onomastic Theory
Chair: Michael F. McGoff (SUNY-Binghamton)
Room: Fiesta 3-4 (HR)

7:00 Grant Smith (E WA U): A semiotic theory of names

Informal Reception
Room: Sage (HR)
Time: 9:00 – 10:30 PM
Automation and Terminology
Chair: André Lapierre (U Ottawa)
Room: Fiesta 3-4 (HR)

8:30 Kemp Williams (Lang Analysis Systems, Inc.): Improving the accuracy of automated personal name extraction
9:00 Iman Makeba Laversuch (U Cologne): From mulatto to multiracial: An historical onomastic examination of the ethnoracial labels used by the U.S. Census Bureau to classify U.S. residents of African heritage
9:30 André Lapierre (University of Ottawa): Cape Francis or French Cape?: Revisiting Huguenot toponmy in 16th century Florida

Words, Pronunciation, and Phonological Clues
Chair: Saundra K. Wright (CSU-Chico)
Room: Fiesta 3-4 (HR)

10:00 Alan Rayburn (Alan Rayburn Res Assocs): Corruption: Excising a pejorative word & its cognates from future onomastic publications
10:20 Edward Callary (NIL U): Should pronunciation be included in placename dictionaries?
10:40 Saundra K. Wright (CSU-Chico): The masculinity of Zep: Phonological cues predict gender of novel names

Invited Plenary Address
Room: Fiesta 3-4 (HR)
Time: 11:00 AM – 12:00 PM
Moderator: Christine DeVinne (Ursuline C)

Some observances on Chinese given names
Emma Woo Louie (Independent Scholar, San Mateo, CA)

Discussants: Edwin D. Lawson (SUNY-Fredonia, Emeritus)
Chao-chih Liao (Ntl Chiayi U)
Friday, 6 January

Personal or Given Names in Cultural Contexts
Chair: Ashley M. Williams (U MI/SE LA U)
Room: Fiesta 3-4 (HR)

2:00 Zofia Kaleta (U Leuven): A picture of society from the perspective of personal names: A socio-onomastic study
2:30 Sergey Garagulya (E WA U/Belgorod Shukhov State Tech U): Personal names in the toponymic system of the U. S.
3:00 Karen Kow Yip Cheng (U Malaya): Names in multilingual-multicultural Malaysia
3:30 Ashley M. Williams (U MI/SE LA U): Bilingual naming practices & the indexing of Chinese American identity

Literary Onomastics
Chair: Lois Ann Abraham (A mer River C)
Room: Fiesta 3-4 (HR)

4:00 Phong V. Nguyen (U WI-Madison): Naming the trees: Literary onomastics in Susan Warner’s The wide, wide world
4:30 Aileen P. Nilsen (AZ SU) & Don L. F. Nilsen (AZ SU): Lemony Snicket’s A series of unfortunate events as an illustration of the humorous use of names for a dual audience
5:00 Lois Ann Abraham (A mer River C): The role of naming in Thackeray’s Vanity Fair

Annual American Name Society Dinner
Place: La Placita Dining Rooms, Old Town

7:00 Social Hour
8:00 Dinner
Speaker: Robert H. Julyan (Independent Scholar, Albuquerque, NM)
Author of Mountain names (1984), The place names of New Mexico (1996, 1999, 2001), Place names of the White Mountains (1993), as well as Best hikes with children in New Mexico (2004), New Mexico’s Continental Divide Trail (2001), and New Mexico’s wilderness areas (1999)

Saturday, 7 January

Annual Business Meeting
Chair: Cleveland Evans, President (Bellevue U)
Room: Fiesta 3-4 (HR)
Time: 8:30 – 9:00 AM
Brand Names, Branding, and Complimentary Nicknames

Chair: Laurel A. Sutton (Catchword Brand Name Dev/UC-Berkeley)
Room: Fiesta 3-4 (HR)

9:00 Peter Manasantivongs (Lexicon Branding, Inc.): Factors influencing the optional use of tonal markers in foreign brand names transliterated into Thai
9:30 Julia Kuhn (Vienna U Econ & Business Admin): Ergonymics & history
10:00 Arthur M. Navarro (U Philippines-Manila): Between kinship & the state: Popular naming of post-people power presidents of the Philippines
10:20 Ben Larson (York C): Naming in action footwear: Tread carefully
10:40 Barry Cowan (Cisco Systems) & Laurel A. Sutton (Catchword Brand Name Dev/UC-Berkeley): Myth & reality of famous brands: How marketing makes a name brand

Invited Plenary Address
Room: Fiesta 3-4 (HR)
Time: 11:00 AM – 12:00 PM

Moderator: Edward Callary (N I L U)

Fingerprints & entropy: Comparing national distributions of forenames & surnames
D. Kenneth Tucker (Carleton U)

Discussants: Terrence M. Potter (Georgetown U)
Kemp Williams (Lang Analysis Systems, Inc.)

Names and Naming in Africa

Chair: S. J. Neethling (U Western Cape)
Room: Fiesta 3-4 (HR)

2:00 Lawrie A. Barnes (US Africa) & Charles Pfukwa (Zimbabwe Open U): 'Ethnic slurs' as war names in the Zimbabwean conflict (1966-1979)
2:30 Samson Olasunkami Oluga (Fed Polytech-Edo): Indigenous African human names as means of communication
3:00 Anthony C. Oha (Beson Idahosa U, Nigeria): Naming in fraud: A linguistic explication of naming possibilities among advanced fee fraudsters in Nigeria
3:30 S. J. Neethling (U Western Cape): The introduction of family names to Xhosa society
Names and Gender
Chair: Herbert Barry, III (U Pittsburgh)
Room: Fiesta 3-4 (HR)
4:00 Bruce Brown (Brigham Young U) & Deryle Lonsdale (Brigham Young U): Collateral anthroponomastic information in Han Chinese names for the identification of geo-location & gender
4:30 Masahiko Matsukawa (MI SU): Phonology & semantics of Japanese given names
5:00 Herbert Barry, III (U Pittsburgh) & Aylene S. Harper (Community C Allegheny County-South Campus): Differences among six nations in first name & group policies

Sunday, 8 January
Morning

Clipping and Nicknames
Chair: Chao-chih Liao (Ntl Chiayi U)
Room: Fiesta 3-4 (HR)
8:30 Jaap van Marie (Open U Netherlands): Clipping patterns in name formation
9:00 Chao-chih Liao (Ntl Chiayi U): Nicknames of teachers

Round Table Reports and Discussion on Recent International Onomastic Conferences
Room: Fiesta 3-4 (HR)
Time: 9:30 – 10:00 AM
Moderator: Priscilla A. Ord (BookPerson, Inc.)
Discussants: Conference planners and attendees

Naming Normandy, Poorhouses, and Popes
Chair: Christine DeVinne (Ursuline C)
Room: Fiesta 3-4 (HR)
10:00 Dwan L. Shipley (W WA U): A comparative toponomastic analysis of Roman, Saxon, & Scandinavian influences on Normandy
10:20 Beth DiNatale Johnson (Ursuline C): Naming the poorhouse: Beggars to boomers
10:40 Christine DeVinne (Ursuline C): Pattern & self-profession in papal names

Arab and Popular Musical Group Names
Chair: Priscilla A. Ord (BookPerson, Inc.)
Room: Fiesta 3-4 (HR)
11:00 Terrence M. Potter (Georgetown U): Ya’ni: Why not an Arab name?
11:30 David Wilton (Wordorigins.org): Kurt Cobain & his orchestra: Shifts in naming conventions of popular music groups, 1923-2003
Mind and Context in Adult Second Language Acquisition
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Cristina Sanz, Edilor
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North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences

Friday, 6 January

Morning

Linguistic Origins and Backgrounds

Chair: Daniel Taylor (Lawrence U)
Room: Laguna (CC)

9:00 Margaret Thomas (Boston C): ‘Bekos’
9:30 Danilo Marcondes (Pontificia U Católica Rio de Janeiro): Is there a pragmatic conception of language in ancient Greek philosophy?

10:00 Break

10:15 Marc Pierce (U TX·Austin): Germanic linguistics & the Linguistic Society of America: 1925 & 2005
10:45 W. Keith Percival (U KS): On the genealogy of linguistic structuralism

Friday, 6 January

Afternoon

Linguists and Their Activities

Chair: John Joseph (U Edinburgh)
Room: Laguna (CC)

2:00 Patricia Casey Sutcliffe (Montclair SU): Louise Pound: University of Heidelberg graduate & important American woman linguist
2:30 David Boe (N MI U): G. B. Shaw’s Pygmalion & linguistic historiography

3:00 Break

3:15 Giedrius Subažius (U IL-Chicago): Upton Sinclair: ‘A Lithuanian linguist’
3:45 Stuart Davis (Indiana University): Francis Lieber’s work on Americanisms

Business Meeting
Room: Laguna (CC)
Time: 4:30 – 5:30 PM
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Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics
Friday, 6 January
Morning

CC = Convention Center

Special Session:
Grammaticalization, Reanalysis, and Relexification in Contact-Induced Language Change
Chair: J. Clancy Clements (U NM)
Room: Cochiti (CC)

8:45 Claire Lefebvre (U Québec-Montréal): The respective contribution of relexification, grammaticalization, reanalysis, & diffusion in contact-induced language change

9:00 Adrienne Bruyn (Radboud U, Nijmegen/NIAS): Grammaticalization in creoles: Ordinary & not-so-ordinary cases

9:15 Bao Zhiming (Ntl U-Singapore): One in Singapore English

9:30 Stephen Matthews (U Hong Kong) & Virginia Yip (Chinese U Hong Kong): Contact-induced grammaticalization as seen from bilingual acquisition

9:45 Respondent: Joan Bybee (U NM)

10:00 Discussion

10:30 Break

Jamaican (Creole) English
Chair: Thomas Barry Morton (U Penn/Temple U)
Room: Cochiti (CC)

11:00 Lars Hinrichs (U Freiburg, Germany): The discursive identity values of Jamaican Patois: At home & abroad

11:30 Rocky Meade (U W Indies-Mona) & Véronique Lacoste (U Essex): A sociophonological study of some variables in child-modeled Standard Jamaican English

Language Shift
Chair: Gillian Sankoff (U Penn)
Room: Jemez/Isteta (CC)

11:00 William J. Samarin (U Toronto, Emeritus): A pidgin's rapid change in virtual time

11:30 Peter Snow (Christopher Newport U): Vernacular shift: Language choice & the built environment in Bastimentos, Panama
Friday Morning

Phonology (Tone)
Chair: Sonja Lanehart (U GA)
Room: Navajo/Nambe (CC)

11:00 Arthur K. Spears (CUNY): African American English (AAE): Pitch & the question of tone
11:30 Marvin Kramer (City C-San Francisco): Tone on nonuniversal quantifiers in Saramaccan as a transferred feature from Kikongo

Friday, 6 January
Afternoon

Language Contact(s)
Chair: Genevieve Escure (U MN-Twin Cities)
Room: Cochiti (CC)

2:00 Thomas Barry Morton (U Penn/ Temple U): Camouflage in Palenquero Spanish
2:30 J. Clancy Clements (U NM) & Gerardo A. Lorenzino (Temple U): The contact situation in Barrancos, Portugal
3:00 Nicholas Faraclas (U PR-Rio Piedras), Arnold Highfield (U Virgin Islands-St. Croix), & Maria Viada (Interamer U-PR, San German): Possible influences from the indigenous languages of the Caribbean on the grammars of Caribbean creoles

Morphosyntax
Chair: Adrienne Bruyn (Radboud U, Nijmegen)
Room: Jemez/Isleta (CC)

2:00 Yolanda Rivera Castillo (U PR-Rio Piedras) & Rose Vásquez (U PR-Rio Piedras): Kaba & don(e): Aspect in Caribbean creoles & parallels structures in English-based Afro-American varieties
2:30 Fernanda L. Ferreira (Bridgewater SC): Plural marking in popular varieties of European & Brazilian Portuguese
3:00 Maria Alexandra Fiéis (U Nova-Lisboa) & Fernanda Pratas (U Nova-Lisboa): Capeverdean double object constructions: What lies beneath

Pacific Ocean Creoles
Chair: Malcolm Finney (CSU-Long Beach)
Room: Navajo/Nambe

2:00 Aya Inoue (U HI-Manoa): Copula patterns in Hawai’i Creole: Creole origin & decreolization
2:30 Break
Language Contact(s)
Chair: Dany Adone (U Cologne)
Room: Cochiti (CC)
3:50 Gillian Sankoff (U Penn): Losing contact
4:20 Sarah Roberts (Stanford U): Language contact in Santa Cruz & Tierra del Fuego: Evidence of an early Patagonian trading jargon

PRO-drop/PRO-addition
Chair: George Lang (U Ottawa)
Room: Jemez/Isleta (CC)
3:50 David Robertson (U Victoria): An additional pronoun & hierarchies in Chinuk Wawa
4:20 João Costa (U Nova-Lisboa) & Fernanda Pratas (U Nova-Lisboa): To allow PRO does not mean being PRO-drop: Evidence from Capeverdean

Verb Systems
Chair: Rocky Meade (U W Indies-Mona)
Room: Navajo/Nambe (CC)
3:50 Donald Winford (OH SU): Future & possibility in the Surinamese creoles
4:20 Cristina Martinez-Sanz (U Ottawa), Juana M. Liceras (U Ottawa), & Rocío Pérez-Tattam (U Ottawa): The child vs the adult in creole formation: The verb movement parameter in Romance-lexified creoles

Saturday, 7 January
Morning

Special Session: Prosodic Descriptions of Creole Languages: Implications for Creole Formation
Chair: Shelome Gooden (U Pittsburgh)
Room: Cochiti (CC)
8:45 Mary Beckman (OH SU): Tone inventories & tune-text alignments
9:15 Yolanda Rivera-Castillo (U PR-Rio Piedras): Segments, syllables, intonation, stress, & the typology of tone in Papiamentu
9:45 Jeff Good (MPI-EVA, Leipzig): Why is Saramaccan 'different'?
10:15 Discussion
10:45 Break
Saturday Morning

Sub-/ Ad-strate
Chair: Donald Winford (OH SU)
Room: Cochiti (CC)
11:00 Dany Adone (U Cologne): Interference in bilingual grammar: Evidence from Morisyen & French bilingual speakers

Creole Development/Formation
Chair: Fred Field (CSU-Northridge)
Room: Jemez/Isla (CC)
11:00 Ralph Adendorff (Rhodes U, S Africa) & Carol Myers-Scotton (U SC): Cracking the Fanakalo code
11:30 Geneviève Escure (U MN-Twin Cities): Is there a creole on Roatan (Bay Islands of Honduras)?

Morphosyntax (Verb System)
Chair: Yolanda Rivera-Castillo
Room: Navajo/Nambe (CC)
11:00 Alain Kihm (CNRS, Paris): Copular sentences in Kriyol & Capeverdean: Identifying ile as a predicate marker and/or a copula

Saturday, 7 January
Afternoon

History of Pidgines/Creoles
Chair: Stephen Matthews (U Hong Kong)
Room: Cochiti (CC)
2:00 John M. Lipski (PA SU): Afro-Bolivian Spanish: The survival of a true creole prototype
2:30 Annegret Bolle (U Bamberg, Germany): Every creole has its own history
3:00 George Lang (U Ottawa): "Manuscript 195": An unpublished early glossary of Chinook jargon, circa 1824
Language of Ideology
Chair: David Sutcliff (Pompeu Fabra U)
Room: Jemez/Iseleta
2:00 Anthony Lewis (U Tech, Jamaica): Through the prism of creolization: Language, nationalism, & translation
2:30 Don E. Walicek (U PR-Rio Piedras): Moving between 'the rock' & a hard place: Language & ideology in Anguilla
3:00 Charles Mann (U Surrey): North & south: Attitudes towards Anglo-Nigerian Pidgin in urban Nigeria

Markedness Theory/Aspects of (Morpho-)Syntax
Chair: Yolanda McClung
Room: Navajo/Nambe (CC)
2:00 Cristina Martínez-Sanz (U Ottawa): Markedness theory & double object constructions in creole languages
2:30 Malcolm Awadajin Finney (CSU-Long Beach): Complementation in Krio & lexifier English: Implications for syntactic theory
3:00 Tara Sanchez (MlSU): Papiamentu focus fronting: Information status & language contact effects

Business Meeting
Room: Cochiti (CC)
Time: 3:45 - 5:30 PM

All conference participants are welcome to attend!

Saturday, 7 January
Evening

SPCL Dinner
Place: TBA
Time: 7:30 - 9:00 PM

Please sign up for SPCL dinner well in advance (while at the conference).
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Periphrastic Pronouns in Wari
Daniel L. Everett

Yurok Verb Classes
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LSA06
Syntax and Semantics of Verbs
Chair: Zarina Estrada Fernández (U Sonora)
Room: Pavilion IV (HR)

5:00 Carmen Jany (UC-Santa Barbara): Is there any evidence for complementation in Chimariko?
5:20 Zarina Estrada Fernandez (U Sonora) & Lilián Guerrero (U Sonora): Causation in Pima Bajo & Yaqui
5:40 Tim Thones (U OR): Causation in Northern Paiute
6:00 Kaoru Kiyosawa (Simon Fraser U): Salish applicatives & verb semantics

Friday, 6 January
Morning

Formal Approaches to Morphology and Syntax
Chair: Leslie Saxon (U Victoria)
Room: Picuris (CC)

9:00 Angelina Chaireva (U AZ): Chemehuevi causatives: A distributive morphology account
9:20 Shannon T. Bischoff (U AZ): Functional forms & formal functions: Toward an account of clause structure in Coeur d'Alene
9:40 Michael Barrie (U Toronto): On the Onondaga noun phrase
10:00 Ehren Reilly (Johns Hopkins U): Functional verbs in polysynthetic languages: Mayan & Mixe-Zoquean

10:20 Break
10:40 George Aaron Broadwell (U Albany-SUNY) & Brook Danielle Lillehaugen (UCLA): Pied-piping with inversion in Tlaxcallá de Matamoros Zapotec
11:00 Cynthia Anderson (U TX-Austin), Christine Beier (U TX-Austin), I-Wen Lai (U TX-Austin), & Lev Michael (U TX-Austin): SOV vs SVO constituent order in Iquito (Zaparoan): A phonological explanation
11:20 Meghan O'Donnell (U AZ): Athabaskan subject agreement & a universal morphosyntactic feature geometry
11:40 Marcia Haag (U OK): A dual negation system in Choc
cw
Friday Morning

Diversity, Contact, and Language Change

Chair: Anthony Woodbury (U TX-Austin)
Room: Santa Ana/Sandia (CC)

9:00 Verónica Grondona (EMI U): A unique multilingual situation: Language contact in Misión La Paz
9:20 Zarina Estrada Fernandez (U Sonora): Language contact in Sonoran Yaqui
9:40 Yolanda Lastra (UNAM): On-going changes in Jonaz-Chichimec
10:00 Catherine A. Callaghan (OH SU): Evidence for an Esselen substrate in Utian

10:20 Break

10:40 Sean O’Neill (U OK): Language contact & linguistic diversity in northwestern California: Gauging the direction of drift with the comparative historical method
11:00 Marianne Mithun (UC-Santa Barbara): Grammatical categories in contact: Agents & patients in California
11:20 Willem J. de Reuse (UN TX): Western Apache dialects: Conflating philological, ethnohistorical, & fieldwork data
11:40 Shelley Tulloch (Saint Mary’s U): Preserving linguistic diversity: Beyond languages

Friday, 6 January
Afternoon

Tense and Aspect

Chair: David S. Rood (U CO-Boulder)
Room: Picuris (CC)

2:00 Donna B. Gerdts (Simon Fraser U) & Thomas E. Hukari (U Victoria): From agent-oriented modality to aspect in Halkomelem
2:20 Daniel J. Hintz (UC-Santa Barbara): Derivational aspect in Quechua
2:40 Judith Tonhauser (Stanford U): Paraguayan Guaraní as a tenseless language
3:00 John P. Boyle (U Chicago): The innovative future markers of Hidatsa
3:20 Clare Cook (U BC): Plains Cree kí- as a temporal sequencer

Semantics of Nominals

Chair: Monica Macaulay (U WI-Madison)
Room: Picuris (CC)

4:00 Jeff Muehlbauer (U BC): Genericity from the perspective of discourse in Plains Cree
4:20 Alison Rukeyser (UC-Davis): Metaphorical uses of Yup’ik extended demonstratives
4:40 Rosemary Beam de Azcona (La Trobe U): A Zapotec contribution towards the typology of inclusory constructions
Historical Phonology
Chair: Carolyn J. MacKay (Ball SU)
Room: Santa Ana/Sandia (CC)

2:00  Sergio Romero (U Penn): Palatalization of k in K'iche': A nearly-completed change & stylistic variation in Mayan
2:20  Natalie Operstein (UC LA): Two case studies in Zapotec historical phonology
2:40  Daythai L. Kendall (Amer Philos Soc): The behavior of nasals in Santiam Kalapuyan: Five phonological rules
3:00  Marie-Lucie Tarpent (Mt St Vincent U): A new preposition in Coast Tsimshian? Or external sandhi gone wild?
3:20  Gabriela Caballero (UC-Berkeley): The development of Tepiman truncation

Names and Placenames
Chair: Anthony Woodbury (U TX-Austin)
Room: Santa Ana/Sandia (CC)

4:00  Leslie Saxon (U Victoria): Nineteenth century placenames in the Dogrib region
4:20  David Leedom Shaul: ‘Earth carries flowers on its back’: Reading native voice in mission records
4:40  Maggie Romani Miranda (U Ricardo Palma, Peru/U San Marcos, Peru): The structure of Ashaninka placenames

Special Presentations on Teaching Endangered Languages
Room: Picuris (CC)

5:00  George Ann Gregory (Ho Anumpoli!): "Thirty Years After: From Köhanga Reo to Wānanaga" (DVD)
5:40  Mia Kalish (NM SU): Contemporary indigenous mathematics learning materials

Saturday, 7 January
Morning

Word Order
Chair: Willem de Reuse (U N TX)
Room: Picuris (C)

9:00  Rolando Félix Armandáriz (U Sonora/Rice U): Constituent order & information structure in Warlhi
9:20  Ives Goddard (Smithsonian Institution): Meskwaki evidence against basic word order
9:40  Amy Dahlstrom (U Chicago): Scope of adverbs & topics in Meskwaki
10:00 Suzanne Gessner (U Victoria): Variation in Athapaskan relative clause structures: Findings from Dakelh
Saturday Morning

Inverse Systems and Voice
Chair: David S. Rood (U CO-Boulder)
Room: Picuris
10:40 Elizabeth Norcliffe (Stanford U): Agent focus in Jalaktek
11:00 Matthew S. Dryer (UBuffalo): Passive vs nonspecific subject construction in Kutenai
11:20 Nicholas J. Pharris (UMI): The passive in Molalla
11:40 Antoine Guillaume (CNRS-DDLU Lyon 2/ELDP): More on the typology of inverse systems: The Reyesano suffix -ta

Phonetics and Phonology: 1
Chair: Harriet E. M. Klein (U Stony Brook-SUNY)
Room: Santa Ana/Sandia (CC)
9:00 Robert M. Peachey (U Chicago) & Alan C. L. Yu (U Chicago): Laryngealized resonants in Washo
9:20 Sonya Bird (U Victoria): Variable pronunciation of St'at'imcets glottalized resonants: Implications for language documentation & teaching
9:40 Heriberto Avelino (UC-Berkeley), Ian Maddieson (UC-Berkeley), & Loreta O'Connor (U Hamburg): The phonetic structures of Oaxaca Chontal
10:00 Christian T. DiCanio (UC-Berkeley): Sensitivity of glottalization to prosodic structure in San Martin Itunyos Tique
10:20 Break
10:40 Ryan K. Shosted (UC-Berkeley): The acoustics of nasalized fricatives in Oto-Manguean
11:00 Sharon Hargus (U WA) & Virginia Beavert (Heritage U/Yakama Nation): The Yakima Sahaptin absolutive prefix & word-initial glottal stop
11:20 Brianna G. Rauschuber (U TX-Austin): Degenerate feet & minimum word requirements in Iqaitu

Saturday, 7 January
Afternoon

Phonetics and Phonology: 2
Chair: Stephen Marlett (SIL Inti)
Room: Santa Ana/Sandia (CC)
2:00 Jack B. Martin (C Wm & Mary): Tone & grades in Mikasuki
2:20 Siri G. Tuttle (U AK-Fairbanks): 'I won't snore': Syllabification in Ahuna prefixes
Language Preservation
Chair: Pamela Bunte (CSU-Long Beach)
Room: Santa Ana/Sandia (CC)
3:00 Wesley Y. Leonard (UC-Berkeley): Language development in a revitalization setting: The role of teaching
3:20 Tania Granadillo (U AZ): How “A Grandfather & His Dog” won the first Storytelling Festival in Indigenous Language
4:00 Colleen Fitzgerald (TX Tech U) & Daniel Lopez (Tohono O’odham Nation): The importance of legacy documentation to the Tohono O’odham

Clitics and Agreement
Chair: TBA
Room: Picuris (CC)
3:00 Swintha Danielsen (MPI-Psycholing, Nijmegen/Radboud U, Nijmegen): Person cross-reference clitics in Baure (Arawak)
3:40 Jason Haugen (U AZ): On the development of pronominal clitics & affixes in Uto-Aztecan

Business Meeting
Chair: Anthony Woodbury (U TX-Austin)
Room: Picuris (CC)
Time: 4:30 – 6:00 PM

Evidentials and Discourse
Chair: TBA
Room: Fiesta 1-2 (HR)
9:00 N. Louanna Furbee (U MO): Evidentials & the analysis of Tojolabal Maya interviews
9:20 Connie Dickinson (MPI-Psycholing, Nijmegen), Simeon Floyd (U TX-Austin), & Jenny Seeg (U Leipzig): Evidentiality & mirativity in Cha’palaa & Tsafik
9:40 Eleanor Blain (Brandon U), Clare Cook (U BC), Rose-Marie Déchaîne (U BC), & Jeffrey Muehlbauer (U BC): Plains Cree evidentials: Major & minor modes
10:00 Claudia Brugman (U WI-Madison) & Monica Macaulay (U WI-Madison): The discourse function of Karuk kâruma
10:20 Break
10:40 Anna Berge (U AK-Fairbanks): A study of the distribution & uses of Aleut verb moods in different discourse types
11:00 Jeanie Castillo (UC-Santa Barbara): The influence of grammatical structure on prosody: An analysis of intonation units in conversational Navajo
11:20 James Kari (U AK-Fairbanks): The Dená’ina Ts’ehndghulyat war stories: Methods & implications
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Abstracts of LSA Plenary Addresses
I propose a promising direction for answering the question posed in the title, drawing on work at the interface of grammar and interaction. Drawing on research in usage-based linguistics, I argue that this favorite linguistic unit, the clause, emerges as a locus of interaction, in the sense that it is one of the most frequent grammatical formats that interactants orient to in projecting what actions are being done by others' utterances and in acting on these projections.

Intriguingly for linguists, the way in which the clause affords grammatical projectability varies significantly from language to language. In fact, the way speakers orient to this projectability can be shown to depend on the nature of the most frequent clausal grammatical formats which have been stored, sorted, and categorized from massive experience with language in interaction to become available as resources in a language: In some languages these formats allow early projection in the turn unit (as in English); in others they do not (as in Japanese). I show how grammatical projectability has repercussions for the way in which various interactional phenomena are managed in the speech communities with quite different patterns of 'constituent order' and clause organization. In each case, the interactional practices used are precisely the ones which the clausal grammatical formats in the given language promote. The evidence thus suggests that clauses are interactionally motivated formats for social action.

Sandra A. Thompson is professor of linguistics at UC-Santa Barbara. She specializes in usage-based linguistics, considering the role of patterns of conversational discourse in shaping morphosyntactic and prosodic regularities, and her published work draws on interactional data from English, Chinese, and Japanese. She is the co-author with Charles Li of Mandarin Chinese: A functional reference grammar, and with Paul Hopper of Transitivity in grammar and discourse. She co-edited Clause combining in grammar and discourse with John Haiman, Essays in semantics and pragmatics with Masayoshi Shibatani, Interaction and grammar with Elinor Ochs and Emanuel Schegloff, and The language of turn and sequence with Cecilia Ford and Barbara Fox.
Direct and Indirect Temporal Interpretation: A Unified Approach

Carlota S. Smith
University of Texas-Austin

Friday, 6 January

Plenary Address
Pavilion VI (Hyatt Regency)
12:30 – 1:30 PM

I consider how temporal information is conveyed by languages with and without tense. In tensed languages, temporal interpretation is direct. The most important defining property of a tensed language, I take it, is that all main clauses have obligatory tense. Tense morphemes, as Comrie says, give information about time. Languages that do not have a full tense system allow some or all main clauses to appear without direct temporal information. In such languages, aspectual information gives rise to inference about time and thus to indirect temporal interpretation. This work shows that tense—that is, temporal interpretation—and aspect are more closely intertwined than has been realized.

Strikingly, when pragmatic principles underlying temporal interpretation are stated, they are not different for tensed and tenseless languages. The familiar Deictic Principle is the main one, supplemented by the Bounded Event Constraint and the Simplicity Principle of Interpretation. I show in some detail how the principles apply to English, a typical tensed language, and to Mandarin Chinese and Navajo, both of which fit the definition of tenseless language.

The aspectual information that is relevant to temporal interpretation may be direct or indirect. When there is an explicit viewpoint morpheme, information about boundedness allows one to infer the temporal location of the situation expressed in a clause. In zero-marked clauses—those that lack explicit viewpoint morphemes—the event structure of the situation expressed allows similar inference. Such inferences give the default temporal interpretation. When there is temporal information in the sentence or context, it may override the default.

I then look at some other languages that are considered tenseless and try to apply the same pragmatic principles and indirect interpretation to them. To do this, I consult analyses and grammars of some other languages, including Slave and Koyukan (Athabaskan languages); Thai, Burmese, Malay, Yukatek, and Mam (Mayan languages); Piraha; Eskimo Aleut; and perhaps others.
Borrowing as Appropriation: Indexicality and the Language of White Racism in American English

Jane H. Hill
University of Arizona

The appropriation of symbolic materials from diverse languages and cultures has been of immense importance in the formation of White American identity throughout the history of the United States. I attend to specifically linguistic appropriations. Appropriation is the process by which resources of all types, whether material or symbolic, are attracted from subordinate groups to dominant groups. Colloquial English as spoken by White Americans continually recruits new symbolic resources, both by borrowing from other languages and by borrowing from non-White varieties of English. While this borrowing is often hailed as a sign of the richness and dynamism of American English, and such borrowings have often been key diacritics of an authentic American identity, a careful linguistic analysis shows that they may also function in the construction and maintenance of a racist social order. I discuss examples of linguistic appropriations from Native American languages and supposed ways of speaking, from African American English, and from Mexican and U.S. Spanish. I show how these borrowings function in the elevation of Whiteness and in the formation of American authenticity while simultaneously projecting the marginalization and denigration of the source languages and populations. White Americans generally acknowledge the elevating and authenticating functions of these appropriations. But they do not usually acknowledge that they could possibly be racist. Indeed, they usually argue that they imply respect and admiration for the language and culture of the source communities. One of the reasons that they believe this is that their understandings of how language works, their linguistic ideologies, require that meaning be 'meant', that it must emanate from a conscious intention and purpose of a speaker. This ideology makes it difficult for them to see how the negative residue of such appropriations is projected (although these projections are entirely apparent to their targets). This is accomplished largely through the semiotic process of indexicality. I explore for the various examples the indexical processes by which these appropriations work to elevate and enhance the standing of dominant groups, and at the same time associate a negative residue of stereotypes that diminishes the standing of subordinate groups.

Jane H. Hill is currently Regents' Professor of anthropology and linguistics at U AZ. Her primary research specialization is on the Uto-Aztecan languages. She has studied all dimensions of these languages, including their grammar and phonology, their sociolinguistic status, and their history. She has conducted field work on three of them: Cupeño, Nahuatl, and Tohono O'odham. Her reference grammar of Cupeño will appear in 2005. Her current major research focus within this area is using the methods of linguistic paleontology to investigate the prehistory of the Uto-Aztecan peoples. Her second major interest is in language ideology and the construction of ideology and identity in talk and text of all types. She has been especially interested in how language ideologies function in the reproduction of White racism. She has focused especially on the racializing functions of a form of English usage she calls 'Mock Spanish', but has recently been looking at more overt racializing discourse such as slurs and so-called 'gaffes' and 'slips'. She is currently writing a book on the language of White racism. Books she has authored or edited include Mulu'wetam: The first people (with Roscinda Nolasquez, Malki Museum Press 1973), Speaking Mexicano (with Kenneth C. Hill, University of Arizona Press 1986), Responsibility and evidence in oral discourse (co-edited with Judith T. Irvine, Cambridge University Press 1993), The life of language: Papers in linguistics in honor of William Bright (Mouton de Gruyter 1997), and A grammar of Cupeño (University of California Publications in Linguistics, forthcoming).
Saturday, 7 January

Plenary Address
Pavilion VI (Hyatt Regency)
12:30 – 1:30 PM

Cling Peaches and All:
The Parallel Worlds of Indigenous Languages and Linguistics

MaryAnn Willie
University of Arizona

In Dinéti (Navajo Land) in early March, sandstorms reach horrific levels. In the distance you can see the sand drifting skyward until it seals shut the sunrays; the day becomes dark; and living things unmoving. Sometimes these storms last all day, but mostly they last just a few hours. Of all the weather storms, sandstorms seem to be one of the worst; grains of sand whip stinging your face and hands as you hunch over for protection. You can open your eyes very, very briefly. Probably what makes them so terrifying is that it forces you to shut your eyes. Metaphorically speaking, in the midst of such a storm are the Indigenous people who are speakers of their languages, descendents who no longer speak their languages, and descendents whose languages are spoken by a few elderly members. The storm exists in our own homes when our children ask us why we did not teach them the language; it exists within our hearts where the void is replaced by anger and loss; and, it exists in interaction with linguists and educators when there are questions about knowledge of language where misunderstandings are par for the course.

American Indians, in historical and contemporary times, have been a problem for the U.S. and state governments. We seemed to be in the way; first as the west was expanding, now as natural resources becomes scarce elsewhere Indian land once again proves enticing. And then, there is always the problem of our languages. What do we do with the multitude of languages and their ancient ways, they would say, as if it was our fault that we were living.

Before us is a monumental task of addressing the crisis of how to raise the number of speakers in Indigenous languages. Because of my unique position as a native speaker of Navajo and a linguist at a major university, I explore the challenges that I confront almost daily as an academic and as a member of the Navajo Nation. What aspects of my experiences as a speaker of Navajo can help answer some of the questions related to accessing linguistics by Indigenous peoples? What aspects of my academic training as a linguist can shed some light on how Indigenous peoples can gain from a good working relationship with linguists? By what method(s) can we not exist in parallel universes?

MaryAnn Willie (PhD, U AZ, 1991) is associate professor of linguistics and American Indian Studies at U AZ. She is also a faculty member of American Indian Language Development Institute. Dr. Willie is director of Native American Linguistics Master’s Program (NAMA). She has done extensive work on the Navajo 3rd person pronouns, especially the 4th person pronouns. Lately, she and Natasha Warner (U AZ) have started work on spoken word recognition in Navajo. Dr. Willie is from Sand Springs, AZ, on the Navajo Nation.
I defend an approach to language that respects the autonomy of arbitrary individual words or lexemes and privileges the interaction between the idiosyncrasies of words and a highly regular linguistic system. Putting this approach in historical context, I show that “Chaque mot a son histoire [Each word has its own story]” (Gillieron) in “un système où tout se tient [a system where everything hangs together]” (Meillet).

My emphasis throughout is on analysis, not on theory, with the understanding that no good theory of language can be constructed that avoids accounting for the idiosyncrasies of individual words. Interesting results are gained by studying the tension between individual idiosyncratic words and the system in which they must operate. When, instead, we dismiss the idiosyncrasies of individual words and construct a system despite them, we learn less and may even be deceived.

The expression “Chaque mot a son histoire” originates in a claim about the regularity of phonological change, but little appreciated is the fact that the expression applies less controversially and much more aptly to the meanings and morphology of words, as I show. Every word does have its own story when it comes to meaning, and every word has its own way of fitting into the system of the language.

The first type of data discussed comes from the lexical semantics of word formation, the type of data on whose existence the original lexicalist hypothesis depends. The central methodological problem that led to lexicalism is how to salvage semantic compositionality in a system (word formation) where the relationship between the input and the output is highly irregular. The best solution retains semantic compositionality by means of a sparse syntax and semantics, with a large role for pragmatics and happenstance. Solutions that ignore the irregularity fail, as I also show.

The second type of data comes from the inflectional idiosyncrasies of individual lexemes. By accepting the fact of irregular inflection and studying the ways in which irregular inflected forms fit into the regular system, we gain a greater understanding of the system itself than we ever could by regarding only regular inflection as normal. We also gain a better understanding of the ways in which a lexical item can be irregular within the system.

A proper understanding of morphological roots can best be gained by factoring in simultaneously both lexical semantic irregularity and regular inflection. The traditional and still prevalent treatment of Semitic roots fails because it privileges the putative meanings of roots over the actual meanings of individual lexemes. One should not deny the reality of roots within a morphological system, as some do, only their basic role in lexical semantics. We can predict, for example, whether a Latin verb is deponent, at least in some cases, from the root of the verb. But these roots are not of the same fundamental nature as lexemes. They are not signs.

As depicted here, language is at heart a battle between unruly words and rule-bound structure. In closing, I discuss a new completely autochthonous language, Al-Sayyid Bedouin Sign Language (ABSL), and show that it consists entirely of arbitrary individual words and a highly regular syntax. There is no morphology or phonology, so that the words have no discernable internal structure, but their boundaries are sharp and their arrangement is predictable from a simple set of lexical categories within a simple phrase-structure grammar. In short, ABSL comes as close as any language known to the basic type expected by the approach I am endorsing.

Mark Aronoff (PhD, MIT, 1974) is professor of linguistics and Deputy Provost at Stony Brook U (SUNY), where he has taught since 1974. His major academic interests are morphology, writing systems, undergraduate education, and most recently, sign language. From 1995 to 2001, he was editor of Language. His research has been funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities, the National Science Foundation, and the National Institutes of Health, as well as nongovernmental agencies.
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Abstracts of Organized Sessions
Ellipsis

Pavilion II-III (Hyatt Regency)
4:00 – 7:00 PM

Organizers: Christopher Kennedy (University of Chicago)
Jason Merchant (University of Chicago)

Participants: Howard Lasnik (University of Maryland-College Park)
Sandra Chung (University of California-Santa Cruz)
Peter Culicover (Ohio State University)
Ivan Sag (Stanford University)

A central issue of debate and inquiry in theoretical linguistics has been the existence and nature of syntactic objects that do not correspond directly to elements in the speech (or gestural) signal. Ellipsis provides a particularly important and fertile empirical domain for addressing these issues because it involves a mapping between an arbitrarily complex meaning and the complete absence of a phonological signal.

Traditional generative approaches to ellipsis have assumed that this mapping is mediated by unpronounced syntactic representations for primarily two reasons. The first reason arises from the guiding theoretical intuition that in general, identity of meaning indicates identity of form; the semantic correspondence between an elided constituent and some antecedent is therefore taken to indicate the presence of a syntactic representation which is not pronounced but which forms the input to interpretation. The second reason is specific to ellipsis: The majority of analyses of ellipsis developed over the past 40 years have assumed that an elided constituent is identical to some syntactic antecedent, that is, that ellipsis is licensed by a syntactic identity condition.

Recent work challenges both these underlying arguments for unpronounced syntactic structure in ellipsis. On the one hand, a diversity of approaches to the syntax-semantics interface has been developed which rejects the hypothesis that identity of meaning entails identity of form, instead deriving identity of meaning from features of the interpretive system. On the other hand, a great deal of evidence has accumulated which shows that the identity condition in ellipsis should be stated over meanings, not syntactic representations. We think it is thus now possible and indeed necessary to reevaluate the arguments for and against representationalist accounts of ellipsis with a more nuanced eye, and to address directly the question of whether the crucial facts can be explained just as well within a purely interpretationalist approaches which eschew syntactic representations in ellipsis.

This symposium brings together researchers with an interest and expertise in this domain to provide a state-of-the-art reevaluation of these fundamental questions. Specifically, we focus the debate on the empirical and analytical arguments for positing or not positing unpronounced syntactic structures in ellipsis in an effort to both sharpen our understanding of the mechanisms that handle ellipsis and further develop our understanding of the syntax-semantics interface. A broader purpose of the symposium is to bring various conflicting claims in the literature about the nature of the data under close scrutiny, with the goal of establishing agreement about what facts a theory of ellipsis needs to explain, independent of framework-specific assumptions.

Howard Lasnik (University of Maryland-College Park)

On ellipsis: The PF approach to missing constituents

Ellipsis has long been a target of generative investigation. By the late 1960s, there was intensive debate about whether the derivation of ellipsis constructions involves 'deletion under identity' of material that was present in underlying form, or, alternatively, 'interpretive' copying of the antecedent into a position that was underlyingly empty. More recently, there have been proposals that an ellipsis site contains no structure at any level of representation. I argue, following Ross (1969) and Merchant (2001) for the original deletion approach. The apparent amelioration of island effects under (some) ellipsis is a potential problem, but I suggest (developing ideas of Fox & Pesetsky 2005) how islands can be construed as PF effects, hence, plausibly ameliorated by PF deletion.
Two sub-cases of sluicing can be distinguished—'merger' and 'sprouting'. Recent discussions have focused on merger; here we concentrate on sprouting. We review observations which raise difficulties for purely semantic treatments of recoverability, and which suggest that reference must be made to form rather than meaning in the licensing of sluicing. We consider various solutions to these puzzles, including Fox's (1999) accommodation-based approach and Chung's (2005) proposal that the elided constituent must be constructed from the lexical resources of the antecedent. The guiding intuition is that ellipsis is 're-use' of a phrase, in a sense which we try to elucidate.

I summarize what Simpler syntax (joint work with Ray Jackendoff) says about elliptical constructions, focusing on bare argument ellipsis (such as the answers in pairs like A: What did Pat buy? B: A motorcycle). Such fragments are often argued to require hidden syntactic structure for their interpretation. In contrast, the approach that we argue for, indirect licensing, posits no more syntactic structure than appears at the surface, though the syntactic structure of the antecedent is relevant to a fragment's syntactic wellformedness. The interpretation of the fragment does not require that the antecedent contain an identical constituent; we argue that deletion under identity is not always possible in cases of wellformed ellipsis. Rather, fragments are interpreted by rules that match them up with the interpretation of antecedents in the discourse.

What's LF got to do with it?

Many researchers have assumed that LF identity is relevant to the analysis of VP ellipsis (VPE). I review a number of cases in which LF identity is difficult to reconcile with the facts, including the preservation of deictic reference, cross-discourse reference preservation, inference-based VPE, and active-passive mismatches. I argue that only a more semantic approach has the potential to provide a unified account of VPE. LF-based analyses at best account for an arbitrarily chosen subset of the known data. The approach I suggest embraces a minimalist grammar, leaving the range of elliptical interpretations to be explained not in terms of identity of linguistic representation, but by considerations of interpretation.
Thursday, 5 January

WORKSHOP

K-12 Linguistics Materials

Sendero II (Hyatt Regency)
4:00 – 7:00 PM

Organizers: Carol Lord (California State University-Long Beach) Kristin Denham (Western Washington University)

Sponsor: Committee for Language in the School Curriculum

Moderator: Carol Lord (California State University-Long Beach)

Participants: Kristin Denham (Western Washington University) Sharon Klein (California State University-Northridge) Maya Honda (Wheelock College), Wayne O’Neil (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), David Pippin (Seattle Country Day School) Anne Lobeck (Western Washington University) Thomas Payne (University of Oregon/SIL International)

Discussant: William Rutherford (University of Southern California)

After several successful symposia (in 1999, 2002, 2005) on forging connections between linguistics and K-12 educators, we are now poised to formulate appropriate goals for elementary, middle, and high school students with respect to knowledge of language. We present and discuss various projects that linguists are conducting/have conducted in elementary, middle, and high school classrooms. In a hands-on workshop session, participants share materials as well as their experiences in using them with children and how such activities can be integrated with current curricular goals and practice. The workshop includes time for discussion of ideas, plans, and possible directions for building language awareness in education, identifying needs and potential contributions of LSA.

In 'Linguistics in a one-room schoolhouse', Kristin Denham details the linguistics course she has been teaching for children ages 6-10 and explains how she connects the material to other parts of the curriculum (math, science, social studies, and language arts). She also shares in more detail two of the lessons and materials: one on parts of speech and one on children's language games. In 'Fourth graders discovering language', Sharon Klein explains how her curriculum begins with the invitation to collect some 'language facts', in a scavenger hunt and to investigate their 'linguistic profiles'. The goal of these introductory language study exercises is to build the path for fourth graders to move from noticing linguistic facts to asking questions and making predictions about linguistic units and processes, coming to see that these are part of their own linguistic worlds. In 'Problem-set based linguistics for fifth graders and beyond', David Pippin, Maya Honda, and Wayne O'Neill discuss what makes a good problem set, what kind of linguistic phenomena can be explored by a novice, how to turn an apparent mystery into a problem to be solved, and how to constrain the data and why. They also discuss how problem sets based in the language of the classroom can be built from the bottom up as opposed to the necessarily top-down construction of problem sets based in languages not known to the members of a class. In 'Teaching language change through literature', Anne Lobeck discusses how she introduced a variety of different concepts and facts about language change, ranging from the historical development of English to a detailed investigation of language families on the Ethnologue, to a high school English class. The key to the success of this unit was the students' prior exposure to Shakespeare, in particular their experience studying, reading, and performing (in its entirety) Shakespeare's "Macbeth". And in 'The Linguistics Challenge: Challenging future linguists', Thomas Payne discusses The Linguistics Challenge, an educational activity designed to promote the knowledge of linguistics, geography, and cultural diversity in secondary school classrooms. The program depends for its effectiveness on linguistics problems that challenge the problem-solving skills and engage the interest of young adults. He reports on four years of experience with the program, addressing who participates, the criteria for successful problems, the feedback from students and educators, and possible directions for the future of the program.

Following the presentations and discussion of each, there will be 30 minutes for general discussion and brainstorming.
Phonetic Variation: What Does It Mean to Speakers and Listeners?

Acoma/Zuni/Tesuque (Convention Center)
9:00 AM – 12:00 PM

Organizer: Caroline L. Smith (University of New Mexico)
Participants: Kenneth de Jong (Indiana University)
Jean Andruski (Wayne State University)
Pualine Welby (Institute for Spoken Communication)
Kelley Kilanski (University of Washington) & Richard Wright (University of Washington)
Keith Johnson (University of California-Berkeley)

Speakers of the same language pronouncing the same lexical item will produce a variety of phonetic forms, which listeners are able to perceive efficiently and appropriately. The purpose of this symposium is to consider what kinds of factors contribute to phonetic variation in speakers' productions, what information this variation may convey, and to what extent this variation is a consequence of the interaction between speaker and listener. We take for granted that speakers and listeners are capable of processing extensive variation and do not explicitly address how this is accomplished.

The session is motivated by both theoretical and practical concerns. Phonetic variation may be explained, at least in part, by the nature of the interaction between speaker and listener (Lindblom 1990). If a speaker adapts her production to the specific listener and context, then variation will correlate with changes in these and may be used as a source of information about them. Such variation conveys information about the context, as well as about the speaker, and could be viewed as benefiting the listener by facilitating the task of perceiving and interpreting the speech.

Although a number of studies have provided evidence that speakers do adjust to the listener and the context, evidence also suggests that speakers' adaptation is essentially egocentric (Bard et al. 2000), and not designed to particularly benefit the listener (Janse 2004). Speakers are also limited by, for example, the need to maintain phonological contrasts. Determining what factors contribute to and constrain speaker-produced variation would help to elucidate the nature of the relationship between speaker and listener.

There are also practical motivations for understanding phonetic variation. Automatic speech recognition systems encounter variation in their input, need to identify what is linguistically informative, what must be processed in order to decode the message, and what is idiosyncratic. This issue is also vital, from a theoretical standpoint, in determining what form the representation of a lexical item should take. With so many factors conditioning phonetic variation, the number of possible forms that a lexical item can take is almost endless. Working from a unique lexical representation may be untenable for either human or machine perception. Learning to incorporate phonetic variation as a source of information in lexical representations remains a challenge for linguistic theory as well as for speech technology.

The symposium presentations discuss newly-recognized factors that contribute to the capacity of speakers to adapt to their communicative context. Notably, evidence of adaptation in tone and intonational domains are presented whereas previous research in speaker adaptation has concentrated on segmental acoustics. The presentations also emphasize that one of the most important factors in determining variation is the linguistic system of the language being spoken, something that is shared by both speaker and listener. It may be most appropriate to view phonetic variation as the consequence of a process that is neither dominantly egocentric on the part of the speaker nor dominantly listener-centric, but dependent in specific ways on the characteristics of the language being used.
Kenneth de Jong (Indiana University)
The synchronic availability of functional pressures for explaining phonetic variability

Lindblom (1990) explained speech variation in terms of a continuum from reduced to expanded speech, based on the opposing considerations of motor economy and communicating lexical contrast. Variation is due to on-line shifting of speaker goals. Pierrehumbert (2001) presents a very different exemplar dynamics model where such considerations only get encoded in a language by repeated probabilistic sampling of a perceptual distribution in the process of production. This paper presents results of motor control and focus experiments indicating that motor considerations and knowledge of contrast structure are themselves directly active in the speaker to determine the distribution of forms.

Jean Andruski (Wayne State University)
Limitations on clear speech

Research has shown that listeners perceive vowels more accurately when speakers expand their use of F1-F2 space, thereby increasing the acoustic distance between vowel categories. Some categories, however, reside in crowded regions of acoustic space where large acoustic variations may shift tokens into space occupied by distinct phonetic categories. Three mixed pitch/phonation type tones of Green Mong offer an example of this. This paper presents perceptual and acoustic data suggesting that speakers' ability to produce tokens that listeners perceive clearly is limited when the acoustic distance between categories cannot be increased on any dimension that supports the phonological distinction.

Pauline Welby (Institute of Spoken Communication, Grenoble)
Language-specific F0 adaptations in Lombard speech

Speakers adapt their speech when speaking over noise; for example, they increase intensity and fundamental frequency (F0). Among the unstudied aspects of this ‘Lombard effect’ are potential changes in language-specific intonation patterns. We examined the occurrence of early intonational rises in French, known to be cues to word segmentation. We found that they were more common in white and cocktail-party noise than in silence. We also found that early rises were less precisely aligned in noise, a finding partly explained by the importance of auditory feedback in F0 control. A perceptual study will examine whether early rises increase speech intelligibility.

Kelley Kilanski (University of Washington)
Richard Wright (University of Washington)
The effects of lexical factors on consonant variation

Several studies have shown that lexical factors influence speech production; vowels in high frequency-low density words are more reduced than their counterparts in low frequency-high density words (e.g. Wright 2003; Munson & Solomon 2004; Munson, in press). However, little work has examined lexical factors in consonant production even though consonants follow vowel-like patterns of reduction-hyperarticulation as speaking tasks change (e.g VanSon & Pols 1995). This study examines the effect of lexical factors on stop and voiceless fricative production using words from the SWITCHBOARD corpus (Godfrey et al. 1992). The dependent variables are VOT, duration, intensity, and center of gravity.

Keith Johnson (University of California-Berkeley)
Pronunciation variation as a problem for lexical representation

Pronunciation variation poses interesting problems for theories of lexical representation. This study used a pronunciation dictionary of clear speech citation forms and found a segment deletion rate of nearly 12% in a corpus of conversational speech. The number of apparent segment deletions can be substantially reduced by constructing a lexicon that records one or more of the actual pronunciations found in conversational speech; however, the resulting empirical pronunciation dictionary often fails to include the citation form. Issues involved in lexical representation for linguistic, psycholinguistic, and automatic speech recognition research are discussed. (Supported by NIDCD grant #R01 DC04330-03).
Word and Paradigm Morphology

Taos (Convention Center)
9:00 AM – 12:00 PM

Organizers: James P. Blevins (University of Cambridge)
Andrew Spencer (University of Essex)

Participants: Alice C. Harris (University at Stony Brook-SUNY)
Farrell Ackerman (University of California-San Diego) & James P. Blevins (University of Cambridge)
R. Harald Baayen (Radboud University, Nijmegen/Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics, Nijmegen)
Brian D. Joseph (Ohio State University) & Andrea D. Sims (Ohio State University)
Gregory T. Stump (University of Kentucky)
Anna Luis (University of Coimbra, Portugal) & Andrew Spencer (University of Essex)
Mark Aronoff (University at Stony Brook –SUNY)

This workshop pulls together recent work on 'word and paradigm' (WP) models of morphology, with the goal of summarizing some of the main results and implications of these models and providing an intensive yet accessible introduction for general linguists and morphologists working in other approaches. To balance the interests of generalists and specialists, a general introduction precedes presentations and a moderated discussion period follows. Individual presentations also identify points of contact and divergence with relevant alternatives.

The two key notions in this model are words and the paradigms to which they belong. Although word forms are morphologically basic in many traditional WP approaches, contemporary WP models are united more by the idea that the grammatical word is the locus of morphosyntactic properties. The term 'paradigm' is used to refer to (1) the set of inflected word forms of a lexeme and (2) the set of potentially contrasting cells that can be filled by concrete forms. In the second meaning a paradigm is an abstract space defined by the set of morphosyntactic properties and their legal combinations, and it is this sense that is most important for current WP models. Paradigms display complex internal structure in the form of syncretisms, deponency, heteroclisis, and so on. These various types of internal organization can sometimes reveal themselves in psycholinguistic processing, and paradigmatic organization can be seen to have an important role to play in language change. At the same time, the realizational aspect of WP models allows us to ask questions about the internal structure of the word forms themselves. How can the absence of marking be significant within a system of contrasts? How can the linear order of stems and affixes be determined by the morphosyntactic properties of the word form? What is the relationship between affiliation, cliticization, and stem selection? A particularly important consideration here is the notion of the 'morphemic stem', that is, the stem that functions as a pure morphological form devoid of any inherent meaning. Much recent work has been devoted to exploring such phenomena, and a broad goal of the present workshop is to explicate these issues in order to clarify their relevance to general models of morphology, grammar, historical change, and language acquisition and use.

The workshop opens with a 15-minute introduction and closes with a 15-minute general discussion period. The five 30-minute presentations each include five minutes for questions. The first presentation outlines the patterns of word-level implication that characterize complex inflectional systems in Estonian and Nenets. The second presentation provides experimental evidence for the relevance of paradigmatic relations and exemplar-driven generalization. The third presentation highlights the role of paradigms and paradigm-based analogy in diachronic processes such as leveling. The fourth presentation provides a more detailed account of the formal architecture of paradigms and the interface with meaning. The fifth presentation clarifies aspects of the morphology-syntax interface, which provides a natural continuation of the preceding talk and a suitable issue on which to close the session.

Alice C. Harris (University at Stony Brook-SUNY)

Introduction
Farrell Ackerman (University of California-San Diego)
James P. Blevins (University of Cambridge)
Paradigms & predictability: The implicational structure of inflectional systems

A central challenge for speakers of languages with complex inflectional system is the prediction of previously unencountered forms. There is mounting evidence that the acquisition of such a system is paradigm-based and sensitive to analogical learning strategies (MacWhinney 1978, Pinker 1984, Tomasello 2003). This evidence is also compatible with the traditional view that inflectional systems comprise networks of words related by analogical and implicational patterns. This talk examines inflectional patterns in Estonian, Saami, and Tundra Nenets and argues that the significant part-whole relations in each language involve words and paradigms and that words in a paradigm are connected by implicational rather than derivational relations.

R. Harald Baayen (Radboud University, Nijmegen/Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics, Nijmegen)
Experimental evidence for word & paradigm morphology

Word and paradigm morphology offers a perspective on lexical cognition with two crucial cornerstones. The first cornerstone is that lexical knowledge is fundamentally exemplar-based. The second cornerstone is that morphological structure is grounded in the paradigmatic relations between exemplars in lexical memory. This paper reviews and reports new experimental evidence that provides further evidence for the role of exemplars of fully regular complex words in memory and support for the importance of paradigmatic structure in on-line lexical processing.

Brian D. Joseph (Ohio State University)
Andrea D. Sims (Ohio State University)
Mechanisms of paradigmatic change: Diachronic evidence for paradigms

Some of the best evidence for recognizing paradigms as a necessary part of the grammatical apparatus comes from diachrony. The three types of diachronic developments discussed are: (1) analogy among inflectionally related forms but not extra-paradigmatic forms (data from Latin and Greek); (2) parallel changes among forms linked by devices like rules of referral (e.g. Greek singular vs plural forms) but not adventitiously linked forms (e.g. Greek 1SG and 3PL); and (3) the appearance of gaps in paradigms, and speakers' reactions to them (data from dialectal Croatian). All three show an internal unity to the paradigm in language change.

Gregory T. Stump (University of Kentucky)
Cells & paradigms in inflectional semantics

An adequate theory of grammar must explicate the relation between an inflected word's morphosyntactic properties and its semantics. In a property-based account, each property has an invariant semantic content. In a cell-based account, a word's interpretation is conditioned by properties of the cell that the word occupies. In a paradigm-based account, an inflected word's interpretation may be sensitive to properties of the cell that it occupies and to properties of other cells in its paradigm. Evidence from Twi and Sanskrit shows that the notions 'cell' and 'paradigm' are essential to accounting for an inflected word's interpretation and therefore favors paradigm-based theories over morpheme-based theories.

Ana Luis (University of Coimbra, Portugal)
Andrew Spencer (University of Essex)
Phrasal affixation as realizational morphology

In a number of languages (European Portuguese, Udi, Pashto) a single string can behave like a sequence of affixes or a clitic cluster. This demands a unified approach to clitics/affixes. We extend Stump's paradigm function morphology, essentially generalizing Klavans' (1985) placement parameters to both word-level and phrasal affixation. This also removes a redundancy in standard PFM: Placement is separated from exponence and therefore doesn't have to be repeated in all the realization rules.

Mark Aronoff (University at Stony Brook-SUNY)
Concluding remarks

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Linguistic Structure and Connectionist Models: How Good Is the Fit?

Taos (Convention Center)
2:00 – 5:00 PM

Organizer: James L. McClelland (Carnegie Mellon University)

Participants: Joan Bybee (University of New Mexico)
James L. McClelland (Carnegie Mellon University)
Luigi Burzio (Johns Hopkins University)
Gary Lupyan (Carnegie Mellon University)
Adele Goldberg (Princeton University)
Jeff Elman (University of California-San Diego)

SYMPOSIUM

Connectionist models, though widely cited by psychologists and psycholinguists, have not played a central role in linguistic theory. The purpose of this symposium is to consider whether they might be of more use within linguistics than some may have previously thought.

The occasion for considering this issue is the recent emergence of work by several linguists aiming to capture aspects of language structure that fall between the cracks in traditional approaches. Specifically, the organizer has been struck by themes found in the work of Bybee, Burzio, and Goldberg, all pointing to the fact that much of language consists of patterns that blend some element of sensitivity to general structure together with sensitivity to idiosyncratic properties of individual items. Such sensitivity is characteristic of connectionist models, thus raising the important possibility that these models may be helpful to linguistic theory as vehicles for understanding some of the interesting patterns of sensitivity to general and specific information that do occur.

The symposium begins with a short overview by Bybee, laying out the range of phenomena that test the bounds of traditional, rule-based approaches to the characterization of language structure followed by a brief statement by McClelland of the general properties of connectionist models that appear to make them suitable for addressing the kinds of phenomena Bybee describes. Two pairs of specific talks follow these introductory presentations. The first pair addresses issues at the interface between morphology and phonology. Burzio describes what he calls the 'lexicon-grammar continuum', calling attention to the fact that morphologically complex items generally involve a subtle blend of general and specific information; he also presents evidence of attraction effects that operate among word forms and other structures in a language. Lupyan and McClelland present a model that illustrates how properties of the kind Burzio describes are captured in a specific connectionist model, which shows how properties of connectionist networks give rise to the kind of structure we see in one case of morphophonological interaction, namely the English past tense.

The final pair of talks addresses phenomena beyond the level of individual words, namely constructions and other aspects of sentential structure. Goldberg reviews findings illustrating the extent to which supra-word constructions exhibit both specificity and generalization and presents new findings on how new generalizations may arise. Elman considers how well connectionist models capture both the very general and more specific characteristics of linguistically realistic sentences, including valence restrictions, and verb-specific thematic role constraints. Elman also considers the possible fit of Goldberg’s recent findings on learning new constructions with the properties of connectionist nets.

Marantz’s discussion occurs after the first four presentations; Jackendoff’s discussion occurs at the end of the symposium.
Joan Bybee (University of New Mexico)

Gradient & specific phenomena point away from rules

This brief introduction motivates the exploration of models of the cognitive representation of language that are alternatives to the rule and representation model in its various forms. The focus is on gradient and specific phenomena at many different levels of grammar focusing on the units commonly posited for linguistic analysis. I argue that the notions of ‘morpheme’, ‘word’, and ‘construction’ are all gradient notions in that they come into being gradually and disappear gradually over time. An idealized model in which meaningful units are freely combined also falls short of accounting for the very specific knowledge speakers have about their language.

James L. McClelland (Carnegie Mellon University)

Representation of language knowledge: Is it all in your connections?

Traditional linguistic theories have difficulty with forms that are partially regular (e.g. kept, like regular beeped, but with the vowel reduced), and real languages generally include many such forms. Connectionist models, described in this talk, provide an alternative framework that uses continuous-valued parameters (connection weights). The models naturally promote regularity while yet allowing sensitivity to properties of specific items or clusters of similar items. The models acquire representations of syntactic and morphological structure and of semantic and phonological content from exposure to language in context. They are thus promising candidates for capturing language representation, use, acquisition, and change.

Luigi Burzio (Johns Hopkins University)

The lexicon-grammar continuum & attraction effects

Irregular or unproductive morphology and the phenomenon of lexically controlled phonological variation point to a lexicon-grammar continuum which seems more consistent with the gradient properties of connectionist models than with the all-or-nothing properties of traditional approaches. Another class of generalizations pointing in the same direction centers on the notion of representations as attractors, which connectionist models can readily express. Segmental assimilations and neutralizations, conditions requiring maximal distances among phonemes; morphological syncretism; and the patterns known as ‘non-derived environment blocking’ and ‘lexical conservatism’ can all be characterized as attraction effects but do not afford unified solutions to traditional resources.

Gary Lupyan (Carnegie Mellon University)

Emergence of quasi-regularity in the English past tense as captured by connectionist networks

An examination of the English past-tense system reveals it to contain many items that vary in their degree of regularity (e.g. beep/beeped, but keep/kept, and have/had). We present a connectionist model that illustrates how such quasi-regular forms can result from simultaneous pressures on phonology and morphology. The results support the claim that regularization (and irregularization) are continuous processes reflecting simultaneous pressures on tokens to be short (or phonetically regular) while maintaining compositionality (morphological regularity), facilitating the decoding of the message by the listener.

Adele E. Goldberg (Princeton University)

Generalizing argument structure constructions

There is ample evidence that learners retain a great deal of specific information while forming generalizations over that information. How do learners go from the specific to the general? Recent experimental work in the author’s laboratory has demonstrated that a high frequency exemplar facilitates accurate linguistic generalization. These findings are potentially far-reaching since the language input children receive tends in general to be skewed disproportionately towards a single example or type of example.

Jeff Elman (University of California-San Diego)

From specific to general & back again

One of the recurring tensions that appears in linguistic theories is the question of how to simultaneously account for knowledge that appears at times to be general and abstract and, in other cases, highly context sensitive and lexically specific. These tensions are often dealt with by appeals to such as ‘competence vs performance’ or ‘rules vs lists’. I present results from a number of simulations that address two related issues: (1) how to achieve generalizations that go beyond immediate experience in interesting ways and (2) how to account for interactions between grammatical structure and lexical content.
The technologies available for language documentation have dramatically increased over the last several decades. This is largely a positive development--our records of an endangered language are no longer limited to ink on paper but can now include audio and video recordings of rich interactions among speakers. However, advances in training in the use of these new tools have not generally accompanied these advances in technology. For example, linguists going out into the field may have budgeted for sophisticated audio recording equipment but have no idea why they should choose a WAV recorder over a MiniDisc recorder. Or, they may have taken a video recorder with them only to discover they have no idea what kind of lighting they need to ensure their recordings will be valuable in the future.

Furthermore, there are general problems faced by all documentary linguists that won't be addressed by any technical manual. Perhaps the most pressing of these is developing a way in the field to keep track of ‘bookkeeping’ information—or metadata—for the recordings they make. Without accurate metadata, it will be very difficult to properly archive the recordings. Even worse, if it is not clear who contributed to making a recording, it will not be known who has the rights to use it, thus creating a danger that, even if a recording is properly archived and usable in 100 years, it may lie in a sort of legal limbo where an archivist simply doesn't know who should have access to it.

Another problem all field linguists face is deciding what they should record in the first place. Should all interactions be recorded using video, including word list elicitation? Are some genres or topics considered more valuable than others? As linguists, we are trained in eliciting different grammatical structures. However, we tend to know little about what kinds of content may be useful to researchers in other disciplines, like anthropology, history, or even botany—not to mention what sorts of recordings will be most valued by speaker communities. And the work doesn't end with just making the recordings. In most cases, the documentary linguist will also want to transcribe and annotate them. A fair assortment of software tools is available for these tasks, but most of them have steep learning curves. Transcription and annotation are highly labor intensive under the best of circumstances; few linguists have time to waste exploring tools that may not fit their requirements.

This tutorial covers a range of issues in audio and video recording from the perspective of the documentary linguist. Keeping the needs of the field linguist in mind, the presentations are careful not to give advice in a one-size-fits-all way but rather to give recommendations that focus on the strengths and weaknesses of different recording techniques and technologies with respect to different field situations.
Chilin Shih (University of Illinois-Urbana)
A phonetician's guide to audio formats

A modern-day field linguist has to make many choices to prepare for a recording session: Which equipment can I afford? Which recording format and which sampling rate should I use? There are no definitive answers to these questions. It is a difficult balancing act where the goal is to get the best possible recording quality within one's budgetary and physical constraints. This tutorial makes some of these options transparent to help the linguist make informed choices.

Sven Grawunder (Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology, Leipzig)
How to make good audio recordings in the field

Based on his experience conducting extensive phonetic field work in Siberia, we discuss strategies for increasing the analyzability and intelligibility of field recordings. This talk addresses such questions as: How should one decide about recording equipment depending on the research goals, the field situation, or the recording situation? And, how can one influence the recording situation to get the best results possible? Questions like these don't have definitive answers. However, the discussion will help the field linguist make more informed choices when recording in the field.

K. David Harrison (Swarthmore College)
How to make good video recordings

Using video cameras in linguistic fieldwork makes it possible to capture a level of documentary detail and clarity not previously achievable. It is also fraught with problems. Video changes the entire dynamic of the recording session, influencing linguists, bystanders, and native speaker participants in sometimes unpredictable ways. But in cultures where filming is possible, and especially for endangered languages, video will soon be regarded as best practice for both documentation and archiving. We explore the relative merits of video techniques that have been tested under a variety of field conditions, social settings, and elicitation tasks.

Hans Boas (University of Texas-Austin)
Transcribing & annotating audio & video

This presentation deals with different ways of making transcriptions and annotations for audio and video recordings, including discussion of transcription and annotations tools and standards currently being used by the documentary linguistics community. Discussing different tools such as Transcriber and ELAN, we show how different types of graphical user interfaces enable documentary linguists to segment long duration audio and video recordings, transcribe them, and label speech turns, topic changes, and acoustic conditions.

Eleanor Nevins (San Diego State University)
Understanding & eliciting discourse genres

This presentation draws attention to the importance of local understandings and uses of linguistic field recordings, arguing that text collections, or recordings of extended discourse, are especially important for research on endangered languages because of their hybrid nature. They serve dual functions as both linguistic data and as meaningful performances that can be recirculated within the local speech community. Drawing on our fieldwork with the White Mountain Apache in Eastern Arizona, we suggest that field linguists employ basic ethnographic methods in order to understand the meanings and intended uses of their text elicitations within the local speech community.

Heidi Johnson (University of Texas-Austin)
Corpus management for field linguists

The most technically perfect recording of the most brilliant work of verbal art will be of no value to anyone if it is labeled "t011499a" and accidentally moved into the wrong folder or stranded on a medium for which there are no longer any readers or players. We present a set of guidelines for corpus management that will help language documenters create an orderly, archive-ready corpus of multimedia materials by giving a brief introduction to the essential elements of a well-managed corpus: documentation of informed consent, labeling, digital formats, and metadata.
Information Theory and Phonology

Taos (Convention Center)
9:00 AM – 12:00 PM

Organizers: John Goldsmith (University of Chicago)
Elizabeth Hume (Ohio State University)

Participants: John Goldsmith (University of Chicago)
Elizabeth Hume (Ohio State University)
Janet Pierrehumbert (Northwestern University)
Jason Riggle (University of Chicago)
Eric Fosler-Lussier (Ohio State University)

Information theoretic approaches to phonological analysis explore the ways in which the concepts central to information theory, such as entropy, mutual information, and optimal compressed length, can shed light on problems of phonology, either by solving old problems in new ways or by shedding new light on the fundamental nature of traditional phonological concepts. This requires the analyst to develop an explicit probabilistic model of the data in question and, in the cases that are of interest to phonologists, to develop models that shed light on problems such as phonological markedness, well-formedness, syllable structure, autosegmental structure, and other notions.

Probabilistic phonological models are not recent; an entire chapter in Trubetzkoy's *Grundzüge der Phonologie* is devoted to the subject. Probabilistic models were studied by mainstream phonologists in the 1950s (including such notable contributions as Cherry, Halle, & Jakobson 1953; Hockett 1955) under the enormous influence of information theory (Shannon 1947, Wiener 1948) and related studies, such as that of Zipf (1949). This work has continued to develop along several lines, including work of quantitative descriptive linguists in Europe (cf. The Journal of Quantitative Linguistics), various work in speech recognition in the past 20 years (see Huang & Acero 2001 for an overview), and much work in computational phonology (e.g. Ellison 1992). Probabilistic models have re-emerged in analyses of phenomena addressed by phonologists over the last few years in several contexts: (1) work in laboratory phonology (notably Coleman & Pierrehumbert 1997, Pierrehumbert 2001, 2003); (2) stochastic versions of optimality theory (e.g. Boersma 1998); and (3) frequency-based analyses (e.g. Bybee & Hopper 2001). Bod, Hay, and Jannedy (2003) provides an overview of probabilistic approaches to a range of linguistic domains, including phonology.

Despite the growing popularity of probabilistic models in linguistics, information theory and its potential applications to well-known phonological issues remain unfamiliar to most phonologists. The purpose of this colloquium is thus two-fold: first, to provide an introduction to the central concepts of information theory; and second, to show how information theory can elucidate central problems in phonology.

**John Goldsmith** (University of Chicago)

*On the application of information theory to phonology: An introduction*

We begin with a brief summary of the origins of the application of probabilistic methods in phonology, beginning with Trubetzkoy's *Grundzüge* (1939), followed by an exposition in phonologists' terms of the basic ideas presented in information theory, as formulated by Claude Shannon in 1947. We focus on interpreting Praguean markedness in terms of inverse log probability, and interpreting phonotactics as information theory's mutual information, and illustrate this with representative data from English and French. We end by illustrating how hidden Markov models, one of the most familiar contemporary applications of information theory to unstructured data, can be used to infer major class categories in phonological systems.
Elizabeth Hume (Ohio State University)
A probabilistic model of language specific & universal markedness

This talk outlines a model of markedness that draws on tools from information theory (Shannon 1949). The model differs from traditional accounts in a number of important respects: (1) Markedness values are not predetermined universally. (2) Markedness is probabilistic. (3) Markedness is quantifiable. (4) The model is able to predict universal as well as language specific patterns. The basis of markedness is formalized as information content: An element with lower information content consistently patterns as less marked while one with higher information content patterns as more marked.

Janet Pierrehumbert (Northwestern University)
Incremental learning of the phonological grammar

This talk brings information theory to bear on several issues related to the trajectory of phonological learning. First, why and how can children push on toward an absolute generalization, if one is available, if they began with a less perfect generalization? Second, what do well-formedness scales (such as experimental results relating phonotactic log likelihood to well-formedness judgments) tell us about the cognitive representations that are incrementally acquired during phonological learning? Lastly, exactly how does learning the more abstract parts of the phonological grammar depend on learning the categorization/coding system? These questions all receive a unified treatment on the assumption that children are driven to maximally informative generalizations and that gradient outcomes represent the surface manifestation of nested subgeneralizations.

Jason Riggle (University of Chicago)
Using information theory to learn OT grammars from surface forms alone

The problem of ranking OT constraints consistently with a sample of (input, output) pairs has been solved with several algorithms. The real-world problem of learning from outputs alone, however, still presents many challenges. Foremost is the fact that several (possible-lexicon, possible-grammar) pairs can be consistent with a training sample. We suggest that learners maximize the entropy of the lexicon to adjudicate among grammars by using the Kullback-Leibler distance to select maximally random lexica. This implementation of the premise of ‘richness of base’ chooses grammars so as to maximally encode patterns rather than encoding patterns in the lexicon.

Eric Fosler-Lussier (Ohio State University)
What speech technology can bring to information theory & phonology

As automatic speech recognition has moved to recognizing spontaneous speech (as opposed to read text), the field has had to come to grips with the pronunciation variation that is inherent in this more difficult-to-recognize speech. Information theory and probabilistic modeling have played an important role in determining how we match acoustic observations to word models. This talk illustrates techniques used in ASR lexical modeling and the role of information theory therein and discusses how decision tree modeling can discover phonological patterns from corpus data, and how extended notions of contextual influence (e.g. speaking rate) can be easily integrated.
Over the past two decades, the study of semantic change has moved to the forefront of historical linguistics, spearheaded in large part by discoveries of cross-linguistic diachronic regularities associated with the evolution of grammatical elements (cf. Bybee, Perkins, & Pagliuca 1994; Heine, Claudi, & Hunnemeyer 1991). These discoveries have greatly enhanced our understanding of semantic change, and especially of the role that different mechanisms of change—such as metonymy and metaphor, to name two of the most prominent ones (cf. Traugott & König 1991, Sweetser 1990)—play in the process. In addition, semantic change has even begun to see the construction of theories based on undirectional tendencies, such as Traugott's theory of subjectification and her related, albeit more encompassing, 'invited inferencing theory of semantic change' (Traugott & Dasher 2002).

Despite these clear advances, however, few of the now-established mechanisms and broad tendencies or even the more elaborate theories of semantic change tackle what would seem to be a fundamental question associated with this line of investigation: What are speakers' motivations for semantic change? Relatively: What drives speakers to extend the functional range of linguistic forms and constructions beyond their 'normal' semantic/pragmatic boundaries? What work does semantic change do, or what is the usefulness to speakers of such meaning extensions? Just what kinds of novel textual/discourse environments (cf. Kuteva 2001, 167) constitute the locus of semantic change? These questions together strive to provide answers for the 'actuation' problem (Weinreich, Labov, & Herzog 1968) for semantic change.

A number of vague and general statements about possible speaker motivations for semantic change have already appeared in the literature. Among them are speakers' desire for greater 'expressiveness' (Hopper & Traugott 1993, Traugott & Dasher 2002); speakers aiming for 'extravagance' in their speech (Haspelmath 1999); or speakers' strategic use of what has been labeled 'unplain speaking' (Haiman 1994, 1998; Kuteva 2001). Nevertheless, these notions have not been elaborated to where they form testable hypotheses for the study of semantic change, and, as a result, there is currently no consensus as to how to answer basic questions about semantic change such as those posed above.

The purpose of this panel is therefore to provide new, and alternative, viewpoints on the multi-faceted issue of what motivates, from a speaker-based perspective, semantic change. The opening statement by the organizers frames the panel as a coherent whole, focusing on previous work in semantic change that has touched on the issue of speaker-based motivations. The papers that follow feature the work of a group of five scholars who have begun to grapple with the issues surrounding speaker-based motivations for semantic change. Elizabeth Closs Traugott concludes the panel with invited commentary on the papers, focusing on their implications for theories of semantic change. The overarching goal of the session is to identify the kinds of speaker-based motivations and ensuing actions in discourse (cf. Keller 1994, Croft 2000) resulting in the regular processes and mechanisms that are already well-established in the study of semantic change.
Ulrich Detges (Ludwig-Maximilians University, Munich)

From speaker to subject: The grammaticalization of the subject pronouns in Middle French

French, originally a pro-drop language, developed obligatory subject pronouns during the Middle French period. We demonstrate that this change was triggered by pragmatic techniques that highlight the speaker's involvement in discourse. In modern pro-drop languages, e.g. in modern Spanish, such techniques can be observed synchronically in turn-taking strategies. Moreover, Middle French documents provide evidence for the hypothesis that the next step in the obligatorification of overt subject pronouns was their rhetorical 'over-use' in strong speech acts. My hypothesis provides simple pragmatic explanations for large-scale grammatical changes in Middle French, such as the rise of SVO word order.

Concepción Company Company (UNAM, Mexico)

Three kinds of subjectification: Evidence for the directionality of grammaticalization

Spanish shows three types of directionality in subjectification: (1) Continues to function in the core grammar (CG) but with different syntactic-semantic properties; (2) cancels the morphosyntactic capacities of the etymon, resulting in syntactic isolation, scope widening, and the creation of autonomous forms at the periphery (P) of grammar; (3) goes to the P via cancellation of morphosyntactic capacities but returns to the CG, with narrowed scope and a new grammatical role, yet preserving subjective meaning. The process is semantically identical—speakers' viewpoints and interaction with the hearer find grammatical codification (Traugott 1995b, 1999)—but subjectification is multidimensional rather than unidirectional.

Rena Torres Cacoullos (University of New Mexico)

Finding empirical evidence for speaker-based motivations in semantic change

Since grammaticalization is initiated by speakers' choices of new ways of saying approximately the same thing (Hopper & Traugott 1993), most apt for testing accounts of semantic change along a grammaticalization path (Bybee, Perkins, & Pagliuca 1994) is the variationist method (Labov 1969, Sankoff 1988). This reveals different speaker motivations at different stages: in Spanish progressive (estar + gerund) development, while extravagance (Haspelmath 1999) predominated in the initial locative > progressive change, subjectification (Traugott 1989) prevails in later progressive > habitual generalization. However, in present-day progressive variation, most important are structural factors, as the progressive is becoming an obligatory category.

Scott Schwenter (Ohio State University)

Richard Waltereit (University of Tübingen, Germany)

From presupposition accommodation to speech situation evocation: Diachronic pathways of additive particles

Presupposition accommodation is a form of pretense in language where the speaker acts as if something not in the common ground were already there. A second type of pretense in language use is what we call 'speech situation evocation'. This occurs where a form with specific discourse-structural requirements is used in a context lacking those requirements in order to evoke them as a proxy in the speaker's construction of the unfolding discourse. We illustrate a diachronic pathway leading from the first type of pretense to the second, through the cross-linguistic analysis of several additive particles.
More Challenges and Issues in Endangered Language Fieldwork

Acoma/Zuni/Tesuque (Convention Center)
2:00 – 5:00 PM

Organizers:
Lenore Grenoble (Dartmouth College)
K. David Harrison (Swarthmore College/Chair, Committee on Endangered Languages and Their Preservation)

Sponsor:
Committee on Endangered Languages and Their Preservation

Participants:
Gregory D. S. Anderson (University of Oregon) & K. David Harrison (Swarthmore College)
Lisa Pacheco, Katy Pieri, Amber Pitts, Stephanie Snyder, Lena Stavely, Hien Tran, Simoni Valadares, & Melissa Axelrod (University of New Mexico)
Christine Beller (University of Texas-Austin) & Lev Michael (UTX-Austin)
Claire Bowern (Rice University) & Yan-nhuang Language Team (Malarra & Gamalangga tribes, Milingimbi)
Bernard Comrie (Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology, Leipzig/University of California-Santa Barbara) & Paulina Jaenecke (Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology, Leipzig)
Lisa Conathan (University of California-Berkeley)
Emiliana Cruz (University of Texas-Austin) & Hilaria Cruz (University of Texas-Austin)
Lise Dobrin (University of Virginia)
Theodore B. Fernald (Swarthmore College) & Ellavina T. Perkins (Navajo Language Academy)
Julia Gómez de García (California State University-San Marcos) & Maria Luz García (University of Texas-Austin)
Brenda McKenna, Cora McKenna, & Evelyn O. Anaya Hatch (Nambe Pueblo); Melissa Axelrod, Evan Ashworth, Susan Buescher, Brittany Kubaski, & Katy Pieri (University of New Mexico)
Wilhelmina Phone, Maureen Olson, & Matilda Martinez (Jicarilla Apache Nation), Jordan Lachler & Sean Burke (Sealaska Heritage Institute)
Lindsay Whaley (Dartmouth College & Fengxiang Li (California State University-Chico)
Anthony Woodbury (University of Texas-Austin) & Nora England (University of Texas-Austin)
Alan C. L. Yu (University of Chicago)

The call for increased study in the documentation and study of endangered languages wants no explanation. From our collective work on endangered languages, we have come to realize that certain aspects of the field situation are, if not unique, then at least particular to situations of language attrition. Basic field methodologies often do not address such issues as work with semi-speakers, work in communities where only a limited number of fluent speakers remain, or work with a diaspora population because the ‘field’ is itself inaccessible. Because work on endangered languages requires close collaboration with the communities who do, did, or want to speak them, the field linguist must confront a range of sensivities which are not usually found when working with majority languages of wider communication.

The work in this session represents a vast range of experiences by both seasoned and relatively inexperienced fieldworkers who have spent time in different parts of the world, with a wide spectrum of languages. The papers fall into three broad categories: (1) work with communities and indigenous linguists; (2) work with languages in some stage of attrition, with particular emphasis on particular aspects of the field situation which make such research challenging; and (3) linguistic issues in the study of endangered languages.
Documentation projects in endangered speech communities need both active involvement of community members and an ethnographically informed approach to elicitation to be truly successful. Two on-going documentation projects put these ideals into practice:

- **Ös of Siberia** (Turkic: 35 speakers). Based on the initiative of our indigenous assistant/consultant, an emerging orthographic tradition has begun. This involvement with the project is widely lauded within the Ös community. We trained our assistant in basic interviewing and his ethnographically-informed discourse has delighted other consultants.
- **Remo of India** (Munda: 2500 speakers). We trained a Remo language consultant to use recording equipment and programs. We can confidently report that community participation has made these projects more widely-regarded within the communities themselves—a first step, perhaps, to ensuring their long(er)-term viability.

Evan Ashworth, Susan Buescher, Terry Cameron, Melvatha Chee, Heather Cowan, Jonna García, Grandon Goertz, Brittany Kubacki, Lisa Pacheco, Katy Pieri, Amber Pitts, Stephanie Snyder, Lena Stavely, Hien Tran, Simoni Valadares, & Melissa Axelrod (University of New Mexico)

The role of linguistics in language revitalization

This poster describes the development of a handbook on linguistics for language revitalization programs that (1) emphasizes the practical applications of linguistics for language programs; (2) provides examples drawn only from Native American languages, allowing readers to extract linguistic principles from actual examples of Native language use; (3) minimizes technical jargon in order to make the book accessible and fun to use; and (4) highlights the diversity of language structures in Native North America. Intended as a useful reference tool on linguistics for native language teachers and planners, the booklet includes descriptions of the areas of linguistics with examples, exercises, and activities.

Christine Beier (University of Texas-Austin)
Lev Michael (University of Texas-Austin)

The Iquito Language Documentation Project

This poster describes the methodology of the Iquito Language Documentation Project (ILDP), a multiyear project that supports efforts to revitalize this endangered Peruvian Amazonian language while documenting it. All work is carried out by teams of graduate students and members of the Iquito language community. Research topics are divided among 5-7 student investigators who carry out original research during an 8-week fieldwork season, collaborating on analyses during daily seminars. ILDP has trained Iquito team members who work year-round on an Iquito-Spanish dictionary and a text collection, and who teach Iquito classes in the community school.

Claire Bowern (Rice University)
Yan-nhangu Language Team (Malarra and Gamalangga tribes, Milingimbi)

Linguistic/Community relations in Northern Australia

The indigenous communities of Northern Australia have been visited by linguists for almost a hundred years now. The relations between the research participants have changed greatly over this time, and with these changes have come new issues, challenges, and opportunities for all concerned. This poster summarizes the current situation and provides some suggestions for overcoming the obstacles to ensure effective outcomes for all participants in the language recording process.

Bernard Comrie (Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology, Leipzig/University of California-Santa Barbara)
Paulina Jaenecke (Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology, Leipzig)

Idiosyncratic factors in language endangerment: The case of Upper Sorbian

Retention of Upper Sorbian, a minority language spoken in eastern Germany, is much stronger in Catholic than Protestant communities. Given that the parts of Germany where Sorbian is or was spoken are overwhelmingly Protestant, the confessional divide contributed to the demographic isolation of Catholic speakers. In addition, Sorbian has been actively fostered by the local
Catholic clergy, with a number of culturally important ceremonies requiring participants' active knowledge of Sorbian. At present, economic problems are leading to a population exodus while even the heartland is faced with the problem that there are currently no Sorbian-speakers training for the Catholic priesthood.

Lisa Conathan (University of California-Berkeley)
*Gendered language & the discourse of revitalization among the Northern Arapaho*

Arapaho (Algonquian) has gender-based lexical variation in discourse particles and greetings (e.g. when greeting, men say hee to other men and tous to women). This variation is not very profound from a structural point of view, yet it plays an important role in the discourse of language endangerment and revitalization. Nonspeakers often remark that there are two Arapaho languages (men's and women's). Fluent speakers relate the gendered language to a cultural system of gender relations. These understandings of gendered language in Arapaho underscore the importance of felicitous use of a few meaningful elements in a revitalization situation.

Emiliana Cruz (University of Texas-Austin)
Hilaria Cruz (University of Texas-Austin)
*Chatino language activism through documentation & training in Cieneguilla, Quiahije, Oaxaca*

The Chatino Language Documentation Project was established when the authors came to the University of Texas as graduate students in search of a way to write, study, and preserve the Chatino language as spoken their community. We present samples of our work on the phonology and grammar of our Chatino variety; documentation of naturally-occurring discourse; and language activism through teaching, development of literacy materials, and training of local preceptors. We also discuss the support of our work at Texas through two classes on Chatino, workshops, and work with other Texas students and faculty in both Austin and our community.

Lise Dobrin (University of Virginia)
*On saying goodbye in the field*

Where western linguists work in small, minority, or endangered language communities, the moment of leave-taking is not merely personal, but represents a potential transition in the field community's relationship to the wealth, modernity, race-privilege, and prestige that linguists often represent. As such, the experience may either reinforce or oppose the forces impelling language shift. This poster narrates two instructive leave-taking experiences from my fieldwork on Arapeshan languages in Papua New Guinea, encouraging viewers to consider the meaning of their own departures for the people they work with. How should a field project successfully end—for us, and for them?

Theodore B. Fernald (Swarthmore College)
Ellavina T. Perkins (Navajo Language Academy)
*Collaborations between linguists & Navajo language teachers*

The workshops of the Navajo Language Academy are an experiment in combining theoretical linguistics with support for language teachers. Participants in the workshop include professional linguists, some of whom are native speakers of Navajo; professional language teachers; graduate students in linguistics; and undergraduates. The goals of the NLA are to promote research on Navajo, to support teachers of the language, to develop new interest in linguistics within Navajo communities, and to help provide access for participants to the larger scholarly community.

Jule Gómez de García (California State University-San Marcos)
María Luz García (University of Texas-Austin)
Melissa Axelrod (University of New Mexico)
*Ideologies of literacy among the Ixil Mayans of Guatemala*

Ixil is a Mayan language spoken in the highlands of northern Guatemala in the towns of Nebaj, Chajul, Cotzal and outlying mountain villages. This poster presents a literacy project undertaken by the members of the Gruppo de Mujeres por la Paz, an organization formed by women who were widowed or left fatherless during the 36 years of the Guatemalan civil war. We discuss the women's perspectives on the role of literacy in their empowerment and their reactions to both their growing ability to read and write and also their interest in computer technology.
Brenda McKenna, Cora McKenna, & Evelyn O. Anaya Hatch (Nambe Pueblo)
Melissa Axelrod, Evan Ashworth, Susan Buescher, Brittany Kubacki, & Katy Pieri (University of New Mexico)
A language revitalization & documentation project at Nambe Pueblo

This poster describes a project, recently funded by NSF, to produce a multimedia digital database of Nambe Tewa. The database will consist of two components: (1) a database of natural discourse including conversations, stories, historical narrative, and descriptions of traditional practices such as farming, bread-making, and making pottery and traditional dress; and (2) a dictionary database with full lexical and grammatical coverage. Using these resources, we will assist teachers and native speakers of Nambe in the production of teaching materials including lessons, activities, and dialogues. These materials will be designed and implemented with the assistance of workshops and community forums.

Wilhelmina Phone, Maureen Olson, & Matilda Martinez (Jicarilla Apache Nation)
Melissa Axelrod (University of New Mexico)
Jule Gómez de García (California State University-San Marcos)
Jordan Lachler & Sean Burke (Sealaska Heritage Institute)
The Jicarilla Apache Dictionary

This poster outlines the process of compiling a dictionary of Jicarilla Apache. This NSF-funded project to compile the first large-scale dictionary of any of the Eastern Apachen languages was designed to be of help in language revitalization efforts in the community. Data collected from elicitation and transcription sessions were entered into a web-based database, along with all words from texts collected by Hoijer (1938). The print version contains a grammar, the Jicarilla to English dictionary with about 6,000 headwords, a lexicon organized according to semantic fields, and appendices of texts.

Lindsay Whaley (Dartmouth College)
Fengxiang Li (California State University-Chico)
The challenge of assessing fluency for the documentation of moribund languages

A significant challenge in documenting moribund languages is identifying native speakers who maintain an expert command of the language. This poster presents a brief program of elicitation that the authors have developed in their work on Oroqen, a northwestern Tungusic language spoken in China. This seven-step elicitation program has proven to be an accurate heuristic for degrees of fluency in Oroqen. It not only provides a relatively quick means by which to establish fluency in the language, but it also supplies a context for fluent speakers to begin retrieving forms they may not have accessed in some time.

Anthony Woodbury (University of Texas-Austin)
Nora England (University of Texas-Austin)
Training speakers of indigenous languages of Latin America at a U.S. university

We describe our experiences since 2001 with the University of Texas' Center for Indigenous Languages of Latin America (CILLA). The core idea of CILLA is to recruit into our linguistics PhD program promising students from indigenous communities in Latin America. The students focus on documentary and descriptive linguistics, which we take as the starting point for both scientific study and community language activism. We feel that our work so far with 10 indigenous students will have benefits for community language preservation efforts, for linguistics, and for our university. We also hope to encourage others contemplating a program of this kind.

Alan C. L. Yu (University of Chicago)
Archival phonetics meets phonetic fieldwork

This poster reports the results of an acoustic study comparing the speech of two generations of speakers of Washo based on field recordings made by William Jacobson, Jr. in the 1950s and recordings made by the present author from recent fieldwork (in 2004-2005). The Washo language is generally classified as severely moribund, yet the current generation of Washo speakers nonetheless retains subtle phonetic alternations, despite the fact they mostly grew up bilingual, if not English-dominant. Their command of Washo phonetics and phonology did not seem to have undergone severe attrition.
Methodological and theoretical developments in several subfields of linguistics have led many linguists to draw increasingly on the data of spoken language as a primary source for a wide range of scholarly investigations. From the emerging focus on language documentation, field linguistics, and endangered languages, to the growing emphasis on corpus-based analysis of grammar, to phonologists' longstanding interest in prosody, many are finding that naturalistic recordings of spoken language are of vital importance for addressing their current research questions. As linguists take up new kinds of research projects, many involving multimodal digital technologies that have only recently become widely available, they are beginning to confront with greater urgency the issue of how spoken data are to be represented in visual form. For researchers who have not previously drawn extensively on ordinary conversation as a primary source of data, such questions may be new; by the same token, although well-established tools of transcription already exist in subdisciplines that use elicitation techniques in data collection, new issues arise when data sets are extended to include unelicited spoken language and longer stretches of discourse. The time is ripe to focus attention on the role of transcription in creating the data representations that our linguistic research depends on.

This session brings together a wide-ranging group of scholars who have interest and expertise in the transcription of spoken language to focus on transcription as a fundamental analytic tool for linguistic research. Panel members include linguists with expertise in grammar, prosody, discourse, corpus linguistics, computational linguistics, field linguistics, endangered languages, archiving, orthography, literacy, pragmatics, sociolinguistics, and other areas. We anticipate that audience members are drawn from correspondingly diverse groups across the field of linguistics. Specifically, the goals of the session are to:

1. present a capsule description of a range of transcription systems from several subfields
2. survey the most salient current transcription issues for several different transcription systems
3. allow audience members to become acquainted with the array of available transcription systems, whether they wish to adopt an existing system, learn from the successes and mistakes of others, or adapt or create their own transcription system
4. foreground issues of the role of transcription design in the building and management of data sets, including spoken language corpora and language archives
5. address the transcription concerns of those who create corpora, those who use corpora, and those whose speech is represented in corpora
6. place the issues of transcription design in a broader perspective of ethics, politics, and users' goals

In sum, this session takes stock of current research trends that focus increasing attention on spoken language, and seeks to foster an in-depth examination of the wide range of issues that arise regarding linguistic transcription, with an eye to making this undertaking valuable for the entire field of linguistics.
This paper examines the role played in transcription by the concept of delicacy, defined as fineness of categorial discriminations and quantity of informational detail specified in a representation of language use. Among criteria for considering a transcription feature fundamental to even the lowest delicacy transcriptions are basicness, wide use, unmarkedness, reduced differentiation, transcribing precedence, transcription ease, learning ease, and others. Based on such criteria a 7-level hierarchy is proposed to organize 84 categories of transcription features. This paper shows how the delicacy hierarchy can contribute to linguistic research by shaping our understanding of the production and interpretation of transcriptions.

Linguistic theories are based on descriptions of talk and text, which themselves embody theories of the phenomena described. This circularity is routine in science; whether it is philosophically problematic depends on details of the situation. Key practical questions are the reliability of descriptions across observers, occasions, and contexts. In recent years, researchers in speech and language technology have been forced to learn how to evaluate the reliability of linguistic descriptions, how to make such descriptions more reliable, and how to deal with unreliable descriptions. We survey this work and its implications for linguistic description and linguistic research.

EXMARaLDA is a system of data formats and tools for the transcription of spoken language interaction. It is designed as a common framework mediating between diverse established transcription practices in conversation and discourse analysis and the study of child and adult language acquisition. This talk provides an overview of the system's component--a set of XML-based data formats for the encoding of transcription data, a transcription editor for creating transcriptions in musical score notation, a corpus manager for managing and querying corpus meta data, and a concordancing tool specializing on the requirements for the study of spoken language.

We provide a brief overview of the ToBI (tones and break indices) system for transcribing the intonational and prosodic constituent structure of spoken utterances. ToBI was developed in the 1990s to address the need for a generally-accepted prosodic labeling convention. ToBI-labeled corpora have since enabled the investigation of prosodic meaning, the frequency and distribution of prosodic elements, and the alignment of prosodic structure with constituent-edge and accent-related phonetic phenomena, with speech-accompanying gestures and with discourse structure. Development of ToBI for Mainstream American English has served as a model for developing similar resources for other language systems.

Our framework is based on the assumption that in all languages, prosodic functions are expressed by prosodic forms. While there is evidence that both functions and forms of prosody present quasi-universal characteristics, the mapping between the two levels is clearly highly language (and dialect) specific. Instead of combining the representation of functions and forms, as in most other prosodic transcription systems, in this approach the two levels are clearly separated. Semi-automatic algorithms are used to derive phonetic (MOMEL) and surface phonological (INTSINT) representations of prosodic form. These can then be related to more abstract representation of prosodic functions.
Robert Englebretson (Rice University)
*Transcription in the field: Transcribing discourse across languages*

This talk focuses on the transcription of conversational discourse in a field language of which the researcher is not a native speaker. Based on my experiences transcribing interactional data for a corpus of conversational Indonesian, I discuss practical issues of methodology (e.g. training native-speaker transcribers, finding an appropriate level of detail) as well as theoretical implications for transcription design. I argue that the particular language being transcribed is itself a key factor in motivating specific features of transcription systems. In sum, this talk explores the relationship between transcription system and target language.

Alexandra Jaffe (California State University-Long Beach)
*Transcription in sociolinguistics: Nonstandard orthography, variation, & discourse*

Drawing on data from both a minority language context (Corsica) and English-language transcriptions, this presentation focuses on the connection between orthographic variation in transcription and processes of social identification, differentiation, and stratification. It analyzes the sociolinguistic information value of nonstandard orthography in transcriptions with respect to variation and its predictability and with respect to principles of consistency. The data illustrate that the ideological consequences of using nonstandard spellings in the representation of others have to be understood with reference to specific, situated discursive contexts of production and interpretation/consumption.

Mary Bucholtz (University of California-Santa Barbara)
*Transcription & identity: Dilemmas in the written representation of speech & speakers*

Sociolinguists have demonstrated the important ethical issues involved in the nonstandard orthographic representation of nonstandard linguistic varieties. However, much less attention has been given to ethical issues in transcription beyond orthography. This paper argues that several widely used linguistic transcription practices (speaker tags, turntaking formats, writing-like vs speech-like transcription, and translation) may unintentionally promote empirically unwarranted representations of speakers and thus raise both analytic and ethical questions for researchers. This paper argues that transcribers should strive not for a neutral transcription system, which is impossible to achieve, but for greater awareness and explicitness about transcription decisions and their consequences.
Sunday, 8 January

SYMPOSIUM

Linguists and Language Teaching: Challenges and Opportunities

Pavilion I (Hyatt Regency)
9:00 – 11:00 AM

Organizer: Grant Goodall (University of California-San Diego)

Participants: Elabbas Benmamoun (University of Illinois-Urbana)
Grant Goodall (University of California-San Diego)
Susan Steele (Defense Language Institute)
Natsuko Tsujimura (Indiana University)

This symposium explores the experiences of theoretically trained linguists who work in the field of language teaching. Four prominent theoretical linguists who teach in or administer language programs discuss aspects of this topic, and the audience is invited to contribute to the discussion.

The topic is of particular interest since the fields of theoretical linguistics and language teaching have generally had at best an uneasy coexistence. Language teachers often complain that linguists present language in an unnecessarily complex and technical way while linguists sometimes regard language teachers as being hopelessly naive and simplistic in their views on human language. Moreover, linguists typically see language teaching as an intellectually uninteresting activity. For most linguists, in fact, it is a source of considerable annoyance that the general public often conflates the two fields, with the result that "What languages do you teach?" is probably the most often asked and most hated question after "How many languages do you speak?"

Despite all of the above, it is a fact that many linguists whose professional training was primarily in linguistic theory nonetheless find themselves professionally involved in language teaching since many linguistics departments offer some language courses and many linguists find employment in language departments.

Questions to be addressed in the symposium include:

- What contributions or insight can a theoretical linguist offer to a language teaching program?
- Does a language program contribute to or detract from the mission of a linguistics department?
- How can one be involved with language teaching but still maintain an active theoretical research career?
- How does contact with second language teaching/learning affect one's understanding of human language?
- What advice can one offer graduate students applying for or entering jobs of this type

Elabbas Benmamoun (University of Illinois-Urbana)

A language program in a linguistics department: A valuable asset

Having a language program within a linguistics department offers many challenges and opportunities. One of the challenges is the perception that the mission of a language program may not easily tie in with the core mission of a linguistic program. In addition,
linguistics departments do not necessarily have the adequate pedagogical expertise nor the required staffing and infrastructure to set up/supervise/coordinate language programs. Drawing on the experience of the language program in the Department of Linguistics at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, I discuss how these challenges can be overcome and how language programs can be beneficial to the mission of a linguistics program.

Grant Goodall (University of California-San Diego)
What linguists can bring to language teaching

Linguists are often sought after in language programs for their detailed knowledge of the structure of the language, but they can make other important contributions as well. I present two concrete examples of this based on my own experience as director of a large university language program. In both of these cases, linguists are able to bring to the job some valuable skills that they themselves may not have fully appreciated.

Susan Steele (Defense Language Institute)
Linguists with oversight

There are, of course, theoretical linguists who spend much of their teaching life in a language classroom and who bring linguistic sensibilities to that responsibility. There are also theoretical linguists whose days are spent overseeing language programs. It is easy for a theoretical linguist to think of the benefits that might accrue to a language program in the latter situation. In fact, the benefits don’t all flow in one direction. I speak to what is gained by the language program and by the theoretical linguist.

Natsuko Tsujimura (Indiana University)
Linguistic research & language teaching

It is common for theoretical linguists to find themselves involved in language teaching because of their expertise in a specific language, even though their primary training is not in language instruction. Apparent lack of intellectual stimulus and career development is a typical concern shared by those who are in these academic positions; and time spent on language teaching is sometimes detrimental to a successful tenure decision. I discuss some of these dilemmas and make some suggestions that may lead to a more positive outlook of those who face a similar situation.
Towards a Phonetic and Phonological Typology of Glides

Pavilion II-III (Hyatt Regency)
9:00 AM – 12:00 PM

Organizers: Ioana Chitoran (Dartmouth College)
Andrew Nevins (Harvard University)

Participants: Jaye Padgett (University of California-Santa Cruz)
Susannah Levi (Indiana University)
José Ignacio Hualde (University of Illinois-Urbana)
T. A. Hall (Indiana University), Silke Hamann (ZAS-Berlin), Marzena Zygis (ZAS-Berlin)
Ian Maddieson (University of California-Berkeley)

This workshop brings together research on the phonetics and phonology of glides (or ‘vocoids’), in an attempt to refine the typology of such segments. According to Ladefoged and Maddieson (1996) the term ‘glide’ is ‘inappropriate’ (p. 322), and the authors use instead the term ‘vowel-like consonant’, implying a hybrid type of segment, combining consonantal and vocalic properties. Members of the same class are expected to share a number of general properties, but for glides these properties do not seem to be clearly defined. The workshop focuses on two major questions: (1) the phonological representation of glides, with special attention to their dual pattern of behavior—consonantal/vocalic; and (2) their phonetic (acoustic and articulatory) realization.

Question 1: Phonological Representation

• What type of representation is appropriate for capturing the dual patterning of glides—consonantal/vocalic?
• How do these predictions change when we consider phonemic vs phonetic glide inventories?

The idea for this workshop was inspired primarily by empirical observations of a dual pattern of behavior in glides that can be most broadly summarized as vocalic vs consonantal behavior. If members of the same class of segments can be described as either [+consonantal] or [-consonantal] on a language-specific basis, do they still constitute a natural class? This duality is reflected in the more traditional terms ‘semi-vowel’ and ‘semi-consonant’, often used to refer to [j] and [w] in different languages. In other languages, the same glides clearly pattern with consonants, e.g. nasalization in Sundanese (Cohn 1990, 1993) and vowel harmony in Turkic languages. The behavior of glides in vowel harmony reveals that glides pattern as consonantal segments in being completely transparent (Levi 2004, Nevins & Vaux 2004). These considerations bring us to the main question of the phonological representation: whether the glide/vowel contrast should be captured via distinctive feature theory or via a representation in terms of syllable structure.

Question 2: Phonetic Realization

• Are there articulatory and/or acoustic properties necessary and sufficient to characterize a class of glides?
• Is a ‘dynamic’ definition appropriate for glides? This would predict that glide-like ‘elements’ can emerge simply as a result of coarticulation, possibly even in languages without glides in their phonemic inventories. Is this actually attested?

The phonetic description of the difference between [j, w] and [i, u] is variable cross-linguistically. One can talk broadly about the predominance of a transition in glides, and of a steady-state in vowels. There is evidence that glides and vowels may differ in degree of oral constriction. An articulatory issue that interests us is the possibility of ‘emergent’ glides, emergent from different patterns of gestural coordination and/or gestural magnitude. Articulatory studies of glides (Gick 2000) have shown that [w] involves both a vocalic and a consonantal gesture. Chitoran (2003) proposes that in Romanian, the difference between a diphthong [ia] and a sequence [ia] lies in the gestural coordination pattern between the two vocalic gestures. Intergestural timing in [ja] is tightly controlled while in heterosyllabic [ia] it is looser, allowing for the occasional percept of a glide. The term ‘glide’ may thus be appropriate only to capture the consequence of different degrees of gestural coordination and/or magnitude.
Much about the phonetic distinction 'vowel' vs 'glide' remains unclear. Nevertheless, there is widespread agreement that some phonetic distinction exists. Ladefoged and Maddieson (1996) observe that glides are more narrowly constricted than vowels, and Caftord (1988) and Ladefoged (1993) classify glides (but not vowels) as approximants. Despite this distinction, phonologists have widely agreed to treat vowels and glides as featurally identical (Clements & Keyser 1982, Kaye & Lowenstamm 1984, Selkirk 1984, Levin 1985). This is because vowels and glides generally do not contrast; rather, a vocoid is a 'vowel' if it is a syllable peak and a 'glide' otherwise. This view of glides faces well-known obstacles. First, some languages are in fact claimed to contrast vowels and glides (Guerssel 1986). Second, some phonological rules must distinguish the two classes, as when nasal harmony is blocked by glides but not vowels in Sundanese (Cohn 1989). Distinctive feature theory assumes that possible contrasts and possible natural classes emanate from one source--the set of distinctive features. More recent work argues that contrast should be divorced from features and regulated directly by constraints (Flemming 1995, Padgett 2003). These constraints regulate the perceptual goodness of contrast. I argue that vowels contrast with glides so rarely because such a contrast is perceptually difficult. Given this approach, we are free to acknowledge a featural distinction between vowels and glides for the purposes of natural class behavior.

Susannah V. Levi (Indiana University)

Two types of glides: Phonological or phonetic differences?

Cross-linguistic data reveal that glides pattern either with vocalic segments or with consonants in different languages. We show (1) that two types of phonologically distinct glides exist by examining evidence from Karuk, Sundanese, and Pulaar; (2) that featural differences account for their varied behavior; but (3) that no reliable phonetic distinction exists. A phonological difference between two types of glides can exist both cross-linguistically and within a single language. This phonological difference, however, does not map to a reliable, robust phonetic difference.

José Ignacio Hualde (University of Illinois-Urbana)

Postlexical nonhigh glides in Spanish

In Spanish, sequences of two vocoids containing an unstressed high vocoid are usually syllabified as diphthongs. All other sequences are heterosyllabic in citation form. Postlexically, however, all sequences of two vocoids are said to be reducible to a single syllable. Navarro (1977) states that in all such sequences, the higher vowel of the two tends to become a glide, and, in the case of two vowels of the same height, the first one becomes nonsyllabic. We present results from an experiment designed to test these traditional claims.

T. A. Hall (Indiana University)
Silke Hamann (ZAS-Berlin)
Marzena Zygiś (ZAS Berlin)

Acoustic & aerodynamic evidence for the distinction between /i/ and /j/ as triggers for stop assimilation

This study concerns stop assimilation—a process whereby stops become sibilant affricates or sibilant fricatives before high vocoids. We present phonetic evidence for the claim that assimilation triggered by /j/ implies that assimilation is triggered by /i/ (Hall & Hamann 2005) and for the assimilation hierarchy posited by the same linguists: /tj/ > /ti/ > /dj/ > /di/. In order to test this claim, we conducted acoustic and aerodynamic measurements of /ti/, /tj/, /dj/, /di/ sequences in German and Polish measuring the friction phase after the /t/, /d/ release. We found that the friction phase for /tj/ was longer than that of /ti/, /dj/ was longer than that of /di/ and that of /di/, thereby supporting the claim.

Ian Maddieson (University of California-Berkeley)

Glides & gemination

For some linguists, rapid articulatory movement and short duration are essential attributes of vocalic glides (or 'semivowels'). Others define them by strucultural properties, sometimes coupled with occurrence at a syllable margin. But brevity and rapid movement cannot be inherent properties of the class. In several languages, including Northern Sierra Miwok, Marshallese, Leggbo, and Tamazight, semivowels participate in singleton/geminate contrasts. Several of these cases demonstrate the clear phonological relatedness of the singleton and geminate semivowels, but geminates are inherently not brief or transitional. Not only phonetic descriptions, but phonological representations, of the semi-vowel class should take note of this fact.
Community Voices in Indigenous Language Documentation and Revitalization

Sendero III (Hyatt Regency)
12:30 – 2:30 PM

Organizer: Susan D. Penfield (University of Arizona)

Participants: Amelia Flores (Mohave, Colorado River Indian Tribes)
Brenda G. McKenna (Nambé Pueblo)
Manuela Noske (Indigenous Language Institute, Santa Fe/Microsoft)
Susan D. Penfield (University of Arizona)
Mary Eunice Romero (Cochiti Pueblo/Arizona State University)
Christine Sims (Acoma Pueblo/University of New Mexico)
Iné Yang Slaughter (Indigenous Language Institute, Santa Fe)

This session brings together indigenous scholars and field linguists for a discussion of a number of issues surrounding language documentation and revitalization in relation to Native American communities of the Southwest. While language documentation may be seen as a strictly linguistic activity by linguists, it is an integral part of, and inseparable from, language revitalization when viewed from the community perspective. At the present time, efforts toward either documentation or revitalization of indigenous languages are being defined by indigenous scholars as never before. The panelists share the view that it is critical for speakers of indigenous languages to be involved in, or take control of, the linguistic process. The questions addressed in this session focus on how both field linguists and indigenous scholars are working in this direction. Today, indigenous language communities are increasingly expecting and asking that field linguists contribute to the community by supporting revitalization efforts. As well, more indigenous people are taking charge of their own language situation by becoming linguists and language practitioners themselves.

The panelists are all involved in indigenous language revitalization efforts. This session is designed so that others may hear from those working at the community level. It addresses particularly the following questions: (1) How do indigenous scholars see the relationship between language documentation and revitalization? (2) What programs are currently in place to support the linguistic education of community members? (3) How can effective collaborations between linguists and community members be constructed and how are these collaborations negotiated? (4) How do field linguists balance their responsibility to the indigenous community and to the linguistics community? (5) What are the community concerns regarding electronic archiving or use of the internet for sharing language data? (6) What are the 'best practices' for working with indigenous languages as a field linguist or as a community member?

Susan D. Penfield (University of Arizona)

A field linguist who has worked with the Colorado River Indian Tribes for over 30 years, Dr. Penfield addresses the value of collaborative work between communities and institutions arguing that the institution is in service to the community and that the most effective work in documentation and revitalization is accomplished through thoughtfully constructed collaborations. Dr. Penfield also discusses current work being done at CRIT with Mohave and Chemehuevi language documentation.

Amelia Flores (Mohave, Colorado River Indian Tribes)

Tribal librarian and archivist, Mrs. Flores discusses the fact that documenting and collecting cultural information has posed as a new frontier for most tribes for the past 25-30 years. Most tribal archivist duties go beyond what is the norm for mainstream archives. Having the cultural knowledge gives us the basis for what should be collected. Tribal archives give tribes more sovereign power and place control back into tribal hands. Just as policies and procedures vary, depending upon tribes and culture, collection priorities also differ.
Christine Sims (Acoma Pueblo/University of New Mexico)  
Mary Eunice Romero (Cochiti Pueblo/Arizona State University)

Both Indigenous scholars, Dr. Sims and Dr. Romero lead a discussion of tribal language revitalization and maintenance in practice. In particular, they focus on New Mexico Pueblo tribal efforts to restrengthen native language use; they share their perspectives about language functions in the community and discuss the current approaches being used to help sustain community-based initiatives.

Inée Yang Slaughter (Indigenous Language Institute, Santa Fe)  
Brenda McKenna (Nambe Pueblo)  
Manuela Noske (Indigenous Language Institute, Santa Fe/Microsoft)

Indigenous Language Institute: Supporting community-based language programs

The Indigenous Language Institute (ILI) is a national research center for indigenous language revitalization work. ILI supports community-based initiatives for language revitalization, by encouraging Native communities to create unique solutions that draw upon their cultural resources. This discussion focuses on one particular instance of a community-based initiative, a six-month long Tewa language study and digital-film recording project involving five youth, a project coordinator, and several Tewa language scholars. During the project, youth studied and practiced the Nambe-Tewa dialect with Tewa scholars while exploring the indigenous flora in the Nambe Falls and Lake areas and creating a DVD documenting their experience.
Abstracts of Regular Papers
This paper explores the hypothesis that presupposition neutralization is associated with nondetachability, in Grice's sense: i.e. there is no easy way to express the same truth conditions minus the presupposition. This hypothesis correctly predicts that the triggers of conventional implicatures are all hard triggers. It also does a fairly good job of sorting presupposition triggers: e.g. focusing constructions are only used to alter presuppositional structure, so those presuppositions are detachable and hence not neutralizable. However lexical items like stop and win contribute other elements to their utterances; their associated presuppositions are nondetachable and hence neutralizable. There remain some troublesome cases.

Lois Ann Abraham (American River College)

The role of naming in Thackeray's Vanity Fair

Vanity Fair contains the names of over 600 individuals. These names present quick, satirical sketches of the characters and combine to form a portrait of the society of the time. This paper discusses the names of the hundreds of peripheral characters who populate the novel. The names are made up of humor names, references to real people, in-jokes, and literary allusions. Thackeray's onomastic exuberance in Vanity Fair is traced to his early career as a humor columnist.

Jennifer Westerhaus Adams (Walker & Lambe, P.L.L.C., Durham, NC)

How does American trademark law understand the concept of genericness?

Two principles underpin American trademark law: It seeks both to protect consumers by allowing them to differentiate the sources of products and to promote commerce by allowing producers to differentiate themselves from competitors. The law will not allow trademark protection for words it deems 'generic', because to do so would risk consumer confusion and create monopoly rights for the producer able to co-opt the only term available to describe its product. In order to better understand the evolution of the legal concept of 'genericness', this presentation examines both the statutory framework and the case law concerning generic marks.

Michael Adams (North Carolina State University)

Generic: Lexicographical views

Though lexicographers have contributed to confusion about the term generic, the concept is less important to lexicographical practice than many have thought. This paper traces the history of the terminological confusion but argues that lexicography is concerned with different semantic problems and operates from a different standard than that implied in legal and linguistic generic. It also considers a set of ethical problems that confront lexicographers whose practices indulge the misbegotten concept of 'genericness'.

Ralph Adendorff (Rhodes University, South Africa)

Carol Myers-Scotton (University of South Carolina)

Cracking the Fanakalo code

This paper supports two arguments (one theoretical and one descriptive) about Fanakalo, a language variety most associated with communication between white bosses and multiethnic black African workers in the South African gold mines. The paper tests a hypothesis of creole development derived from the 4-M model (cf. Myers-Scotton 2002) that lexifier content morphemes (Zulu here) may be reanalyzed as inflections and other functional elements that convey grammatical relations that meet the morphosyntactic frame's well-formedness requirements (English here). Also, the paper suggests a scenario for Fanakalo's origin that relates it to 19th century missionary attempts to learn Zulu.

Niken Adisasmito-Smith (California State University-Fresno)

The long distance effect of breathiness in Javanese: A preliminary acoustic study

Breathiness of Javanese stops has been shown to be realized on vowels immediately following the stops (e.g. Hayward 1993, 1995; Adisasmito-Smith 2004). Hayward also documented the tendency for breathiness to spread across an intervocalic liquid, affecting vowel quality but not fundamental frequency or spectral tilt. The present study tests Hayward's findings, taking into account factors that may affect the acoustic results, such as speaker variation and greater frequency ranges. Preliminary results based on the analysis of one speaker and one place of articulation show that spectral tilt in higher frequency ranges does register the long distance spread of breathiness.
Dany Adone (University of Cologne) Session 82

Interference in bilingual grammar: Evidence from Morisyen & French bilingual speakers

I examine the speech of young bilingual children and teenagers in Mauritius. I argue that besides insertions, alternations are common in the speech of these children. In the first part of the paper, I analyze the sociolinguistic situation of Mauritius. Social factors (ethnic groups, domains, and language choice) as well as the network of the speaker, play a crucial role when analyzing code-switching. In the second part of the paper, I discuss the types of interferences found in the speech of these children. While insertions are commonly used by every bilingual speaker, congruent lexicalization strategies are also found.

Brian Agbayani (California State University-Fresno) Chris Golston (California State University-Fresno) Session 12

Scattered exponence in Ancient Greek coordination

Complements in Ancient Greek may follow, precede, or surface discontinuously around the heads that license them. The complements of lexical and certain functional heads (e.g. coordinators) exhibit this behavior, and the phenomenon has been subjected to a number of analyses, including prosodic, phrase structural, and movement-based. We argue that extant analyses cannot account for the full range of data and propose a new analysis based on local complement-to-spec movement (Kayne 1994) within the copy theory of movement. Ordering is determined by the leftward expression of phonological form (as opposed to massive deletion; Nunes 2004) regulated by an OT syntax-phonology interface.

Adam Albright (Massachusetts Institute of Technology) Session 35

Gradient phonotactic effects: Lexical? grammatical? both? neither?

Phonotactic judgments are often gradient: *bnick < ?bwick < blick. The theoretical interpretation of gradience remains controversial, however: Is it a performance/task effect, or is grammar itself probabilistic? I present three computational models, embodying different theories of gradient acceptability: one based on phonological neighborhoods, one based on transitional probabilities between consecutive sounds, and one employing constraints on sequences of natural classes. Testing performance against human judgments, we find that the best model involves constraints on natural classes, not similarity or lexical frequency. Statements about sound sequences are a traditional concern of grammars; thus, gradient acceptability has the hallmarks of a grammatical effect.

Asier Alcázar (University of Southern California) Mario Saltarelli (University of Southern California) Session 43

The case of participial clauses

Minimalism offers a unified characterization of case relations via checking under a spec-head configuration (Hornstein et al. 2005). The case distribution of absolute past participial clauses (APCs), which exhibit accusative and nominative case, cannot be predicted unless a full sentential configuration is assumed (like Belletti 1992). However, APCs evidence at most the lower argument structure phase vP(VP) (Chomsky 2001), without elements of the higher propositional phase CP(TP). We argue that APCs empirically instantiate phase theory and suggest that case computation should be carried out within the phase, independent of tense and anchored on argument structure.

Patricia Amaral (Ohio State University) Session 7

On the semantics of almost

Studies in the semantics of degree modification have shown that certain modifiers are sensitive to the scalar structure of gradable adjectives and to the ‘standard’ value according to which the truth conditions of the predicate are determined (Kennedy & McNally 1999, 2005). This paper contributes to this line of research by showing that the selectional restrictions of almost across different categories can be explained by the distinction between open and closed scales and by the notion of context-insensitive standard. In particular, the relation between the scale structure of verbal predicates and their aspectual properties is analyzed. Ultimately, this paper raises a broader theoretical question about how the semantic property of gradability is manifested cross-categorially.
Cynthia Anderson (University of Texas-Austin) Christine Beier (University of Texas-Austin) I-Wen Lai (University of Texas-Austin) Lev Michael (University of Texas-Austin) 

SOV vs SVO constituent order in Iquito (Zaparoan): A phonological explanation

This paper addresses constituent order in Iquito, a Zaparoan language of the Peruvian Amazon. Basic constituent order in Iquito is SVO, but in irrealis clauses (e.g. counterfactual, future), one encounters SOV order. SOV order is the sole characteristic that distinguishes irrealis clauses from realis ones. We propose that SOV order is the morphosyntactic realization of irrealis mood and that what appears to be a preverbal 'object' position results from a phonologically null, irrealis mode morpheme. We argue that this morpheme is overtly realized through the dislocation of phonological material from elsewhere in the clause to serve as a phonological host.

Philipp Sebastian Agermeyer (New York University) 

Code-switching in interpreter-mediated interactions: Comparing four communities in contact

This paper investigates cross-linguistic variation in code-switching by comparing data from speakers of Spanish, Russian, Polish, and Haitian Creole collected in a single interactional setting, namely informal interpreter-mediated court proceedings in New York City. Analyzing the use of English lexical items and grammatical features in L1 structures by interpreters and litigants, the study identifies parallel phenomena that are attributed to the interactional context and community-specific differences that are attributed to linguistic factors such as structural characteristics and the availability of cognates, as well as to social factors such as the duration of contact and community attitudes towards code-switching.

Arto Anttila (Stanford University) 

Metrically conditioned segmental alternations

Segmental alternations provide a convenient diagnostic for metrical structure. We illustrate this from the patterning of voiceless stops /p, t, k/ in Finnish. Two main results emerge: (1) Finnish feet are sensitive to vowel sonority and prominence clash. (2) Different morphological constructions resolve the same metrical problem in different ways. An OT analysis of Finnish foot structure is proposed and tested on data based on a QueryGoogle search of Finnish web pages (10,000 stem types, 9.3 million word form tokens). The predictions closely approximate the observed distribution of stops, both categorically and quantitatively.

Justin M. Aronoff (University of Southern California) Nicholas N. Foster (University of Southern California) 

Phoneme restoration using illusory bottom-up information

We investigated a novel phoneme restoration effect that is not based directly on top-down or bottom-up information. Participants identified /ba/ and /da/ syllables containing 50 ms transitions. Accuracy was high for the complete syllables, but dropped dramatically when the first 25 ms of each syllable was replaced by silence. Critically, accuracy was significantly restored when the silence was replaced by loud (but not soft) noise bearing no information about the syllable identity. This presents the possibility that, as with simple sounds, participants extend the transition into the noise, providing illusory bottom-up information useful to help identify the syllable.

Heriberto Avelino (University of California-Berkeley) 

Perpetual constancy & contextual enhancement

The perception of the acoustic world surrounding us often is different from its physical properties. Precise identification of voices and linguistic objects are crucial for effective communication. However, the normal context of hearing contains multiple and competing sources. The results of the present study offer experimental evidence that high-level cognitive processes constrain auditory mechanisms involved in identifying phonemic tone to guarantee perceptual constancy. The results showing a better identification of tones in contexts that are inversely proportional to their frequency support the idea that peripheral auditory processing enhances identification of the tones by a general function of contextual contrast.
The phonetic structures of Oaxaca Chontal

This paper presents the first detailed description of the phonetics of Lowland Oaxaca Chontal. Of particular interest is variation in production of glottalized obstruents and sonorants. The glottalized obstruents are morphologically related to the plain voiceless fricatives but are most often realized as some kind of glottalized stop or affricate, depending on place of articulation. However, there is considerable variation in the realization of these segments. Among sonorants, glottalized nasals are usually preglottalized whereas glottalized /w/ is usually laryngealized throughout its duration. We consider whether language attrition might be contributing to the variation in realization of these and other segments.

Adjectival nouns in Japanese & word formation at PF

Following Kubo (1992) and Nishiyama (1999), I propose that A(djectival) N(oun)s in Japanese form a subclass of A(djective)s, which consists mostly of loanwords. However, my analysis departs from theirs in one aspect: A morphologically null N merges with ANs at PF, which can account for both A- and N-like behavior of ANs. This analysis is based on Emonds (2000) who argues that purely grammatical morphemes without semantic content are inserted at PF. I further show that the proposed analysis can also explain the category-ambiguous properties of V(erb) N(oun)s in Japanese, most of which are also of foreign origin.

Morphological reversals: Polarity & exchange rules

Morphological reversals have been noted in inflectional systems, e.g. gender marking in Semitic: The paradigm found with numerals is the reverse of that found with adjectives. Various rule types have been proposed to describe such flip-flops, but all remain controversial, and the examples used to illustrate them are mostly dubious, leading one to ask whether the phenomenon isn’t a chimera. I show that a stubborn core of examples remains (including gender in Nehan, aspect in Tzibutulabal, argument marking in Neo-Aramaic), demonstrating that reversals need to be accommodated within morphological theory, ideally as mutually implicating mismatches.

Three types of defective paradigm

Much recent work on gaps in inflectional paradigms aims to show that defectiveness is epiphenomenal and not directly encoded in the morphology. We argue instead that defectiveness may be a component of lexical representation, describe three types of defective paradigm, and show that each is derived from a different diachronic source: (1) Defectiveness that corresponds to a stem alternation derives from a phonologically motivated gap. (2) Defectiveness that corresponds to a morphosemantic parameter derives from semantic constraints. (3) Seemingly random patterns of defectiveness derive from what were originally syntactically motivated gaps.

Probing the Big Bang with ultrasound: Is /r/ retraction in English

This study provides empirical support for the Big Bang hypothesis that sound patterns result from the exaggeration of phonetic effects but may then spread by other means (e.g. Janda & Joseph 2001). We present articulatory and acoustic data which show that American English /s/ retraction (e.g. /strIN/ → [StrIN] estringf) parallels coarticulation found in the same environments for speakers without obvious /s/ retraction, and that coarticulatory retraction is only conditioned by the ‘bunched’ production of /t/. Despite this narrow phonetic motivation, we show that the sound pattern has spread to ‘retroflex’ /r/ speakers who otherwise lack the phonetic motivation for retraction.
Collin F. Baker (International Computer Science Institute)

FrameNet & PropBank: How many semantic roles are there?

Session 6

Since Fillmore (1968), the concept of semantic roles has been crucial in linking syntax and semantics. Two recent annotation projects, FrameNet and PropBank, adopt quite different approaches to defining semantic roles—PropBank takes a ‘classic’ approach, defining a small set of global roles (with specific definitions for each verb) while FrameNet creates nominally separate sets of roles for each of 700+ semantic frames, then links them via inheritance. These databases, each with 100+K annotated sentences, provide substantial data on semantic role occurrences in actual texts; this poster examines some implications of this data for theories of semantic roles and proto-roles.

Douglas Ball (Stanford University)

Reassessing Type III & Type IV noun incorporation in HPSG

Session 46

We present a fully lexicalist account of noun incorporation, formalized in HPSG, concentrating on ‘true’ stranding in Mithun’s Type IV languages and possessor stranding in Type III languages. True stranding is analyzed as a lexical operation where the verb inherits some of the incorporated noun’s dependents. Possessor stranding is argued to be possessor ascension, a valence-increasing operation on the verb’s argument structure, followed by incorporation. These analyses apply to a wide variety of languages and predict the behavior in the two types of language, without expanding the typology of empty categories or noncanonical argument realization.

Shoba Bandi-Rao (New York University)

The nature of the Sanskrit periphrastic perfect in inflectional paradigms

Session 39

This study examines the nature of blocking in the Sanskrit perfect tense within three major morphological theories—lexicalist morphology, paradigm function morphology, and distributed morphology. Application of periphrastic perfect in Sanskrit depends on the verb’s phonological form. The PFM view runs into problems if blocking occurs between syntax and morphology. A view that proposes late insertion runs into technical difficulty if verb roots and their phonological forms are not visible to syntax. Using Wunderlich’s (1996) idea of blocking, this paper argues that a theory of morphology in which words and sentences are organized by distinct subsystems appears to be more viable.

Shoba Bandi-Rao (New York University)

Semantic/phonological priming & the representation of past tense forms

Session 34

This study examines whether both regular (e.g. walked) and irregular verbs (e.g. sang) vary systematically along the full continuum of phonological and semantic relatedness. Do subjects take less time to produce the past tense of wink after briefly seeing blink on a computer screen than to produce the past tense of wink after briefly seeing a phonologically related but semantically unrelated verb link? Based on the priming effects for semantically related and unrelated past tense forms for regular verbs, we conclude that morphological regularity is conditioned by the specifics of lexical representations and not by phonological and semantic associations in memory.

Federica Barbieri (Northern Arizona University)

Who’s using be like in America today? Evidence from corpora of everyday conversation

Session 54

This presentation reports on a study of the use and sociolinguistic distribution of the quotatives be like, go, be all, and say in present-day American English. The study is based on two corpora of casual conversation—Longman Corpus of Spoken and Written English (1995-1996) and Cambridge-NAU Corpus of Spoken North American English (2004-2005)—that were recorded in various U.S. states, from speakers of all age groups. Results show a marked increase in the frequency of use of be like by men and women of all generations below age 40 over the past decade, suggesting that be like is rapidly expanding in American English.
Guerrillas in the Zimbabwean conflict (1966-1979) adopted war names to conceal identity, but the names also served many other functions. Some expressed solidarity, others reflected cultural background, and yet others insulted the enemy. This paper examines war names that expressed oral aggression. They were collected from several sources, and the analysis shows that such names are ephemeral and that they reflect the character of the people who chose these names. Some of the trends identified in this study have been found in other studies. Such studies can make valuable contributions to conflict resolution and peace studies in multicultural environments.

Rusty Barrett (University of Chicago)

Hyperdifferentiation in Mayan language revitalization

This paper discusses the application of variationist sociolinguistic methods in the assessment of language revitalization efforts in Sipakapense, a Mayan language spoken in Guatemala. Quantitative analyses of grammatical variation and code-switching patterns were used to determine the degree of Spanish influence in the speech of three generations of Sipakapense-Spanish bilinguals. The results suggest that younger speakers are hyperdifferentiating the two languages by avoiding traditional Sipakapense constructions that (coincidentally) overlap with Spanish.

Michael Barrie (University of Toronto)

On the Onondaga noun phrase

This paper investigates the structure of the Onondaga noun phrase, which I propose follows a universal hierarchy of adjective-like functional projections within the extended DP (Cinque 1999). Onondaga nominals host various derivational suffixes, which have either fixed or variable order. When the order is variable, the morphemes enter into a scopal relation with each other. Cinque (2005) suggests a universal underlying structure for the extended nominal projection which obeys Kayne's (1994) antisymmetry framework. Furthermore, following Rice (2000), I assume that when a morpheme takes semantic scope over another morpheme, it c-commands that morpheme. I propose the following functional nominal hierarchy for Onondaga:PP>LocP>CharP>AugP>CollP>DomP>DP>nP>NP.

Differences among six nations in first names & group policies

Male first names have predominantly male final letters progressively more often in the United States, United Kingdom, Germany, France, Italy, and Spain. A high percentage of male names with a predominantly male final letter is associated with collective behavior and with a low percentage of government spending on military costs. Female first names have predominantly female final letters progressively more often in the United Kingdom, United States, Germany, Italy, France, and Spain. A high percentage of female names with a predominantly female final letter is associated with acceptance of romantic attachments and with a low percentage of government spending on education.

In Inuit languages, some verbs have special morphology in the antipassive construction while others do not. Previous analyses posit a null antipassive marker with the latter verbs. I argue that verbs that require an antipassive marker have roots with an argument position while those that do not have roots that lack an argument position. Antipassive morphology is only present to saturate the argument position. To generate the transitive verb with argument-less roots, a null morpheme is added to the root that introduces an argument position. This analysis flips the presence of null morphology from the antipassive to the transitive construction.
We propose a two-gender analysis of Romanian nouns: two genders in the singular (A, B) and two in the plural (C, D). Beyond a small semantic core, gender is assigned formally, based on noun endings in the singular and plural forms. Class A includes nouns ending in consonants or [j] with /o/, all others are in class B. The main plural morphemes are /-uri/, /-el/, /-i/ and /-il/. We present plural formation rules, including evidence for two distinct /-i/ plural morphemes. Nouns that end in /-i/ belong to class C, and those ending in /-uri/, /-el/ and /-il/ belong to class D.
We argue two factors determine the striking regularities and variation in the cross-linguistic encoding of motion events. First, verb is the only clause-obligatory category that encodes either manner or path, though a given verb can only encode one of them. This explains Talmy's typology of verb- vs satellite-framed languages: In the former, the verb encodes path; in the latter, it encodes manner. Second, (ad)verbal categories encode manner, but numerous other categories (e.g. adpositions, particles, cases) encode path. The variation in how languages encode motion events derives from motion-independent variation in their available morpho-lexical inventories and combinatorial options.

Jessen and Ringen (2002) argue that German has no syllable-final devoicing of stops. However, J&R say nothing about fricatives. Our research shows that although German fricatives clearly contrast for voice, there is no coda devoicing; rather, fricatives (regardless of syllabification) are faithful to their underlying voice specification in presonorant position. Crucial data occur where an underlying voiced fricative precedes a sonorant consonant, as in grustlig 'spooky' (cf. gruseln [z] 'to spook'). Since [zl] is not a possible onset, the fact that speakers produce [z] (not [s]) shows that there is no coda devoicing, because the syllabification must be gru[z]ljg.

The scant literature on need + prepositional adverb (e.g. the cat needs out) might lead one to falsely assume limited linguistic (i.e. need out) and regional (i.e. Southern) distributions. The data include 1,255 ratings by 163 respondents. Robust distribution of need + by, down, in, off, out is evidenced in the Midland (76%-86% use) compared to the North and South (p<.000). Need + prepositional adverb joins other grammatical features with primarily but not exclusively Midland distributions, e.g. positive anymore and want/need + past participle. Some explanations for need + prepositional adverb in other dialect areas are explored.
Anna Berge (University of Alaska-Fairbanks)  
Session 30

A comparison of discourse structure in fluent & nonfluent speakers of Aleut

This paper examines the discourse uses of verb moods and clause chains in Aleut narratives and compares these uses by fluent and nonfluent speakers. Typical of fluent speech are clause chains, noninitial and final clauses headed by the conjunctive mood, and lexical repetition with structural variability. Nonfluent speech is characterized by loss of all of these: The comparison shows that it is possible to analyze paragraph structure and identify meaningful patterns of grammatical use in discourse. Because of systematic simplifications in nonfluent speech, it is possible to identify basic features of paragraph structure by examining the features that are lost.

Anna Berge (University of Alaska-Fairbanks)  
Session 102

A study of the distribution & uses of Aleut verb moods in different discourse types

An analysis of Aleut texts suggests that understanding verb mood use in clause combinations is crucial in understanding mood functions. This paper considers the distribution of moods in clause chains, comparing discourse with clause-chaining, such as narratives, and discourse with far less chaining, such as conversations. It also examines changes in usage in texts that show language loss, in which nonfluent narratives have a mood distribution similar to conversations of fluent speakers. This paper shows that moods are used differently in different discourse types; they are used differently when the language is being lost; and there is a relation between these two observations.

Julia Berger-Morales (University of California-Los Angeles)  
Session 27

The systematic nature of nominal inflection in child German, errors included

We investigate the acquisition of the strong/weak inflectional paradigm in the German DP on the basis of elicited production data from 120 children (ages 1;10 - 5;11). We have already argued that the bulk (>87%) of these productions arise from the interaction of the adult syntactic system that determines this paradigm and an incomplete mastery of case and gender morphology. Here, we examine the two facets of the children's nonadult performance, arguing that the remaining productions amount to (over)use of the default morphology and that children's nonadult use of morphological gender/case distinctions is systematic and attested in dialectal varieties of German.

Judy B. Bernstein (William Paterson University)  
Session 43

Person & number in DP

This paper builds on the idea (Bernstein 2005) that English word-initial th- forms (e.g. they, them, this) encode 3rd person, and claims that person is inherently associated with D. The display of person and DP-internal number agreement are relevant to examples like *you linguist and *him/her linguist, the first unacceptable because grammatically plural you does not agree in number with singular linguist, and the second, I argue, because singular him/her does not display person. Although person is associated with D inherently, definiteness may only do so derivationally (Longobard 2004, cf. Lyons 1999). This separation will account for several cross-linguistic patterns.

Sonya Bird (University of Victoria)  
Session 98

Variable pronunciation of St'át'imcets glottalized resonants: Implications for language documentation & teaching

This paper presents results of a study of glottalized resonants as pronounced in different prosodic contexts by three fluent speakers of St'át'imcets (Interior Salish). Results of acoustic analyses show extensive cross-speaker variability along three dimensions: (1) presence vs absence of phonological glottalization; (2) preferred timing patterns: pre- vs post-glottalization; (3) preferred realization of the glottal/laryngeal gesture: creaky voicing vs full glottal closure. In documenting and teaching St'át'imcets, it is important to take into consideration this variability and distinguish it from systematic pronunciation patterns in the language.

Betty J. Birner (Northern Illinois University)  
Session 30

A new taxonomy of inferential relations in discourse

Recent research categorizing inferable information as d(iscourse)-old and h(earer)-new fails to take into account two distinct types of inference recognized in the psycholinguistic literature. I argue that ‘bridging’ inferables do in fact represent h-new information, as
evidenced by their ability to felicitously appear in postcopular position in an existential; however, 'elaborating' inferrables represent h-old information, as evidenced by their inability to do so. Finally, I show that information previously categorized as 'evoked' actually constitutes a third category of inferrable information, which, like bridging inferrables, requires an inference connecting it to the prior discourse, but which, like elaborating inferrables, is h-old.

Shannon T. Bischoff (University of Arizona)

Session 89

Functional forms & formal functions: Toward an account of clause structure in Coeur d'Alene

Coeur d'Alene (Salishan/Idaho) is a polysynthetic language no longer learned by children. Coeur d'Alene clause structure has been recorded (Reichard 1938, Doak 1997); however, a formal account of the language has not been proposed. This paper presents a formal account of Coeur d'Alene clause structure employing the tenets of distributed morphology (Halle & Marantz 1993) within Chomsky's minimalist program.

Jason Bishop (Eastern Michigan University)
Beverley Goodman (Eastern Michigan University)

The production & perception of American English /p, t, k/

In sets of words such as cheap, cheat, and cheek, the word-final voiceless stops /p, t, k/ are difficult to distinguish in casual American speech. Tokens of the three voiceless stops were collected in controlled phonetic frames and then extracted. Study participants were presented with tokens of words pasted into carrier frames such as I never {cheat, cheap, cheek} at poker. Participants overwhelmingly reported hearing the phoneme that contextually fit, regardless of which phoneme the word actually contained thereby demonstrating that responses can be manipulated by context and supporting the view that place distinctions among this set of stops are neutralized word-finally.

Eleanor Blain (Brandon University)
Clare Cook (University of British Columbia)
Rose-Marie Déchaine (University of British Columbia)
Jeffrey Muehlbauer (University of British Columbia)

Plains Cree evidentials: Major & minor modes

Beliefs about the world are formed based on evidence available through perception, hearsay, or inference. Many languages have elements that mark the evidential base; these are called evidentials. We examine Plains Cree evidentials in two genres: a formal counseling speech and an autobiographical narrative. The following generalizations emerge: (1) Some evidentials are used more often, with the quotative being most frequent. (2) The counseling speech makes more frequent use of evidentials indicating greater informational reliability. (3) In terms of prosody, some evidentials are clitics, and so form 'close-knit phrases' (Bloomfield 1930).

Lev Blumenfeld (Stanford University)

Session 48

Matching ictus & stress in Latin hexameter endings

The degree to which Latin quantitative meters require access to the stress system of the language has been a hotly debated issue in Latin metrics. I examine this problem in the domain of hexameter endings, the last two feet of the six-foot hexameter line. By constructing a corpus of artificial computer-generated hexameters and comparing the distribution of ending types in that corpus with the observed distribution, I conclude that stress must be a factor in the meter. I show this both with pairwise comparisons and a full OT model of the interaction between stress and metrical structure.

David Boe (Northern Michigan University)

Session 70

G. B. Shaw's Pygmalion & linguistic historiography

The Irish dramatist George Bernard Shaw's (1856-1950) five-act play Pygmalion (1913) is historically relevant on a number of levels. Most obvious is the connection between the play's central character Henry Higgins and the British phonetician Henry Sweet. On another level, Pygmalion can be read as a prototype for research in sociolinguistic dialect variation, an area that wasn't formally developed until Labov's work in the 1960s. Moreover, Shaw was an active advocate for spelling reform, based on his criticisms of the nonphonetic nature of English orthography. This presentation examines Shaw's varied contributions to the history of linguistics.
We argue that the occurrence of the English progressive with state predicates such as *stand* or *support* is licensed, not by aspectual properties of the verb, but by a sensitivity of the progressive to force-dynamic (FD) meaning components. The truth conditions of the progressive specify an element of change. In FD progressives, change is metonymically extended to force. We adopt Jackendoff's (1990) proposal of encoding FD interactions on the 'action tier' of conceptual structure. All English verbs that specify an FD interaction on the action tier permit or require the progressive for imperfective reference.

While the sociohistorical situations in which plantation creoles emerged have many features in common, the differences seem to be just as important. This paper focuses on the development of Reunion Creole (compared to that of Haitian and Papiamento), using evidence from texts written for religious instruction of slaves in the 1760s, a century after the beginning of colonization and about 40 years after a massive increase in the slave population. These texts show that creolization was a gradual process, with no radical break in transmission of Colonial French.

The person agreement pattern in Soteapanec (Mixe-Zoquean) is a hierarchical (inverse) system, in which three hierarchically motivated configurations occur: direct (SAP>3; 3>3); inverse (3>SAP), and local (SAP>SAP). Soteapanec distinguishes between direct and inverse configurations by marking only the highest ranking participant. This configuration has been explained phonologically, i.e. person marking proclitics participate in phonological processes particular to clitics. The hierarchical system has been observed in other Zoquean languages, yet the phonological explanation is only available to Soteapanec and Texistepec. This paper considers both syntactic and phonological explanations and shows how the syntax and phonology support the hierarchical system in Soteapanec.

Several Yo‘ju languages (Northern Australia) have an unusual tense-marking system in which tense categories mark discontinuous chunks of time. Events which occurred in the unspecified past or earlier on the day of speech are marked with ‘past’ tense. Events which occurred ‘yesterday’, however, are denoted by the same tense used for present and future events. This unusual system appears to be the result of two changes. First is the elimination of the Proto-Yo‘ju recent past tense category. Second is the imposition of part of the tense marking system of a neighboring (unrelated) language, Burarra. Yan-nha‘u appears to have borrowed some aspects of the Burarra system, but not all. These facts raise interesting questions for theories of language contact.

The apparent time construct rests on a number of incompletely tested assumptions, including the assumption that speakers retain their vernacular variety effectively unchanged throughout their adult lifespan. As part of a larger study, narratives were elicited from three adult females on two separate occasions about a year and a half apart. Acoustic and impressionistic analyses of the narratives revealed small but significant differences in the subjects’ phonetic production between interviews. These findings suggest that adults cannot be relied on to produce precisely the same linguistic responses over even a relatively short period of time.
found in the grammar of Hidatsa. I then reconstruct the suffix and show that it originated from a fully lexical verb. The reconstruction of this system helps us better understand language change in Siouan specifically and in head-dependent languages in general. Although the suffix construction is what we would expect for a head-dependent typology, the prefix construction shows us that these generalities are sometimes subsumed by other aspects of the grammar. In the case of Hidatsa, this is a specific/nonspecific distinction.

**Jordan B. Brewer (University of Arizona)**

*Orthographic effects on duration in word production*

Previous research has shown orthographic effects in auditory perceptual tasks. This paper reports an orthographic effect in a production task. Subjects read aloud a list of words, and duration measurements were taken for word-final obstruents. The number of letters used to represent the obstruent significantly affects the duration of that sound's production. Specifically, this experiment shows that word-final sounds that are represented by a single letter are systematically pronounced with shorter durations than sounds represented by a string of letters as in, e.g. *grit* vs *mitt*. We discuss whether this orthographic influence acts in the lexicon or elsewhere.

**George Aaron Broadwell (University at Albany-SUNY)**

**Brook Danielle Lillehaugen (University of California-Los Angeles)**

*Pied-piping with inversion in Tlacolula de Matamoros Zapotec*

Tlacolula de Matamoros Zapotec (TMZ; Otomanguean) exhibits pied-piping with inversion (PPI), in which head-initial order can give way to 'inverted' head-final orders in questions. For prepositional phrases in TMZ, PPI is optional when the object is animate (Who P) but prohibited when it is inanimate (What P). We give an optimality-theoretic account with distinct constraints favoring clause-initial position for animate and inanimate interrogatives. These constraints interact with the constraint favoring head-initial PP to yield the ranking Who-Left, P-Left >> What-Left. The linear prominence of animates in TMZ is related to general typological tendencies for animates to be more prominent than inanimates.

**Bruce Brown (Brigham Young University)**

**Deryle Lonsdale (Brigham Young University)**

*Collateral anthronomastic information in Han Chinese names for the identification of geo-location & gender*

Han given names are considerably more ambiguous with respect to gender than American names. Gender identification accuracy from Han names was 65%-83%, compared to over 98% for American. Han family names contain much more information about geo-location than American names. This can be seen in both a subjective identification study and also a direct statistical analysis of the connection. The accuracy level of six native Chinese respondents for geo-location identification ranged between 19.6% and 54.5%, compared to chance level for American names, and correspondence analysis showed a compelling grouping of names by region.

**Esther L. Brown (University of Colorado-Boulder)**

*The effects of discourse context on phonological representation*

Discourse context can determine the phonetic shape of words, and phonetic variation arising through use is registered in memory. Thus, discourse context frequency is argued to be a vital factor in phonological variation and change (Bybee 2002). This study quantitatively tests this notion through an examination of Spanish word-initial /s/ reduction. Holding other linguistic factors equal (i.e. frequency, phonological environment, stress) we find significant correlations between rates of reduction and discourse context frequencies. Further, multivariate analyses determine that discourse context has a greater magnitude of effect in constraining variation than other linguistic factor groups (i.e. frequency, prosodic stress).

**Lea Brown (University at Buffalo)**

**Matthew S. Dryer (University at Buffalo)**

*The verbs for *and* in Walman, a Torricelli language of Papua New Guinea*

Two words in Walman which are roughly equivalent in meaning to English *and* function like conjunctions that conjoin two nominals, but are morphologically verbs, exhibiting subject agreement with the first conjunct and object agreement with the second conjunct. We consider the possibility that these verbs should be analyzed as having a translational equivalence of English *with*, rather than English *and*, and argue against it. We show that in some instances these words plus their arguments do not form noun phrase constituents but that in other instances they do.
We investigate the function of the Karuk particle *kًruma*, usually translated as 'the fact is'. *Kًruma* is one of several particles that indicate how to interpret the rhetorical and/or informational function of the material in its scope. We propose a unified analysis of the apparently disparate uses of *kًruma*: it marks the speaker's strong commitment to the truth and relevance of the proposition. Specifically, *kًruma* marks relationships between (1) interlocutors and propositions (either reiteration of previously mentioned material or introduction of new information) and (2) propositions and propositions (contradiction, contrary to implicature).

Marc Brunelle (University of Michigan)

Feature enhancement & the development of register systems

A number of Southeast Asian languages have a phonological distinction between two registers, i.e. two bundles of phonetic properties typically including pitch, voice quality, vowel quality, and VOT. Historically, registers are derived from the loss of voicing in onset stops: They stem from secondary phonetic gestures that originally favor voicing. Since these gestures are nonquantal, the register distinction is unstable and must often be strengthened by the addition of phonetic enhancement features. I argue that by combining the concepts of feature enhancement and phonologization, it is possible to account for the diachronic development of register systems and for their diversity.

Adrienne Bruyn (Radboud University, Nijmegen/NIAS)

Grammaticalization in creoles: Ordinary & not-so-ordinary cases

This panel contribution focuses on the need to differentiate between various types of developments that could be interpreted as grammaticalization. While we do find 'ordinary' grammaticalization in creole languages, substrate patterns sometimes provide a model. In the extreme case, where the development consists of a large shortcut, grammaticalization as a usage-based process is no longer at issue, but rather a kind of local relexification: 'apparent grammaticalization' (Bruyn 1996) or 'polysemy copying' (Heine & Kuteva 2005). Yet other cases involve reanalysis of a lexifier form without grammaticalization (cf. Detges 2000). Distinguishing between the various types of developments is essential both for understanding the processes shaping creoles and for delimiting the concept of grammaticalization.

Ann Bunger (Northwestern University)

Constraints on two-year-olds' extensions of novel causative verbs

Bunger and Lidz (2004) demonstrated that two-year-olds represent causatives as decomposable into distinct subevents. We present data from a preferential looking study demonstrating that when two-year-old children encode a novel verb as causative, the semantic content of the means and result subevents may be underspecified. This study provides further support for children's ability to use syntax to guide the acquisition of novel verbs. We propose, furthermore, that their flexibility in extending a verb to novel events is constrained by the mapping between transitive syntax and causal meaning.

Allison Burkette (University of Mississippi)

Mother vs daughter: Dialect & distancing strategies in conversational narratives (a.k.a. ‘You’re not going nowhere’)

Using the concept of community voice as a foundation, we look at how an individual speaker uses grammar as a means of characterization in her narratives. We present a close examination of conversational narratives told by an elderly mother and her adult daughter--it's the same story, the same linguistic resources, but very different versions. Of interest are the daughter's marked departures from the community vernacular during specific narrations and her use of nonstandard features in speech attributed to her mother, the latter acting as editorial commentary on the 'old-fashioned' ideas of her story's antagonist.

Gabriela Caballero (University of California-Berkeley)

The development of Tepiman truncation

Based on a comparative analysis of Tepiman (Uto-Aztecan) perfective truncation systems, I propose that the Proto-Tepiman perfective
was marked through final CV truncation of polysyllabic verbs where C is [-coronal] and [-laryngeal] and through a diphthong with a rising rhyme in the tonic syllable after truncation of a coronal or glottal stop. The first pattern has recently led to final C truncation in Upper Piiman through merger of vowels to +word-finally, vowel devoicing, and apocope. The second pattern originally arose through compensatory metathesis, where a final vowel undergoing phonetic weakening was fully anticipated into the tonic syllable across an intervening consonant.

**Gabriela Caballero** (University of California-Berkeley)  
*An initial three-syllable stress window in Raramuri*

While languages with a final ternary stress window--permitting only final, penultimate, or antepenultimate stress--are not rare, initial ternary windows are extremely marked (Kager 1993). This paper provides evidence for the existence of an initial ternary window in Raramuri (Uto-Aztecan), appreciated in stress and truncation properties of compounds and variable stress assignment, and presents an analysis with a ternary constituent in which the adjoined syllable violates a markedness constraint against nonstrict layering (Zoll 2004). This analysis delivers the correct empirical generalizations for the Raramuri data and captures the markedness of the pattern.

**Michael Cahill** (SIL International)  
*Labial-velars are labial*

Do labial-velar obstruents (kp, gb, generically 'KP') have one primary phonological place of articulation or two co-equal places? Velar as primary has been supported by partial nasal assimilation--[ŋKP]. However, a nasal following KP yields [KPm]. Thus assimilation relates to the phonetic asymmetry of KP. Other cross-linguistic patterns: (1) co-occurrence restrictions, where KP cannot co-occur with labials, (2) languages where KP has an allophone TP before front vowels, preserving labiality, (3) neutralization of KP with labials word-finally, and (4) blocking of round vowel harmony by labials or labial-velars. When nasal assimilation is filtered out, the cross-linguistic evidence supports labial as primary place for KP.

**Catherine A. Callaghan** (Ohio State University)  
*Evidence for an Esselen substrate in Utian*

There is both linguistic and archeological evidence for an Esselen substrate in Costanoan territory and perhaps in Coast Miwok territory as well, although many words once thought to be Esselen loan words into Costanoan were probably loan words from Rumsen into Esselen during mission times. Esselen or Pre-Esselen may have been the source for words for 'water-tight basket', 'canoe/boat', 'sea', 'man (hombre)', and an animate suffix in nonadjacent Costanoan languages. Early Western Miwok words for 'winnowing basket', 'jackrabbit', 'whale', and 'tobacco' are consistent with contact from Pre-Esselen. Influence from Pre-Esselen words for 'drink' may explain anomalies in the Proto Miwok form.

**Edward Callary** (Northern Illinois University)  
*Should pronunciation be included in placename dictionaries?*

The treatment of pronunciation in state placename dictionaries varies widely, from nothing at all to a transcription for each entry, no matter how obvious. Reasons for the discrepancy are given. Onomasts mistakenly believe that there is a local pronunciation of a placename and that this can be easily determined. Using a variety of evidence from my own investigations, I argue that this is not necessarily the case, and that, in general, pronunciation should be omitted from placename dictionaries unless the investigator is prepared to treat it as a sociolinguistic variable.

**Kathryn Campbell-Kibler** (Stanford University)  
*Context & complexity in listener responses to variation*

Understanding sociolinguistic variation requires understanding listener perceptions. A matched guise study of -ing used digitally manipulated recordings in group interviews (N=60) and a survey (N=124). Speakers were rated as more educated (p = 0.007) and articulate (p = 0.037) with -ing, but most results were not so straightforward. The impact of -ing in any given utterance depends on the speaker, situation, message content, and listener and on the structure of the responses themselves.
Are prosodic boundaries just local cues disfavoring attachment to a preceding lexical head, as the anti-attachment hypothesis claims (Watson & Gibson 2004)? Or can other relevant boundaries affect a prosodic boundary's interpretation, per the informative boundary hypothesis (IBH; Clifton et al. 2002)? The IBH predicts that any boundary between potential attachment sites influences the interpretation and informativeness of a boundary after the second site. Two auditory questionnaires showed that either early boundary reduced the later prosodic boundary's effectiveness in *Jerry kissed the actress that he had recently met at the Oscars ceremony*, supporting the IBH.

**Stylistic variation & the construction of masculinity in dynamic conversational settings**

This study explores relationships of gender construction and stylistic variation during an interview with a teen-aged male. The conversational situation allows examination of style-shifting and construction of gender in relation to changing alignments of participants. This paper examines falsetto intonation and creaky phonation in two parts of the interview, which reveal stylistic strategies used by the subject to construct his masculine identity in relation to his interlocutors. The content of the utterances where these features are employed interacts with his stylistic choices; creaky voice underscores stereotypically masculine topics, and falsetto intonation is used differently, depending on the other participants.

**The influence of grammatical structure on prosody: An analysis of intonation units in conversational Navajo**

Studies of the intonation unit in different languages indicate that each such unit can contain at most up to one new piece of information (Givon 1984, Chafe 1994). Data from two conversations and three narratives recorded and transcribed by native speakers of Navajo working closely with the researcher shows that they also adhere to the one-new-idea constraint when structuring their intonation units. However, the polysynthetic nature of Navajo compels speakers to structure their intonation units in ways different from English speakers, including how subjects are handled and how many words occur per intonation unit.

**Phonological processing in visual word recognition of Deaf ASL signers**

Deaf ASL signing adults, classified as either good (mean grade 10) or poor readers (mean grade 4), completed two lexical decision tasks to determine if phonological processing in visual word recognition distinguished between these two groups. A hearing control group was also tested. The good readers were faster and more accurate on both tasks than the poor readers; however, neither group of Deaf readers showed the same pattern of responding as the hearing readers who showed use of phonological processing. These results suggest that phonological processing may not fully explain the vast differences in reading level in Deaf signers.
relationships between aspects of language choice and code-switching among subgroups of the same community. This study aims to investigate the co-existence of two structurally distinct Cantonese-English code-switching patterns in a single community—Hong Kong. It explores both inter- and intra-speaker variation in language choice and code-switching patterns and their social significance; in this case, how these linguistic resources are used indexically to construct returnee (less Chinese) vs local (more Chinese) identities and speech styles (Irvine 2001).

Joan Chen-Main (Johns Hopkins University)

Linearization of syntactic graphs

Where traditional approaches have used co-indexation of distinct elements filling multiple positions, recent approaches make use of single elements immediately dominated by multiple parent nodes. These approaches allow non-tree graphs as legal syntactic structures. It is not obvious, however, how to linearize the terminals of a graph. We use a modification of the non-tangling condition on trees (Partee et al. 1990) to derive an ordering of terminals. Structures that do not derive a unique linearization are considered ill-formed while structures that give rise to conflicting orderings between elements are tolerated just in case the conflicting pairs meet certain structural conditions.

Joan Chen-Main (Johns Hopkins University)
Robert Frank (Johns Hopkins University)

Generation of syntactic graphs

Constructions such as wh-questions and coordinated structures seem to allow lexical elements to play multiple grammatical roles typically associated with distinct positions. By expanding the set of syntactic structures to include non-tree graphs, 'multiply-linked' elements can be conceptualized as elements immediately dominated by multiple parent nodes. We propose that it is node-contraction, an operation that collapses two nodes of like categories into a single node, that introduces multidominance into the system generally, generating both coordinate structures (Sarkar & Joshi 1996) and cases previously dealt with via displacement/movement. A locality condition on node-contraction imposed at the derivational level derives island effects.

Karen Kow Yip Cheng (University of Malaya)

Names in multilingual-multicultural Malaysia

A study of onomastics in Malaysia is interesting, but more so it is challenging. Malaysia is a multiracial land where Indians, Chinese, Malays, and the natives of the land live in peace and harmony. This paper sets out to study proper names of Malaysians from the following perspectives: Linguistic, ethnic, and cultural. The study will examine and ponder on important issues that surround a study of proper names. These issues include those of individual or self-identity, racial identity, and cultural identity. Without a doubt, the issue of gender identity is one that is all-inclusive in any study of this nature.

Angelina Chtareva (University of Arizona)

Chemehuevi causatives: A distributive morphology account

The paper examines causatives in Chemehuevi, an endangered Southern Numic language, within the framework of distributed morphology. Under this view, the Chemehuevi causative morpheme /-t/- is a spell-out of a functional head, little vCAUS, which introduces a causing event into the event structure and to which the root head-joins in the course of a morphosyntactic derivation. This paper aims at understanding the argument structure of causative predicates and the selectional properties of the causative head in Chemehuevi. It discusses the morphology that can intervene between the root and the causative affix and the scope of adverbs in causative sentences.

Barbara Citko (University of Washington)

What don't wh-questions, free relatives, & correlatives have in common?

While the similarities between wh-question, free relatives, and correlatives have received a lot of attention in the generative literature, the differences between them have been largely ignored. The main goal of this talk is to remedy this gap. It examines the behavior of free relatives and correlatives with respect to left branch extraction and multiple wh-fronting. The data come from Slavic languages whose wh-questions are known since Ross (1967) to allow both left branch extraction and since Rudin (1986) to allow multiple wh-fronting.
Polarity items & the interdefinability of universals & exclusives

Exclusives (e.g. only) have long been argued to be interdefinable with universals (e.g. every) (Peter of Spain's Tractatus Exponibilium, Horn 1996). Atlas (1996) and others have disputed this claim. We provide evidence from the distribution of English and Greek polarity items that suggests that exclusives and universals are indeed mutually convertible and argue that the data are significant both for the semantics of exclusives and for the typology of polarity items.

Typological work has demonstrated that there are constraints on word order variation. For example, auxiliaries tend to precede verbs in VO languages (Dryer 1992). We present computer simulation work that suggests that filtered learning models (e.g. Kirby 1999) can capture the emergence of word order correlations through language change. We identify inadequacies of the filtered learning model of Kirby (1999) and demonstrate that an extended version of the variational model (Yang 2002) overcomes these inadequacies while preserving the insight that word order correlations are emergent in a population through repeated cycles of language acquisition and use.

We examine the situation of Barrancos, Portugal, a small town about 1km from the border of Spain. All inhabitants of Barrancos speak Portuguese and Spanish, as well as their own local variety, called Barranquenhos, that exhibits features of both Spanish and Portuguese. We look at two features: -s deletion in coda position and clitic placement. Whereas Portuguese has no sibilant deletion, Barranquenhos displays this trait. Spanish clitic placement patterns are also found to have influenced Barranquenhos clitic placement. We suggest that the presence of the Spanish features seems to be best accounted for by gradual language shift.

Dutch lengthens root-final vowels in open syllables. In some roots (1), stressed and unstressed vowels lengthen; in others (2), only stressed vowels; and in others (3), neither.

(1)    alcoh[ɔ]l alcoh[ɔ:]lisch alcoh[ɔ:]líst
(2)    sat[ɑ]n sat[ɑ:ntisch] sat[ɑ:ntíst]
(3)    b{l[ɛ]k b[l[ɛ]ken b[l[ɛ]kér

Lengthening is driven by *MONOSYL (no mono-moraic syllable) and *MONOSTRSEL (no mono-moraic stressed syllable), and violates DEP(Mora). I argue that roots belong to one of the lexical classes in 1 - 3 and that there are versions of DEP (mora) indexed to these classes. The ranking of the indexed DEP(Mora)-constraints relative to *MONOSYL and *MONOSTRSEL determines the lengthening pattern of a root.

In If Pierce is married, does he live separately from his wife?, the question alone presupposes that Pierce has a wife, but this presupposition is satisfied by the if- clause and therefore doesn't project beyond the sentence. I develop a semantics that accounts for this behavior and also models the contextual effects of answering the question. The proposal adapts Heim's (1992) dynamic theory of conditionals and Groenendijk's (1999) unified context-change potentials for declaratives and interrogatives. The central claim of this analysis is that in conditional questions, the if- clause is interpreted in the scope of the interrogative operator.
Anastasia Conroy (University of Maryland-College Park)  
Session 10

A factivity analysis for Italian questions: Differentiating *perché* & *come mai*

Italian has two questions words for asking reasons: *perché* (why) and *come mai* (how come). While these two words haven't previously been differentiated in the literature, I show that *perché* and *come mai* have interesting distributional differences, similar to *why* and *how come* in English. *Come mai* can not be interpreted long distance or be used in suggestions or in rhetorical questions; *perché* can. Following a factivity analysis by Fitzpatrick (2005) for *how come*, I claim that *come mai* is factive, selecting a complement which is presupposed true. This requirement accounts for the distributional differences between *perché* and *come mai*.

Clare Cook (University of British Columbia)  
Session 91

*Plains Cree ki-as a temporal sequencer*

In Plains Cree (Algonquian), the element *ki-* has a temporal value, but in single clauses its presence is optional (*matow* or *ki-matow* 'he cried'), and its interpretation is variable (*e-ki-nimihitot* 'he danced; he has danced; he had danced'). This paper considers the distribution and interpretation of *ki-* in multiclausal contexts. We observe that *ki-* interacts with the interpretation of a clause (e.g. as coordinated, subordinative, or modificational). Further, in larger texts, *ki-* connects a series of events and disjuncts that series from another series on a temporal basis, acting as a backgrounding device in discourse.

Elizabeth Coppock (Stanford University)  
Session 3

Shifting control to responsibility

Prevailing explanations of patient-control 'promise' (e.g. *John was promised (by Mary) to be allowed to leave*) use a semantic coercion mechanism by which a 'cause' or 'enable' predicate is interpolated between the matrix and embedded predicates. The causative coercion theories suffer from the basic difficulty that agent-to-patient control 'shifts' do not always entail causation by the agent. However, they do always entail responsibility on someone's part that the situation described by the infinitive complement takes place. This generalization gives us greater empirical adequacy and allows us to state the conditions on control without appealing to special coercion mechanisms.

Greville G. Corbett (University of Surrey)  
Session 46

Peripheral & peculiar? Understanding resolution rules

Resolution rules determine the target's feature specification for agreement with conjoined NPs. Resolution is peripheral, yet the rules are quite specific, particularly for gender. Following Megaard (1976), Corbett (2003), and Wechsler and Zlati (2003), I integrate gender resolution more completely into gender assignment, which distributes nouns over genders and is central to any gender language. Resolution must use the same semantic criteria as assignment; it may also employ formal criteria. Gender resolution thus becomes more like person and number resolution, and it now directly reflects gender assignment, which also must always use semantic criteria and can additionally use formal criteria.

Jennifer Cornish (University at Buffalo)  
Session 14

The acoustics of unstressed vowels in a pitch-cued stress language

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

João Costa (Universidade Nova de Lisboa)  
Session 79

*Fernanda Pratas (Universidade Nova de Lisboa)*

To allow PRO does not mean being PRO-drop: Evidence from Capeverdean

In Capeverdean, there is an asymmetry in distribution of null subjects. A referential null subject is ruled out in root contexts but
allowed in some other contexts, where it can establish a relation with an operator: wh- phrases and negative quantifiers are operators binding the variable instantiated by pro. We maintain that Capeverdean is a non-pro-drop language: It has expletive null subjects but lacks referential null subjects identified by rich verbal morphology. This proposal has consequences for understanding the null subject parameter: The availability of pro is not the key factor, but rather the way it is identified.

Rebecca T. Cover (University of California-Berkeley)  Session 8
Focus on ko: The syntax & semantics of identificational focus in Pulaar

I investigate identificational focus in Pulaar, claimed by Fagerberg (1983) to arise from insertion of the particle ko before a focused NP. Contra Fagerberg, I argue that identificational focus results not from ko per se, but from the presence of a specificational clause, syntactically and semantically defined, within a sentence. The interpretation that the relevant property holds of a post-ko constituent follows from the syntactic positions of two XPs—one referential, one predicative—and from basic premises of semantic compositionality. The exhaustive interpretation of Pulaar identificational focus arises from pragmatic restrictions on specificational clauses and from their fixed information structure.

Barry Cowan (Cisco Systems)
Laurel A. Sutton (Catchword Brand Name Development/University of California-Berkeley)  Session 63
Myth & reality of famous brands: How marketing makes a name a brand

This paper discusses the ways in which companies, through marketing efforts, attempt to place their brands into a broad cultural and linguistic vernacular in order to establish familiarity, favorability, and ultimately engage consumers through the 'humanization' of the brand. An important part of this humanization is the creation mythology that surrounds the brand name. This paper examines some well-known brand names, such as Apple, Rogaine, Coke, and Pepsi, discussing the ways in which name creation myths and realities collide in the formation of brands.

Patricia Cukor-Avila (University of North Texas)
Bonnie Shaiti (University of North Texas)  Session 54
Are we fixin' to grammaticalize?

Although the use and spread of y'all has been studied extensively, another marker of Southern speech, fixin' to, has received relatively little attention in the research, both in terms of its relationship to other forms with similar aspectual meaning and how its use has changed over time. The present study fills this gap with an investigation of the use, semantic expansion, and evidence for the grammaticalization of fixin' to over time. This study includes both an historical overview of fixin' to as well as an analysis of contemporary usage from both conversational and survey data.

Emily Curtis (University of British Columbia)  Session 41
OT vs Hungarian's final geminates

With incorporation of the sonority hierarchy into the framework, OT accounts for sonority-based weight distinctions where representational approaches struggle (Zec 2003, deLacy 2004, Gouskova 2004). Morén (2001) accounts for minimality-motivated lengthening in a subgroup of Hungarian vowels via sonority-based moraic markedness (MM) constraints and violable WEIGHTBY-POSITION. A powerful and unifying model of weight, it is expected to resolve problems in modeling geminates, too, but ultimately fails to model final geminates vs singletons in Hungarian. I argue that moraic structure, which Morén relies on, does not encode segmental length, and that surface geminate weight comes from GEN and through constraints.

Amy Dahlstrom (University of Chicago)  Session 96
Scope of adverbs & topics in Meskwaki

Meskwaki (Algonquian) has extremely flexible word order, largely determined by discourse functions such as topic and focus. Little attention has been paid, however, to adverbial elements within the clause and their usefulness as a diagnostic for Meskwaki syntax. This paper uses adverbial diagnostics to establish two distinct positions for topics: clause-external and clause-internal. Clause-internal topics, occurring to the right of certain classes of adverbs, clearly do not function as (argument-) focus (Lambrecht 1994) and must be analyzed as topic. The final section compares properties of Meskwaki internal topics with those described for internal topics in Mayan (Aissen 1992) and Russian (King 1995).
An important feature of all Arawak languages is their polythetic character, which is especially expressed by complex predicate structures that include person cross-reference marking of subject and object. The marker for the subject of predicats is generally identical to the marker for the possessor of a possessed noun, both in the position preceding the lexical base. The literature on Arawak languages refers to these person markers as affixes. This paper argues that at least in Baure, the person markers have to be analyzed as clitics rather than affixes. This may be relevant for further generalizations about the Arawak language family and for understanding the evolution of person cross-referencing systems in general.

Stuart Davis (Indiana University)  
Francis Lieber's work on Americanisms

In 1848, John Bartlett published his *Dictionary of Americanisms*. Partially as a response to Bartlett, Francis Lieber, a professor of history and political economy at South Carolina College, compiled a work he entitled "Americanisms, Anglicisms, etc etc". This unpublished work, located today in the Huntington Library, consists of over 800 entries. Lieber's entries concern regionalisms, slang, and the speech of slaves. Not only does Lieber's work constitute an early important source on these topics, but he also lays out an early geographical division of American dialects and is quite aware of language differences based on social class.

Stuart Davis (Indiana University)  
Karen Baertsch (Southern Illinois University-Carbondale)  
William Anderson (Indiana University)  
*Explanation in phonetics & phonology: Understanding Dorsey's Law in Hocank (Winnebago)*

While functional and formal explanations are usually viewed as competing, they sometimes can work in tandem. An interesting case demonstrating this is Dorsey's Law in Hocank (Winnebago) whereby a vowel is epenthesized into a sequence of an obstruent followed by a sonorant consonant; the epenthetic vowel is a copy of the vowel following the sonorant. While such insertion can be functionally motivated, we show that by referencing Baertsch's (2002) split margin approach to the syllable there is formal pressure militating against the surfacing of a sonorant as a second member of a complex onset since the language disallows coda sonorants.

Ferdinand de Haan (University of Arizona)  
*Irrealis: Fact or fiction?*

This is a typological examination of linguistic elements glossed as 'realis' and 'irrealis' (referred to here as 'reality status') asking whether or not there is a cross-linguistic category of 'irrealis'. It turns out that irrealis and realis morphemes differ widely in their semantic range, to the extent that there is no semantic function that can be considered either uniquely realis or irrealis. There is then no reason to maintain the link between the linguistic notion of reality status of the sentence and the extralinguistic notion of real and unreal events.

Laurent Dekydspotter (Indiana University)  
Bonnie D. Schwartz (University of Hawaii-Manoa)  
Rex A. Sprouse (Indiana University)  
*The use & abuse of processing data in L2 acquisition research*

We reassess recent conclusions, drawn from observed online differences, that native and nonnative sentence processing are 'fundamentally different'. We discuss four potential causes for such differences, none implicating differences in the nature of online sentence processing: (1) 'overlearned' vs 'underlearned' lexical access routines; (2) distinct presuppositions induced by native/nonnative heteromorphy of semantic fields associated with specific lexical items; (3) observation of noncomparable processing 'moments' due to these lexical access differences causing lexical access speed differences; (4) native vs nonnative prosodies imposed on written stimuli. To avoid these confounds, we advocate minimal pair comparisons within proficiency differentiated nonnative groups before comparisons between native and nonnative groups.
I argue for a novel representation of the resultative, the perfect, and the perfective aspects as general and specific versions of a single temporal schema. On my analysis, all three denote an overlap relation between the result-state of eventualities and the R interval. The perfective has no other specification; in the perfect, R is specified as properly included in the result-state. The resultative is restricted to predicates denoting events. I demonstrate how this accounts for the distribution of these categories in some Indo-Aryan languages. Moreover, it can also model the diachronic path from perfect to perfective in terms of constraint loss.

Goodwin (1942) distinguished five Western Apache dialects: Northern Tonto, Southern Tonto, Cibecue, San Carlos, and White Mountain. My research on all dialects took into account the earliest 19th century records, ethnohistorical evidence, and present-day fieldwork. The phonological shibboleths distinguishing modern Western Apache dialects are not ancient, and lexical and morphological evidence is more reliable. While large clans display considerable dialect mixture, smaller and geographically peripheral clans exhibit more clear-cut dialect features, according to which three dialect areas (which cross-cut modern reservation boundaries) can be distinguished: a Northern (Tonto) area, a Central (San Carlos-Cibecue) area, and an Eastern (White Mountain-Coyotero) area.

When Josef Ratzinger declared himself Benedict XVI, he not only invoked specific patrons—St. Benedict, monastic patriarch, and Benedict XV, mediator-pope of World War I—but he also joined a centuries-old tradition of papal renaming. This paper examines that history, beginning with John II in 533, the first to select a papal name. On the macro level, it analyzes emergent patterns, such as the ubiquity of ‘John’ or the medieval popularity of ‘Gregory’. On the micro level, it identifies popes whose choices serve as autobiographical incipits, professing, at the start of their papacy, a distinct persona for their new role.

Gerfen and Baker (2005) conclude that Coatzospan Mixtec speakers use subtle perturbations in F0 and amplitude to signal glottalization. Similar subtleties in the realization of glottalization are also characteristic of Trique; strong glottalization in syllable codas, weaker intervocally, and weakest in onsets. Work on ‘strengthening’ in prosodic word positions claims that onsets are more strongly articulated than codas (Fougeron & Keating 1996). However, the Trique data suggest that final glottals are more strongly articulated than initial ones. While these data run counter to claims regarding ‘strengthening’, it follows the language-specific trend of final strengthening, including final stress and vowel lengthening.

In Cha'palaa and Tsafiki, Barbacoan languages of lowland Ecuador, three notions, which are often subsumed under the general category of evidentiality, are clearly separate categories: (1) evidentiality proper, (2) mirativity, and (3) epistemic modality. One of the more interesting aspects of both systems is that, in actual usage, the evidential markers are often used to code the degree of participation or involvement of the speaker in the event or state. This raises the question of whether the more traditional evidential notions are basic to the system with the participation notions being pragmatic extensions of the system or whether the coding of participation is basic with the more traditional evidential notions simply occurring as the default interpretations in unmarked contexts.
Robin Dodsworth (Center for the Advanced Study of Language)  
Christine Mallinson (North Carolina State University)  
*The utility of intersectionality theory in variationist sociolinguistics*

Sociology's intersectionality theory is proposed as a framework for analyzing variable linguistic practice. The theory's utility is demonstrated via a quantitative analysis of two phonetic variables—/of/ fronting and the movement of /ae/ toward [a]—in a Midwestern suburb, drawing on two data sources: (1) a local documentary of 'David', aged 27, who is socially central yet the object of ridicule because he is black and bisexual. Interactions among David and community members construct his 'deviant' status and show his attempts to reconcile his ethnicity and sexuality with the suburban context. (2) Independent phonetic data illustrate David's insider/outsider status; unlike other young men, he participates vigorously in the movement of /ae/ while resisting /of/ fronting.

Sheila Dooley (University of Arizona)  
Ferdinand de Haan (University of Arizona)  
*Epistemic modality & evidentiality: Swedish lär*

This paper examines the link between epistemic modality and evidentiality exemplified by the Swedish morpheme *lär*. The data are based on corpus research. We argue that *lär* has the core meaning of 'assertion of evidence' which is argued to be the prototypical meaning of evidential morphemes. Elements such as English (epistemic) *must* are nonevidential as they evaluate the evidence rather than just asserting the evidence. The findings are integrated into a semantic map model of modality and evidentiality, using a bottom-up approach, so as to avoid a priori bias.

Matthew S. Dryer (University at Buffalo)  
*Passive vs nonspecific subject construction in Kutenai*

Kutenai has a construction which is unambiguously a passive on grammatical grounds but which behaves in texts like a nonspecific subject construction (NSC). Kutenai also has a NSC, but it only occurs with intransitive verbs. I show that the NSC, despite its name, is often used when there is a specific referent whose identity is unimportant, so that one can get series of NSC clauses where the referent of the subject is the same. Crucially, passive clauses take part in these chains of clauses, with the S of the NSC clauses coreferential to the unspecified A in passive clauses.

Geneviève Escure (University of Minnesota-Twin Cities)  
*Is there a creole on Roatán (Bay Islands of Honduras)?*

It is generally believed that the English variety spoken in the Bay Islands is not a creole, but a form of dialectal English (Escure & Gilbert 1990, Evans 1956, Graham 1997, Ryan 1973, Warantz 1983). However, speech data recorded between 2000 and 2003 on the island of Roatán (West End, Oak Ridge, and Politilly Bight) display basilectal forms such as the imperfective marker *de* and past/anterior *me/we* besides previously observed mesolectal variants (e.g. *doo bi, bin had, and did hav*). The relative distribution of those features will be examined in several conversations between five speakers representing two generations.

Christina M. Esposito (University of California-Los Angeles)  
*The effects of linguistic experience on the perception of phonation*

This study investigates the influence of linguistic experience on the perception of phonation and the acoustic properties that correlate with this perception. Gujarati (which has breathy vs modal vowels), Spanish (no breathiness), and English (allophonic breathiness) listeners participated in a free-sort task and a multidimensional scaling task. Results showed that English and Spanish listeners judged the stimuli inconsistently and had no obvious acoustic correlate underlying their judgments. Gujarati subjects are expected to show much more consistency and have their judgments correlate with H1-H2 (which reflects their production of breathy vowels).

Bruno Estigarribia (Stanford University)  
*Variation in input & production of canonical & noncanonical polar interrogatives in child English*

Adults produce many elliptical and uninverted questions (henceforth noncanonical questions) in their speech to children. For some children, these easier questions may provide an entry point to acquire the system of polar interrogatives and bootstrap acquisition of
more complex, auxiliary-inverted forms. Other children may start with inverted questions first and only later acquire adult noncanonical forms. Yet for other children, all types may seemingly emerge at once. These different paths to acquisition are predictable from the relative frequencies of different question types in the mother's language. This is the first work to assess the relevance of noncanonical questions in development.

Zarina Estrada Fernández (University of Sonora)  
Language contact in Sonoran Yaqui  

Studies about loanwords in the languages of Mexico are always based on lists of words; few of them also consider discourse data. Lists of Spanish borrowings in Yaqui are found in Buelna (1989), Dedrick and Casad (1999), Escalante (1988), Johnson (1943), Lindenfeld (1973), and Lionnet (1977). None of them have focused on the contact situation of the Yaqui of Sonora or on the phenomenon of code switching. I provide an analysis of loanwords in Yaqui considering a variety of discourse materials. I discuss the use of multimorphemic elements and the role they play to provide communicative force.

Zarina Estrada Fernández (University of Sonora)  
Lilián Guerrero (University of Sonora)  
Causation in Pima Bajo & Yaqui  

Following the lines of the form-function iconicity principle (Silverstein 1976, Haiman 1985, Givón 1980), this paper seeks (1) to describe the different morphosyntactic properties used to express verbal and nonverbal causation in both languages; (2) to determine the semantic integrations of the units involved (Horie 2001), and (3) to establish the clause union types in terms of juncture-nexus linkages (Van Valin 2005, Van Valin & LaPolla 1997). The analysis shows that Pima Bajo prefers nonsubordinated combinations whereas Yaqui allows three possible nexus, i.e. coordination, cosubordination, and subordination.

Marc Ettlinger (University of California-Berkeley)  
Implications of verbal morphology in serial verb constructions  

Serial verb constructions (SVCs), where two verbs are combined in one clause, have been problematic for syntactic theories to the point where some radical proposals have been advanced. Baker (2002) argues that verb phrases in SVCs have two heads while Slobin (2004) suggests adding a hybrid equipollent category to Talmy's (1985) well-established typology of verb-framed and satellite-framed languages. Using morphosyntactic data from Kuki-Thadaw (Tibeto-Burman), I show that these proposals are incorrect and unnecessary. Instead, I argue that Kuki-Thadaw SVCs have only a single syntactic head and that the head is the manner verb, making Kuki-Thadaw a satellite-framed language.

Cleveland Evans (Bellevue University)  
How to write a baby name book  

The challenges and rewards of writing a popular baby name book that has integrity as well as commercial appeal are discussed. Some of the questions addressed are: How does an author without linguistic training make decisions about what is the best etymological origin to list for a name when sources conflict? How does one decide which names to include? How does one decide which famous name-bearers to include as examples of particular given names? How does one point out the realities of the stereotypes associated with certain names in modern American culture without reinforcing the irrational and prejudicial aspects of these stereotypes?

Cecilia Falk (Stockholm University)  
Dianne Jonas (Yale University)  
Experiencer verbs as structural case assigners: Old Swedish & Older Faroese  

This paper is concerned with diachronic changes in the syntax and structural case assigning properties of experiencer constructions in Old Swedish and Older Faroese. We present an analysis of such constructions where both the experiencer subject and the subject of the nonfinite complement clause are nonnominative. We examine attested complement types and their syntactic properties. Comparative data from Old Norse and Old and Early Middle English are included in the discussion.
Nicholas Faraclas (University of Puerto Rico-Río Piedras)  
Arnold Highfield (University of the West Indies-St. Croix)  
Marta Viada (Interamerican University-Puerto Rico, San Germán)  
Possible influences from the indigenous languages of the Caribbean on the grammars of Caribbean creoles

Few creolists admit indigenous Antillean input into the grammatical structures of Caribbean creoles. This skepticism responds to demographic and methodological arguments. The first argument holds that because indigenous populations were so rapidly exterminated, there was not enough time for their grammars to have influenced the formation of Antillean creoles. The latter posits that due to the lack of data available, it is impossible to determine what these grammars looked like, let alone trace any possible influences on Caribbean creoles. This study addresses both concerns showing that there is a space for the exploration of indigenous influence on Caribbean creole grammars.

Joseph T. Farquharson (University of the West Indies/mpi-EVA, Leipzig)  
Verb compounding in Jamaican Creole - substrate or superstrate: A comparative-typological approach

The presence in the Jamaican lexicon of verb compounding patterns that are cross-linguistically uncommon and not present in the lexifier is a good hint for substrate provenance. This paper approaches creole genesis as a situation of competing typologies based on the various languages represented. As work on reduplication has shown, the retention of particular patterns is sometimes a good indication of the morphological processes that formed them. This paper probes the architecture and lexical semantics of compounding involving verbs in Jamaican and as many relevant Niger-Congo languages as possible, with a view to proving or dismissing substrate claims.

Rolando Félix Armendariz (University of Sonora/Rice University)  
Constituent order & information structure in Warihío

I investigate the word order pattern in Warihío, a Uto-Aztecan language. Although Langacker (1977) proposed a SOV order for Proto-Uto-Aztecan, Miller (1984) considers Warihío to be in the process of changing from SOV to SVO, whereas Barreras (2000) proposes a change from SOV to VSO. I rather consider Warihío as a language with a pragmatically-based flexible order with strongly grammaticalized features of a SOV language, i.e. verbal suffixes, postpositions, final copula. I argue that Warihío is a focus initial language in the sense that all ordering reflects pragmatics considerations, and they are focus initial (Lambrecht 1994).

Fernanda L. Ferreira (Bridgewater State College)  
Plural marking in popular varieties of European & Brazilian Portuguese

This study focuses on the typological classification of Popular Brazilian Portuguese (PBP) (Holm 1998, 2004; Lucchesi 2001) and patterns of plural suffixation in nominal phrases. Concurrent work by Scherre and colleagues (Scherre & Naro 1991, 1992; Naro & Scherre 1993) points to the assumption that plural variability in PBP is inherited from European Portuguese. This study reduplicates variables, focusing on the speech of 20 speakers from villages near Coimbra. Preliminary statistical runs suggest that plural /s/ is categorical at the end of the noun, regardless of its position, and that the level of education is not statistically significant, departing notably from the Brazilian data.

Maria Alexandra Fiéis (Universidade Nova de Lisboa)  
Fernanda Pratas (Universidade Nova de Lisboa)  
Capeverdean double object constructions: What lies beneath

In Capeverdean, there is no transformational relation between DOCs (double object constructions) and the so-called to datives. Whenever a PP is involved in CV, we obtain a different underlying structure and a different meaning. We propose that the indirect object (IO) is the real internal verb argument in DOCs; the direct object (DO) is the real argument in to datives. Each of them occupies the specifier (Spec) position of an embedded verb phrase (VP); this position must be filled in CV, and this implies that none of them--IO in DOCs and DO in to datives--can be null.

Malcolm Awadajin Finney (California State University-Long Beach)  
Complementation in Krio & lexifier English: Implications for syntactic theory

This paper examines the process of complementation in Krio and proposes a system that is different in function and syntactic config-
uration compared to English, its lexifier language, in spite of the lexical similarities between Krio complementizers and some English lexical items. Complementation is expressed using /we/, /sel/, /f/, and /mek/, which may have evolved from English which, say, for, and make respectively. I argue for varied and complex functions and processes involving these forms, compared to English, and that they sometimes generate marked structures that are not only allowed in English but also violate core syntactic constraints.

Colleen Fitzgerald (Texas Technological University)  
Daniel Lopez (Tohono O'odham Nation)  
The importance of legacy documentation to the Tohono O'odham

The Tohono O'odham language (Uto-Aztecan family) is spoken in southern Arizona by about 8,000 people. Many recordings are still untranslated, untranscribed, and unpublished. We discuss legacy materials in the context of language endangerment, arguing that community-oriented partnerships with tribal members and linguists offer the ideal solution to documenting legacy materials. First, we outline results from O’odham legacy documentation. This illustrates the rich diversity of these recordings in terms of dialect, date recorded, and genre type. We then share the importance of these materials from the perspective of the community, allowing tribal voices to be heard.

Kathryn Flack (University of Massachusetts-Amherst)  
OT contrast preservation & disambiguation in Japanese scrambling

Recent work in OT phonology has crucially evaluated and preserved contrasts within sets of forms (Lubowicz 2003, Padgett 2004). I argue that contrast evaluation and preservation occurs in syntax as well, where it accounts for anti-ambiguity phenomena including word order freezing in Japanese. Japanese generally allows scrambling, but when subjects and objects are morphologically identical (e.g. both nominative, or both unmarked for case), word order freezes. I argue that this freezing is triggered by the PF constraint PreserveContrast(Subject), which penalizes the surface neutralization of contrasts between PF output forms whose input correspondents have different subjects.

Nicholas Fleisher (University of California-Berkeley)  
The syntax of possession-obligation modals: Evidence from expletives

I examine the syntax of clauses that contain deontic modals related to verbs of possession and show, based on evidence from Russian impersonals, that the arguments of such modals may be related to an embedded subject position by either raising or control. This serves as an amendment to Bhatt (1997), who proposes that such modals always involve raising. My analysis upholds Bhatt’s central claim—that the bearer of the modal obligation is determined pragmatically, not syntactically—and strengthens it by showing that the inferential mechanism he proposes is needed no matter whether the syntactic structure involves raising or control.

Deena Fogle (McGill University)  
Just how far south is Indianapolis?

Indianapolis, IN, sits at an area of potential overlap between the Midland and Southern dialect regions. This paper uses spectrographic analysis of 16 Indianapolis natives to examine the classification of Indianapolis English through two key variables: the low-back (‘cot’/’caught’) vowel merger and the monophthongization of /ay/. Results show that Indianapolis is, at least preliminarily, a Midland city. No monophthongization of /ay/ was found except before resonants, and none of the speakers exhibited a full, unconditioned merger, though several demonstrated a merger in progress.

Itamar Francez (Stanford University)  
The morphosyntax of predication over worlds: Existentials & modals

I point out a cross-linguistic resemblance between existential and modal constructions: Existentials often have modal meaning, and both constructions have marked subjects. I suggest that the resemblance is semantically motivated. While canonical subject-predicate structures predicate over elements in D, in existentials and modals the main predication is over worlds. These constructions therefore do not have a natural candidate for grammatical subject and surface with expletive, null, or noncanonically case marked subjects. My theory provides a simple linking principle relating the semantics of existentials and modals to their morphosyntactic encoding, thus filling an important gap in research on their syntax-semantics mapping.
Elaine J. Francis (Purdue University)
Etsuyo Yuasa (Ohio State University)

A multimodular approach to gradual change in grammaticalization

This paper investigates how syntax and semantics interrelate in gradual processes of grammaticalization. Examining five constructions in three languages (English, Chinese, Japanese), we show that semantics has changed faster than syntax. We propose that languages tolerate this mismatch for two reasons: (1) These constructions conform to separate constraints of syntax and semantics, despite the unusual combination of properties. (2) The correspondence between syntax and semantics is close enough to the prototypical correspondence that people can process these constructions effectively. Finally, we propose that pressure for structure-concept iconicity helps motivate additional changes that can eventually bring syntax and semantics closer together.

Sean A. Fulop (California State University-Fresno)
Chris Golston (California State University-Fresno)
Phong Yang (California State University-Fresno)

White Hmong whisper voiced plosives & the features [voice] and [aspirated]

A certain alveolar plosive of White Hmong has previously been mischaracterized as having a whispery voiced closure and an inconsistently aspirated release (Jarkey 1987). The alveolar plosive which we symbolize d⁹ is characterized by whispery voicing both during the closure and following the release. The unique nature of this sound is highlighted through comparison with Hindi breathy voiced plosives and Javanese slack voiced plosives. Its presence in Hmong, which has contrastive breathy voicing on syllables, is unexpected. These many possibilities for combining voicing and aspiration have implications for phonetic features in relation to a theory of the phonetics-phonology interface.

N. Louanna Furbee (University of Missouri-Columbia)

Evidentials & the analysis of Tojolabal Maya interviews

In an analysis of Tojolabal Maya interviews, the four native-speaker interviewers and the native-speaker evaluator identified more than 60 evidentials and ranked them according to the degree of confidence expressed by speakers in the truth of information. Evidentials were ranked from 1 to 5, strongest to least certainty, thereby permitting development of a weighted score for each interview that expressed an interviewee's 'confidence' in the truth of the information. These confidence scores could then be compared with scores derived from other measures, such as ones for content density, quality of interview, fluency with the language, and so on.

Susanne Gahl (Beckman Institute/University of Illinois-Urbana)

Why do frequent words shorten? Homophones in spontaneous speech

How does frequency affect the form of language, and why? For example, why do frequent forms shorten? One influential proposal (Bybee 2002) identifies articulatory fluency as the source of shortening. If that proposal is correct, low-frequency homophones (e.g. wring) should shorten just like their high-frequency counterparts (ring). The duration of homophones in the Switchboard corpus fails to support this prediction: Low-frequency homophones are longer than their high-frequency counterparts (389 vs 358 ms on average). We discuss the implications of this finding for proposals attributing shortening to fluency and for proposals dismissing frequency effects as outside the realm of grammar.

Michael Galant (California State University-Dominguez Hills)

Positional verbs in San Andrés Yá'ax Zapotec

As a follow-up to similar work done on other Zapotec languages, e.g. Speck (1994), Liliehausen (2003), I discuss locative constructions in San Andrés Yá'ax Zapotec (SAYZ). In this language, location of a figure is expressed via a locative construction: [figure] [positional verb]-[cli] [locative phrase]. Although the positional verb in some particular sentences may simply be translated by a form of be in English, it is not possible in SAYZ to express location using its copula verb. Instead, SAYZ uses verbs that include information regarding the figure's orientation, posture, and/or previous movement. I explain the particular conditions under which each of the SAYZ positional verbs may be used.
Sergey Garagulya (Eastern Washington University/Belgorod Shukhov State Technological University)  
Personal names in the toponymic system of the USA

This paper reports on a Fulbright research project studying the processes of transformations of personal names borne by immigrants in the English-language environment of the American polyethnic community, in this case Spokane, WA, by the example of natives from Russia and other countries. The following technical objectives can be attained: (1) the description of immigrants' personal names in the context of micro- and macro-history and culture of the bearers of these names; (2) ascertaining all the cases of naming, renaming, name reduction, and extension; and (3) collection and organization of relevant cultural and linguistic data.

Donna B. Gerdts (Simon Fraser University)  
Thomas E. Hukari (University of Victoria)  
From agent-oriented modality to aspect in Halkomelem

We report on two Halkomelem suffixes of agent-oriented modality (cf. Bybee, Perkins, & Pagliuca 1994), which function aspectually on certain classes of verbs, thus contributing to the catalog of examples of grammaticalization in the world's languages. The suffix -ulmun has a basic meaning of desiderative, as seen when it appears on agent-oriented verbs. However, with process or stative verbs, it shifts to a future meaning. The suffix -namut means 'manage to' when it appears on agentive verbs, but, on process and stative verbs, it indicates an anterior (perfect) whose endpoint is in the recent past.

Suzanne Gessner (University of Victoria)  
Variation in Athapaskan relative clause structures: Findings from Dakelh

Relative clauses in Athapaskan languages show variability in headedness and pronominal agreement. In Dakelh (Carrier), speakers will produce and accept sentences with either internal or external heading unless ambiguity results, in which case internal heading must be used. Dakelh thus resembles other Northern languages regarding overall headedness patterns, but it differs in patterns of agreement marking. Additional complications arise with obliques (postpositional complements); a resumptive pronoun may follow the relative clause. This paper provides new data from a less well-studied language which bear on the central issues raised in the literature on Athapaskan relative structures.

Anastasia Giannakidou (University of Chicago)  
Jason Merchant (University of Chicago)  
Variable island sensitivity in Greek phrasal & clausal comparatives

Remnants in Greek phrasal, but not reduced clausal, comparatives show island effects; this pattern is the reverse of what is expected on standard analyses of the two kinds of than clause, in which phrasal comparatives are simple PPs but clausal ones embed a movement structure with ellipsis. We argue that both kinds of comparative embed movement out of ellipsis sites but that the remnant in phrasal comparatives moves to a higher position, leaving an intermediate trace outside the ellipsis site which can trigger island violations; these structures are parallel to movement out of VP-ellipsis sites while clausal remnants mimic wh- extractees in sluicing.

Jason Ginsburg (University of Arizona)  
Wh- movement in Japanese

I argue (following Miyagawa 2001 and Hagstrom 1998) that in Japanese wh- questions, a Q-feature is base generated within a wh-phrase and raises to C where it satisfies an uninterpretable Q-feature. Evidence for this analysis is that Q-feature movement may be blocked by an intervening Q-feature, resulting in a violation of the minimal link condition (Chomsky 1995). Without the stipulation of movement of a null wh- operator (cf. Watanabe 1992, 2003), I attempt to show how this proposal explains the apparent presence of subjacency effects with respect to wh- islands and absence of subjacency effects with respect to NP- islands.

Ives Goddard (Smithsonian Institution)  
Meskwaki evidence against basic word order

Word order plays no role in specifying syntactic roles (subject and object) in Meskwaki. Inflection for gender and obviation determines syntactic roles when animate proximate and obviative, or animate and inanimate, are subject and object (or vice versa). (Constructions with inanimate acting on inanimate appear to be impossible.) Even when one obviative is acting on another, their syntactic roles do not determine the order of the NPs. In cases of possible ambiguity, the higher ranked obviative precedes the lower ranked obviative. This word order is not accounted for by the syntactic roles of the NPs but by the obviation system.
In the verb-stranding VP ellipsis of Hebrew and Irish, the target-clause main verb remains overt rather than eliding. Despite being phonetically overt, this verb is obligatorily identical to the antecedent-clause main verb, even if the two are focused. I propose that this generalization—which runs counter both to the behavior of A- and A-bar phrases moved out of a constituent targeted for deletion, and to the predictions of current PF deletion—exposes a fundamental difference between head and phrasal movement in this domain, such that a need to be semantically GIVEN overrides the semantic needs of F-marking.

Jeff Good (Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology, Leipzig)

**Session 32**

**Constraining morphosyntactic templates: A case study of Bantu verbal suffixes**

There is strong evidence that the order of Bantu verbal derivational suffixes is determined by a morphosyntactic template which dictates their relative order independent from their semantic interpretation. This paper proposes an analysis of this Bantu verbal template which argues that important aspects of its form are not arbitrary but can, rather, be connected to larger generalizations about the verb's prosodic structure. In so doing, it suggests methodological principles which may ultimately form the foundation of a restrictive theory of morphosyntactic templates, thus potentially addressing the criticism that they are too unconstrained to be theoretically useful.

**Jeff Good (Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology, Leipzig)**

**Session 46**

**Why is Saramaccan ‘different’?**

Saramaccan shows evidence of having a split lexicon. Some words are pitch accented while others are tonal. The origins of the split would appear to be clear: Pitch accents represent transfer of a ‘European’ prosodic system, and tones represent transfer of an ‘African’ prosodic system. However, the apparent simplicity of this account raises an important question: Why didn’t it happen elsewhere? I consider two broad possibilities: (1) It did happen elsewhere, but other creoles have leveled the contrast. (2) The split was innovated after Saramaccan became isolated from its superstrates.

**Maria Gouskova (New York University)**

**Elizabeth Zsiga (Georgetown University)**

**Session 2**

**"NC & the phonetics of ‘voiced’ stops in Tswana"**

The phonetically grounded constraint against voiceless stops after nasals (**NC**) has diverse and well-attested effects, but some counterexamples have been cited. Tswana reportedly bans not voiceless but voiced stops after nasals (*bata ‘look for’, *mpata ‘look for me’). A closer look at the phonology of Tswana and a phonetic study suggests that this description is not accurate. For some speakers, no stops are ever voiced, including post-nasal stops. For others, the consonants in question turn out to be not stops but voiced sonorants, which become stops after nasals. The study shows that Tswana provides no evidence against **NC**.

**Martina Gracanin-Yuksek (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)**

**Free relatives in Croatian: Arguments for the ‘comp-account’**

This paper discusses free relatives (FRs) in Croatian. I argue, based on reconstruction effects, that in Croatian FRs, the wh-word introducing a FR (WHFR) originates inside the relative clause and ends up in its surface position by wh-movement. In addition, using evidence from clitic placement, I show that the derived position of WHFR is no higher than the [Spec, CP] of the relative clause. Croatian FRs are therefore best explained by the comp account of FRs (Groos & Van Riemsdijk 1981, among others) and are not amenable to any version of the head account (Bresnan & Grimshaw 1978, among others).

**Tania Granadillo (University of Arizona)**

**Session 100**

*How "A Grandfather & His Dog" won the First Storytelling Festival in Indigenous Language*

This paper presents an anthropological linguistic analysis of an emerging genre in Venezuelan indigenous languages: child performance of stories. Through an analysis of the winning story presented at the First Storytelling Festival in Indigenous Language, I present the political and social conditions that have contributed to the emergence and development of this genre and the consequences that events like this one may have for indigenous languages, indigenous people, and the Venezuelan society in general.
George Ann Gregory (Ho Anumpoli!) Session 95

"Thirty Years After: From Kohanga Reo to Wananaga"

This DVD presentation brings the process of the revitalization of Maori alive, illustrating how the Maori continue to create new solutions to fight language loss. Shown are kohanga reos, kura kaupapas (immersion schools), Te Āārangi (a community program using Gattegno's Silent Way), a University of Canterbury Maori class, and an immersion class for educators at the Christchurch College of Education. Also included are excerpts from audio taped interviews with Maori of various ages.

Verónica Grondona (Eastern Michigan University) Session 90

A unique multilingual situation: Language contact in Misión La Paz

In Misión La Paz (Argentina), four languages are spoken, but speakers and hearers often do not communicate in the same language. Three indigenous languages are spoken by its members: Chorote, Chulupi, and Wichí (also known as Mataco). Many are also proficient in Spanish. Two features make the situation in this community unique: the fact that speakers of different languages do not communicate in the same language, and the choice of language within a family.

Szymon Grzelak (Kyoto University) Session 20

Polar opposition in Japanese measure phrases

This paper demonstrates that Japanese negative-degree de-adjectival nouns can be modified by measure phrases, as in san senti no/tou mizikasa ‘a shortness of three centimeters’, contrary to the existing semantic accounts. We claim that the restriction limiting the occurrence of property words in measure phrases to the positive-degree items, tacitly assumed to be universal, is in fact language-specific. More generally, Japanese allowing both positive- and negative-degree nouns in degree expressions is a canonical case while other languages impose restrictions on the negative-degree items. An important contributing factor is the virtually unconstrained productivity and distribution of the nominalizing suffix -sa ‘-ness’.

Antoine Guillaume (CNRS-DDU University of Lyon 2/ELDP) Session 97

More on the typology of inverse systems: The Reyesano suffix -ta

This paper discusses the peculiar system of coding grammatical functions in Reyesano, an Amazonian language from Bolivia (Tacanan family), based on my own fieldwork. The coding mechanisms of this language make use of a suffix -ta to indicate whether a verbal pronominal prefix refers to the subject or the object of a transitive clause, suggesting that we have a type of inverse system. However, the inverse analysis is complicated by the fact that (1) -ta cannot occur in combinations involving only 1st or 2nd persons, and (2) -ta is obligatory in combinations involving only 3rd persons.

Marcia Haag (University of Oklahoma) Session 89

A dual negation system in Choctaw

Choctaw negation is well-known to consist of two independent and exclusionary means of negating. The simple negator kiyo has syntactic scope over clauses (and may be used to negate noun phrases); a far more complicated negation operation morphologically falls in with the aspect system. This is the ik-o circumfix. There is evidence that this type is included in the modal system, where it engages in widespread concord that includes mode, aspect, and discourse functions. The concord is triggered by an ik-o form or a negative mode suffix. Syntactic negation with kiyo remains a default position for modally uncomplicated statements.

Valentine Hacquard (Massachusetts Institute of Technology) Session 10

Actuality implication in modal constructions

There is a correlation between matrix aspect and the actualization of the complement clause in a seemingly disparate class of modal constructions. In languages where aspect is overtly marked (like French), these constructions entail that their complement was actualized (i.e. holds in the actual world) with perfective aspect, but not with imperfective (cf. Bhatt 2000 for ability modals; Hacquard 2005 for too/enough constructions). I identify criteria for inclusion in this heterogeneous class and which ingredients (that, crucially, other modal constructions lack) are responsible for this aspect/actuality entailment correlation.
Cynthia L. Hallen (Brigham Young University)  
Swedish personal names in Ljustorps Parish, 1500-1800

Noticing a tendency for children to receive the given names of adult relatives, I tabulated the presence or absence of a birth-order naming pattern in family groups. An analysis of the names showed statistically significant use of the birth-order naming pattern. Seventy-five percent of all female names and seventy-six per cent of all male names, from about 1500 to 1800, come from only eight female names and eight male names. The high correlation between children’s given names and the names of adult relatives, in conjunction with the patronymic naming pattern, may allow researchers to fill gaps in family pedigrees.

Peter Hallman (University of Toronto)  
On transitivity & causativity in Arabic & English

This analysis explores differences between morphological causativization and lexical transitivity. Interactions between transitivity and two types of causative morphemes in Arabic indicate that transitivity is a structurally instantiated property of verbs and yet not one and the same property as causativity. The results extend to English.

Jorge Hankamer (University of California-Santa Cruz)  
Line Mikkelsen (University of California-Berkeley)  
Definiteness marking & the structure of Danish partitive constructions

Two Danish pseudo-partitive constructions--DCP (et antal biler ‘a number cars’) and IPC (et antal af biler ‘a number of cars’)---differ in that only the IPC allows postnominal definiteness marking on the first N: antallet biler/*antallet biler. We argued (H&M 2005) that the definite suffix is possible only when the head N is in direct construction with D. We propose that the first N of the IPC is in direct construction with D while D in the DPC is in direct construction with a semilexical category (cf. van Riemsdijk 1998) that takes an NP complement.

Gunnar Ólafur Hansson (University of British Columbia)  
Understanding harmony as agreement

The OT analysis of long-distance consonant harmony as correspondence-driven agreement (Hansson 2001, Rose & Walker 2004, Walker 2000) is examined critically with reference to the problematic properties of agreement and spreading constraints identified recently by Wilson (2003) and McCarthy (2004). As it turns out, these problems cannot be circumvented by construing correspondence chains as headed structures, along the lines of the F-spans proposed by McCarthy (2004). Instead, the only viable solution appears to be to formalize the constraints driving agreement as targeted constraints (Wilson 2001, 2003)---a move independently supported by considerations of directionality patterns and their analysis (Hansson 2001, 2005).

Yurie Hara (University of Delaware/University of Massachusetts-Amherst)  
Contrast by indicating nonmaximal knowledge

Contrastive meaning can be represented by prosody as in English (B-accent) and German (Topic-Focus contour) and also by morphology as in Japanese (-wa) and Korean (-nun). Previous analyses claim that their contrastive meanings come from an uncertainty implicature. However, uncertainty alone does not correctly characterize all the properties of contrastives. This paper elaborates an analysis that connects the phenomena to a more general pragmatic principle, i.e. the Gricean principle, rather than stipulating that contrastives induce a certain implicature. Especially, I adopt the analyses by Spector (2003) and Schulz and van Rooij (forthcoming) who derive scalar implicatures from exhaustivity.

Naomi Harada (ATR International)  
Richard Larson (University at Stony Brook-SUNY)  
Two-goal datives

Miyagawa and Tsuijoka (henceforce M&T) (2004) draw attention to examples, which they claim to exhibit two goal phrases--a 'possessive goal' and a 'locative goal'. The claim is interesting since, if true, it would appear to cast doubt on derivationalist views of the dative alternation where indirect objects arise from prepositional goals by movement. However, re-examination of M&T's data on word order rigidity and scope interactions of quantifiers reveals that their claim is not tenable. We propose an alternative analysis of the data by showing that M&T's 'two-goal' sentences are in fact a disguised variant of benefactive sentences.
Sharon Hargus (University of Washington)  
Session 41

Timing isn't everything: (Mostly) postglottalized nasals in Witsuwit'en

It has been suggested that there is a correlation between the distribution of glottalized sonorants and the relative timing of their laryngeal and supralaryngeal components (licensing by cue, Steriade 1999). Results of an acoustic study of glottalized nasals in Witsuwit'en, an Athabaskan language, are presented. The typical Witsuwit'en glottalized nasal is postglottalized with suprasegmentalized nasalization, but there is also variation in the timing of glottalization and laryngealization within and across speakers. Variability in the production of glottalized nasals in Witsuwit'en thus shows that there is no strict correlation between the distribution and timing of glottalized sonorants.

Virginia Beavert (Heritage University/Yakama Nation)  
Session 98

The Yakima Sahaptin absolutive prefix & word-initial glottal stop

It has been previously noted that the Sahaptin 3rd person absolutive (ABS) verb prefix has two shapes, d- and dw-, with dw- used before a vowel or glottal stop and d- used elsewhere. We present new data on the ABS prefix in Yakima Sahaptin (YS) and propose that it varies between infix and prefix: dw- is infixed after glottal stop-initial stems and prefixed to vowel-initial ones. We show that an optimality theoretic description of the distribution of the CV- and VC- allomorphs, when made fully explicit, requires some language-specific constraints.

Jason Haugen (University of Arizona)  
Session 101

On the development of pronominal clitics & affixes in Uto-Aztecan

This paper discusses the development of subject and object clitics in Uto-Aztecan. Contra Steele (1978), I argue that Proto-Uto-Aztecan (PUA) had two options for the placement of subject clitics: sentential second position or proclitic to the verb. I also argue that PUA had optional noun incorporation, including object pronoun incorporation, and I claim that object pronominal markers developed from this source. As suggested by Mithun (1991), obligatorily bound pronominal elements reflect the temporal ordering of their 'fusion' to the verb complex. In Uto-Aztecan, we find languages with bound pronominal elements with S-O-V order (e.g. Nahuatl) and also O-S-V order (e.g. Cahuilla).

Jason Haugen (University of Arizona)  
Daniel Siddiqi (University of Arizona)  
Session 29

From semantic contrast to phonological contrast: Homophony avoidance in morphology

We extend Urbanczyk's (2005) analysis of contrast enhancement in reduplication to new data showing multiple reduplicative patterns in Kusaiean (Micronesian) and Tohono O'odham (Uto-Aztecan), where the different surface forms of various reduplicants serve to enhance contrast between two morphemes. The theory of contrast enhancement also extends to homophony avoidance in other morphological phenomena, e.g. Bauer's (2003) discussion of the blocking of productive processes to avoid 'embarrassing homonymy'; and Mosel's (2003) account of alternative epenthetic vowels being used with potentially homophonous nativized borrowings in Samoan. Thus, we support recent proposals that morphological function can influence surface phonological form.

Kirk Hazen (West Virginia University)  
Session 45

Social class -ing

This paper examines the concept of social class by exploring the distribution of a well-established language variation pattern, English -ing. The ubiquity of the social class constraint on -ing provides a suitable set of data, from 45 Appalachian speakers, to explore different models of social class. The two most pervasive socially-related constraints are the formality of the speech context and the social class of the speaker. Working off the assumption that the level of the alveolar variant follows the expected constraint of social class as in other English-speaking communities, the speakers and data are presented to flesh out social-class models.

Kirk Hazen (West Virginia University)  
Session 54

Visit -ing in Appalachia

This paper investigates the -ing variable in Appalachian speech to explain both the linguistic and social constraints on variation.
Data from 45 speakers are qualitatively and quantitatively analyzed for grammatical context, phonological environment, geographic region, age, sex, ethnicity, social class, and interview context. Results indicate that the only linguistic constraint is the syntactic category. Socially, a Southern/Northern divide exists in the production of variants: The Southern speakers have a higher rate of the alveolar variant than the Northern speakers, but the other social categories affect this regional variation.

Brent Henderson (University of Illinois-Urbana/University of Chicago)
Session 43
Case agreement & concord in Bantu

Compound tense constructions in Bantu have been analyzed as raising constructions, raising a subject through the specifier of and triggering agreement on each verbal head (Carstens 2001). I present inversion evidence from Bantu against this. I argue subjects agree only with the topmost auxiliary; agreement on lower verbs arises from relationships with this verb, instances of concord, rather than from relationships with the subject. This is evidence for Hiraiwa's notion of 'multiple agree'. While my analysis eliminates Carstens' argument against a system of phi-complete case checking, the Bantu data offer independent evidence case and phi-feature checking must be divorced.

Jessica P. Hicks (Northwestern University)
Jean Lidz (University of Maryland-College Park)
On the role of function words in lexical access & syntactic processing

We show that function words facilitate fast lexical access and provide syntactic information about following content words. We designed a word-spotting experiment to test whether function words that are associated with nouns and verbs could cause category-specific slowdowns in reaction times. Subjects heard a category-appropriate or inappropriate function word before a target word. Items were divided into small-break and large-break prosodic categories. Analysis of reaction times showed main effects of grammaticality, prosody, and category. Our results indicate that a preceding function word helps the listener construct a syntactic parse early enough to affect the speed of word identification.

Sarah Hilliard (Duke University)
Angela Washington (Duke University)
‘Check it. yo’: Examining the role of “ill in African American English

Though use of the word yo is a frequently stereotyped feature of African American speech, few studies have explored yo's linguistic characteristics. This paper uses conversational speech data from African Americans of various backgrounds, examining the stylistic and pragmatic contexts of yo and its status as a marker of identity within African American youth discourse. We find that yo fulfills many diverse functions in speech, including evaluating arguments and marking emphasis. Stylistically, yo often correlates with well-known AA discourse patterns and is an excellent index of style-shifting. The analysis demonstrates the linguistic multifunctionality and complexity of yo.

Martin Hilpert (Rice University)
Suzanne E. Kemmer (Rice University)
On Germanic obligation-based future markers

This paper compares the multifunctionality of Dutch zullen, English shall, and Swedish ska, which in present-day usage function as markers of futurity as well as markers of deontic and epistemic modality. A quantitative analysis of co-occurring lexical material makes it possible to characterize the meaning of each marker relative to the meaning of the main verbs that co-occur with it. Differences in these co-occurrence patterns suggest that the multifunctionality of future markers is only in part predictable from the proposed grammaticalization paths for obligation-based markers, thus relativizing a tenet of grammaticalization theory.

Martin Hilpert (Rice University)
On collocational profiles as a process of grammaticalization

This paper motivates the recognition of changing collocational behavior as a process of grammaticalization. Using diachronic corpus data, we examine the infinitive complements that co-occur with the English make-causative construction (e.g. It made me shudder). We argue that changes in the range and frequency of co-occurring infinitive predicates constitute a significant change in the construction. We show that the types of causation denoted by the construction have changed, and that the construction has undergone increasing subjectification (Traugott 1989), a characteristic pattern of meaning change in grammaticalizing structures.

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The discursive identity values of Jamaican patois: At home & abroad

In the Jamaican diaspora, the use of Jamaican creole, or 'patois', in conversation has come to mean fundamentally different things than in Jamaica. For example, Caribbeans in Britain, but also blacks from other cultures and even whites, use patois as a 'we'-code in code-switching and language crossing for identity statements related to very fundamental categories: race and skin color, outsider status, or belonging to certain 'cool' subcultures. In Jamaica, where the speakers of patois form a homogeneous majority group, the code performs hardly any of these discourse functions. Instead, it is used in rather complex processes of indexing cultural values and concepts. My data are a corpus of email and other computer-mediated communication (CMC) written by Jamaicans 'at home', contrasted with other CMC that uses patois.

Derivational aspect in Quechua

Aspect in Quechua provides an excellent environment in which to investigate synchrony and diachrony in a grammatical system. More than a dozen markers constitute an intricately complex aspectual system with a highly elaborated derivational component combined with inflectional and periphrastic elements. Together these markers subdivide both perfective and imperfective semantic space in a loosely organized, evolving grammatical system that is interwoven with the domains of tense, modality, and manner. By examining the larger context of constructions in connected speech (and variation across the language family) we can observe tense-aspect-modality categories in the making. Grammatical systems of this type appear to be an areal feature of western and northern South America.

Dialect contact & change: A case of Toholal dialect spoken in Hawaii

In studies of second dialect acquisition (SDA), scholars (Kerswill 1994, Siegel 2003) suggest that older speakers acquire morphosyntactic features more easily than phonological features. This study examines adult Japanese plantation immigrants' dialect change in Hawaii. Little is reported on dialect contact situations in regards to Japanese language in today's literature; thus, Tōhoku immigrants' dialect change was investigated. After analyzing some phonological and morphosyntactic features in the data, this study supports the suggestions from other dialect contact studies based on some Indo-European languages (Chambers 1995, Trudgill 1986) that older speakers have limits in SDA.

Acquiring verbal passives: Evidence for a maturational account

This talk synthesizes existing data and offers new experimental evidence in support of a maturational account of children’s acquisition of verbal passives. A maturational account posits that children's difficulties comprehending passives is a result of their genetics having not yet made available the necessary syntactic means to compute such structures. We briefly review new work arguing in favor of the universality of delayed verbal passive acquisition, present evidence against frequency explanations for this delay, and offer empirical evidence arguing that the timing of passive acquisition is most consonant with a maturational (and linguistic-theoretic) explanation.

A linearization account of either...or constructions

To explain its linear freedom in disjunction constructions, two categorizations of either are proposed: (1) a 'floating' sentential adverb and (2) a left-periphery marker. The first occurs only in clausal disjunctions; the second, elsewhere. Although generated in the same structural position, each categorization uses a distinct licensing mechanism to combine with a disjunction. These licensing mechanisms define either's positional possibilities: (1) is licensed via a constructional rule that permits constituent shuffling, but the rule for (2) forces either to be pronounced at its structural attachment point. This approach to linear order variation preserves the symmetry condition and the left-edge hypothesis.
Lisa Harte Hogan (University of New Mexico)

Modeling effects on vowels as caused by maturing temporal bones

Do maturational events in the temporal bones create 'training effects' that help people learn the sound systems of their ambient language(s) when they are children and that subsequently influence perception of speech sounds when they are adults? Paralleling research into effects caused by the visual system's maturation, this project studies effects on vowels in English and Dine brought about by developmental stages of the temporal bones that may affect the patterning of children's sensitivities to frequencies. Preliminary results suggest that children's developing temporal bones likely contribute different structure to the acoustic waveform of vowels from the structure experienced by adults.

Laurence R. Horn (Yale University)

Generics & creeping autohyponymy

In semantics, generic NPs refer to kinds rather than particular objects: The dog is a mammal. The generic is opposed to the specific (and in the case of heiman language, to the sex-specific), but since the 19th century, cultural and legal contexts have prompted a more specific opposition between the generic and the proprietary. Once-proper nouns (zipper, linoleum, cellophane) may lose their trademark status along with their upper case. Like other instances of semantic broadening, this process of 'genericide' may result in complete meaning shift or in autohyponymy, when a lexical item (kleenex, xerox, guy) may denote its own superordinate.

Michael Houser (University of California-Berkeley)

A nonsyntactic template for syntactic noun incorporation

Baker (1996) observes that syntactic noun incorporation places the incorporated noun (IN) before the verb, regardless of canonical word order--a result of incorporation being left-adjunction. We survey lexical and syntactic incorporation in a sizable sample of languages to test this claim. INs are indeed usually preverbal (24 vs 8 languages). However, conformity is strongest in unproductive and fossilized contexts, and counterexamples occur precisely where syntactic derivation should be most transparently reflected. We conclude that syntactic incorporation is attracted to a universally favored template. The older an incorporation process, the greater the likelihood of IN + V order.

Chun-chieh Natalie Hsu (University of Delaware)

Complex NP constraint & double subject construction

This paper examines complex NP constraint and relative clause islands in Chinese. I propose an analysis that crucially depends on the availability of double subject constructions to account for the seeming complex NP island violations. Arguing against the nonmovement approach based on the generalize control rule, this analysis patterns with the movement analyses related to double nominative constructions proposed for relative clauses in Japanese and Korean and suggests that all relative clauses in Chinese are derived via movement. The relation between double subject constructions, direction of the head of the relative clause, and complex NP constraints is discussed.
instances, a third type of case marking is needed. The data show that the case 'assigner' and 'assignee' stand in a semantically driven relationship, other than theta-role assignment. This type of case marking is s-selected case, derived from the notion of semantic selection. Following Chomsky (2000), structural and inherent are [-interpretable]; the significant property of s-selected case is that it is [+interpretable]; therefore it does not need to be checked and deleted in the course of derivation.

E. Matthew Husband (Michigan State University)  
Do late insertion: More economical than economy

Do-support, a language-specific operation, has been analyzed in terms of economy in minimalism, though several problems have been noted, including learnability. The alternative account here involves late insertion as in distributed morphology, avoiding economy altogether. This proposal suggests that grammatical formatives are spell-outs of syntactic heads left stranded at the point of lexical insertion. Specifically, do is inserted for I, stranded often by blocked V-I movement. Since only I stranded at lexical insertion is spelled-out as do, economy considerations do not arise. This analysis generalizes to much- support, proposing that much- insertion is the result of Q stranded by blocked A-Q movement.

Jiwon Hwang (University at Stony Brook-SUNY)  
Perceptually conditioned input & articulatorily controlled output

Sequences of stop consonant followed by nasal pose a problem for Korean speakers learning English because Korean does not allow these sequences. I report on an experiment in which Korean L2 learners of English heard and produced nonsense English words containing voiced and voiceless stops followed by a nasal. The results from this experiment provide evidence for a second language phonology model in which perceptual and articulatory factors play an important role. I conclude that L2 phonology reveals a complex interplay between constraint reranking in production grammar, perceptual filtering through the NL grammar, and mastery of new articulatory programs.

Larry M. Hyman (University of California-Berkeley)  
Underspecification & tonal markedness: Peiioles Mixtec vs Yoruba

Many phonologists have assumed that mid is underspecified and unmarked in a three-level tone system. Pulleyblank (2004) has reapproached Yoruba, claiming /M/ is tonally specified and /H/ is marked. We show that the third tone must be underspecified in Peiioles Mixtec. Besides familiar arguments (M cannot form a tonal contour, M does not spread), Peiioles has an OCP constraint *LL which requires the deletion of the second L of a L-∅-L sequence, no matter how many /∅/ syllables intervene between the Ls. Peiioles also departs from Yoruba in treating /L/ as marked, contradicting De Lacy's (2002) universal markedness scale (H>M>L).

William Idsardi (University of Maryland-College Park)  
A Bayesian approach to loanword adaptation

This poster examines loanword adaptations from a Bayesian perspective and locates stochastic behavior in the learning process. English words borrowed into Korean adapt final [l] in several ways, including /θ/ and /s/. Though Korean morphemes can end in /l/, e.g. ina/ 'cereal grains', very few do. We connect these facts through a Bayesian analysis with prior probabilities based on the existing Korean lexicon. New underlying forms are selected to favor the most probable form given the existing lexicon, but learners can sometimes 'bet on' other less probable forms. This account renders principles like lexicon optimization and free rides superfluous.

Aya Inoue (University of Hawaii-Manoa)  
Copula patterns in Hawai'i Creole: Creole origin & decreolization

I demonstrate a multivariate analysis of copula absence in Hawai'i Creole (HC), an English-based creole spoken in the islands of Hawaii. Data from the 20 speakers stratified by age and gender were quantified and analyzed using Goldvarb (2001). In terms of the following grammatical category, results indicate that the current HC speech demonstrates an implicational pattern that implies a prior creole origin argued by Rickford and Blake (1990). Evidence from social constraints shows that the creole pattern is observed similarly across age groups. Results in this study are compared with the previous studies (Day 1973, Perlman 1973).
Kuniyoshi Ishikawa (Meiji University/Yale University)  
*Discourse event-matching in the interpretation of the Japanese auxiliary -te iru*

I discuss a matching process of serial events in discourse interpretation. With a close examination of a complex auxiliary form, -te iru in Japanese, I claim that the auxiliary involves a serialized two-event denotation without which its apparent varied meanings remain unaccounted for. In a complex clause construction, head-internal relatives, however, expected variable meanings with -te iru do not surface. The only available meaning turns out to obtain through the compatibility matching between two events in discourse in which default reasoning processes of information updating inevitably work for evaluating plausible temporal orders.

Scott Jackson (University of Arizona/University of Maryland-College Park)  
*The prosody-scope interface in sentence production*

This paper argues that the relation between prosody and logical scope is mediated by expectations and processing principles. A novel experimental paradigm simultaneously elicited spoken productions and scope judgments. The design included all combinations of the quantifiers *every, a few, and a*, as well as negation, representing a wider coverage of data than usually studied. While there was a great deal of subject variation, coherent effects of scope on prosody were observed. In particular, prosody closely reflects scope preferences, which in turn appear to be based on factors such as linear order and entailment structure.

Carmen Jany (University of California-Santa Barbara)  
*Is there any evidence for complementation in Chimariko?*

It has been claimed that all languages have complementation (Noonan 1985), but closer examination of connected discourse in certain languages calls this assumption into question (Thompson 2002, Englebretson 2003). In Chimariko, a polysynthetic language with a complex verb morphology, there is no syntactic evidence for complementation. What some languages code with grammatical complementation, in particular analytic languages, Chimariko expresses in its verbal paradigms or as a series of clauses with no syntactic evidence for clause linkage. Given the lack of special grammatical marking in many instances of clause combining, prosody may play an important role in this regard.

Gaya Jarosz (Johns Hopkins University)  
*Probabilistic unsupervised learning of optimality theoretic grammars*

This paper proposes an unsupervised probabilistic model of OT learning, which learns a complete ranking and a lexicon given only unstructured surface forms and morphological relations. The algorithm learns a ranking and lexicon that maximize the likelihood of a corpus of observed surface forms. The learning algorithm, which is based on the expectation-maximization algorithm, gradually maximizes the likelihood by alternately adjusting the constraint ranking and lexicon distributions. The paper presents the algorithm’s results on three languages with different types of hidden structure: voicing neutralization, stress, and abstract vowels. In all cases, the algorithm learns the correct constraint ranking and lexicon.

Beth DiNatale Johnson (Ursuline College)  
*Naming the poorhouse: Beggars to boomers*

From the time that the medieval church began to provide refuge for the sick, old, and weary in monastic cloisters, the natural environment has been associated with therapeutic treatment. This treatment mode took the form of traditional landscapes, gardens, and bucolic settings. This paper traces the evolution of naming practices in institutions of long-term care. It argues that names, which refer to some aspect of the natural world, such as Pleasant Hill or Homewood, provide contextual evidence for underlying continuities in our assumptions and attitudes about how we provide care for the dependent elderly.

J. Cale Johnson (University of California-Los Angeles)  
*Low applicatives & the mapping hypothesis in Sumerian*

Sumerian (isolate, Iraq, 2600-2000 BCE) exhibits a complex predicate construction in which the specificity of the nominal component defines the construction as either a low applicative (Pylkkänen 2002) or an internally headed relative. Diesing’s mapping hypothesis (1992) offers a diagnostic for the contrast: The nonspecific nominal in the low applicative must remain within the VP so as to restrict the predicate along the lines suggested by Chung and Ladusaw (2004) while the specific nominal in the internally headed relative moves out of the VP in order to act as the variable for the quantificational restriction imposed by the relative.
Brian José (Indiana University)

Julie Auger (Indiana University)

Picard coda clusters, the split margin hierarchy, & comparative markedness

Together, the split margin hierarchy (Baertsch 2002) and comparative markedness theory (McCarthy 2003) account for deletion in word-final obstruent-liquid clusters in a language that normally handles illicit clusters with vowel epenthesis (Picard [Romance]). High(er) ranked MAX is violated and low(er) ranked DEP is satisfied in a form like (d) [ot] 'other' (input /otr/ because comparative markedness constraints rule out (a) *[otr] and (b, c) *[otre]. MorphCat-specific faithfulness prevents deletion—thereby forcing epenthesis—in derived forms: (g) [otgme] 'otherwise'.

Jongho Jun (Seoul National University)

Variable affix position in Korean partial reduplication

In optimality theory, morpheme placement is governed by violable constraints, for example, EDGEMOST (Prince & Smolensky 1993). Deviations from normal affixation are claimed to be explained by ranking them below some phonological constraints (PHONO). Among two deviation patterns predicted in this approach, only inflexion cases have been much discussed and analyzed under the ranking of PHONO >> EDGEMOST >> CONTIGUITY. The present study shows that the other predicted pattern, in which CONTIGUITY additionally outranks EDGEMOST and affix position is not fixed, is in fact attested in a certain type of Korean partial reduplication.

Makoto Kadowaki (University of Massachusetts-Amherst)

Japanese sluicing as not cleft

It has been quite widely acknowledged that Japanese sluicing is derived from its corresponding cleft sentence. The analyses of assimilating sluicing to cleft are mainly motivated by the parallel behavior between them. I show, however, that these two constructions are not parallel in several respects and argue that deriving sluicing from cleft is not possible. I propose instead that, while sluicing and cleft both involve copula structures, they have different subject forms: Sluicing subject is a pro while cleft subject is a propositional clause. This proposal accounts for the distributional and interpretive differences between the two constructions.

Zofia Kaleta (University of Leuven)

A picture of society from the perspective of personal names: A socio-onomastic study

This paper shows how personal names denote the hierarchical nature of societies throughout epochs and areas. Some ancient compound names, names of the aristocracy, are explored as opposed to names used by common people. In medieval Europe, local surnames became symbols of noble origin and political power while nicknames were reserved for common people. In early 20th-century Java, names of higher and lower social classes were distinguished from one another by several linguistic means. We conclude that, from ancient up to modern times, an individual's place within social strata has given rise to different naming patterns and their lexical sources.

Mia Kalish (New Mexico State University)

Contemporary indigenous mathematics learning materials

With the development of the Navajo children's multimedia literature books by the Diné College community, language revitalization has itself been revitalized by and through Diné people's use of modern Macromedia(r) Flash technology to create indigenous language resources by, for, and about the community. These new resources are literature, stories, and history of the people and reflect the traditional view of Native people. Such applications open great possibilities for language revitalization by providing day-to-day opportunities for using the language. Since immersion style materials do not use a bridge language, such applications also create requirements for language extension, both to create references for new objects and processes, and to re-establish references that have been lost.
Kevin Kane (Western Michigan University)  
Brooke Pearson (Western Michigan University)  
Dana Schaefer (Western Michigan University)  
Lisa Minnick (Western Michigan University)  

Divided by a common language? Language attitudes & the Northern Cities Shift

Our paper explores awareness of and attitudes towards the Northern Cities Shift (NCS). We tested the saliency and status of NCS features by playing recordings of Michigan speakers with NCS for a second sample of Michigan speakers, who were asked to rate the recorded speakers for ‘correctness’ and ‘standardness’. We consider whether the status of Michigan speech might extend to speakers with NCS features or whether NCS may cost Michigan speech some of the prestige it has long enjoyed among speakers of U.S. English.

Vsevolod Kapatsinski (Indiana University)  
Having something common in common is not the same as sharing something special: Evidence from sound similarity judgments

Judged sound similarity between two words is found to be affected by the frequency of segments they contain. If the words share frequent segments, they are judged to be less similar than if they share rare segments. Similarly, if the segments the two words differ by are rare, the words are judged to be less similar than if the segments are frequent. Implications for models of the mental lexicon are discussed.

Aaron F. Kaplan (University of California-Santa Cruz)  
Segmental behavior of suprasegmental tone

Depressor consonants cause lowering of their syllables’ tones, suggesting underlying consonant/low tone associations. This runs counter to claims that tones associate exclusively with prosodic units. Similarly, for tones to be copied faithfully under reduplication, they must associate with segments because only segments stand in correspondence. This conflict is resolved by augmenting prosodic tone with formally distinct segmental pitch features. Using constraints requiring compatible pitch and tone co-occurrences, the low pitch features on depressor consonants force their syllables to have matching low tones. By the same mechanism, tonally identical reduplicants appear when their bases' pitch features are copied.

James Kari (University of Alaska-Fairbanks)  
The Dena’ina Ts’enhghulyaax war stories: Methods & implications

The Dena’ina Ts’enhghulyaax war stories are set in the Lake Clark/Lake Iliamna area at specific places in the lifetime of the hero, Ts’enhghulyaax. The geopolitical thrust of the stories is that the Dena’ina had prior occupation of Lakes Iliamna and Clark and that they thwarted Eskimo expansion into these resource-rich areas. For this investigative ethnohistory project, I assembled a draft audio compilation of six episodes by Antone Evan and Andrew Balluta that I reviewed with Balluta and with other Dena’ina experts. The compilation of stories now consists of 13 audio segments recorded between 1974 and 2004 in Dena’ina and English by five narrators. This seems to be the most detailed set of interrelated war stories for an Alaska Native language.

Darya Kavitskaya (Yale University)  
Tundra Nenets: Stress to pitch accent

The Malozemelski dialect of Tundra Nenets combines features of pitch-accent and stress-accent systems. On the one hand, the only phonetic correlate of accent is pitch, and there is a distinction between lexically accented and unaccented words which shows that the dialect has nonobligatory culminating underlying accent. On the other hand, the accentual system is weight-sensitive, and the distribution of accent is generally limited to the first disyllabic sequence of a word. On the basis of this analysis, it is argued that this dialect represents an accentual system on its way from stress to pitch accent.

Shigeto Kawahara (University of Massachusetts-Amherst)  
Half-rhymes in Japanese rap songs

Steriade (2001) argues that speakers possess rich knowledge of perceptual similarity, which exists independent of phonology. This
paper provides further support for this view by investigating Japanese rap rhyme patterns. Based on lyrics of 98 rap songs, this paper first shows that two nonidentical consonants can rhyme ('half-rhymes') but that the rhymability of two consonants correlates with their similarity, as previously found in other languages (Holtman 1996, Zwicky 1976, Steriade 2003). This paper then demonstrates that the knowledge of similarity evidenced by the half rhyme patterns goes beyond what can be motivated from Japanese phonology.

Tomoko Kawamura (University at Stony Brook-SUNY) Session 23
An information transferring construction in Japanese & its intensionality effects

Objects of Japanese transitive verbs are typically marked with the accusative -o, but information transferring verbs require no koto. This syntactic peculiarity has a semantic counterpart: NP-no koto constructions show intensionality effects. I argue that the NP-no koto phrase has a concealed clause, and intensionality arises from this clause. Specifically, I propose that NP-no koto construction is derived with IP deletion and that the NP-no koto phrase is its remnant. This analysis explains the puzzling distribution of temporal adverbs. Further, it provides support for the sententialist approach to intensionality that intensionality arises only with sentential complementation (McCawley 1974 and others).

Daythai L. Kendall (American Philosophical Society) Session 93
The behavior of nasals in Santiam Kalapuyan: Five phonological rules

Understanding the behavior of Santiam nasal obstruents at morpheme boundaries (along with the frequently concomitant shift of u to i) is prerequisite to internal reconstruction in Santiam and reconstruction of Proto-Central-Kalapuyan. Nasal and vowel shifts create numerous prefixal variations, but using distinctive features, five ordered rules account for the observed variations and show them to be regular processes. Rule operation will be shown for selected forms, and suggested internal reconstructions will be given for some common Santiam morphemes.

Tyler Kendall (Duke University) Session 56
Local & external standards in the use of African American English

Although the literature on AAE notes the need to recognize socially stratified varieties and the role of community-internal norms, little empirical research has examined the precise role of local practices and social categories in the instantiation of AAE norms. We examine the speech of African American leaders in the rural South in different settings and with different audiences to determine the relationship of their speech to local AAE norms. The study demonstrates that local norms and community-specific local practices and ideologies may play a significant role in shaping the use of vernacular and mainstream standard variants by these speakers.

Robert Kennedy (University of California-Santa Barbara) Session 29
Reduplication & morpho-prosodic alignment

This paper introduces morpho-prosodic alignment (MPA), a nontemplatic model of reduplication that associates stem-internal morphological boundaries with syllable boundaries and stem-external morphological boundaries with foot boundaries. While it makes no specific demands on reduplicative morphemes, MPA models languages with multiple reduplicative patterns within a single level of phonology. I apply MPA to languages with multiple reduplicative subpatterns, such as Moronene, Jarawara, and Niuean; to languages in which different subpatterns are morphosyntactically determined, such as Hawai'ian, Woleaian, Yaqui, Warl, and Killiilla; and to languages in which alternations are restricted to one reduplicative subpattern, such as Klamath and Goonyandi.

Alain Kihm (CNRS, Paris) Session 84
Copular sentences in Kriyol (K) & Capeverdean (CV): Identifying ile as a predicate marker and/or a copula

Two grammars ('Old' and 'Modern') generate K subj-i-NP sentences. OK i is not verbal. MK i is. MK i has suppletive inflection, precedes Neg. and excludes clitic subjects. Baptista (2002) notices identical features in CV e, assuming e kept N features from when it and 3sg e were not homophones. Pronominal ile implies noun predicates (pidgin feature). I/e was a predicate marker in creolized K/CV. Predicate markers (PMs) are functional morphemes, separating the subject from the predicate field. This explains all the properties of i/e and the change from OK to MK. I/e being a PM makes the subject-predicate boundary perspicuous (UG).
Acoustic effects of prosodic prominence on vowels in American English

This paper examines the effect of prosodic prominence on the acoustic measures of vowels in American English, based on data from the Boston University Radio News Corpus. Our measurements of F1, F2, and vowel duration suggest that the primary effects of prosodic prominence are lengthening for nonlow vowels and the enhancement of vowel distinction and that these effects are not cumulative across successive levels of prominence, but define patterns of gradient variation. In addition, we find only a weak correlation between duration and formant changes, suggesting that strengthening and lengthening are two independent effects of prominence.

Double accent in loanwords of North Kyungsang Korean & variable syllable weight

This paper provides an analysis of the loanword tone patterns in North Kyungsang Korean, especially focused on the issue of contextual syllable weight in disyllable words. Focusing on examples of DOUBLE (e.g. .randen 'London') vs INITIAL (e.g. .Temp'0 'tempo') accent with initial closed syllables, this paper proposes that the weight of the initial closed syllable varies depending on context. It is heavy comprising an entire foot with double accent if the final syllable is heavy, but it is light comprising the first part of the foot when the final syllable is light. Thus the weight of closed syllable varies depending on context.

Mobile affixes & affix ordering in Huave

In Huave (language isolate: Oaxaca, Mexico), a subset of verbal inflectional affixes are 'mobile', meaning that they surface as prefixes or suffixes depending on several factors, most notably the argument structure of the verb (Noyer 1993). This paper presents a unified analysis of the ordering of Huave verbal affixes, mobile and nonmobile, using a position-class template where some positions are duplicated on opposite ends of the stem. The morphological template is used to account for the typologically unusual occurrence of inflection inside derivation, which has no obvious semantic, syntactic, or phonological motivation.

Which it is?: The acquisition of pronoun vs expletive it

This study examined the order of acquisition among deictic, anaphoric, and expletive it. Files from four children (1;6 - 3;0 [CHILDES]) were coded for NP it (here it is) and expletive it (it's raining). NP tokens were coded for following a discourse anaphor (anaphoric) or not (deictic). Deictic/anaphoric it appears from the first files; expletive it appears 2-7 months later. Following Inoue's (1991) account of the acquisition of expletive after locative there, we propose that children acquire expletive it by reanalyzing referential it to include an expletive subtype when they realize that expletive it never co-occurs with any deictic/anaphoric referent.

Salish applicatives & verb semantics

Languages with a rich inventory of applicatives classify them according to the meanings of the affix and the semantic role of the applied object. My research on Salish shows that the verbs to which applicative affixes attach must also be taken into consideration in order to analyze the actual use of applicatives in a given language and to develop a useful cross-linguistic typology. For example, some applicative suffixes regularly attach to only one small class of verbs. Some types of verbs prefer to appear with applicatives instead of without them. Some verb-suffix combinations are so frequent that they are lexicalized.
can refer to them). Brody has argued that derivational theories of syntax that make use of such operations are redundant and that therefore a purely representational system is to be preferred. I show how the copy theory of movement can be recast purely derivationally, with what was copying of the tree structure now synchronization of the derivation. I illustrate this with a grammar for a simplified fragment of Yoruba that is able to require that structures of unbounded size be identical.

**Mana Kobuchi-Philip** (Utrecht University)

*The shifting semantic effect of FQ all*

We propose an account of the shifting meaning of English FQ *all*, a quantifier which forces distributive readings with mixed predicates though it is compatible with collective predicates and can even quantify over substances. We propose that *all* contains a phonetically null restrictor embedded in its lexical content which denotes a set of atoms, thereby satisfying a logical requirement for quantification over objects and forcing a distributive reading. The availability of collective readings and of quantification over substance are accounted for, then, by means of the group operator and the object-mass meaning shift, both independently motivated semantic mechanisms.

**Andrew Koontz-Garboden** (Stanford University)

*Different kinds of states underlie change of state verbs*

The direction of derivation in the causative/inchoative alternation has been shown to be conditioned by whether the event denoted by a verb has a cause external to the single argument of the intransitive (e.g. *break*) or one brought about by the single argument of the intransitive (e.g. *rot*) (Haspelmath 1993; Levin & Rappaport Hovav 1995, inter alia). Drawing on data from the endangered Misumalpan language Ulwa, this paper shows that an additional factor is relevant—whether or not the state underlying the change of state is a “property concept” (Dixon 1982) or not.

**Andrew Koontz-Garboden** (Stanford University)

*Two classes of intransitive verbs in Ulwa*

Based on data from the domains of switch reference, agreement, and case, this paper shows that intransitive verbs are divided into two main classes in the endangered Misumalpan language Ulwa: those whose single argument behaves as a subject and those whose single argument behaves as an object. Although the class of intransitive verbs with an object-like argument is similar to object-oriented intransitives in stative/active languages, the morphosyntax of these verbs suggests that they are instead impersonal verbs. Typological factors favoring stative/active vs impersonal treatment of this class of intransitive events are considered.

**Sachie Kotani** (University of Delaware)

*Contrastive predicate topicalization*

This paper shows that predicate cleft constructions (PCCs) in Japanese are topic, not focus, constructions and argues that Japanese PCCs are derived by two different types of movement, (contrastive) topicalization and head-movement to foc(us). In addition, I also argue that there are two types of topicalization in Japanese: vP-topicalization and CP-topicalization. The proposed analysis accounts for two significant properties of Japanese PCCs: (1) The first predicate does not have to be inflected while the second one must. (2) Once the sentence is negated, the first predicate must also be inflected in both negation and tense as the second one.

**Marvin Kramer** (City College of San Francisco)

*Tone on nonuniversal quantifiers in Saramaccan as a transferred feature from Kikongo*

Nonuniversal quantifiers in Saramaccan are argued to have rightward high tone (H) spread while the general rule is leftward H spread. Certain serial verb constructions (SVCs) have rightward H spread, argued to be a feature that transferred with SVCs from Fongbe, which has rightward H spread. But Saramaccan has no rightward H spread in SVCs with nonuniversal quantifiers. Kikongo has no SVCs but has rightward H spread and a rule that blocks H lowering for nonuniversal quantifiers. It is argued that the distribution of tone rules, examples of complexity and nonessential features, explains the relative times of their transfer.
Rina Kreitman (Cornell University)  
Mixed voicing obstruent clusters in Modern Hebrew

The logical possibilities for laryngeal specifications in obstruent biconsonantal clusters in word initial position are: (1) [-v], (2) [+v], (3) [-v], and (4) [+v]. Greenberg's 1978 survey and more recent approaches list 1-3 as occurring clusters but exclude 4 as a highly suspicious cluster. I provide phonetic evidence for the rarely attested yet occurring cluster type [+v]. Clusters such as 4 do exist in Modern Hebrew, as exemplified in the minimal pairs *d'kalim* 'palms' ~ *d'galim* 'flags' and *g'fanim* 'vines' ~ *g'vanim* 'shades'. This evidence serves as a basis for including all clusters in 1-4 in the set of possible clusters.

Jelena Krivokapic (University of Southern California)  
The scope of prosodic boundary effects across varying prosodic categories

Sentences in each of three prosodic conditions contain the string \text{C}_1\text{V}_1\text{C}_2\text{V}_2\#\text{V}_3\text{C}_4\text{V}_4 (where \# indicates a boundary, varying in strength across conditions). Leftward and rightward temporal effects of the boundary on the consonants are investigated using articulator movement-tracking data (EMA). Based on earlier studies, it is predicted that the amount of articulatory lengthening will increase with boundary strength, and the degree of lengthening will decrease with distance from the boundary. For the subjects examined to date, the predictions are borne out. [Supported by NIH.]
William Labov (University of Pennsylvania)  
*The binding force in segmental phonology*  
Session 4

This paper addresses the question as to whether a phoneme is merely a label for an historically derived collection of allophones or a linguistic category that responds in a unified way to changes in neighboring categories. Evidence on this question is obtained by examining the possibility of allomorphic chain shifting. A number of cases are found in which pressures for maximizing margins of security would logically result in chain shifting of this type but are not in fact realized. Such constraints on allomorphic chain shifting imply the existence of a binding force that maintains the integrity of phonological systems.

I-Wen Lai (University of Texas-Austin)  
*The realization of sentential negation in Iquito: Its dependence on clause type & mood*  
Session 9

This paper provides an explanation of the different patterns of sentential negation in Iquito, an endangered language spoken in the northern Peruvian Amazon. Following Zanuttini (1997), this paper proposes two distinct structural positions for negative phrases: One is IP-selecting, occurring in principal declarative clauses, and the other is VP-selecting, occurring in interrogative and embedded clauses. The two NEG phrases appear simultaneously when irrealis mood is expressed in the second type of clauses. With respect to the cross-linguistic NEG parameter proposed by Ouhalla (1990), which distinguishes IP-selecting and VP-selecting languages, the present study shows that Iquito internally displays both selectional properties.

George Lang (University of Ottawa)  
*"Manuscript 195": An unpublished early glossary of Chinook jargon, circa 1824*  
Session 85

*Manuscript 195* reflects the state of Chinook jargon (CJ) in the mid-1820s. Though many of the 180 items on the list are recognizable CJ, the pidgin was still composed largely of forms related to Lower Chinook or to the Nuuchahnulth-derived core of the pidgin, what some have called the Nootka jargon. Its set of items is much closer to the lists recorded by Alexander Ross and Gabriel Franchère during the 1810s than to lists which begin to accrue with the arrival of the Canadian fathers Demers and Blanchet.

André Lapierre (University of Ottawa)  
*Cape Francis or French Cape?: Revisiting Huguenot toponymy in 16th century Florida*  
Session 59

This paper focuses on the earliest recorded French toponyms along the eastern coast of the United States. The names attributed by Verrazano will be examined as well as those relating to the failed attempt by French Huguenots to settle in Florida in 1562-1565. Most toponyms are transfers from France, and few names relate to actual features explored by the French. Although very few of these names have persisted, special attention will be given to the name Cape Francis near Jacksonville, FL. Historian Robert H. Fuson attempted to restore the Huguenot name Cap Francosy, and in 1985 the USBGN authorized the reinstatement of the name in a translated form, Cape Francis.

Ben Larson (York College)  
*Naming in action footwear: Tread carefully*  
Session 63

American vs European boot makers tend to name their products differently. While American ones tend to give mainly English-sounding names, European manufacturers seem to use mainly geographical features from around the world, e.g. Zermatt, Eiger, Jura, Davos, Anna Purna. This difference might be due to several things, such as intended marketing area, intended perception, or intended purchaser.

Meredith Larson (Northwestern University)  
*Unraveling Thai binding: Condition C ‘violations’ in Thai*  
Session 16

Previous discussions of Thai have argued that it lacks a Condition C. Some accounts claim that they are either pronouns or reconstructed variables and that they must be full copies of their antecedent. However, these accounts cannot explain restrictions on some R-expressions that can never be bound and those that can be bound though they are not full copies. I argue that bound R-expressions are reduced syntactic structures that are subject to what I define as the head constraint. Because they do not project a full DP structure, they escape Condition C and are subject only to Condition B.
Zazaki 'double Ezafe' as double case-marking

Zazaki, like other Indo-Iranian languages, shows 'Ezafe', in which a [+N] head 'links' to a [+N] modifier or complement via an Ezafe particle (1):

(1) pir'tok-o find
    book-EZ good 'good book'

Interestingly, Zazaki further exhibits 'doubled' Ezafe (de/da) when a phrase containing Ezafe is embedded in a larger Ezafe construction (2a) or is the object of an oblique preposition (2b):

(2) a. kutik-e [amiryan-de ma)
    dog-EZ neighbor(obl)-EZ us 'our neighbor's dog'

   b. [mar-da to ] fa
    mom(obl)-EZ you(obl) from 'from your mother'

We argue that 'doubled' Ezafe represents Suffixaufnahme or 'double-case marking'.

On-going changes in Jonaz-Chichimec

From published materials (de Angulo 1933; Romero 1957-1958, 1966; Lastra de Suárez 1984) and my own data gathered intermittently (1958, 1969, 1980) it is possible to trace certain on-going changes in Chichimec. This paper examines the fusion of the high-rounded front vowel with the unrounded one and the use of the former classifier for food in alienable possession instead of the former default classifier. The paper illustrates on-going changes but also refers to prior documentation and supports Labov's findings from New York City in a very different social situation.

An investigation of the regional uses of prepositions in southeastern Idaho

We examined 30 oral history tapes from the Idaho Historical Society to identify various syntactic features in use during the original settlement of southeastern Idaho. The tapes record the speech of 34 Idahoans who were born between 1870 and 1930. This paper focuses on the speakers' use of prepositions. Specifically, we examine the use of multiple prepositions to describe a single relationship and the unusual syntactic environments and semantic attributes of prepositions such as to and on. Recent samples collected from freshman writing courses suggest that some regional uses of various prepositions--especially on--have been maintained.

From mulatto to multiracial: An historical onomastic examination of the ethnoracial labels used by the U.S. Census Bureau to classify U.S. residents of African heritage

For over 200 years, the U.S. Census Bureau has faced the important but onerous task of racially classifying the nation. An examination of the official inventory of racial ethnonyms reveals a surprising number for U.S. American residents of African heritage (USARAH). This presentation provides a lexical-semantic analysis of the terminology used, considered, and rejected by the bureau for USARAH using two corpora: a 500-word, diachronic corpus compiled from pre-20th century archives, e.g. records from slave ships and plantations, and a synchronic corpus of 50 coins from 10 years of letters sent to the government, courtesy of the bureau.

Estonian naming patterns: 1887-1991

To determine the effects of political, religious, social, and economic climate on naming children, 100 families over three generations (involving 773 individuals) from different backgrounds were interviewed to identify patterns of name bestowal. The major name categories were: beauty, euphony, liked, patriotic, popular, (for) relative, and religious. Results show that males were named significantly more often after relatives (12.8% vs 2.1%) and had more religious names (3% vs .8%) than females. Females had significantly more names in the beauty category (2% vs.1%). Contrary to our hypothesis, there was no significant increase in patriotic names during the Soviet occupation.
Hye-Sook Lee (Cornell University)  
**A-movement approach to the Korean simplex reflexive \( \text{casin} \)**

This paper motivates an A-movement account of the distribution of the Korean simplex reflexive \( \text{casin} \), supporting Kayne's (2001) and Hornstein's (2001) proposals that the local binding is derived by movement of the antecedent out of a complex reflexive structure. The A-movement approach is supported by the asymmetry that \( \text{casin} \) can be bound locally by a subject of any person whereas it can be long-distance bound only by a 3rd person subject. Moreover, non-3rd person \( \text{casin} \) disallows dative antecedents and non-3rd person subjects cannot bind \( \text{casin} \) within adjunct positions. In addition, long-distance \( \text{casin} \) is explained as a reflexive pronoun.

Claire Lefebvre (University of Québec-Montreal)  
**The respective contribution of relexification, grammaticalization, reanalysis, & diffusion in contact-induced language change**

This paper discusses the respective contribution of relexification, grammaticalization, reanalysis, and diffusion in the formation of creole languages. My conclusions are: (1) Relexification is a major process in creole genesis that may occur with all word classes, including functional categories. (2) Although grammaticalization and reanalysis play a role in the development of a creole, this role is less important than has generally been assumed and less important than relexification.

Wesley Y. Leonard (University of California-Berkeley)  
**Language development in a revitalization setting: The role of teaching**

This paper examines the language development of two children (ages 6 and 8) who are being raised as native speakers of Miami, an Algonquian language sometimes called ‘extinct’. I discuss how the introduction of explicit (school-type) teaching of Miami correlates to their use and comprehension of morphology in particular, and their overall proficiency and language attitudes more generally. This paper presents data showing the level of morphological acquisition when teaching was minimal and contrasts that with similar data collected after structured language exercises and games were introduced to them. I conclude that teaching is both beneficial and necessary.

Thomas Leu (New York University)  
**Scandinavian double-definiteness & adjectival agreement**

A comparative view on Scandinavian double-definiteness, the Swiss German \( \text{didi} \)- alternation, and Germanic weak/strong adjectival declension suggests a unified analysis. The proposal draws on two traditional ideas—the clausal origin of adjectives and the parallelism between DP and CP. I propose that adjectives originate in a clause containing an ArgA and a CP. Agr corresponds to strong inflection; CP is lexicalized by a definite marker (in definite DPs). I claim that weak/strong inflection depends on whether CP is lexicalized via merger of a determiner or movement of the predicate (adjective) and that the overt definite article and the adjective form a constituent.

Robert D. Levine (Ohio State University)  
**Irish English & the status of intermediate traces**

Data reported and analyzed in McCloskey (2001) for certain Ulster English dialects, involving the stranding of \( \text{all} \) linked as a pluralizer to \( \text{wh} \)-phrases at the top of UDC paths, have been taken to support the transformationalist analysis of extraction. But a far simpler account is available, and independently motivated under the traceless analysis of UDCs pioneered in Bouma, Malouf, and Sag (2001) and the ‘linearization’ framework of HPSG. Our account also yields, as a forced consequence, the restriction of this stranding possibility to the single item \( \text{all} \), in virtue of the latter’s idiosyncratic lexical properties.

Dmitry Levinson (Stanford University)  
**Gradual uniqueness effect in nonunique relational noun phrases**

This paper examines the distribution of definite and indefinite determiners with relational noun phrases, mostly body part terms. Since the definite article can be used with nonunique nouns, categorical uniqueness alone cannot explain the distribution. The paper compares corpus counts for determiner usage in sentences with different verbs and body part terms of different cardinality. The results: The indefinite article is more frequent with higher cardinality body part terms (\( \text{finger, tooth} \)) than with the dual (\( \text{hand} \)) and when the referent is more affected or prominent. A pragmatic explanation for this gradual uniqueness effect is given in terms of identifiability.
Anthony Lewis (University of Technology, Jamaica)  
*Through the prism of creolization: Language, nationalism, & translation*

One of the most enduring communal frameworks to have defined language practices has been European nationalism. With the post-colonial waning of European hegemony and the reorganization of cultural spaces across the globe, alternative conceptions of identity have emerged. One such alternative identitarian frame is found in the synthesis implied by creolization. The social, cultural, and political consciousness that called this unity into being, like that which called European nationalism into being, has had important consequences on language practices. This paper examines the potential impact of the creole identitarian framework on the nature of the linguistic practice called translation.

Anthony M. Lewis (Syracuse University)  
*Acoustic documentation of chain shifts: Lenition & contrast maintenance in the Spanish stop series*

Previous studies document weakening of intervocalic /p, t, k/ in Spanish. In central Columbia, intervocalic /p, t, k/ surface as [b, d, g] while in Biscaya, Spain, they are frequently implemented as [b, d, g] or occasionally approximants (Lewis 2001). This study compares consonant duration and intensity for intervocalic /b, d, g/ with the same speakers’ productions of /p, t, k/. Results indicate that mean differences separating voiced and voiceless stops in each dialect were nearly equivalent suggesting that, although varying in degree of lenition, contrast in the stop series is maintained to an equally effective degree in both dialects.

William Lewis (University of Washington/California State University-Fresno)  
*Locating & recognizing interlinear glossed text on the web*

Enriched language data on the web, as it exists in a variety of structured data formats, can be used to build large, multilingual corpora. We demonstrate that such a database can be built from instances of interlinear glossed text (IGT) found in scholarly documents posted to the web. Adapting existing regular expression tools and methods, enhanced by several heuristics, IGT can be recovered from these documents with a precision near 0.99. Such high precision can lead to the development of a dynamic IGT repository, populated by unsupervised crawlers and recognizers.

Chao-chih Liao (National Chiayi University)  
*Nicknames of teachers*

This paper examines teachers’ nicknames from the variables of students’ gender, teachers’ gender, and a teacher’s knowledge of his/her nickname(s). The inferential statistics used are chi-square, t-test, and GLM (General Linear Model). Female and male subjects are not significantly different in locating more male teachers than female ones having nicknames. Nicknames are usually less elegant than registered formal names, a kind of anti-movement toward the elaborated, elegant, and decent formal name (Liao 2005). Nicknames of 411 teachers were analyzed. Most nicknames were derived from the teachers’ family and/or personal names. Most teachers (54.3%) were aware of their own nicknames; only 17.3% were not.

Brook Danielle Lillehaugen (University of California-Los Angeles)  
*Implicational hierarchy & point of view in Tlacolula de Matamoros Zapotec*

When expressing location in Tlacolula de Matamoros Zapotec (Otomanguean), different points of view (POVs) are potentially available, including the observer’s POV and the ground’s POV, which often conflict. Usually, both POVs are available, but in some cases, only the ground’s POV is available. I argue that conflicts between POVs are resolved via an implicational hierarchy of types of grounds, based on animacy. For each preposition there is a point on the hierarchy, above which the ground’s POV supersedes the observer’s. This unusual interaction between type of ground, preposition, and POV provides new data to the discussion of language and space.

Brook Danielle Lillehaugen (University of California-Los Angeles)  
*Relational nouns & prepositions in a typology of component part locatives*

Chickasaw (Muskogean) and Tlacolula Valley Zapotec (TVZ; Otomanguean) both use component part words (CPWs) in expressing locative relations. In TVZ, locative CPWs have been grammaticized as prepositions (Lillehaugen 2003) while in Chickasaw they are
'relational nouns' with the syntax of nominal arguments (for example, they can be modified, even in locative constructions). Chickasaw relational nouns may express nonreferential meanings similar to those of prepositions, and TVZ prepositions may retain semantic connections with their source referential CPWs. We argue, therefore, that the distinction between CPW prepositions and relational nouns must be syntactic; their semantics is not a sufficient diagnostic.

Chien-Jer Charles Lin (University of Arizona) Sandiway Fong (University of Arizona) Efficiency of processing nonlocal dependencies in Chinese possessor relative clauses

We present experimental data on the filler-gap dependencies in Chinese possessor relative clauses, showing that longer filler-gap dependencies are not necessarily harder to construct. Our data suggest that even in Chinese, a language with prenominal relative clauses, a distant gap that is located at the subject position can be preferred. Experiments were conducted to show this subject preference, including naturalness ratings, paraphrasing tasks, and self-paced reading tasks. The results support a structure-based theory of gap-searching which operates hierarchically from top down. Such a mechanism produces advantage for gaps at subject positions across languages.

John M. Lipski (Pennsylvania State University) Afro-Bolivian Spanish: The survival of a true creole prototype

This study analyzes data on a unique Afro-Hispanic dialect, spoken in remote areas of Bolivia by descendents of Africans who arrived in the 16th century, making this arguably the oldest surviving Afro-American language. Afro-Bolivian speech, now confined to the oldest members of a few isolated communities, has preserved configurations that demonstrate the feasibility of early creolization of Spanish in independent locations. The present investigation concentrates on the Afro-Bolivian VP and NP–quasi-invariant verbs, incipient particle-based verbal system, null definite articles, lack of gender concord, and bare and invariant plurals. Despite similarities with other Afro-Iberian varieties, Afro-Bolivian Spanish provides a viable prototype for (semi-) creolization of Spanish.

Feng-hsi Liu (University of Arizona) Telicity & the direct object in Chinese

In Chinese, while indefinite objects induce telicity, definite objects do so only when the predicate is perfective; further, in the latter case the telic implicature can be cancelled. Thus in Chinese a distinction is made among quantized objects between definite and indefinite NPs. This difference can be explained if telicity in Chinese requires that the notion of quantity be overtly encoded and not just implied. The data discussed in this paper add another dimension to the parametric variation of how telicity is expressed cross-linguistically.

Haiyong Liu (Wayne State University) A syntactic account of the contrast between A-mei-A & *A-meiyou-A in Mandarin A-not-A questions

Mei-you 'not-have' and mei 'not' are interchangeable in negating perfectives in Mandarin. In A-not-A questions, however, only A-mei-A is ok, but not A-meiyou-A: though you-mei-you-Verb is ok. I argue for a successive cyclic movement in the derivation of A-not-A questions to account for the contrast, which is different from Dai (1990)'s phonological account. I suggest that I is first adjoined to Neg to form an [A-Neg] question template with its trace undeleted, cf. Huang (1991) and Mahajan (2001). Then [A-Neg] moves C for the surface structure. When you, the NPI perfective marker, occupies I, you-meiyou-Verb surfaces.

Helge Lødrup (University of Oslo/Stanford University) Do simple & complex reflexives have different binding domains?

Hellan (1988) proposed that Norwegian seg selv is used in local binding, and seg in nonlocal binding, where locality is understood as co-argumenthood. However, authentic Norwegian data show that seg selv is also used in nonlocal binding. Focusing upon reflexives in PPs, I show that seg is used when the preposition is locative while seg selv is used when the preposition is more 'abstract', independently of the grammatical status of the PP. The explanation is that seg selv refers to a 'full personality' while seg refers to the physical aspect of a person (related to inalienables, Lødrup 1999).
Heidi Lorimor (University of Illinois-Urbana)  
Kathryn Bock (University of Illinois-Urbana)  

Number agreement & attraction in Russian

These experiments assess whether and under what conditions spurious agreement patterns occur in Russian, where the subject takes nominative case. We varied the notional and grammatical number properties of sentence subjects and examined the effects of number morphology and notional number on the predicate in a sentence completion task using native Russian speakers. Spurious agreement occurred, but at rates much lower than in English, and the notional plurality of the subject increased the rate of plural predicates, suggesting notional number agreement. Gender attraction was almost nonexistent.

Cell Lucas (Gallaudet University)

Robert Bayley (University of Texas-San Antonio)  

Variation in sign languages: Reexamining the role of the phonological environment

Variation in the parts of ASL signs, i.e. phonological variation, has been explained largely by the influence of the preceding and following signs. This paper summarizes the results of a study of three phonological variables: the sign DEAF; the location of a class of signs represented by the verb KNOW; 1-handshape signs. Multivariate analysis shows that the grammatical function of a sign, rather than the phonological environment, is the first-order constraint for all three variables. We suggest that the patterns of variation observed here and in other recent studies follow from the way morphology functions in a visual-gestural modality.

S. L. Anya Lunden (University of California-Santa Cruz)  

Explaining final consonant extrametricality: Norwegian case study

I propose that stress in Norwegian can be correctly predicted by referring to the phonetic effect of word final lengthening instead of final consonant extrametricality. Extrametricality is a mysterious analytical device while word final lengthening is a cross-linguistic phenomenon. I argue that a syllable's weight is calculated relative to the length of other syllables in the same position of the word. I give the results of a phonetic production study I undertook which show a strong word final lengthening effect in Norwegian and show how a phonetically motivated analysis explains and predicts the stress pattern of the language.

Marlys A. Macken (University of Wisconsin-Madison)  

Lao & Thai tonal dialect variation

Brown (1965) and Gedney (1964) posit a Tai tonogenesis stage with proto-tones and noncontrastive variants conditioned by consonant type, a tone-by-consonant interaction into 12 basic protocategories. This paper analyzes tone in Central/Vientiane and Southern/Savannakhet Lao dialects, and Central/Standard and Northern Thai dialects. Data include multiple words/tokens for each protocategory. Acoustic phonetic and phonological analyses show (1) significant variation in phonological tones (5-6), phonetic shapes, and phonological organization of the 12 protocategories by language and dialect; and (2) synchronic subphonemic acoustic contrasts that provide phonetic residues of tonogenesis, confirm phonological autonomy, and may explain the synchronic dialect variation and intelligibility framework.

Ian Maddieson (University of California-Berkeley)  

How does pharyngealization become umlaut?

Pharyngealization affecting nonfront vowels in Tsez corresponds to fronted vowels in Bezht'i's Comrie (2003). Since elsewhere pharyngeal articulation generally predicts backer (and lower) vowels, this pattern in Tsezic is surprising. Electromagnetic articulographic records of vowels produced in plain and (historically) pharyngeal environments in Tsez and Bezht'i were obtained to help understand this correspondence. In Tsez the tongue body is indeed higher and more fronted in pharyngeal than in nonpharyngeal environments, particularly for /o/. Thus the historical process producing fronted vowels in Bezht'i is perhaps triggered by the tongue body position in vowels in pharyngealized contexts in related languages.

Sophia Malamud (University of Pennsylvania)  

You: Monster?

This paper explores the semantics of the English 2nd person pronoun, focusing on its arbitrary use, as in Nowadays, you have to be...
careful with words. I argue for a unified semantics for arbitrary and deictic uses of you, treating the item as a shifting indexical or monster (Kaplan 1989). The arbitrary use of you is then derived as a result of quantification over contexts. A special presupposition captures the empathy present on the arbitrary use of you; the presupposition is filtered out on deictic use. Time permitting, I also explore the consequences of this proposal for existence of monsters cross-linguistically.

**Peter Manasantivongs (Lexicon Branding, Inc.)**

*Factors influencing the optional use of tonal makers in foreign brand names transliterated into Thai*

Orthographic markers to indicate the intended tone are optional in the transliteration of foreign brand names into Thai, where they would normally be required for native lexical Thai words. This option can be attributed to two main factors: Visual aesthetics, the presence/absence of a tonal marker may give the spelling of the name a balanced look or achieve certain effects in normal writing or logos; and desired semantic associations, the presence/absence of a tonal marker may trigger links to native Thai words with certain favorable meanings. Specific examples will be discussed to illustrate these two effects in practice.

**Emily Manetta (University of California-Santa Cruz)**

*Wh-expletives in Hindi-Urdu: The vP phase*

Recent research has questioned the assumption that CP provides the only obligatory stopping point for wh-movement. The concept of the 'phase' (Chomsky 2000), affords equal status to CP and vP and therefore predicts that the edge of vP should be a forced stopping point for long movement as well. This paper tests a specific prediction of this proposal— if wh-expletives occupy the edge of CP, wh-expletives should also occupy the edge of vP. The paper argues that Hindi-Urdu realizes this expectation, and states the typological contrast between Hindi-Urdu and Kashmiri in terms of properties of the functional vocabulary (C and v) in the two languages.

**Charles Mann (University of Surrey)**

*North & south: Attitudes towards Anglo-Nigerian Pidgin in urban Nigeria*

This paper compares and discusses findings of questionnaire- and interview-based surveys of attitudes toward Anglo-Nigerian Pidgin (ANP) undertaken on stratified random samples of 1,200 respondents in 6 urban centers in southern Nigeria and 700 respondents in 7 urban centers in northern Nigeria, in relation to perceptions of its language status, possible use as a subject and medium of instruction, and possible adoption as an official language in the future, given its ever-increasing vitality and preponderance.

**Danilo Marcondes (Pontificia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro)**

*Is there a pragmatic conception of language in ancient Greek philosophy?*

Contrary to some traditional views, I propose that there is a pragmatic conception of language in Ancient Greece. Based on Detienne (1967) and Wolff (1983), I shall discuss four conceptions of language: (1) religious, (2) rhetorical, and (3) dialectical, having pragmatic features; and a (4) metaphysical conception, starting with Plato and opposed to the first three. The prevalence of the metaphysical standpoint hindered the development of a pragmatic view in the philosophy of language.

**Jack B. Martin (College of William and Mary)**

*Tone & grades in Mikasuki*

Mikasuki has previously been described as having both lexical tone and grammatical tone. Lexical tone turns out to be predictable in most instances from syllable shape and position. Grammatical tone, however, results from grades (internal changes in verb stems indicating aspect) and must be marked. When divided this way into predictable tone and unpredictable tone, Mikasuki begins to look much more like the other Muskogean languages. This paper gives a brief description of predictable tone and four distinct grade patterns, termed here the ‘n-grade’ (nasalizing grade), ‘f-grade’ (falling tone grade), ‘h-grade’ (aspirating grade), and ‘e-grade’ (expressive grade).

**Cristina Martínez-Sanz (University of Ottawa)**

*Markedness theory & double object constructions in creole languages*

We give a tentative account of the widespread phenomenon of double object constructions (DOCs) in creole languages. Even though traditional accounts of these constructions view them as derived, marked constructions, the fact that they appear early and produc-
tively in the acquisition of languages where they occur, as well as their widespread distribution in creoles, suggest that UG provides children with DOCs as an unmarked option. To account for this fact, we take as a point of departure the distinction between core and peripheral grammatical operations and propose that markedness operates at different levels in the grammar.

Cristina Martínez-Sanz (University of Ottawa)
Juana M. Líceras (University of Ottawa)
Rocío Pérez-Tattam (University of Ottawa)
The child vs the adult in creole formation: The verb movement parameter in Romance-lexified creoles

We take on the ongoing debate on the role of L1 acquisition vs adult (L2) acquisition in creole genesis. We propose that creole formation can be seen as a continuum which goes from a code-switching stage to an internalized diglossia stage along the lines proposed by Kroch (1994) for processes of diachronic change and finally to the full-fledged creole stage, in which parameters are set via L1 acquisition. We test our hypothesis against data related to the verb movement parameter in Romance-lexified creoles which seem to reflect the stages of the creole continuum mentioned above.

Gaurav Mathur (Haskins Laboratories)
Catherine T. Best (MARCS Auditory Laboratories)
Categorical perception test on an ASL handshape contrast in dynamic nonce signs

To evaluate categorical perception of linguistic contrasts in signed languages, a study was undertaken of the ASL handshape contrast between U and V, which were selected for their visual and articulatory similarity. Stimuli were nonce to avoid lexical bias and resynthesized from recordings of dynamic hand movements. Categorical perception was not found: Language experience did not affect categorization, and no discrimination peak was aligned with the category boundary. There was greater sensitivity to small differences in finger-spreading at the U (touching) end of the continuum, suggesting a visual psychophysical effect in the perception of some phonetic contrasts in ASL.

Yoshiko Matsumoto (Stanford University)
Beyond stereotypes of old age: Discourse of elderly Japanese women

Previous research on elderly speech, while opposing ageism, has generally focused either on individuals whose characteristics fit into common stereotypes of the elderly, e.g. a person of ill health, or on interviews by younger first-time acquaintances that foregrounded the hardships of old age. This paper investigates verbal interactions of elderly Japanese women in relatively good health, using informal conversations among peers. Such conversations reveal the complexity of old-age identity and illustrate that references to age and physical decline may convey images of awareness, less inhibition, and robust self-analysis as part of adjustments of the individual's persona to the changing reality.

Stephen Matthews (University of Hong Kong)
Virginia Yip (Chinese University of Hong Kong)
Contact-induced grammaticalization as seen from bilingual acquisition

A range of developmental phenomena in bilingual children is shown to be compatible with a model of contact-induced grammaticalization. In children acquiring Cantonese and English simultaneously, we observe grammaticalization of already as aspect marker (1) and give as passive marker (2), phenomena which are also attested in Singapore Colloquial English (SCE):

(1) The ant is die already.
(2) I already give the mosquito to bite.

We argue that general principles of grammaticalization such as persistence apply in such cases and verify aspects of the process as described by Heine and Kuteva (2005), including interlingual identification, intermediate steps, and gap filling.

Stephen Matthews (University of Hong Kong)
Hoi Lam Helen Ching (University of Hong Kong)
Elaine J. Francis (Purdue University)
A processing advantage for topicalization in Cantonese

It has been shown for Cantonese that OSV sentences where the topicalized object is a heavy head-final NP are processed faster than the SVO counterparts, consistent with the principle of early immediate constituents (Hawkins 1994). In replicating this result using a
moving-window paradigm, we found a processing advantage for topicalization even with short object NPs:

\[ \text{go}^2 \text{ di}^1 \text{ faa}^1 \text{ ngo}^5 \text{ hou}^2 \text{ zung}^3 \text{ ji}^3 \text{ aa}^1 \]

those flower I very like PRT

I like the flowers very much.

To account for this finding, we invoke the principle of topic-before-predication, formulated as a case of asymmetrical dependency (Hawkins 2004).

Corrine McCarthy (McGill University)

Session 52

Chicago: Mild but still northern

The Northern Cities Shift (NCS) remains an active change in progress at the national level. Within Chicago, early developments--the raising of /æl/ (cat) and fronting of /əl/ (cot)--have stabilized. Further, /əl/ has settled in low-central, not low-front position--a more conservative position than typically depicted the NCS. Age effects are found for /æl/ (bed) and /əl/ (bid) lowering, /ɛ/ (bud) backing, and /əl/ (caught) lowering/fronting, suggesting a continuing change in progress. While the NCS continues to strengthen, Chicagoans do not report knowledge of NCS dialect features, and display high levels of linguistic security.

Mami O. McCraw (University of New Mexico)

Session 15

Semantic influences on the perception of English /r/ and /l/ by Japanese speakers

This study investigated whether second language (L2) learners use semantic cues in L2 phoneme perception. The stimuli for the experiment were three kinds of audiotaped stories containing /r/-/l/ minimal pairs--a semantically appropriate story, a nonsensical one, and one that would be appropriate with the reversed phoneme. Participants included native Japanese speakers with varying experience in English and native English speakers. ANOVA showed significant differences among the groups by language experience and by the story types as well as interaction between language experience and the story types. Results demonstrate that context and meaning play an important role in L2 phoneme perception.

Teresa McFarland (University of California-Berkeley)

Session 29

Ideophones & templatic morphology in Totonaco de Filomeno Mata

This paper introduces a new type of ideophone based on the author's field research on an undocumented variety of Totonaco (TFM). TFM exhibits semantically linked morphophonological templates of a kind not previously described in the literature on ideophones. Ideophones in TFM fall into three main semantic areas--color terms, odor/flavor terms, and manner adverbials. They conform to strict CV templates which secondarily involve both sound symbolism and reduplication, vary by semantic field, and are found nowhere else in the lexicon. The paper also relates properties of the TFM templates to properties of ideophonic templates in other languages.

Erin McKean (Oxford University Press)

Session 51

Trademarks in dictionaries: What we have done & what we have failed to do

Because of the confusion surrounding the inclusion of trademarks in dictionaries, a confusion made up equally of legal and lexicographic uncertainty, the treatment of trademarks in modern American dictionaries has been haphazard and spotty. By looking at the treatment of trademarks that have been included and considering trademarks that have been either excluded or overlooked, and by considering both the legal realities and the linguistic ones, we can work toward developing a rule of thumb for a standard lexical treatment of lexicalized (not genericized) trademarks.

Rocky Meade (University West Indies-Mona)

Session 72

Véronique Lacoste (University of Essex)

A sociophonological study of some variables in child-modeled Standard Jamaican English

This paper presents preliminary findings of an ongoing project which aims to investigate phonological variation in the speech of 7-year-olds learning Standard Jamaican English (SJE) in primary schools in Jamaica. We are seeking to understand the extent to which the children acquire patterns of the standard input and in which linguistic environments they are most frequently produced. Indications are that there is a fairly systematic correlation between variation in SJE performance and the context of the particular task that the children are asked to do.
David Medeiros (University of Arizona)
Pied-piping with inversion & labeling

I propose an account of pied-piping with inversion (PPI) in wh- questions in terms of the labeling algorithm in Chomsky (forthcoming). The proposal explains why PPI occurs and predicts a well-known restriction (to inversion of single lexical items). I argue that when the object of the preposition is a single wh- word, movement to the specifier of the prepositional phrase produces a label ambiguous between wh and P. Agreement, case assignment, and the ability to drive internal merge are characteristic of phases; all three properties are argued here to obtain for PPs in PPI languages.

Norma Mendoza-Denton (University of Arizona)
Stefanie Jannedy (Humboldt University-Berlin)
Semiotic layering of gesture & intonation

Face-to-face communication is multimodal. In unscripted spoken discourse, we can observe the interaction of several 'semiotic layers', modalities of information such as syntax, discourse structure, gesture, and intonation. We explore the role of gesture and intonation in structuring and aligning information in spoken discourse through a study of the co-occurrence of pitch accents and gestural apices (peaks). Metaphorical spatialization through gesture also plays a role in conveying the contextual relationships between the speaker, the government, and other external forces in a naturally-occurring political speech setting.

Ilana Mezhevieh (University of Calgary)
The morphological status of Georgian & Russian preverbs: A grammaticalization approach

Georgian and Russian preverbs have derivational and inflectional properties: They perfectivize imperfective verbs and also change their meaning. The treatment of preverbs is problematic if one assumes that morphemes must be either derivational or inflectional (the split morphology hypothesis). I argue that morphemes are neutral elements, which may be used for both derivational and inflectional purposes; they may occupy a range on a grammaticalization continuum: lexical --> compounding --> derivational --> inflectional. Synchronically, a morpheme can occupy the entire range of this continuum, which captures derivational and inflectional properties of preverbs. On this view, derivation and inflection co-occur within the same domain of grammar.

Jeff Mielke (University of Arizona)
Adam Baker (University of Arizona)
Diana Archangeli (University of Arizona)
Forever young: Inaudible r|l allophony resists conventionalization

We present ultrasound data showing that individual speakers frequently employ multiple perceptually indistinct production strategies for American English /r/. Each allophone is used consistently in different phonetic contexts, and different speakers have different sets of conditioning environments. We argue that these facts show that: (1) Multiple sound patterns can emerge in response to the same phonetic motivation; (2) speakers can control complex allophonic rules; and (3) the simplification characteristic of many familiar sound patterns appears to be the result of social convergence on a single conventionalized pattern, which cannot occur in this case because the difference between allophones is imperceptible.

Line Mikkelsen (University of California-Berkeley)
Object shift in copular clauses

In Scandinavian, 'weak' objects shift leftward past negation and/or adverbials. Holmberg (1999) argues that a nonfocused object shifts out of the VP because that is the focus domain of the clause; Erteshik-Shir (2005) argues that prosodically weak objects must undergo prosodic incorporation, which prevents an adverb/negation from linearizing between the object and its host. Danish copular clauses provide evidence against the prosodic account because specificalization clauses do not permit object shift irrespective of prosody. Holmberg's analysis lets us understand this in terms of the independently known fact that the object of a specificalization clause is always focused.
Toby Mintz (University of Southern California)  
Rachel Walker (University of Southern California)  

Infants’ sensitivity to vowel harmony & its role in word segmentation

We investigated whether infants use disharmony to locate word boundaries within a speech stream. We familiarized 7-month-olds to synthetic speech containing four nonsense words ([dite], [pubo], [bide], [tupo]) repeated without pauses. Vowels harmonized for backness/rounding within words but not across word boundaries. Using the Head-Turn Preference Procedure, we presented infants with words ([dite], [tupo]) and part-words, crossing boundaries ([podi], [denu]). Subjects listened longer to words. Control subjects tested on identical items, but familiarized to a stream different from the original in consonant voicing, listened equally to words and part-words. We interpret that infants segmented harmonic words, showing a familiarity preference.

Marianne Mithun (University of California-Santa Barbara)  

Grammatical categories in contact: Agents & patients in California

It is often assumed that deeply entrenched grammatical patterns are resistant to borrowing (Meillet 1914; Sapir 1920, 1921; Nichols 1992) and, as such, potential indicators of ancient genetic relationship. Among such patterns is the categorization of core arguments. Here we examine two pockets of relatively rare patterns in California. Yuki and the adjacent but unrelated Pomoan languages show agentive systems that are nearly perfectly isomorphic in structure. Chimariko and nearby Karuk share an even rarer agentive pattern with a hierarchical overlay. The parallelisms suggest that core argument categorization might not be as stable as once thought.

Steven Moran (University of Washington)  

Digital archiving best practices in practice: Documentation of Western Sisaala

This poster presentation illustrates current best practices in the digital documentation of endangered languages data. Using fieldwork on Western Sisaala as an example, the methodologies to follow best practices in the field are detailed, with emphasis given to field situations that lack electricity. The processes and recording dimensions to capture digital archival formats are discussed, as are the ‘out of the field’ conversion of these recordings to produce presentation formats for web accessibility and portability. Finally, the importance of making these linguistic resources more accessible through the creation of OLAC metadata is outlined.

Jill P. Morford (University of New Mexico)  

Different effects of age of L1 acquisition on sign perception & sign recognition in ASL

This study investigated effects of age of L1 acquisition on language comprehension. Nonnative L1 signers outperformed native signers on a phoneme monitoring task. The reverse was found on a sign recognition task. The combined results help refine our understanding of why delayed exposure to a signed language interferes with efficient comprehension. Native signers identify signs after only minimal phonological activation. Nonnative signers, by contrast, maintain activated phonological representations in memory after seeing a sign because they are not able to access meaning rapidly. This is the second study to report better performance by nonnative than by native signers.

David R. Mortensen (University of California-Berkeley)  

Tonally conditioned vowel raising in Shuijingping Hmong

Shuijingping Hmong displays an interesting pattern of tonally conditioned vowel raising with relevance to the debate between those who would ground phonology directly in phonetics and those who would consign the phonetics-phonology relationship largely to diachrony. Shuijingphing vowel raising provides a striking argument for the latter position. I show that this phenomenon started as a collision between a tone-phonation interaction and a phonetically natural vowel quality-phonation interaction but has been reinterpreted by speakers as a direct-and phonetically incoherent-interaction between vowel quality and tone.

Thomas Barry Morton (University of Pennsylvania/Temple University)  

Camouflage in Palenquero Spanish

In this account of the bilingual Afro-Colombian village of El Palenque de San Basilio, I argue that Palenquero Spanish (PSp) is marked by previously undocumented morphosyntactic structures attributable to the local creole, Lengua. These features entered PSp
by principles governing language variation, change, and structural convergence, rendering these forms 'camouflaged' and difficult to observe. Examples include existentials, past and perfect tenses like a + tenía 'there was', 'had' and había a vivía 'lived', 'had lived', and past conditionals like había + a + tenía 'would have had'. These reflect the evolution of PSp in simultaneous contact with Lengu and Spanish varieties.

Marcin Morzycki (Michigan State University) 

Atelecity & cross-categorial measure phrase licensing conditions

This talk relates two issues normally considered separately: the licensing conditions on AP- and PP-modifying measure phrases (such as six feet in six feet above the barn) and the atelicity restriction imposed by certain temporal adverbials. These questions are given a common answer: Both classes of expressions are subject to an independently-motivated cross-categorial monotonicity condition on measure-phrase modification, the modification condition (Zwarts & Winter 2000; Winter 2001, 2004) of vector space semantics. To make this connection, the vector space approach is extended to temporal semantics, and independent evidence is marshaled for assimilating some temporal adverbials to measure phrases.

Jeff Muehlbauer (University of British Columbia) 

Genericity from the perspective of discourse in Plains Cree

The interpretation of generic nominals, those that denote general 'kinds', is highly contextual in Plains Cree (Algonquian, Western Canada). I argue that in Plains Cree, genericity is a property of discourse, not of any specific morphosyntactic component of the language. The primary determinant is the 'boundedness' of the span of time that the nominal referent is situated within--the more bounded the temporal domain specified, the more difficult the generic reading is. In contrast, when the nominal referent is situated within a span of time that is not sufficiently restricted, the result is a generic construal.

Pamela Munro (University of California-Los Angeles) 

Chickasaw positional verbs

Chickasaw has a very rich system of 23 (or more!) positional verbs used to state posture, orientation, and location. Positional verbs may felicitously be used in answers to 'basic locative questions'; they are stative, with related active/punctual verbs; they are transitive, with 'figure' subjects located with regard to 'ground' objects; they have distinct singular, dual, and triplural subject forms; their singular and dual forms are aspectual grades; and they may be used in double-subject have constructions. While none of these characteristics is sufficient to identify a positional verb subclass of the lexicon, taken together they effectively do so.

Robert W. Murray (University of Calgary) 

The Bavarian quantity changes: From classical quantity to syllable cut

Taking into consideration the more conservative South Bavarian dialects, this paper presents an analysis of the quantity changes that transformed Old High German--a classical quantity language--into modern Middle Bavarian, which is subject to a 'syllable balance' constraint (Pfalz's Law) similar to what is found in Scandinavian dialects: a long vowel must be followed by a lenis (short) consonant, and a short vowel by a fortis (long) consonant. The framework of analysis is syllable cut theory, as developed by Sievers 1901; Trubetzkoy 1939; Vennemann 1994, 2000; Becker 1998; Murray 2000; and Restle 2003, among others.

Masahiko Mutsukawa (Michigan State University) 

Phonology & semantics of Japanese given names

Japanese people can tell the gender of given names when they first hear them. The study explores phonological and semantic gender differences in Japanese given names and explains how Japanese people can tell the gender of these given names when they first hear them. Japanese given names have five types of phonological gender differences. They do not equally determine the gender. They can be ranked, based on their contribution in determining the gender. Chinese characters also play a role in determining the gender, but they play a less significant role than phonology and semantics, which play the most significant role.
Speakers' ages can be estimated fairly accurately from their speech alone (e.g. Shipp & Hollien 1969). However, sociolinguistic components in age perception have not been well-examined. Two listener groups (English and Japanese) estimated the age of native English and native Japanese speakers from three age groups (young, middle-aged, and elderly). Age perception was better for a familiar language than a less familiar language. Women were estimated better than men. However, this sex difference was observed only when the listeners evaluated a speaker in a familiar language. These results suggest that sex by age interactions are sociolinguistic in nature.

Relational nouns map individuals to individuals; for instance, capital takes a location as its argument and returns the location's capital. On some views, any noun can be relational in content like functional questions; thus, city might also take a location and return a particular city. I argue that the grammar is sensitive to the distinction between nouns that are fundamentally relational and those that are not. Additionally, the grammar distinguishes between two subsets of relational noun: those that range over abstract degrees (e.g. length; cf. gradable adjectives like long) and those that range over concrete individuals (e.g. capital).

From Tita Cory (Aquino) to Kuya Eddie (Ramos) to Erap (Estrada) to Ate Glo (Macapagal-Arroyo), post-power presidents of the Philippines have been popularly imagined by appropriating concepts such as Tita (aunt), Kuya (older brother), Erap/Pare (ritual co-parent), or Ate (older sister) derived from Filipino kinship ties. This popular naming recognizes not only the importance of Filipino kinship but also represents the negotiations with the Filipino nation-state. Using popular culture, this study explores how such negotiations represent the continuing discourse of the Filipinos as Anak ng Bayan `Children of the Land/Nation/People' and the Philippines as Inang Bayan `Motherland'.

It is fairly common knowledge that human society operated for quite a long time with a system of first names only. Some suggest that one could identify a ‘surname period’ in every culture, i.e. a stage when society became too complex to make it possible to identify individuals by given (first) name alone. It is doubtful whether one could accurately identify such a stage in African societies. It is likely that these ‘surname periods’ occurred over an extensive period of time or perhaps even at irregular intervals all over the continent. This contribution explores the introduction of family names to Xhosa society, a Bantu-speaking grouping in South Africa.

This study relies in part upon the approach to names and naming set forth in Jordan Stump’s Naming and unnaming, which identifies ‘four areas of ideological or epistemological implication’ for names—(1) as a sense-making device, or a means of ‘making our environment intelligible’; (2) as the common currency of education, or ‘an emblem of knowledge’; (3) as a social identifier; and (4) ‘as an aid in controlling or influencing others, as a source of power’—highlighting the author’s use of titles, honorifics, and pet names, including a discussion of doppelgangers, epithets, and biblical origins.

Languages with minimal or no noun/verb distinction are tested against the transitivizing/detransitivizing typological metric of Nichols et al. (2004). Such languages have been claimed to lack part-of-speech-specific categories such as gender, transitivity, etc. Therefore,
they should all behave alike as regards transitivization and should strongly prefer neutral types (e.g. ambitransitivity). Both hypotheses fail: Such languages do not all behave alike; each of them favors a different type of derivation; in general they behave no differently from the larger world sample. Thus their verbs do have lexical properties such as transitivity which are part-of-speech-specific and whose distribution is lexeme-specific.

Lynn Nichols (University of California-Berkeley)

The referential properties of pronouns & anaphors inside noun phrases

One context in which pronouns and reflexives are both known to occur in English is that of the relational NP, cf. John liked the joke about him/himself. Previous attempts to explain the unexpected distribution of so-called short distance pronouns have sought a special characterization of the binding domain in this context according to alternative syntactic or semantic criteria. This paper makes the case that short distance pronouns are independently referential rather than bound and that the distribution of short distance pronouns vs reflexive anaphors in relational NPs is due to the referential properties of the NPs containing them.

Kuniko Nielsen (University of California-Los Angeles)

VOT imitation generalizes across phonemes & natural classes

In this experiment, subjects listened to words containing initial p- with lengthened VOT. Subjects' imitation of the lengthened VOT was then tested by having them read three types of words: (1) the words they just heard, (2) another set of p- initial words, and (3) k- initial words. The results revealed that subjects lengthened their VOT significantly (compared to baseline tokens recorded earlier in the experiment). Furthermore, results showed that the imitation was generalized to new instances of /p/ as well as to the new segment /k/, indicating that the size of linguistic unit imitated is subphonemic.

Alleen P. Nilsen (University of Arizona)

Lemony Snicket’s A series of unfortunate events as an illustration of the humorous use of names for a dual audience

In A series of unfortunate events, best-selling author Lemony Snicket (a pseudonym for Daniel Handler) displays an unusual skill in the creation of names that will amuse both adults and children. For young readers, he relies on alliteration, anagrams, and surprise; for adult readers he has characters named Isadora and Duncan Quagmire (cf. Isadora Duncan) and Klaus and Sunny Baudelaire (c.f. Claus and Sunny von Bulow). He cleverly alludes to George Orwell, T. S. Eliot, Edgar Allan Poe, Herman Melville, Edgar A. Guest, and such famous literary characters as Woolf’s Mrs. Dalloway and Flaubert’s Madame Bovary.

Elisabeth Norcliffe (Stanford University)

Agent focus in Jakaltek

The focusing of transitive agents in Mayan languages is associated with various puzzling morphosyntactic properties, which, collectively, are often taken to be evidence of a morphological voice alternation, e.g. an antipassive (Larsen & Norman 1979) or an inverse (e.g. Aissen 1997, 1999 for Tzotzil). I present evidence that while Jakaltek’s agent focus construction might be argued to function as a pragmatic voice (cf. Klaiman 1991), the morphological phenomena connected with it are better analyzed as part of the focus construction's biclausal structure, thus providing no direct evidence of a morphological voice alternation.

Elisabeth Norcliffe (Stanford University)

The focus construction in Jakaltek: A biclausal account

The Mayan focus construction has generally been assumed to be monoclausal, with the focused argument occupying a configurationally defined preverbal focus position (Norman 1977, Craig 1977, Aissen 1992). Drawing from data in Craig (1977), and Day (1973), I present evidence that for Jakaltek (Kanjobalan, Mayan), at least, the focus construction is biclausal. This analysis accounts for various properties of the focus construction that are not predicted on a monoclausal account and offers a contribution to the perennial question of whether Mayan languages are syntactically ergative.
Dawn Nordquist (University of New Mexico)  
Session 47  
Elicited data, token frequency, collocations, & the usage-based lexicon

This study investigates the effects of token frequency on collocations' storage and retrieval. In an elicitation experiment, 54 subjects provided utterances for 12 key-word prompts. A comparison of these elicited data to conversational corpus data revealed that the most frequent collocation for a prompt is not normally reproduced in elicitation. I argue that individual constituents of frequently-used collocations are not autonomous; presentation of a constituent will therefore not activate the collocation even though the collocation represents speakers' most frequent experience with that prompt. I then explain this effect using a connectionist framework and address how exceptions may also be predicted.

Manuela Noske (Microsoft)  
Session 34  
Unsupervised learning of Ateso morphology

This paper reports on experimental work applying the unsupervised learning algorithm known as Linguistica v2.0.4 (Goldsmith 2002) to a corpus of approximately 380,000 alphanumeric tokens of Ateso. Linguistica is based on the minimum description length principle (Rissanen 1989, Goldsmith 2001). The results of Linguistica are compared with a manual analysis of 3 samples of 100 words each that are randomly chosen from the Ateso corpus. A quantitative evaluation of Linguistica in terms of recall and precision is supplemented by a qualitative evaluation and a summary that describes what difficulties are encountered in running this experiment on an underdocumented language.

Pawel M. Nowak (University of California-Berkeley)  
Session 18  
Vowel reduction in Polish

This paper investigates phonetic vowel reduction in Polish, considered in the light of Lindblom's (1963) target undershoot hypothesis. Six native speakers read passages at two speech rates and provided spontaneous narratives. Formant frequencies of over 8,000 vowels were measured at their steady-state points and analyzed through multiple linear regression. We discuss the relative importance of a diverse set of factors that includes consonantal influence, stress, speech style, phrasal position, speech rate, word frequency, and word type. Implications for theories of phonetic origins of phonological vowel reduction are considered.

Dimitrios Ntelitheos (University of California-Los Angeles)  
Session 49  
Agents vs possessors in Malagasy

I account for the distribution of genetive subjects in Malagasy with possible cross-linguistic implications. Possessors and actors in Malagasy are morphologically linked to the predicate, but this morphological similarity does not correspond to identical distribution. Subjects differ in the kind of material they allow to intervene between them and the predicate. I propose that possessors merge higher than actors. The linker attaches at different heights and triggers predicate inversion over the subject. This variation in merger height explains the differences in distribution without further stipulations and accounts for the puzzling behavior of incorporated arguments in nominalizations and clauses.

Jaclyn Ocumpaugh (Michigan State University)  
Session 56  
New methods in quantifying American /r/ vocalization: What can sociolinguistics do for phonology?

Although /r/ has long been of sociolinguistic interest, the impressionistic methods typically used to investigate /r/ are problematic given its gradient nature. Ocumpaugh (2001) captures this kind of gradient change in /r/ using the index of r-fullness (IR), an objective measurement based on the normal F2/F3 ratio of a standard /r/. The current study investigates the effect of environment on /r/ production based on Hagiwara (1995) and Ocumpaugh (2001). Results show that /r/ deletes most often in syllable final positions—contrary to patterns of English consonants. These findings suggest that /r/’s consonantal status should be reconsidered.

Meghan O’Donnell (U Arizona)  
Session 89  
Athabaskan subject agreement & a universal morphosyntactic feature geometry

Across the Athabaskan family, subject agreement is found in two distinct places in the verb-complex: 1st and 2nd person is found to the right of aspect; 3rd person is found to the left. One exception to this ‘rule’ is found in Kaska, an Athabaskan language spoken in
northern British Columbia and the southern Yukon Territory. Using historical data, this paper proposes a morphosyntactic feature geometry for agreement, based on Harley & Ritter's (2002) universal feature geometry for pronouns, that accounts for the Kaska data: a 'natural' syntactic class that includes 3rd person and 1st person plural agreement.

Anthony C. Oha (Beson Idahosa University, Nigeria)

*Session 64*

**Naming in fraud: A linguistic explication of naming possibilities among advanced fee fraudsters in Nigeria**

One of the basic tricks of practitioners of advanced fee fraud in Nigeria is the name-mongering syndrome. They use names that relate to present or past presidents of Nigeria, important government officials, political figures, military leaders, and parastatal heads. It is the premise of this paper to study these naming patterns as applied by these tricksters and reveal, to a large extent, that naming is one of the basic secrets of their success.

Kenneth S. Olson (SIL International/University of North Dakota)

*Session 17*

**A different type of approximant**

Evidence from Lubuagan Kalinga (Philippines) suggests that narrowing is not an essential characteristic of approximants. Lubuagan Kalinga contains a speech sound that functions as a consonant, yet lacks any substantial narrowing of the vocal tract. The tongue body moves forward, and the tongue tip is placed behind the lower lip or lower teeth. The tongue is relaxed, and there is no lip rounding or spreading. Measurements of F1 and F2 indicate that the sound resembles [E] in the acoustic vowel space. Thus, in vocalic parameters, the sound can be described as a near-open front unrounded approximant.

Samson Olasunkanmi Oluga (Fed Polytech-Ede)

*Session 64*

**Indigenous African human names as a means of communication**

Indigenous African human names are not names for name's sake or for mere identification. Rather, they are a means of communicating vital information, values, beliefs, etc. ‘What's in a name?’ will attract a lot of answers if these names are considered. They communicate information about the bearer's place and period of birth, hopes and expectations of bearer's parents, bearer's family profession, bearer's personal panegyric, bearer's royalty or monarchical relationship, the god believed to be the bearer's giver, belief that supreme God is the bearer's giver, etc. This paper explicates the communicative functions of these names via semantic interpretation of the Yoruba surnames of employees of the Federal Polytechnic-Ede (Nigeria).

Sean O’Neill (University of Oklahoma)

*Session 90*

**Language contact & linguistic diversity in northwestern California: Gauging the direction of drift with the comparative historical method**

Northwestern California was once the center of a thriving multilingual culture area. As Sapir once noted, the Hupa, Yurok, and Karuk languages represent three of the major linguistic stocks of the North American continent. Rather than promoting convergence, as attested in the case of Kupwar village, India, contact between the speakers of these languages has instead provided a powerful motivation for asserting local differences. The aim of this study is to assess the effects of contact among speakers of diverse languages by comparing these languages to related tongues in their respective families, thereby gauging the direction of drift.

Natalie Operstein (University of California-Los Angeles)

*Session 93*

**Two case studies in Zapotec historical phonology**

Proto-Zapotec is usually reconstructed with a single/geminate pair of consonants */ty/*ty/, whose reflexes in contemporary Zapotec languages differ to a considerable extent. This paper investigates the exact conditioning environment of each group of reflexes and correlates them with dialectal divisions within Zapotec. A related problem is the date of the phonemicization of Zapotec */t/, since, apart from Spanish loanwords, the only source of the (lenis) rhotic in the modern languages is */y/. A close examination of early borrowings and the earliest recorded form of Zapotec seem to indicate that in the 16th century language(s) */r/ was not yet phonemic.

Hamid Ouali (University of Michigan)

*Session 23*

**The multiple faces of AGREE in Tamazight Berber**

I argue that despite being an apparently disparate range of empirical facts and having received deferent analytical treatments, subject-
verb, clitic-doubling, and negative concord are all forms of agreement. I show that just as subject extraction alters agreement and yields anti-agreement effects in Berber, object extraction bars the occurrence of clitics, i.e. bars clitic-doubling, and NPI extraction affects negative concord. These effects are not coincidental and provide, under proper analysis, further empirical evidence of unification under AGREE which, to the extent that it is a computationally efficient operation, holds for any form of agreement. When this operation is inhibited, the suppression effects are uniformly displayed across all the domains within which it applies.

Jonathan Owens (Center for Advanced Study of Language)  
Pre-diasporic Arabic

Arabic language history is traditionally dichotomized into Old Arabic, (roughly Classical language of 7th-10th century) and Neo Arabic, the so-called Arabic dialects. This dichotomization rests on a small number of differences, which do not explain various features in contemporary Arabic. Some are uniformly distinctive between contemporary varieties and Classical Arabic; others are strikingly identical. We use two linguistic instruments, mass comparison of contemporary varieties and reconstruction of specific forms, to argue for a reconstruction of a pre-diasporic Arabic, dated to about 640 CE, which is similar to, but more encompassing than, the Classical language codified in the early Islamic era.

Silvana Pacheco (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
Suzanne Flynn (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
Syntax-pragmatics interface: Brazilian Portuguese L2 acquisition of English

Results from several L1 and L2 studies suggest that syntax and pragmatics develop independently (e.g. Boser 1995; Brownell, Carroll, Rehak & Wingfield 1992; Carroll 1983; Flynn 1983, 1987; Hopp 2004; Lust, et al 1986; Serratice, Sorace, & Paoli 2004; Serrace 2005). We present empirical results from the L2 study of English by advanced Brazilian Portuguese speakers. Results indicate a robust syntactic knowledge of English syntax prior to the development of knowledge of pragmatic constraints governing deletion of nouns in object positions. Results are discussed in terms of differences in the representation of distinct components of language grammar.

Anna Papafragou (University of Delaware)  
John Trueswell (University of Pennsylvania)  
Justin Hulbert (University of Oregon)  
Mapping event perception onto language: Evidence from eye movements

Do differences in how languages encode the world affect how users of these languages see the world? We use a novel, online technique to address this question comparing the eye movements of English and Greek speakers as they viewed dynamically unfolding motion events. We show that individuals’ eye movements are guided by language when people prepare to communicate or rehearse scene elements in memory; however, when inspecting scenes freely, people are alike regardless of the language they speak. These results speak against recent Whorfian claims according to which cross-linguistic differences in event encoding affect event perception.

Panayiotis A. Pappas (Simon Fraser University)  
The double life of a variable: /l/ & /n/ palatalization in the Greek of Patras & Kefalonia

This paper compares the variation in the pronunciation of /l/ and /n/ in (C)l(C) and (C)n(C) syllables in Patras and Kefalonia Greek. In Patras, the variants are alveolar, palatalized, and palatal while in Kefalonia we find only alveolar and palatal. We demonstrate that speakers in Patras are aware of the variation and that the palatal variant is highly stigmatized. In Kefalonia, however, speakers are unaware of the variation. The paper argues that the palatalized variants of /l/ and /n/ in Patras are recent developments and have emerged as socially acceptable alternatives to the palatal variant which is stigmatized.

Fey Parrill (University of Chicago)  
Manipulating the speech-gesture system: Changing speech changes the speaker’s gestures

Research on gestures produced while speaking has shown them to encode information that is semantically related to the content of speech. A central question arising from this work has been whether changing what is represented in one modality will impact what is represented in the other. The current study tests this relationship by asking whether changing speech results in changes in gesture. I present English narrative data from two experiments (one using structural priming, the other using visual a manipulation of attention) that demonstrate that manipulating the element encoded as the subject of an utterance results in differences in gesture.
Mary Paster (University of California-Berkeley/University of Pittsburgh)  

**Pama-Nyungan ergative allomorphy: Historical reconstruction & theoretical consequences**

In OT, phonological effects in morphology are modeled via phonological constraints outranking morphological constraints. Recent work challenges this approach, advocating as an alternative a subcategorization approach where the specification of affixes requires adjacency to phonological elements. The subcategorization approach seems to miss the optimizing nature of phonologically conditioned suppletive allomorphy (PCSA), as in ergative suffix allomorphy in some Pama-Nyungan (PN) languages. However, this objection becomes less serious when there is a historical explanation for the apparent optimization. I propose a reconstruction for the Proto-PN ergative suffix, showing that we need not assume the allomorphy is driven by synchronic phonological optimization.

Robert M. Peachey (University of Chicago)  
Alan C. L. Yu (University of Chicago)  

**Laryngealized resonants in Washo**

In Washo, a severely moribund language spoken around Lake Tahoe in California and Nevada, Jacobsen (1964) analyzes clusters of glottal stop + sonorant as underlying sequences while voiceless resonants, or clusters of glottal fricative + sonorant, are considered unitary segments. Recent work on syllable weight and the morphology of Washo casts doubt on this bipartite treatment. We provide a detailed phonetic description of laryngealized resonants in the language and offer to unify the treatment of laryngealized resonants in Washo by analyzing clusters of glottal stop + sonorant, like their voiceless resonant counterparts, as unitary segments.

Matt Pearson (Reed College)  

**Arguments for predicate fronting in Malagasy**

Malagasy clauses contain a predicate phrase followed by a topic-like 'trigger' constituent (underlined):

```
Namaky boky tany an-tokotany ny mpijanatra
Ps.read book there Obl-garden Det student
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I show that trigger-final order results from raising the predicate phrase over the specifier containing the trigger. Evidence comes from the placement of second-position particles and from certain non-root clause types where the predicate fails to raise, yielding trigger-initial order. I suggest that predicate fronting is the phrasal movement analogue of V-raising and argue that successive XP-adjunction (producing 'roll-up' structures) is characteristic of Malagasy derivations.

Susan D. Penfield (University of Arizona)  
Angelina Chtareva (University of Arizona)  
Benjamin V. Tucker (U Arizona)  
Amelia Flores (Colorado River Indian Tribal Library)  
Gilford Harper (Colorado River Indian Tribal Library)  
Johnny Hill, Jr. (Colorado River Indian Tribal Library)  
Nora Vasquez (Colorado River Indian Tribal Library)  

**Partnerships in preservation: A model for language documentation**

We present a model for community and institutional collaborations in language documentation. The key aspect of this project is active involvement of tribal members in data collection and preservation. The project participants form a team comprised of tribal members and linguists. The team goals are to (1) carry out video and audio documentation of both languages, (2) provide training for tribal members in technology-based documentation of their languages while engaged in fieldwork, (3) use collected materials for constructing language lessons in support of the tribes' goal of language revitalization, and (4) construct a standard set of protocols for tribal communities regarding issues of the public access and use of digital archives and databases.

W. Keith Percival (University of Kansas)  

**On the genealogy of linguistic structuralism**

I raise the question of how the term *structuralism* came to be adopted by linguists in the late 1920s by focusing on texts in which the term first occurred. I also attempt to examine the connection between the underlying notion of structuralism and the intellectual climate of the time. Documentary evidence strongly indicates that the concept was first popularized by Roman Jakobson, who had moved from Russia to Prague in 1920 and was active in the early development of the Linguistic Circle of Prague.
Katya Pertsova (University of California-Los Angeles)

Learning syncretism

This study investigates the problem of learning form-meaning correspondences between morphemes and clusters of semantic features. Syncretism of inflectional paradigms makes finding such a mapping challenging as it introduces many possible points of ambiguity. I lay out an algorithm that finds the shortest lexicon (with the least amount of homophony), given the data in the form of word-meaning pairs. In addition, I consider how results of this procedure can be further compressed using the notion of 'underspecification'.

Mark Peters (Capella University)

In-diddly-fixing innovations: The Ned Flanders effect

"The Simpsons" has had many influences on language, but none of its characters speak as distinctly as the holier-than-everybody Ned Flanders, with his trademark word, diddly, which he uses most often as an infix (scrum-diddly-umptious, wel-diddly-welcome). Traditional discussions of the infix would have ruled out infixes of a monosyllabic word, but Flanders and other characters have used words such as suck-diddly-uck and last-diddly-ast, which in turn have inspired many surprising nonce coinages that I present and discuss, such as compound infixes su-diddly-fucking-uck, psuedo-infixes (crap-diddly-yap), and infix-like compounds that are difficult to categorize (crap-diddly-crap-crap).

Nicholas J. Pharris (University of Michigan)

The 'passive' in Molalla

The Molalla verbal prefix hi- has hitherto been termed a 'passive' morpheme; verbs with this prefix show agreement with the object where they would otherwise show agreement with the subject. However, in other ways, the morphosyntax of hi- is distinct from a canonical passive construction. Case-marking patterns, the switch-reference system, and the capacity of hi- to occur on intransitive verbs all suggest that the subject of a Molalla active sentence remains the subject in the corresponding 'passive' sentence. The Molalla hi- morpheme has a likely cognate in the Sahaptian prefix *hi-, a general marker of 3rd person intransitive and 3rd person acting on 1st or 2nd person.

Marc Pierce (University of Texas)

Germanic linguistics & the Linguistic Society of America: 1925 & 2005

When the Linguistic Society of America was founded, Germanic linguistics held a particularly strong position within the society. However, the current situation is markedly different. This paper first reviews the historical background and then examines some possible reasons for this development, including the following. First, it seems that younger scholars sometimes lose interest in Germanic linguistics because it does not make enough use of modern linguistic theories and methods. Second, an increased interest in the study of other languages has led to fewer scholars working on Germanic topics.

Pittayawat Pittayaporn (Cornell University)

Final particles in Thai: Interaction of lexical tone, intonation, & syllable structure

This paper presents an auosegmental-metrical analysis of the prosody of final particles. It addresses the puzzling issue of the interactions between intonation and lexical tones. These final particles are sites where the interaction between boundary tones and lexical tones are most clearly evidenced. The particles are shown to be elicitized to the right edge of an intonational phrase and may either be tonal or toneless. Treating intonational contours as realizations of tonal alignment, toneless particles are argued to be the docking sites of boundary tones. In contrast, the lexical tones of tonal particles override boundary tones.

Eddy Plasquy (Catholic University of Leuven)

Rocio: A 'booming' pilgrimage & a 'hip' name in an Andalusian village

A quantitative study reveals that the drastic changes in the use of the name Rocio within the southern Spanish village of Almonte cannot be explained by family traditions or by the immense popularity that characterizes the pilgrimage towards the local Virgin Mary of Rocio. Using the birth registers of 18 villages in the region as a background and comparing the birth and baptismal registers of Almonte over a period of 100 years, it becomes clear that before 1950 the name was barely used, but that from then on, the name was actively promoted by the clerics, well before the actual rise in the fame of the pilgrimage.
Robert J. Podesva (Stanford University)  
*The social meaning of phonetic & phonological variation in declarative intonation*

Drawing on phonological, phonetic, and conversational analyses, this paper investigates variation in declarative intonation, suggesting that social meaning is encoded in both a given variant’s frequency of occurrence and its phonetic details. For unexpected variants (rising contour), subjects exhibit variation in the frequency with which the contour occurs. However, for expected variants (falling contour), stylistic variation is evident not in frequency but in the contour’s acoustic character. Whereas merely using the marked rising contour is sufficient for indexing social meanings like nonhegemonic masculinity and cooperativity, doing other kinds of social work with the unmarked falling variants requires phonetic creativity.

Gabriel Poliquin (Harvard University)  
*Canadian French vowel harmony: The productivity of an opaque process*

Canadian French vowel harmony, involving leftward spreading of a [+ATR] feature from a final [+high,-ATR] vowel is rendered opaque when the said final vowel becomes [+ATR] by prefricative tensing. The paper first shows how this pattern can be analyzed in a stratal OT framework. The reworking of OT along these lines is necessary because (1) the allophonic nature of the process prevents the use of a purely parallelist framework (e.g. sympathy), and (2) the opaque pattern is fully productive in both nonce and low frequency words.

Shana Poplack (University of Ottawa)  
Martin Elsig (University of Hamburg)  
*The evolution of yes/no question formation in French*

This paper traces the evolution of French interrogative structure after it was transplanted to Canada, by analyzing the variable expression of yes/no questions over a century and a half of real-time speech. In a radical departure from the current one-variant system of European French (EF), the four original variants continue to divide the labor—linguistic and social—of question formation in Quebec French (QF). Moreover, despite rate changes, the conditioning of the variability has remained stable over the duration. We argue that the variable structure of QF yes/no question formation is a retention and that EF has innovated.

Terrence M. Potter (Georgetown University)  
*Ya'ni: Why not an Arab name?*

Parents of Arab descent choose first names for their children based upon a range of motivations. The canonical Arab naming system serves as departure for the discussion of how parents select given names. This study combines scripted interviews and a review of literature to account for the important reasons why Arabs and Arab-Americans may select Arab, European, or other first names. Drawing upon a recent assessment of popular names and how history may influence this choice, changes in popular and emerging trends are identified and discussed.

Dennis R. Preston (Michigan State University)  
*Why can’t you understand it when your vowels move?*

Peterson and Barney (1952) and Hillenbrand et al. (1995) show different rates for the correct perception of American English vowels. Are these general studies flawed by failures to take account of (1) speaker dialect, (2) listener dialect, and/or (3) listener phonetic sophistication? Such questions are important for sociophonetic studies of American English since the formant values of Peterson and Barney in particular are often used as a baseline. I survey several more recent studies of vowel perception in U.S. English, evaluating this past work and outlining a more sophisticated program for continuing work based on these recent experimental findings.

Regina Pustet (University of Munich)  
*Article clipping in German*

Higher vs lower discourse frequency is commonly regarded as the factor which controls occurrence vs nonoccurrence of reductive change, as in English *I will* > *I’ll*. Such reduction, accompanied by suffix creation, can be observed in German articles preceded by prepositions: *auf das* ‘onto the’ > *auf-s.*. The data presented in this study show that in addition to frequency, phonological factors determine the grammaticality vs nongrammaticality of reductive change. If article clipping produces a phoneme sequence which is not permitted by the rules governing the structure of word-final segments in German, article clipping is ungrammatical.
Conor McDonough Quinn (Harvard University)

Transitivity & event structure in Algonquian

Session 33

This paper offers morphosyntactic and interpretational evidence from Algonquian verbs for a decompositional model of transitive event and argument structure (cf. Borer 2005, Marantz 1997). I claim that the [+animate] objects of TRANSITIVE ANIMATE stems trigger a dative-accusative syncretism, realized via 'obligatory' applicative morphology, while TRANSITIVE INANIMATE stems (prima facie, taking [-animate] objects) are antipassive constructions---this reflecting the cross-linguistically common asymmetry in the syntactic treatment of [+animate] and [-animate] objects. Algonquian morphology is constrained to realizing only these two particular multiple-argument structures, resulting in a morphosyntactically overtly event-decompositional, object-feature-sensitive transitivity system.

David Quinto-Pozos (University of Illinois-Urbana)

Sarika Mehta (University of Illinois-Urbana)

Wanette Reynolds (University of Illinois-Urbana)

Register variation in American Sign Language

Session 21

We examine sign language production across three registers or styles: formal, informal, and child-directed (OCD) signing in a 4th-5th grade setting. A single text is signed in three different contexts by two native signers of ASL. The data suggest that the OCD register is unique in its display of some English-influenced features while also exhibiting communication strategies that serve to de-emphasize English words and emphasize the use of constructed action for demonstrating character actions. The data are also compared to earlier studies of register variation in ASL. Systematic differences in sign production based on register influences do appear to exist.

Eric Raimy (Swarthmore College)

Katherine Chinn (Bryn Mawr College)

A revised & constrained selectionist learner for reduplication

Session 5

Iba and Nevins (2003) proposed a selectionist learner (Yang 2001) for reduplication based on Raimy (2000). The Iba and Nevins learner utilizes a 'generate and test' method which has undesirable exponential growth factors. The revised and constrained learner presented here adds a preprocessing phase which identifies repeated regions in reduplicated forms. By only considering the repeated region in reduplicated forms, the space of hypotheses that the learner must consider is delimited which produces a learning algorithm that does not have undesirable exponential growth factors.

Brianna G. Rauschuber (University of Texas-Austin)

Degenerate feet & minimum word requirements in Iquitu

Session 98

This paper presents a description and an analysis of the stress pattern of Iquitu, focusing on the typologically unusual pattern of degenerate feet found in the language. Iquitu is a moribund Zaparcan language with 25–40 remaining speakers who live in the region of the Pintuyacu, Nanay, and Chambira Rivers in the Peruvian Amazon. In Iquitu, feet are moraic trochees, constructed from right to left, with rightmost primary stress. Degenerate feet are found only in disyllabic and trisyllabic forms in Iquitu, i.e. a foot that consists of only a single light syllable does not occur in forms that are longer than three syllables.

Alan Rayburn (Alan Rayburn Research Associates)

Corruption: Excising a pejorative word & its cognates from future onomastic publications

Session 60

For more than a century, writers describing the origins of place names often used the word corruption to describe unacceptable variant spellings of names. In 1995, André Lapierre expressed annoyance in a review of Naming Canada (1994) on encountering the word in some of the chapters. In a review of a book by William Davey the following year, the observation was made that the use of the word in onomastic texts was downright pejorative. The objective of this paper is to persuade editors of onomastic journals to encourage writers to substitute other words or phrases for the word corruption in their articles.

Jeffrey Reaser (North Carolina State University)

Middle school teachers’ & students’ perceptions of linguistic diversity

Session 53

Although sociolinguists believe it is important, there has been little success disseminating sociolinguistic knowledge to pre-university...
students, who have less entrenched sociolinguistic ideologies than adults. This is challenging due to the lack of linguistic tradition in mainstream education, lack of linguistic training in teacher education, and because linguists' academic duties keep them from working in public schools. This study examines attitudes 8th graders in North Carolina have about dialect diversity before and after students participate in a 450-minute dialect awareness unit. Strategies enabling teachers without linguistic training to teach this unit are examined, as are teachers' reactions to sociolinguistic information.

Ehren Reilly (Johns Hopkins University)
Session 89
Functional verbs in polysynthetic languages: Mayan & Mixe-Zoquean

In some Mayan and Mixe-Zoquean languages, lexical verbs of motion can function as preverbal auxiliaries or 'functional verbs'. The logical subject or implicit argument of the functional verbs need only be an implied participant in the event, not necessarily an argument at any level of representation. A major claim within the generative tradition is that functional verbs lack thematic roles. In the polysynthetic Mayan and Mixe-Zoquean languages, thematic roles are assigned within the morphological verb. Overt NPs are not assigned thematic roles by the verb. Some surprising properties of Mayan and Mixe-Zoquean functional verb constructions follow from these two assumptions.

Richard A. Rhodes (University of California-Berkeley)
Session 101
Clitics in Sayula Popoluca

Sayula Popoluca, a Mixean language of southern Veracruz, has a complex of postclitics. They attach to nominals, attributives, verbs, adverbials, and question words, e.g. -ama7 in 7i jdyknd7jatam7 'his bosses, for sure', cf. 7i jdyknd7jat 'his bosses' and -aru7 in ni?an?ikwiw7 'it closed again', cf. ni?an?ikiw 'it closed'. I give a fuller account of these clitics, addressing especially their semantics. These clitics are pragmatic. They entail presuppositions that largely overlap with the content of the clauses they occur in addressing expectations of the interlocutor. Special attention will be paid to the distribution of the clitic complex at sentence level.

Peter Richtsmeier (University of Arizona)
Session 37
The development of consonant-to-consonant coarticulation

The ability of children and adults to overlap consonants was compared. Previous studies have produced conflicting results about whether child speech exhibits more (e.g. Nittrouer, Studdert-Kennedy, & McGowan 1989) or less coarticulation (e.g. Kent 1983). The present study is the first to examine consonant-to-consonant coarticulation. Subjects participated in a nonsense-word naming task containing /p(ə)r/, /f(ə)r/, and /k(ə)r/ sequences. The relative overlap of the initial consonant with /r/ was evaluated using a centroid frequency measurement on the first consonant. Results from 2- and 3-year-old children and adults are discussed in terms of motor development and children's first units of speech.

Anastasia K. Riehl (Cornell University)
Session 2
Nasal-obstruent sequences & the mapping from phonology to phonetics

I argue that the phonological pattern of a nasal-obstruent (NC) sequence is reflected in the phonetics. Duration data from three Austronesian languages are considered. The results reveal that NC clusters in Manado Malay have significantly longer duration than corresponding plain segments while NC unary segments in Tamambo (Vanuatu) have the same duration as plain segments. Tautosyllabic NC sequences of ambiguous status in Pamona (Indonesia) have duration characteristics of clusters. The common but potentially faulty assumption that tautosyllabic NC sequences must form unary segments is challenged and offered as a possible cause of conflicting duration results observed in past studies.

Yolanda Rivera-Castillo (University of Puerto Rico-Rio Piedras)
Session 81
Segments, syllables, intonation, stress, & the typology of tone in Papiamentu

Tone languages exhibit interactions between tone assignment/distribution and features from other phonological subcomponents that indicate significant differences with stress languages. For example, voiced segments lower tones or block tone spreading (Hyman 1978). There are interactions in which Papiamentu exhibits characteristics of tone languages (with spreading and polarization) while it shows accentual traits in other areas, such as in aspects of tone/stress interface. This paper discusses these connections based on previous research and experimental data. It shows how typologically Papiamentu is a tone-restricted language. Finally, it proposes that mixed systems, like Papiamentu's, sometimes reinterpret component interface in a typologically novel way.
Kaba & done: Aspect in Caribbean creoles & parallels structures in English-based Afro-American varieties

The TMA systems of AAVE, English-based, and Romance-based creoles, indicate that there are semantic, categorial, and syntactic similarities between lexemes used to indicate telicity, such as done and kaba. Common traits include their use as: (1) adverbials with past reference (already); (2) main verbs (to finish); and (3) TMA auxiliaries indicating telicity. This paper compares kaba and done in some Caribbean creoles and AAVE. It also explores the representation of these categories in some West African languages in which tense is rarely marked, but aspectual distinctions are. Finally, it discusses the implications of this analysis for theories of creole genesis.

Mapping variation: Developing a metadata & ontology taxonomy for sociolinguistic variables

We propose a taxonomy of the social correlates of linguistic variation to be used for annotating natural language data. The annotation of sociolinguistic resources is ambiguous, between metadata and linguistic annotation. Characteristics inherent to a speech event itself may change during the speech event and can be represented in linguistic annotation tiers. Certain characteristics inherent to the speaker(s) may not vary and can be coded in metadata. If dynamic features provide any basis for searching across corpora, they must be coded according to a unified ontology. The proposed taxonomy is intended to catalyze discussion within the broader sociolinguistic community.

Vermont lowering? Raising some questions about (aw) & (ay) south of the Canadian border

Data comprise the speech of 18 Vermonters, aged 9-90. Results reveal that raised and centralized (aw) and (ay), reported to be disappearing by Kurath and colleagues, were present in the oldest speakers but were differentially undergoing age and gender related change. Implications, when results and settlement history of Vermont were examined, include the suggestion that, in Vermont, the raised variants are the older, base forms and that the 'Canadian raising' pattern of younger speakers and women may be the result of an overall leveling related to the changing socioeconomic conditions in the area.

Language contact in Santa Cruz & Tierra del Fuego: Evidence of an early Patagonian trading jargon

Gregory's Bay in the Strait of Magellan was often a 'last stop' for ships entering the Pacific and was the site of language contact between various Native American groups, Spaniards, and Anglophones. On the basis of extant documentary evidence, we give a preliminary sketch of the use of jargon Spanish (e.g. Ings hablao much montair, 'Indians tell many lies') and nautical jargon English (containing 'worldwide' contact features attested elsewhere in the Atlantic and Pacific) in interethnic encounters in the 1830s in Gregory's Bay as well as (in a more limited way) in Tierra del Fuego to the south.

An additional pronoun & hierarchies in Chinuk Wawa

I examine 3sg in the extensive literature on and in Chinuk Wawa's (CW) 'creolized' variety (cCW) spoken on the lower Columbia River region of Oregon and Washington. An additional form, null (Ø) grammaticalized as a pronoun, is needed to approach descriptive adequacy since previous accounts cite only a form yaka, which I find refers only to animates. Correspondingly, Ø instantiates (in)animacy and definiteness hierarchies, absent from previous descriptions though abundant in the published cCW data.

Mexican American English in Lansing, MI

This study provides an acoustic analysis of the effects of the Northern Cities Shift (NCS) on speakers of Mexican American English in
Lansing, MI, an area in which the NCS is prevalent. Results are based on a subject pool of 33 Mexican American speakers, distributed across categories of gender, number of years in Michigan, and socioeconomic status. Both the NCS and Mexican Spanish appear to be influencing the vowel space of these speakers, revealing a dialect continuum that spans the several generations of Mexican Americans in Lansing.

Rebecca Roeder (Michigan State University)
Jadyn Ocumpaugh (Michigan State University)

Influence of contact on Latino English in Michigan

Recent sociolinguistic research has examined the effects of regional nonethnic varieties on Chicano English speakers. Still, little has been done to unify sociolinguistic research with the effects of substrate L1 influence. The present study draws on both traditions to examine the vowel systems of Latino speakers in two Michigan communities—the greater Lansing area, where the predominant local dialect has undergone the Northern Cities Shift (NCS), and Berrian County, where it has not. These communities can provide insight into effects of local norms on the progression of two different varieties of Latino English as each group becomes more established.

Hannah Rohde (University of California-San Diego)
Andrew Kehler (University of California-San Diego)
Jeffrey L. Elman (University of California-San Diego)

Thematic role & event structure biases in pronoun interpretation

In a passage completion study involving transfer-of-possession events (John handed the book to Bob. He ________), Stevenson et al. (1994) identified a pronoun interpretation preference that is compatible with two possible explanations: a thematic role bias for goals over sources and an event-structure bias toward focusing on the end state of such events. To distinguish these hypotheses, we ran an experiment that compared the perfective (handed) and imperfective (was handing) forms of the transfer verb. We found that sentences in the imperfective yielded significantly more source resolutions than those in the perfect, supporting the event-structure hypothesis.

Maggie Romani Miranda (University of Ricardo Palma, Peru/University of San Marcos, Peru)

The structure of Ashaninka placenames

This paper presents the results of an investigation of placenames in the area known as El Gran Pajonal (Peruvian central jungle). Placenames in this region, by and large of Ashaninka origin, are primarily motivated by local flora and fauna (tipo real, to use the terminology of Solis 1997), while a minority of them are motivated by culture-dependent items (tipo idea). If the place is anthropomorphized, a gender suffix, -ri (masc.) or -ro (fem.), is added:

Chenkori-ni Korinto-ni
palm.tree.(species)-stream Korinto-stream
'stream of the palm tree (species)' 'Korinto's stream'
(Korinto is a people-eating rock 'monster')

Kapiroshari
kapiro-sh-a-ri
bamboo-leafy-with. water-masc.
'he who has bamboo'

Sergio Romero (University of Pennsylvania)

Assibilization of [l] in K'ichee' Maya: An account of an unnatural phonetic change of great social worth

This paper examines the intervocalic assibilation of [l] in the Santa Maria Chiquimula dialect of K'ichee' Maya (MAR). I present a quantitative study of variation in MAR today, and a reconstruction of the historical and geographic stages of diffusion. I examine the vulnerability of distinct word classes and the import of social variables. I discuss the relationship between style and [l] assibilation and the way semi-rural speech communities can modify their vernacular under the influence of regionalist language ideologies.
Sergio Romero (University of Pennsylvania)  
Session 93  
Palaatalization of k in K'iche': A nearly-completed change & stylistic variation in Mayan

Speakers of the Santa Maria Chiquimula dialect of K'iche' (MAR), a Mayan language of highland Guatemala, variably palatalize word-initial k when followed by certain VC clusters. This change has been underway for at least three centuries and today is a generalized feature of western K'iche' dialect—a 'nearly completed change' in Labov's terminology. I present a quantitative study of its synchronic variation in MAR and give a preliminary reconstruction of its diachronic development. I discuss the relation between diffusion, phonological context and word class; examine the effect of stylistic variation and discourse pragmatics; and discuss the general relation between stylistic variation and phonological change in Kichean languages, and the perceptions and ideologies that motivate them.

Mary A. Rose (Stanford University)  
Session 40  
Social status & linguistic practice in later life

Based on ethnographic research in a small rural town, this paper examines how two sociolinguistic variables help older speakers construct social status in an age-homogeneous context. Over the participants' working lives, the variables came to index meanings related to ethnicity, social class, gender, and identity with dairy farming. Today, these older speakers use (dh) and (ow) to construct a status among their age peers related to their whole life experiences not simply their social address in later life. A life-course view of linguistic practice thus suggests that variation, along with other social practices, helps speakers sustain identity continuity in later life.

Ruth Rouvier (University of California-Berkeley)  
Session 41  
Testing the role of CODACOND in labiovelar glide deletion in Korean

This paper brings new experimental evidence to bear on the phenomenon of variable deletion of w in Cw clusters in Korean, previously analyzed as a coda condition. W variably deletes in both word-initial and word-medial position, with lower deletion rates following [+back] segments. A previous analysis involving CODACOND predicts this asymmetry in deletion rates should only be seen word-medially. I present contradictory data which show higher deletion rates for alveolars than velars in initial and medial position. These findings call for a reanalysis of the phenomenon and demonstrate the importance of phonetic experimentation in the validation of phonological analyses.

Alison Rukeyser (UC Davis)  
Session 92  
Metaphorical uses of Yup'ik extended demonstratives

In addition to locating entities in space, a subset of Yup'ik demonstratives is used metaphorically to express a number of additional meanings, including a reference to kinds, bodily contact, substances/mixtures, and cultural significant entities, as well as a range of widely attested deictic functions (anaphoric, discourse deixis, emotive). The transition from spatial to nonspatial readings generally involves a reinterpretation of the semantic features [extended], [proximate], [medial], [distal], and [plural]. In most cases, the metaphorical senses are restricted to the extended demonstratives, with extent being reinterpreted as durative, unbounded, or augmentative. Such metaphors demonstrate the centrality of spatial deixis in organizing Yup'ik experience and discourse.

Josef Ruppenhofer (International Computer Science Institute/University of California - Berkeley)  
Session 8  
Pragmatic correlates of the choice between raising alternates

A corpus study of three raising-type alternations—change property factoring, epistemic, and body part possessor raising—argues against Langacker's (1995) prediction that the referents of raised NPs are more topical than those of their unraised counterparts. The topicality difference found by Achard (2000) for French epistemic raising could not be replicated for English. A statistically significant correlation between alternate choice and discourse-pragmatic properties of the arguments was found only for the change-property factoring alternation. Unexpectedly, the pragmatic difference there attaches not to the possessor but to the attribute, which is always a direct dependent of the change property predicate.

William J. Samarin (University of Toronto, Emeritus)  
Session 73  
A pidgin's rapid change in virtual time

After emerging in the 1890s, remaining stable for 50 years, Pidgin Sango began to undergo changes in Central African Republic's...
capital, whose population has grown from 60,000 to over 500,000 in four decades, when it became its vernacular. These are phonological and morphological--some internally motivated, some under the influence of the source language, and some by individuals manipulating the language--leading to both grammatical and sociolinguistic variability. Evidence comes from 50 years' familiarity with the language, early and recent tape recordings, and sociolinguistic analyses. Explanatory factors are considered and generalizations about changes in pidgins evaluated.

Tara Sánchez (Michigan State University)  
Papiamentu focus fronting: Information status & language contact effects

This paper examines the pragmatics of the Papiamentu focus construction and possible effects of contact with Dutch, Spanish, and English. Data come from sociolinguistic interviews and texts. An analysis of the information status of sentence-initial, focused constituents based on Prince's (1981b) given new taxonomy shows that that information status is statistically correlated with linguistic and social factors and that language contact may have contributed to constraints on the information status of focused constituents. Specifically, ‘given’ constituents are associated with contact with Dutch. ‘Evoked/inferrable’ constituents are associated with reduced contact with other languages.

Ana Sánchez-Muñoz (University of Southern California)  
Discourse marker variation in Spanish-English bilinguals

This paper examines register variation in heritage language speakers of Spanish. Specifically, this study focuses on the use of discourse markers across various speech situations. The data analyzed include spoken samples of heritage Spanish speakers in three situations of use ranging in a scale from less to more formal: (1) private conversations; (2) interviews; and (3) class presentations. The main question is whether there is register and style variation in the heritage speakers' nondominant language (i.e. Spanish) and, if so, what the extent of such variation is.

Wendy Sandler (University of Haifa)  
Iconic mouth gestures in Israeli Sign Language

The theoretical context of this paper ascribes to sign languages many universal linguistic properties, embodied in a formal system of standardized, discrete, combinatoric, hierarchically organized units. Within that context, this paper provides evidence from Israeli Sign Language for a gestural component that is idiosyncratic, imagistic, gradient, and global. The existence of mouth gestures, shown to correspond to iconic co-speech hand gestures (McNeill 1992), leads to two conclusions: (1) Human communication is universally comprised of two components operating simultaneously and complementarily. (2) We have evolved to convey one of these systems with our hands and the other with our mouths.

Giulian Sankoff (University of Pennsylvania)  
Losing contact

Bislama (BSL), Solomon Islands Pijin (SIP), and Tok Pisin (TP) have evolved largely separately since their common 19th century inception, when ex-plantation workers returned to widely separated home islands. Many parallel grammatical features are due to bilinguals whose Austronesian L1s display typological similarities. Comparing complementizer systems, TP differs in its more generalized use of olsem and lack of grammaticalization of se. Object omission existed in the plantation pidgin (the -iml-em suffix indicated transitivity) but later developed independently in the creoles. As with Trudgill’s ‘colonial Englishes’, losing contact led to separate paths of change that nonetheless had seeds in common history.

Leslie Saxon (University of Victoria)  
Nineteenth century placenames in the Dogrib region

Through his extensive guided trips, Father Émile Petitot, o.m.i. (1838-1917) learned a great deal about the geography of the Mackenzie valley. His geographical research and some findings based on it were gathered in a volume edited by Donat Savoie (2001). This resource has remarkable potential for educational, social, ecological, political, geographical, historical, and other applications. The goal of this paper is to provide an overview and partial catalogue of the approximately 200 placenames Petitot observed in the Dogrib region so that this significant historical information from almost 150 years ago is made available more usefully to a wider audience.
Rebecca Scarborough (Stanford University)  
**Lexically-conditioned phonetics: Frequency & neighborhood effects on coarticulation**  

This study shows a relationship between lexical confusability and degree of coarticulation. Lexical confusability refers to the chance that one word will be misidentified as another, calculated in terms of frequency and phonological neighborhood density. Lexical confusability also affects production: My data show that speakers produce confusable, or 'hard', words with more coarticulation than less confusable, 'easy', ones. Thus coarticulation is conditioned (in part) by lexically-specific factors. Additionally, since increased coarticulation occurs in 'hard' words, where hyperarticulation is also found, it appears that coarticulation is not hypoarticulation, as it is often described, but rather a complement to hyperarticulation.

Ronald P. Schaefer (Southern Illinois University-Edwardsville)  
**Serial verb constraints & the Sorace hierarchy**  

Sorace's (2000, 2004) aspectual/thematic (AT) hierarchy is applied to serial verb constructions in the West African language Emai. Incorporating process and transition subhierarchies, AT allows one to define order and co-occurrence constraints for intransitive verb classes. The principal class constraint is process precedes transition. Moreover, process classes regardless of order never occur in series. Among co-occurring transition verbs, change of location precedes only itself while order between other transition classes is not progressive relative to AT, i.e. classes near the center do not consistently precede those toward the edge. Discussion highlights a similar character for serial verbs outside West Africa.

Patricia Schneider-Zioga (University of Southern California)  
**Moraic awareness before rime awareness: Evidence from atypical reading**  

Atypical reading data are offered where the notion 'rime' (Nucleus+Coda), central to English syllables, appears to be absent; instead mora (Onset+Nucleus) is the working unit. We claim all children develop moraic awareness before rime awareness, a fact revealed in rime-based languages only under atypical circumstances. This accords with: (1) The typological fact that there are languages without codas but no language without onsets. (2) The fact that [pa], a typical CV, is the first acquired prosodic unit and the last unit in language loss. (3) Japanese dyslexics, a mora-based language, never show problems that refer to rimes.

David Schueler (University of California-Los Angeles)  
**Indefinites in implicit conditionals**  

I argue for covert movement of indefinite noun phrases in examples like 1. 1 is interpreted as if there were an if-clause; a natural paraphrase is 2.

\[(1) \text{John would hate a war.} \quad (2) \text{If there were (to be) a war, John would hate it.}\]

But how do we get such an interpretation? I propose that in 1, quantification over worlds is supplied by would, but the restrictor is supplied by the indefinite, which is moved. The trace is interpreted like a donkey pronoun:

\[(3) \text{Every}_{w_7} w_7 ... [a \text{ war }_7 \text{ in } w_7] \quad [\text{John would hate } w_7 \text{ in } w_7,]\]

Peter Sells (Stanford University)  
**Backward & forward control & raising in LFG via subsumption**  

As the basis of a predictive typology of ‘forward’ and ‘backward’ control and raising (Polinsky & Potsdam 2002, 2005), I propose to replace equality by subsumption (Zaenen & Kaplan 2002) in the statement of functional control in LFG. Under subsumption, information flows only one-way, from the subsuming position to the subsumed position: (1) SUBJ subsumes XCOMP SUBJ; or (2) XCOMP SUBJ subsumes SUBJ. I show that (2) forces backward subject control or raising, while (1) forces forward subject control or raising, or ‘fake backward raising’, depending on a language’s specific lexical inventory. No such predictions follow in the equality-based system.

Shabnam Shademan (University of California-Los Angeles)  
**Analogy vs grammar in English phonotactics**  

What is the basis for wordlikeness judgments? Research indicates that there may be two mechanisms at work: phonotactic (i.e. 173
grammatical) constraints and direct analogy to items in the lexicon. In order to better understand the contributions of each, an experiment was carried out in which participants rated the likelihood of nonwords being English words. The nonword stimuli fell into two categories: items in dense lexical neighborhoods and in sparse lexical neighborhoods. Moreover, the stimuli fell into three subsets: items with high phonotactic probability scores, with low probability, and items that violated English phonotactics. The findings show an effect of the phonological grammar but none for lexical analogy.

David Leedom Shaull

Session 94

'Earth carries flowers on its back': Reading native voice in mission records

In the first half of the 1700s, Jesuit priests in the Santa Cruz River Valley (southern Arizona, northern Sonora) recorded personal names in Piman. The Piman recorded is close to other varieties and allows interpretation although there are some transcription difficulties. Of some 1,000 Piman names, about 40% have a secure translation. Piman personal names are usually two-part (noun + noun/adjective, less often noun + verb), and refer to plants, animals, and natural phenomena (especially rain). Only about 42% of the reported names in the sample follow this pattern. The others include nicknames, placenames, and off-hand remarks (like "there is a house here" or "the fire is burning"). Present day Piman speakers avoid 'giving out' their Indian names, and the Santa Cruz Pimans also avoided doing so (about 60% of the responses in the sample are avoidances).

Maki Shimotani (University of Wisconsin-Madison)
Yan Wang (University of Wisconsin-Madison)

Zero-marked questions in Japanese conversational discourse

This paper analyzes the occurrence/nonoccurrence of question marker ka in Japanese conversation, which is generally treated as a speech style difference in formality. We argue that such questions with ka (ka-marked) and those without ka (zero-marked) are not only stylistic variations. Specifically, we demonstrate the difference of their discourse-pragmatic functions by comparing their distributional patterns in conversation. We also argue that zero-marked questions are fundamentally 'confirmatory' but not information-seeking as ka-marked questions are. Zero-marked questions always require (1) relevant preceding contexts, (2) background knowledge/information, and/or (3) interaction with the addressee in local context while ka-marked questions do not necessarily require them.

Eurie Shin (University of California-Berkeley)

How do listeners compensate for phonology?

In order to examine whether listeners can compensate for phonological processes with their implicit knowledge of phonological rules, three experiments using unmodified homorganic consonant sequences embedded in different contexts as stimuli (VCCV sequences, monomorphemic nonwords, and pseudo-compounds of nonwords) were conducted. Results show that listeners can reconstruct correct heterorganic consonant sequences as possible underlying forms from homorganic cluster stimuli, implying that they can infer the underlying forms using their knowledge of assimilation rules. Extents to which listeners rely on phonological inference to reconstruct the possible designated forms seem to vary depending on the contexts where assimilation occurs.

Dwan L. Shipley (Western Washington University)

A comparative toponomastic analysis of Roman, Saxon, & Scandinavian influences on Normandy

This paper compares historic migrations and outside conquest influences and their relationship to the toponymic system of Normandy. It examines the linguistic processes and the naming practices of the Romans, Saxons, and Scandinavians as they colonized and settled the northwestern part of France known today as Normandy. Through these comparisons, the paper shows the similarities and contrasts of the influences of these three conquering and migration forces on the place names of Normandy.

Ryan K. Shosted (University of California-Berkeley)

The acoustics of nasalized fricatives in Oto-Manguean

Nasalized fricatives have been reported in Coatzoapan Mixtec and Chichimeco-Jonaz. Some phonologists claim, however, that fundamental laws of aerodynamics should prevent fricatives from nasalizing. The aerodynamic requirements of nasalization are antagonistic to those of oral fricatives. The lowered soft palate allows air to escape without being channeled towards an oral obstacle,
thus lowering particle velocity and altering fricative acoustics. I argue that if nasalized fricatives indeed exist in Oto-Manguean, then it must be at some acoustic, and therefore potentially perceptual, cost. I investigate the acoustic effects of coarticulatory nasalization of fricatives and extrapolate the findings to Oto-Manguean.

**Ryan K. Shosted** (University of California-Berkeley)  Session 2

*Whistled fricatives in Bantu: Acoustic origins*

Whistled fricatives are attested almost exclusively in southeastern Bantu. Comparison of Bantu noun class prefixes suggests that they derive from a labial consonant. Based on comparative evidence and a superficial characterization of ‘whistling’ as a labial gesture, it would be convenient to argue that whistled fricatives preserve the labiality of this ancestral consonant. However, acoustic facts lead us far from this conclusion. I analyze the whistled fricatives of Tshwa and American English [sw] clusters to establish that spectral peak bandwidth is responsible for the acoustic differentiation of whistled fricatives and that labialization does not necessarily further that aim.

**Mark Sicoli** (University of Michigan)  Session 24

*A case for phrase tones in Lachixto Zapotec*

**Daniel Siddiqi** (University of Arizona)  Session 42

*Backwards subcategorization: Thematic licensing in late-insertion syntax*

I propose a revision to the morphosyntactic framework of distributed morphology in order to account for familiar subcategorization data. I account for verbs which appear with variable sets of arguments, even when grammaticality conflicts with encyclopedic knowledge (e.g. *Jack smiled the briefcase to London;* *The engineer arrived the train*) by showing that, in addition to being underspecified, vocabulary items are specified for what they must realize and for what they must not. This revision results in widespread effects on the grammar including a more elegant account of allomorphy, elimination of readjustment rules, and vast reduction of predicted zero morphemes.

**Agripino Silveira** (University of New Mexico)  Session 9

*Catherine E. Travis* (University of New Mexico)

*The role of frequency in the retention of nós in Brazilian Portuguese*

The Brazilian Portuguese pronominal and verbal agreement systems are currently undergoing change, with the spread of 3rd person marking into the domain of 1st person plural reference. This paper investigates the distribution of two competing 1st person plural pronouns, nós, which occurs with 1st person plural marking, and a gente, which occurs with 3rd person singular marking (originally meaning ‘the people’). It is found that a gente is well on the way to taking over this domain, as it has generalized to occur across a broad range of contexts, while nós is restricted in use to highly frequent constructions.

**Peter Slomanson** (Graduate Center-City University of New York)  Session 11

*A Sinhala-derived solution to a morphosyntactic constraint in Sri Lankan Malay*

The persistence of an obligatorily adjacent (although preverbal) modal variant for each deontic modal subtype in Colombo Malay demonstrates an earlier Tamil-oriented stage in the development of Sri Lankan Malay dialects (SLM). Preverbal adjacent modals are no longer found in Kirinda Malay. The Sinhala-like postverbal deontic modal construction in SLM (optional in Colombo, obligatory in Kirinda) demonstrates convergence on Sinhala, which features comparable modal distribution. This convergence is motivated by a constraint blocking the co-occurrence of negation and modality in both Colombo and Kirinda Malay. The Sinhala-inspired modal construction is a grammatical escape hatch from the older SLM constraint.

**Caroline L. Smith** (University of New Mexico)  Session 40

*Speakers do not necessarily adapt to nonnative interlocutors*

This study investigates whether native listeners can detect speaker adaptation in speech directed to a nonnative interlocutor. Ten native speakers of French were recorded performing a map task over the telephone with a native speaker of French and a moderately fluent nonnative speaker. Pairs of lexically identical phrases were extracted from the conversations, and 25 French listeners were asked to identify which one had been directed to a foreigner. Performance was at chance level. Analysis of duration and F0 range also showed little adjustment to the listener, suggesting that this is not a primary source of speaker variability.
A semiotic theory of names

Names have more than ‘denotative’ values. At the same time, names are not necessarily ‘connotative’ in the common sense of specifying attributes of a referent. Names are not predicative but have syntactic constraints (as recently argued by John Anderson) and function within limited semantic contexts. This paper argues that the meaning of names may be best described in terms of semiotic theory, specifically, that names do not function as simple indices but as symbols. Examples illustrate how names are used to evoke previous lexical values, prosodic values, and/or visual values, i.e. orthographic presentation.

Segmental deletion: How prosody trumps licensing by cue

Licensing by cue (LbC) asserts the primacy of perceptual cues over prosody in phonological patterning, including segmental deletion. We provide direct counterevidence to LbC from synchronic and historical patterns across West Germanic. In each case, consonants with better perceptual cues are deleted while those with worse cues are retained. Prosodic analyses, on the other hand, are shown to readily account for the data. This evidence thus demonstrates that prosody constrains the very changes for which LbC was proposed even at the cost of perceptibility. We conclude with some implications this analysis has for the role of diachrony in segmental deletion.

Directionality in causative derivations

Theories of the morphosyntax of causation often try to argue for one direction of derivation over another, e.g., inchoative > causative or causative > inchoative. I show that multiple directions of derivation can exist in the same language by showing that Pima (Uto-Aztecan) has several distinct patterns for relating stative, inchoative, and causative forms of the same root without fundamentally different semantics. I then provide a formal account that allows all of them to exist in parallel. Roots can be ‘canalized’ for particular structures, forcing them to have a particular meaning unless diverted by special morphology.

Two lexical partitionings of one conceptual space

Pima (Uto-Aztecan) has two verbs, him ‘go’ and jivia ‘arrive’, that correspond with the three English verbs go, come, and arrive. Both him ‘go’ and jivia ‘arrive’ can correspond with come. I argue that the pattern of correspondence can be attributed to the spatial and temporal properties in the lexical semantics. Go and come encode direction relative to a point. Him ‘go’ does not, so can correspond with either. Also come and arrive inherently encode time of arrival, as does jivia ‘arrive’ in Pima, allowing it to correspond with either English verb.

Vernacular shift: Language choice & the built environment in Bastimentos, Panama

This paper examines the dialectical relationship between language use and the built environment on the Panamanian island of Bastimentos. The process of shift from creole vernacular forms—both linguistic and architectural—to ‘prestigious’ metropolitan forms is analyzed through an ethnographic lens focused on the spatial coordinates of social interaction. By linking the social changes contributing to and representative of linguistic and architectural shift and by considering how both community members and outsiders interpret these changes, the paper develops the perspective that individuated aspects of cultural change may be better understood when viewed in tandem.

African American English (AAE): Pitch & the question of tone

Based on elicited native-speaker data, it appears that AAE is an accentual tone language, though perhaps a new category of ‘residual tone language’ should be proposed since, even if a claim of tone in AAE survives intense scrutiny, the role of tone in AAE grammar...
will clearly be significantly more limited than in recognized tone languages. Given that several Atlantic creole languages (e.g. Papiamentu, Saramaccan), as well as West African languages that can be considered as AAE substratum languages, are tone languages, the presence of tone in AAE would have major implications for hypotheses on AAE genesis and development.

Shannon Starr (California State University-Northridge)  
Spatial cognition in deaf users of American Sign Language

The effect of spoken language on spatial cognition was studied by Pederson et al. (1998). Their results suggest the language one speaks influences spatial conceptualization. A follow-up study by Li and Gleitman (2002) suggests that the presence of a landmark may have influenced Pederson et al.'s results. This study examines spatial cognition among ASL users. The experiments of Pederson et al. and Li and Gleitman were run with deaf children with three different language backgrounds: native ASL users, signers from English-speaking homes, and signers from Spanish-speaking homes. Three distinct patterns were found, and each correlated with a specific language background.

Andrea Stiasny (University of Michigan)  
Clitic omission & participle agreement in child Croatian

Wexler et al. (2002) use the unique checking constraint and minimize violations to explain omission of clitic in some languages but not others. Languages with participle object agreement are predicted to show higher percentages of omitted clitics in child production than languages without participle agreement. Croatian participles do not agree with the object. Given Wexler et al.'s proposal, Croatian children are predicted not to have a high rate of omitted clitics. Both naturalistic and experimental data confirm that prediction, given less than 1% of omissions in naturalistic data and only 1.6% of nondiscourse felicitous omissions in experimental data.

Linnaea Stockall (Michigan State University)  
Behavioral & neural investigations of the time course of morphological processing

Our single-word lexical decision priming experiments provide clear evidence for morphological decomposition. Both irregular and regular past tense forms facilitate an evoked neural response (the M350). This priming effect is distinct from the lack of priming elicited by prime-target pairs which are phonologically and semantically similar but not morphologically related (e.g. boil-broil). We also investigated allomorphy using fast-priming and self-paced sentence reading. We find evidence of full decomposition of regular and irregular allomorphs in sentences. These experiments provide evidence for early decomposition of morphologically complex forms, even irregulars, thereby supporting a fully decompositional model of lexical storage and access.

Giedrius Subačius (University of Illinois-Chicago)  
Upton Sinclair: 'A Lithuanian linguist'

Upton Sinclair included 70 Lithuanian appellatives in The Jungle. A comparison of Sinclair's Lithuanian language data with American Lithuanian newspapers and books proved no signs of their influence. Lithuanian words from the first newspaper edition of The Jungle (1905) were of a more conservative character--they included Lithuanian dialectal and orthographical features, which by that time were no longer in circulation in printed texts. Evidently, Sinclair took Lithuanian language notes from spoken rather than printed sources, or asked Lithuanians to inscribe certain words and phrases into his notebooks. If we had to find 'a Lithuanian linguist' working in field research conditions in Chicago in 1904--there was Upton Sinclair.

Patricia Casey Sutcliffe (Montclair State University)  
Louise Pound: University of Heidelberg graduate & important American woman linguist

Louise Pound (1872-1958) was a foundation member of the LSA and professor of English at the University of Nebraska throughout her career. This paper tells Louise Pound's story, focusing particularly on her graduate education at the University of Heidelberg under Johannes Hoops in 1900, as part of a larger project examining the role of the University of Heidelberg in the education of American women linguists. The University of Heidelberg allowed Pound to obtain her PhD more quickly but ultimately deprived her of important American contacts so that she failed to become a key figure in linguistics.
Anand Syea (University of Westminster, London)  

Serial constructions in the Indian Ocean creoles  

Are there serial constructions in Mauritian Creole and the other French-based creoles of the Indian Ocean? This paper argues that there are, thus supporting the claim made in Bickerton (1989, 1990, 1996). However, it also argues that a proper analysis of these constructions must take the serial constituent to be a complement rather than an adjunct (contra Bickerton), with consequences for the way the complement-adjunct distinction is established in both creole and noncreole languages.

Adam Szczegielniak (Harvard University/Boston College)  

Sluicing & P-stranding in Polish  

This talk argues that sluicing does not alleviate islands. On the basis of evidence from Polish and German, it is argued that apparent alleviation of islands always involves deletion of a grammatical ending involving some sort of a cleft plus resumptive construction. Support for this claim comes from evidence showing that in cases where clefting is impossible, island alleviation is also impossible: multiple wh-sluices, non d-linked preposition stranding.

Makiko Takekuro (University of California-Berkeley)  

Changes in Japanese women’s speech from a life-course perspective  

I examine the speech of the same cohort of speakers at three different times, based on conversations among seven Japanese women collected in their early 20s, mid-20s, and late-20s. I found three age-grading changes in their use of particles: (1) The frequency of using masculine forms of particles has decreased. (2) The difference in the percentage of using masculine and feminine forms of particles has become smaller. (3) The use of strongly feminine forms of particles has increased. Using ethnographic information about my subjects, I show that the speakers use ‘women’s language’ as a symbolic resource for constructing self-image.

Marie-Lucie Tarpent (Mount Saint Vincent University)  

A new preposition in Coast Tsimshian? Or external sandhi gone wild?  

In languages with external sandhi variation, the conflation of frequently used sequences of phonemes can result in the emergence of new morphemes. For Coast Tsimshian, an element [da] which does not appear in Boas’s Tsimshian (1911) was later identified as an enclitic (Dunn 1978), and more recently as a preposition (Mulder 1994, Stebbins 2003). Comparison with the very conservative Southern Tsimshian variety shows that CT [da] is most often the result of linking the Tsimshian sentential deictic =t with the pan-Tsimshianic preposition a. Although this path of evolution is very plausible, other instances of the ‘preposition’ da are more doubtful.

Mila Tasseva-Kurktchieva (University of South Carolina)  

Three categories of quantifiers in Bulgarian  

Recent syntactic approaches to quantification have observed two distinct views. The unification view regards quantifiers as members of a unified category (determiners or adjectives). Under the separation view, various quantifiers are members of different syntactic categories. This paper revisits the descriptive category of ‘determiners’ and argues that in Bulgarian (i) quantifiers are not determiners and are divided into three major classes: (1) modifying Qs and Q proper which further divide into the universal Q and the rest of Q proper, (2) demonstratives are determiners generated in SpecDP, and (3) all quantifiers are projected between DP and NP.

Anne-Michelle Tessier (University of Massachusetts-Amherst)  

Learning stringency relations & the structure of faithfulness  

This paper proposes a solution to an outstanding problem for learning OT grammars using positive evidence only (Tesar & Smolensky 2000, Hayes 2004, Prince & Tesar 2004). The problem is how an error-driven phonotactic learner can adhere to the subset principle (e.g. Angluin 1980) and thereby choose the most restrictive grammar consistent with the data--when faced with faithfulness constraints in stringency relations. My approach is two-fold: first to impose an internal structure onto faithfulness constraints, and then to use this structure, building on Hayes (2004), to discover stringency relations in the learner’s lexicon and rank constraints accordingly.
Shiao Wei Tham (Defense Language Institute)  
_A predicativizing analysis of the Mandarin copula shi_  

Session 7  

I argue that the complement 'predicate nominal' in Mandarin copular sentences (CSs) like _Sanmao shi xuesheng_ 'Sanmao be student' is an argument-type expression which must combine with the copula _shi_ to yield a predicate. I show the subject position of CSs prohibits predicative nominals, but both subject and complement positions allow argument-type nominals. A predicativizing analysis for _shi_ provides a unified representation for subject and complement NPs in CSs (always argument-denoting, cf. Chierchia 1998). It further explains the absence of the copula in what can be considered adjectival predication sentences (if one allows adjectives in Mandarin): _shi_ predicativizes nominals only.

Erik R. Thomas (North Carolina State University)  
Philip M. Carter (Duke University)  
Elizabeth L. Coggshall (North Carolina State University)  

_Acoustic evidence for new dialect formation_  

Session 53  

Mexican American English (MAE) was examined in two disparate communities: Pearsall, TX, with a long-established, majority Mexican American population, and Raleigh, NC, with an incipient Mexican American population. We examined prosodic rhythm; the degree of fronting of /o/, as in _coat_; and raising of /l/, as in _hand_. Syllable timing, non-fronted /o/, and unraised /l/ predominate in MAE in both communities and are not abating in Pearsall, which suggests that MAE is a stable variety, at least in southern Texas. Texas MAE may provide a model for trajectories of development in incipient Mexican American communities.

Margaret Thomas (Boston College)  

_‘Bekos’_  

Session 69  

Herodotus tells that the pharaoh Psammetichus (664-610 BCE) isolated two infants, cared for by a goatherd who never spoke. When the children's first word was _bekos_, Phrygian for 'bread', Psammetichus conceded that Phrygians were the oldest people. This story has been re-told ever since in western reflection on the origin of language, the nature of child language learning, and the arbitrary/natural distinction. Many have savored its 'delicious naïveté' (Farrar 1865) or treated it as evidence for precociously scientific inquiry. This presentation analyzes how linguists as diverse as Müller, Bloomfield, and Gleitman have employed the story of _bekos_.

Tim Thornes (University of Oregon)  

_Causation in Northern Paiute_  

Session 88  

This paper focuses on two distinct morphological causative types in Northern Paiute (Numic, Uto-Aztecan)--instrumental prefixes and the applicative. One or more morphological causatives have developed from among the first type, as the construction often carries the syntactic consequence of adding an agent. The applicative suffix functions to increase the valence of a verb as well. A major challenge is in unifying two distinct patterns--that of a standard benefactive and of a causative. This study explores the historical and pragmatic reasons for the convergence of these constructions on the functional domain of causation.

Jen Ting (National Taiwan Normal University)  

_Clitic climbing of _suo_ in Mandarin Chinese & its implications for universal grammar_  

Session 6  

Assuming the analysis of _suo_ as a pronominal clitic comparable to clitics in Romance proposed by Ting (2003), we examine and provide an account for various contrasts between clitic climbing in Mandarin Chinese and in Romance. We argue that while clitic climbing in Romance applies in a restructuring context, clitic climbing of _suo_ splits into the lexical type and the functional type. Only the latter involves restructuring infinitives whereas the former involves reduced nonrestructuring infinitives, as labeled by Wurmbrand (2003). Clitic climbing thus should not be treated as a uniform phenomenon, even within a language.

Naoko Tomioka (McGill University)  

_Syntactic restrictions on direct causation_  

Session 3  

Lexical causatives, unlike syntactic causatives, must express direct causation (Shibatani 1976). This property of the lexical causative is attributed to the nature of the CAUSE predicate (Dowty 1979). Contrary to this common assumption, I show that lexical causatives can express a nondirect causation when the causing event is expressed as the subject of the sentence, as John's _pushing of the door opened it_. The evidence suggests that directness restriction holds if the causing event is expressed by the lexical causative predicate itself. This finding questions the use of the CAUSE operator in resumptive constructions (e.g. Lidz & Williams 2002).
Zuzana Tomkova (University of Chicago)

Personal names & nicknames in Lubenik, Slovakia  
Session 58

The study accounts for the patterns found in the personal names and nicknames in the village of Lubenik, Slovakia. They are vital to document, as the local dialect has been in the process of attrition over the last few decades. The data illustrates two typical patterns in name formation: reference to family units and to home location within the village. The observed patterns are characteristic of a relatively small community and presume familiarity with the inhabitants as well as with the village's physical set-up. It remains to be seen whether these patterns can be expected to survive as more and more speakers shift from the local dialect to (approximations of) Standard Slovak.

Judith Tonhauser (Stanford University)

Nominal temporal markers on relative & complement clauses in Guarani  
Session 7

Based on data collected in recent fieldwork, this talk examines the meaning of the nominal temporal markers of Paraguayan Guarani. The markers, -kue and -ra, appear on noun phrases and affect the temporal interpretation of the phrase, e.g. ko abogado-kue ‘this lawyer-KUE’ refers to an individual who was a lawyer in the past but is not anymore. Besides (non-)possessive noun phrases, both temporal markers appear on relative clauses, and -kue also occurs on complement clauses. I argue that relative and complement clauses in Guarani are nominalized, and that the meaning of -ra prevents it from co-occurring with complement clauses.

Judith Tonhauser (Stanford University)

Paraguayan Guarani as a tenseless language  
Session 91

Using data collected in recent fieldwork, I examine whether Paraguayan Guarani is a tenseless language and discuss the criteria proposed in the literature for tense (e.g. Comrie 1985) and tenselessness (e.g. Bohnemeyer 2002, Bittner 2005). According to grammarians (e.g. Guasch 1956) and linguists (e.g. Gregores & Suarez 1967) Guarani has three tense markers. I argue against this claim for va’e-kue (which I analyze as a grammatical aspect) and the suffix -ta (which, I argue, is an irrealis marker) and propose that Guarani encodes a basic realis/irrealis distinction. The marker kuri has a past tense meaning but is not grammaticalized.

I-Ju Elanna Tseng (University of Delaware)

Co-occurrence restrictions as an indicator of the phonemic status of glides in Vietnamese  
Session 17

While there are two surface glides, [w] and [j], in Vietnamese, the phonemic representation of these two sounds is undetermined. This paper examines phonotactic constraints in the language and finds there are two asymmetries: (1) the pre-nuclear glide can only be [w] but never [j]; and (2) the pre- and post-nuclear [w] have different OCP effects with the nuclear vowel. Using the framework of vowel-place theory (Clement & Hume 1995, Padgett 2002), I claim that there is only one phonemic glide, /w/, in Vietnamese which appears in pre-nuclear position at all times. All other glides are derived from high vowels.

Giorgos Tserdanelis (Ohio State University)
Brian D. Joseph (Ohio State University)

On the phonetic description & IPA notation of affricates  
Session 14

Affricates have historically been problematic as to their notation. We argue here for a representation that directly reflects the relative duration of the stop and release portions of affricates. We propose a representation that superscripts the stop or fricative symbols used in affricates' conventional notation to denote a dominant (longer) fricative or stop portion and a sequence of normal-sized symbols for affricates with equivalence of these portions. This proposal is not just an abstraction; we show that the distinctions possible with this notation are realized in natural language, in particular in four Balkan languages: Albanian, Bulgarian, Greek, and Rumanian.

Shelley Tulloch (Saint Mary’s University)

Preserving linguistic diversity: Beyond languages  
Session 90

Although the value of linguistic diversity is now widely acknowledged in terms of language conservation, it has yet to extend to a concern for the protection of diversity within languages. When languages are perceived as threatened, dialectal diversity has sometimes been treated as a problem to be overcome rather than as a resource to be embraced. Speakers, however, often place high
value on specific dialects, and as language planning moves toward bottom-up approaches, it is not surprising that speakers' attachment to their dialects would demand greater attention. Some principles and possibilities of dialect preservation can be extrapolated from a study of Inuit dialects in Nunavut.

Siri G. Tuttle (University of Alaska-Fairbanks)  
"I won't snore": Syllabification in Ahtna prefixes

Kari (1990: 4) posits a prestem syllable with a possible five-consonant onset for Ahtna Athabaskan. An example of such a string is shown in: \( l'mzghelghu'e \) 'I won't snore'. The five 'onset' consonants in Kari's example syllable are glottal stop, aspirated \( t \), \( n \), \( z \), and \( \gamma \) (spelled \( gh \); the voiceless lateral fricative is shown here as \( lh \).) The whole syllable would be 'mzghelh. I demonstrate that \( l'mzghelghu'e \) should be a five-syllable word, based on phonological facts and acoustic observations. Relevant data are: lenition of \( c' \)-indefinite; different realizations of prefixal \( td \); syllabic \( n \); and voicing alternations in onset clusters.

Alina Twist (University of Arizona)  
Masked priming of Maltese verbs: Evidence for the consonantal root

Results of a visual masked priming experiment in Maltese support the existence of the consonantal root as a psycholinguistic unit. Similar studies have been carried out in other Semitic languages such as Arabic and Hebrew. However, these languages may present a serious confound since their orthographies do not encode all vowels, leaving only root segments on the surface. Since Maltese orthography includes representations for all vowels, these results strengthen the status of the consonantal root. In contrast to earlier work on Hebrew, this experiment did not reveal strong evidence to defend the morphological status of the verbal pattern.

Mieko Ueno (University of Illinois-Urbana)  
Susan M. Garnsey (University of Illinois-Urbana)  
ERP study on the processing of subject vs object relative clauses in Japanese

Using event-related brain potentials, we investigated the processing of Japanese subject/object relative clauses (SRs/ORs). ORs compared to SRs elicited (1) frontal negativity at embedded verb and head-noun and (2) long-lasting centro-posterior positivity starting at head noun. The former might indicate that both the storage of a filler and its subsequent retrieval from working memory are associated with left anterior negativity (Kluender & Kutas 1993), and the latter might index syntactic integration costs of a filler (Kaan et al. 2000), suggesting similar parsing operations for filler-gap/gap-filler dependencies. Additionally, our data seem better correlated with structural rather than linear gap-filler distance.

Mieko Ueno (University of Illinois-Urbana)  
Maria Polinsky (University of California-San Diego)  
Japanese as an intransitive language

Head-driven parser models predict that SOV languages are harder than SVO languages since the parser has to hold both S and O before V. However, reading times for SOV and SVO are comparable, which suggests that SOV languages compensate for the verb's late appearance by reducing the number of overt preverbal arguments. This is achieved via a higher rate of (1) one-place predicates, and/or (2) pro-drop with two-place predicates. Analysis of Japanese and English corpora confirms these strategies and shows that Strategy 1 is specific to SOV languages. Strategy 2 is independent of word order, suggesting more a universal processing constraint.

Teresa Urrutia (University at Stony Brook-SUNY)  
Prepositional possessive constructions in Modern Spanish, pronominal deficiency, & the preposition de

This paper accounts for the asymmetry between 1st/2nd person singular pronominals and 3rd person pronominals in Modern Spanish prepositional possessive doubling constructions via (1) a strong/weak pronominal opposition (cf. Cardinaletti & Starke 1999); (2) oblique case assignment / phi feature agreement through movement to the specifier of a DP-internal or VP-external Agr, depending on the degree of the pronominal's deficiency; (3) an extension of Torrego's (1992) BIG DP hypothesis to Modern Spanish possessive doubling and prepositional possessive constructions; and (3) the Left Branch Condition.
Are bases of affixation in Semitic languages consonantal roots or whole words? We present new experimental results that contribute to the ongoing debate between root-based vs word-based approaches to Semitic morphology. Results from an auditory lexical decision experiment on Hebrew yield a significant difference in reaction times to verbs in different binyanim, suggesting word-based lexical access. However, a parallel experiment on Maltese produced a different pattern of results. We discuss some unique characteristics of Maltese and how they may offer an explanation for the divergent results.

Jaap van Marie (Open University of The Netherlands)

Clipping patterns in name formation

In many cases, the relationship between the ‘official’ first name and its ‘clipped’ variant(s) is far from transparent. This factor underlies the tendency for clipped variants to develop into first names in their own right, meaning that they, from a synchronic point of view, can no longer be considered a variant of their nonclipped counterpart. The lack of transparency between a ‘full’ first name and its clipped variant is illustrated by, e.g. Richard vs Dick, Dutch Ineke vs Pien, and, in a different way, Dutch Cornelis vis-à-vis Kees. This paper examines to what extent the relationship between the clipped first names and their ‘full’ counterparts is governed by systematic principles.

Ljuba Veselinova (Eastern Michigan University)

Towards a typology of negation in nonverbal & existential sentences

This paper investigates strategies used for the negation of nonverbal indicative sentences such as (1) This is not Mary; (2) Mary is not a nurse (nonverbal sentences); (3) There are no green lions (existential). Cross-linguistically oriented surveys of negation, for instance Dahl (1979) and Miestamo (2003), tend to cover a domain usually defined as standard negation (SN), e.g. the negation of simple indicative sentences with an overt verb predicate as in (4) Mary doesn’t sing. Normally, sentences like (1)-(3) are excluded from the domain of SN because in many languages they are negated by a special strategy.

Joshua Viau (Northwestern University)

Evidence for early lexical decomposition of dative verbs in English child corpora

Many analyses of alternating dative verbs (e.g. give, send, throw) posit that the frames in which their two internal arguments can appear are syntactically and semantically independent. Double-object datives (goal<theme) are lexically decomposed into CAUSE+HAVE and prepositional datives (theme<goal) into CAUSE+GO. This study addresses the plausibility of the decompositional approach using CHILDES corpus data from 22 English-speaking children. I show that the acquisition of simple verbs containing these and other primitives in isolation is both necessary for and predictive of the acquisition of more complex verbs (including datives) containing specific combinations of two or more primitives.

Christina Villafañ-DAcher (Georgetown University)

Revisiting geminate lenition: Evidence from Florentine Italian

Are geminates ‘inalterable’? It has been said that geminates resist the phonological processes affecting singletons: They won’t lenite without degeminating. This paper offers acoustic evidence contradicting the inalterability theory. Measurements of VOT, constriction duration, intensity, and voicing indicate (1) underlyingly voiceless geminate stops show evidence of voicing; and (2) oral geminates show signs of weakening with respect to shortened VOT and higher intensity. Both occur without degemination—attesting to the ability of long consonants to weaken without losing their characteristic length and to the importance of rigorous laboratory techniques in the development of phonological theory.
Irene Vogel (University of Delaware)  
Robin Aronow-Meredith (Temple University)  
H. Timothy Bunnell (A.I. Dupont Hospital for Children)  

Perception of final clusters in Persian: The role of the SSP

Modern Persian permits no onset clusters, but numerous coda clusters occur. Many follow the sonority sequencing principle (SSP), decreasing in sonority (e.g. /gorg/ ‘wolf’); however, numerous clusters do not, exhibiting level sonority (e.g. /kas/ ‘shoe’) or increasing sonority (e.g. /tefl/ ‘child’). In a perception experiment, Persians perceived a single syllable regardless of coda type; English speakers perceived one syllable in clusters obeying the SSP, otherwise they tended to hear two syllables. The presence of a cluster in English further favored its perception as tautosyllabic. The perception results are compared with the acoustic properties of the different cluster types.

Don E. Walicek (University of Puerto Rico-Rio Piedras)  

Moving between ‘the rock’ & a hard place: Language & ideology in Anguilla

Don E. Walicek (University of Puerto Rico-Rio Piedras)

Moving between ‘the rock’ & a hard place: Language & ideology in Anguilla

What practical knowledge can a researcher seeking to do work that is both socially responsible and scientifically valuable offer a community? This paper discusses efforts to find common ground between the documentation of Anguillian and the desire to ‘give back’ to speakers. Part 1 describes the sociohistorical origins of the variety spoken in Anguilla and aims to contribute to a ‘historically realistic theory of creole formation’ (Arends 2002). Part 2 discusses language ideologies alongside the researcher’s fieldwork and participation in projects organized by Anguilla’s public library in 2004 and 2005.

Jianyuan Wang (University of Arizona)  

Resumptive pronouns are not optional: Evidence from Chinese

Why are Chinese resumptive pronouns (RP) optional when a possessor is extracted from a subject, but obligatory when a possessor is extracted from an object? This paper shows that the RPs in question are not optional, following Shlonsky (1992) and Suner (1998) in arguing that RPs and gaps result from different derivations. Besides its contribution to the typology of the nonoptional RPs, this paper also argues against Huang’s (1982) subject-object asymmetry in the extractability of the possessor, hence presents a new look at an old problem.

Dieter Wanner (Ohio State University)  

Infinitives as clitic pronoun hosts in Spanish diachrony: Peripheral variability

Cletic linearization with infinitives shifted from postverbal to preverbal between 1200 and 1500 and back to postverbal after 1600. Contradictory forces governed linearization in the structurally vague infinitival constructions. Finite contexts showed proclisis [coopX-cl-V...] with a filled first position and enclisis [coopV-cl...] with a left-edge verb. Infinitives fall under both provisions (indeterminate clause edge), hence variable linearization. Starting from adverbial infinitives (absolute construction), enclisis extended to all infinitives, replacing peripheral variation for infinitives with a fixed prototypical model (enclisis), parallel to analogically propagated finite proclisis. Analogy operates here as the essential diachronic motor, rather than formal generalization.

Jonathan North Washington (University of Washington)  

A novel approach to delineating Kazakh’s five present tenses: Lexical aspect

To express present tense in Kazakh, one of four auxiliaries is generally employed whereas the morphologically more simple present tense expresses either present or future tense. Existing literature points out several superficial differences in use among the four auxiliaries, alluding occasionally to aspect. We show, however, that the differences in usage between all five forms of the present tense can best be analyzed based on verbal aspect—whether the events each form may pattern with have stages and/or an end-point.

Adam Wayment (Johns Hopkins University)  

Measuring implicational markedness in segment inventories

We discuss how the implicational markedness advocated by Jakobson and used in optimality theory differs from a frequency diagnostic of markedness. Advocating implicational markedness, we contribute a novel statistical diagnostic for measuring the strength of
implicational relationships between segments. We use this diagnostic to examine the consonants of UPSID. Based on an asymmetry for marked voicing among fricatives, we argue for a view of inventory formation that is highly contextual. Secondary articulation on stops shows that acoustic enhancement is also an active force in inventory formation. Thus, a representation for inventory markedness must be sensitive to articulation, aerodynamics, and acoustics.

Adam Wayment (Johns Hopkins University)
Luigi Burzio (Johns Hopkins University)
Donald Mathis (Johns Hopkins University)
Robert Frank (Johns Hopkins University)

Neural net meets phonetic enhancement

We present a neural net implementation of the hypothesis recently proposed by Burzio that linguistic representations are sets of entailments. A putative corollary of this hypothesis is that, while all components of a representation entail one-another, components that share internal structure entail one-another more strongly, resulting in their tendency to cluster. We show this corollary to hold using the phenomenon of 'phonetic enhancement' as an example. When the features [+round] and [+back] are represented as partially similar vectors to reflect their similar acoustic properties, the network exhibits a preference for [+round, +back) and [-round, -back) over the other two possibilities.

Thomas Wier (University of Chicago)

Georgian & Meskwaki: Test cases for the polysynthesis parameter

Baker (1995) has set the groundwork in recent years for research on the typology and theoretical motivation of polysynthetic phenomena. That their linguistic deviation from more familiar ones may be reducible to the parametric settings has frequently centered on whether and to what extent clusters of properties may be grouped into large-scale (macroparametric) or small-scale (microparametric) units in universal grammar. I look at two test cases of languages that may reasonably be called polysynthetic in the traditional sense of the word, Meskwaki (Algonquian) and Georgian (Kartvelian). These data reveal interesting counterexamples to Baker’s typological generalizations and suggest a microparametric, or perhaps a nondeterministic, approach may be more appropriate.

Ashley M. Williams (University of Michigan/Southeastern Louisiana University)

Bilingual naming practices & the indexing of Chinese American identity

Many bilingual, Chinese Americans have two given names: a Chinese one and an American/Western one. These names are often used only with particular people: Chinese name with family when speaking Chinese and American/Western name with friends (Chinese-speaking or not), co-workers, and English-speaking American society. The connection between this naming pattern and Chinese American identity is examined through a questionnaire, interviews, and ethnographic observations. These reveal correlations between Chinese vs American/Western name use and language use and preference, generation (American-born or foreign-born), and cultural identity, and illustrate how bilingual Chinese Americans index and construct identity through these dual-naming practices.

Kemp Williams (Language Analysis Systems, Inc.)

Improving the accuracy of automated personal name extraction

The amount of information available from unstructured text demands the use of automated information extraction tools to detect the names of persons, organizations, and locations. Extracting named entities from text using human-generated patterns or statistical techniques remains inexact. Users usually accept a trade-off between valuing recall or valuing precision but not both. The volume of extracted entities also makes evaluation of output difficult, resulting in databases containing spurious information or textual garbage. This paper demonstrates how a name data archive containing more than 800 million names can improve the precision and recall of personal names extracted automatically from unstructured text.

Heather Willson (University of California-Los Angeles)

Marshallese clause structure & subject agreement

Marshallese (Austronesian, Oceanic, Micronesian) transitive and intransitive sentences differ as to whether the subject may be preverbal or postverbal and whether the subject agreement clitic must agree in number with a 3rd person plural subject. The agreement
clitic must agree with a preverbal subject but may or may not agree with a postverbal one. This talk presents an analysis of Marshallese clause structure and will explain both why postverbal subjects are only possible in intransitive sentences and why singular agreement is possible with postverbal plural subjects.

David Wilton (Wordorigins.org)

Kurt Cobain & his orchestra: Shifts in naming conventions of popular music groups, 1923-2003

The paper examines 1,820 names of popular music groups from the years 1955-2003, plus 34 names from before 1955, and identifies several morphological and semantic changes to naming conventions during this period. The primary change is a sudden shift from plural names, e.g. The Supremes, to singular ones, e.g. Toad the Wet Sprocket, occurring in a two-year period from 1965-1966. Other less sudden changes include a steady decline in the use of collective nouns in group names, e.g. band, trio, etc., and a decline in the use of personal names in band names, e.g. The Greg Kihn Band.

Donald Winford (Ohio State University)

Future & possibility in the Surinamese creoles

This paper describes differences in the way the Surinamese creoles express modal notions such as epistemic and deontic possibility, and permissibility. The main focus of this paper is the modal sa, which has more limited functions in Sranan than in the maroon creoles. I argue that the limited use of sa in Sranan is due in part to Dutch influence. On the other hand, the use of sa to express a wider range of modal notions in the maroon is likely due to stronger and continued influence from Western Gbe languages in the maroon communities during the 18th century.

Stephen J. Winters (Indiana University)
Susannah V. Levi (Indiana University)
David B. Pisoni (Indiana University)

The role of linguistic competence in cross-linguistic speaker identification

This study investigated whether the voices of bilinguals could be reliably identified across two languages and whether linguistic competence interacts with this ability. Monolingual English listeners were trained to identify the voices of bilinguals in one language (either German or English) and were then tested in the other. Listeners accurately identified speakers in the untrained language at above chance levels although their performance was better in the familiar language (English) than in the unfamiliar language (German). These results suggest that speaker identification is mediated by linguistic competence and involves the perception of both language-specific and language-independent indexical properties of speech.

Walt Wolfram (North Carolina State University)

Jeannine Carpenter (Duke University/North Carolina State University)

Trajectories of change in vernacular African American English

Change in vernacular African American English (AAE) is examined by comparing a set of core AAE and regional dialect traits in longstanding, rural North Carolina African American communities in distinct regional settings (i.e. Outer Banks, Appalachia, Coastal Plain, Piedmont). The investigation reveals alternative trajectories of change that include (1) AAE-feature intensification concurrent with the regionalized-feature reduction; (2) AAE-feature reduction with regionalized-feature maintenance or intensification, and (3) an ebb-and-flow pattern. Factors that have affected AAE change over the last century include regional dialect setting, sociohistorical circumstances, community size, relative insularity, intercommunity contact patterns, intracommunity social divisions, and local and transregional ideologies.

Lynsey Wolter (University of California-Santa Cruz)

Bridging demonstratives at the semantics-pragmatics interface

Demonstrative descriptions are sometimes claimed not to be licensed by bridging inferences. However, demonstrative descriptions are licensed by bridging inferences in contrastive environments. I argue that the distribution of bridging definite and demonstrative descriptions, including those with narrow scope, is predicted by an account of determiner meanings that relies on constraints on contextual domain restriction. Definite descriptions are licensed by bridging inferences that entail uniqueness in a domain of discourse while demonstrative descriptions are licensed by bridging inferences that entail uniqueness in a proper subpart of a domain of discourse.
Investigations of first names in English demonstrate that male and female names differ according to phonological characteristics. I show that subjects rely on those same cues when determining gender of unfamiliar names. Subjects were presented with lists of novel names and asked to indicate whether they sounded more masculine or feminine. Results reveal that four phonological traits account for gender identification: syllable structure, coda segments, vowel length, and onset segments. These results support earlier studies suggesting a link between phonology and name patterns. Moreover, they suggest that phonological cues are salient enough to designate the gender of names never before encountered.

Zheng Xu (University at Stony Brook-SUNY)  
*Double marking: An OT account*

Double marking (Anderson 1986) occurs when a form uses both an irregular and a regular inflection simultaneously to denote the same morphosyntactic category (contra Panini's Principle). I present an optimality theoretical account of double marking in terms of the constraint ranking "Constraint (specific) >> *Feature Split >> Constraint (less specific)". This account has advantages over rule-based accounts (Anderson 1986, Embick & Halle 2004) in that it not only incorporates the function of the Elsewhere Condition (Kiparsky 1973) but also allows both the irregular and the regular inflection of a doubly marked form to be markers of the same morphosyntactic category.

Tomoyuki Yabe (Graduate Center-City University of New York)  
*Two kinds of morphological causative constructions & a syntactic account for the variation*

This paper reports on variation between the interpretations of the morphological causative constructions (MCC) of Japanese and Amharic. The negated Japanese MCC yields ambiguous interpretations: The negated MCC is equivalent to the analytic/auxiliary causative constructions (ACC) whose negative morphemes are applied at the matrix or embedded clause level. The negated Amharic MCC, on the other hand, is only equivalent to ACC that is negated at the matrix level. Adopting Zanuttini's (1996) link between tense and sentential negation, I claim that the different distributional patterns of tense in MCCs determine the available interpretations.

Tae-Jin Yoon (University of Illinois-Urbana)  
Jennifer Cole (University of Illinois-Urbana)  
Heejin Kim (U Illinois-Urbana)  
*Levels of prosodic phrasing: Acoustic evidence from read & spontaneous speech corpora*

This paper presents acoustic evidence for the distinction between low-toned intermediate phrase (L-) and low-toned intonational phrase (L-L%) based on measurements of F0, intensity, duration and glottalization from the phrase-final syllable rime. Our analysis is based on data from two speech corpora representing conversational and broadcast speech. In both corpora, we find significantly lower F0 at rime end, longer nucleus duration, and more frequent glottalization at L-L% boundaries compared to L- boundaries. Our findings suggest that acoustic effects of boundaries are local to the phrase edge for both speech genres.

Kenji Yoshida (Indiana University)  
*The uniqueness of 'level register' of the Ibukijima Island dialect of Japanese*

Some Japanese dialects have a two-way contrast of register (lexically-specified initial tones, independent of the lexical accent found in Tokyo Japanese). The Ibukijima dialect has an exceptional three-way register contrast. This paper compares the F0 pattern of level registers of the Ibukijima dialect and the Tokushima dialect (a variant with two registers). The level registers of both dialects have F0 downdrift, but the one in Ibukijima is more level, lower in pitch range, and invariable in downdrift slope, which raises a question about autosegmental intonation models that assume only the high and low tones, and downstep rules.

Nina Azumi Yoshida (University of California-Los Angeles)  
*The role of 'temporal frame' in interpreting *te i*- in Japanese discourse*

Past studies on the Japanese aspectual morpheme *-te i*- have noted its wide range of possible interpretations: progressive, resultative state, perfect, and habitual. Previous accounts have noted that *-te i*- denotes progressive when attached to activity verbs, and resul-
ative state, with verbs of achievement. The derived readings of perfect and habitual, however, seem to require a further, pragmatic level of knowledge to determine their precise interpretation, i.e. an understanding of the contextual time framework, or 'temporal frame' in which such tokens of -te i- are uttered. This is particularly so in natural spoken discourse, where adverbials are frequently absent.

Robert B. Young (Cornell University)
The E-type subject pronoun in Bantu comitative constructions

The comitative construction (CC) in Bantu languages allows discontinuous DPs to be interpreted as one, conjoined subject. Unlike most languages, the CC is not restricted to particular predicate types. Adopting previous work that verbal agreement in Bantu is pronoun incorporation, I argue that the discontinuous DPs (as adjuncts) link to an incorporated pronoun. This pronoun accommodates double linking via an E-type interpretation, involving NP deletion as argued in Elbourne 2001. This analysis predicts the CC's unrestricted use, its word order flexibility, and the features of the verbal agreement. It also explains why the CC licenses reciprocals but not reflexives.

Alan C. L. Yu (University of Chicago)
In defense of phonetic analogy: Evidence from the phonetics of tonal morphology

Paradigmatic uniformity effects (PU) are commonplace in linguistic change. Recent work has extended the idea to the synchronic domain. At issue here is whether PU holds at the phonetic level. Steriade (2000) argues that if PU is enforced through conditions that govern both phonological features and noncontrastive phonetic details, the boundary between phonetics and phonology crumbles. This claim has been challenged in recent years, however. This study offers experimental evidence for phonetic analogy from Cantonese tonal morphology, demonstrating that the phonetic realization of a derived form (i.e. a derived tone) may vary in the direction of its paradigmatic neighbor.

Aleksandra Zaba (University of Utah)
On the naturalness levels of three phonological harmony types

This study uses an artificial grammar learning paradigm to investigate whether cross-linguistic frequency equals naturalness/ease. More specifically, does the higher frequency of vowel than coronal harmony and the higher frequency of coronal than dorsal harmony equal corresponding naturalness levels? Naturalness is assumed to trigger cognitive bias, and bias to improve learnability (Gomez & Schvanefeldt 1994). Results reveal that participants exposed to words with a tacit vowel harmony pattern learn better than participants exposed to coronal harmony and that the latter outperform participants exposed to dorsal harmony. This suggests a relationship between cross-linguistic frequency, learnability, and naturalness.

Megan Zdrojkowski (Eastern Michigan University/LINGUIST List)
Jessica Boynton (Eastern Michigan University/LINGUIST List)
Challenges in endangered language fieldwork: A student perspective

Fieldwork on endangered languages is challenging even for seasoned linguists. For students, who are still in the process of learning about linguistics, fieldwork can be especially challenging. However, with proper preparation, it can also be especially rewarding, both for the student linguist and for the language community. We—a master’s candidate and an undergraduate student—offer insights into how we dealt with the challenges we faced during our first field experience. We encourage frank and fruitful discussion between students interested in language documentation and experienced field linguists interested in training future language documenters.

Bao Zhiming (National University of Singapore)
One in Singapore English

In Singapore English, the pronominal one has acquired the novel functions of emphatic marker and relative pronoun, with different frequencies of use. I argue that the grammar of one emerges through the interaction of two principles. First, substratum transfer targets grammatical subsystems. Second, the exponence of the transferred system must meet the grammatical requirement of the superstratum language and linguistic universals. I develop an exemplar-based model that provides an adequate account of both the grammar and frequency effect of one.
Early effects of morphological complexity on visual evoked fields in MEG

We used MEG to gain new insight on the timing of morphological decomposition. Hypothesizing that decomposition is prelexical, we expected morphological complexity, but not semantic factors, to modulate early visual responses. We manipulated morphological complexity, semantic transparency, and surface frequency in single word lexical decision. Already at 100ms, morphological complexity interacted reliably with frequency, complex high frequency items eliciting decreased latencies. At 170ms, responses in the right fusiform gyrus showed increased amplitudes for complex stimuli, irrespective of semantic transparency. Our results show that the human visual system is sensitive to morphological complexity already at the very earliest stages of processing.
Abstracts of ANS Plenary Addresses
Some Observances on Chinese Given Names

Emma Woo Louie
Independent Scholar, San Mateo, CA

Recent explanations have misapplied the terms 'first name' and 'middle name' to the Chinese two-character given name, which is similar to the dithematic Anglo-Saxon name. This points out the need for the use of inclusive terms, such as 'given name', for describing name customs of different cultures. It also points out that certain name styles used by the Chinese can contribute to misunderstanding their names.

Explanations about Chinese names often point out that Mandarin and, more recently, Pinyin Romanization are the correct spellings. Correctness in name spelling should not be connected to origin but to the name owner's preference.

Fingerprints and Entropy:
Comparing National Distributions of Forenames and Surnames

D. Kenneth Tucker
Carleton University

National distributions of surnames and of forenames generally follow Zipf's Law. These distributions can differentiate by country but have limited visual identity. The normalized graph of cumulative population against cumulative number of name types differentiates a surname distribution from a forename distribution but not between it and another surname distribution.

Two other techniques will be demonstrated. The first is analogous to a fingerprint for a country's distribution of surnames and of forenames. The second uses the concept of entropy inherent in the forenames or surnames of a country.
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