MEETING HANDBOOK

LINGUISTIC SOCIETY OF AMERICA

AMERICAN DIALECT SOCIETY
AMERICAN NAME SOCIETY
NORTH AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE HISTORY OF THE LANGUAGE SCIENCES
SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF THE INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF THE AMERICAS

HILTON CHICAGO
CHICAGO, IL
4-6 JANUARY 2008
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CHICAGO, IL
3-6 JANUARY 2008
Introductory Note

The LSA Secretariat has prepared this Meeting Handbook to serve as the official program for the 82nd Annual Meeting of the Linguistic Society of America (LSA). In addition, the Handbook is the official program for the 2008 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), and the Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas (SSILA).

We gratefully acknowledge the assistance provided by the LSA Program Committee:

Co-chairs: Catherine O’Connor and Christopher Kennedy

Members: Laurence Horn, Jeffrey Lidz, Miriam Meyerhoff, Maria Polinsky, Donca Steriade, and Rafaella Zanuttini

This year, the Program Committee received 9 preliminary proposals for organized sessions, 7 of which were accepted for presentation. The Committee received 542 individual abstracts, the highest number of submissions in the history of the LSA Annual Meeting and an 18% increase over last year’s total. Of these, 222 were accepted for presentation as 20-minute papers, and 78 were accepted for presentation as posters.

All individual abstracts were reviewed anonymously. This year, each abstract was reviewed by the Program Committee and at least two additional reviewers drawn from a panel of 58 subfield experts. The LSA Secretariat and Program Committee extend sincere thanks to these external reviewers:

Adam Albright  Chung-kyo Han  Christopher Manning
Ash Asudeh  Heidi Harley  John McCarthy
R.H. Baayen  Kirk Hazen  Norma Mendoza-Denton
Chris Barker  Hans Henrich Hock  Jason Merchant
Patrice Spector Beddor  Marie K. Huffman  Laura Michaelis
Rajesh Bhatt  Beth Hume  Line Mikkelson
Jonathan Bobaljik  William Idsardi  Scott Myers
Eugene Buckley  Keith Johnson  Carol Myers-Scotton
Daniel Büring  Kyle Johnson  Toshiyuki Ogihara
Sandra Chung  Simin Karimi  Anna Papafragou
Barbara Citko  Andy Kehler  David Pesetsky
Megan Crowhurst  Michael Kenstowicz  Colin Phillips
Marcel den Dikken  Scott Kiesling  Eric Potsdam
Donna B. Gerdzs  Jean Pierre Koenig  Christopher Potts
Lisa Green  Diane Lillo-Martin  Malka Rappaport-Hovav

We are grateful to David Boe (NAAHoLS), Victor Golla and Donna B. Gerdzs (SSILA), Allan Metcalf (ADS), and Priscilla Ord (ANS) for their cooperation. We would also like to express thanks to Zachariah Zayner, Sheena Shah, Antonio Rico-Sulayes, and Claudia Brugman, who provided important assistance in the compilation, formatting, and editing of this Handbook, and to Susan Smith of LinguistList, who was instrumental in posting and updating the preliminary on-line schedule.

This year presented unexpected challenges for the Local Arrangements Committee. In response to last-minute changes in location due to structural problems at the hotel, the Local Arrangements Committee went above and beyond the call of duty. We particularly appreciate the contributions of Amy Dahlstrom of the University of Chicago, Local Arrangements Chair.

Felix Oliver, LSA Executive Director
January 2008
Chicago, Illinois
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Exhibit Hall Floor Plan
California A, B & C

Exhibitors
California B & C
Booths

- Booth 206-208: Brill
- Booth 405-407-409: Cambridge University Press
- Booth 203: University of Chicago Press
- Booth 207-209: Elsevier, Ltd.
- Booth 104: Equinox Publishing Ltd.
- Booth 403: Maney Publishing
- Booth 102: MIT Press
- Booth 307-309: Mouton de Gruyter
- Booth 303-305: Oxford University Press
- Booth 202: Palgrave/Macmillan
- Booth 302-304: SIL International
- Booth 404: Springer
- Booth 406-408: Wiley-Blackwell Publishing
- Booth 402: LSA Joint Book

Poster Session
California A

Thursday, 4 January
9:00 AM - 10:30 AM
2:00 PM - 3:30 PM
3:30 PM - 5:00 PM

Friday, 5 January
9:00 AM - 10:30 AM
10:30 AM - 12:00 PM
2:00 PM - 3:30 PM
Meeting Rooms
SECOND FLOOR

HILTON CHICAGO - SECOND FLOOR

THIRD FLOOR

HILTON CHICAGO - THIRD FLOOR

FOURTH FLOOR

HILTON CHICAGO - FOURTH FLOOR
General Meeting Information

Exhibit

The LSA Joint Book Exhibit and exhibit of linguistics publications will be in the Continental Ballroom. The exhibit will be open the following hours:

- Friday, 4 January: 10:00 AM - 1:00 PM, 2:00 PM - 5:30 PM
- Saturday, 5 January: 10:00 AM - 1:00 PM, 2:00 PM - 5:30 PM
- Sunday, 6 January: 8:30 AM - 11:30 AM

Job Placement Service

On Friday, 4 January, and Saturday, 5 January, the Job Placement Service will be set up in the McCormick Boardroom. It will be open 8:30 AM - 5:30 PM. The Sunday hours will be 9:00 AM - 11:00 AM. Lists of openings will be available, and the staff will facilitate interviews between applicants and employers. Interviewers are asked to list openings and check in with the staff so that an interview schedule can be arranged. Applicants should bring an adequate supply of their CVs—enough to submit one copy to each interviewer. The Job Placement Service will have no duplication facilities.

Open Committee Meetings

- LSA Executive Committee (EC). Thursday, 3 January, McCormick Boardroom, beginning at 8:00 AM.
- Committee on Ethnic Diversity in Linguistics (CEDL). Friday, 4 January, Room 5E, 8:00 AM - 9:30 AM.
- Undergraduate Program Advisory Committee (UPAC). Friday, 4 January, Room 5F, 8:00 AM - 9:00 AM.
- Video Archive. Friday, 4 January, Room 5G, 8:00 AM - 9:00 AM.
- Endangered Language Fund. Friday, 4 January, Room 5H, 8:00 AM - 9:00 AM.
- Language in the School Curriculum (LiSC). Saturday, 5 January, Room 5E, 8:00 AM - 9:30 AM.
- Committee on the Status of Women in Linguistics (COSWL). Saturday, 5 January, Room 5F, 8:00 AM - 9:30 AM.
- Technology Advisory Committee (TAC). Saturday, 5 January, Room 5G, 9:00 AM - 10:00 AM.
- Committee on Endangered Languages & Their Preservation (CELP). Saturday, 5 January, Room 5H, 9:00 AM - 10:00 AM.
- Program Committee (PC). Sunday, 6 January, Room 5H, 7:30 AM - 9:30 AM.
- Linguistics Journal Editors Meeting (All Editors Welcome). Sunday, 6 January, Room 4B, 8:30 AM - 10:00 AM.

Special Events

Thursday, 3 January

- ANS: Executive Council. PDR-4, 12:00 PM - 3:30 PM.
- ADS: Executive Council. PDR-2, 1:00 PM - 3:00 PM.
- ADS: Business Meeting. PDR-2, 3:00 PM - 4:30 PM.
- ADS: Words of the Year Nominations. PDR-2, 5:15 PM - 6:45 PM.
- LSA: Welcome. Waldorf Room, 7:15 PM.
- ANS/ADS: Cash Bar & Reception. Astoria Room, 9:00 PM - 10:30 PM.

Friday, 4 January

- LSA: Invited Symposium. Waldorf Room, 9:00 AM - 12:00 PM. ‘Sociolinguistics and Linguistic Theories: Giving and Taking’ (Part II), Dennis Preston (Michigan State University), organizer.
- NAAHoLS. PDR-1, 9:00 AM - 6:00 PM, sessions will concern the ‘History of Language Sciences’.
• **ANS:** Dinner. Italian Village Restaurant, 7:00 PM – 10:00 PM.
• **LSA:** Graduate Student Panel. Boulevard Room C, 8:00 PM – 9:30 PM.
• **Student Mixer:** Kasey's, Tavern 9:30 PM – 11:30 PM.

**Saturday, 5 January**

• **ANS:** Business Meeting. PDR-3, 8:30 PM – 10:00 AM.
• **NAAHoLS:** Business Meeting. PDR-1, 11:00 AM – 12:00 PM.
• **ADS:** Annual Luncheon. PDR-2, 12:15 PM – 1:45 PM.
• **SSHLA:** Business Meeting. Marquette, 12:15 PM – 1:45 PM.
• **LSA:** Invited Plenary Address. Grand Ballroom, 2:00 PM – 3:30 PM, Mary Beckman (Ohio State University): "Preliminaries to child speech analysis".
• **LSA:** Presidential Address. Grand Ballroom, 5:30 PM – 7:00 PM.
• **The Class of 2008 LSA Fellows will be presented.**
• **Stephen Anderson, LSA President.** "The logical structure of linguistic theory".
• **ANS:** Executive Council Meeting. PDR-3, 5:30PM - 6:30PM.
• **LSA:** Reception. Normandie Lounge, 7:00 PM – 8:00 PM.

**Office Hours**

• **2008 LSA Summer Meeting Director.** Pullman Boardroom.
  Saturday, 5 January 2:30 PM – 3:30 PM

• **LinguistList.** Room 4C
  Friday, 4 January 10:30 AM – 12:00 AM
  Saturday, 5 January 1:00 PM – 2:00 PM

• **Editor of Language.** Room 4B
  Friday, 4 January 10:00 AM – 11:00 AM

• **eLanguage.** Pullman Boardroom
  Saturday, 5 January 10:00 AM – 11:00 AM

• **Journal Editors.** Room 4B
  Friday, 4 January
  * **Language,** 10:00 AM - 11:00 AM
  * **Greek Linguistics,** 10:00 AM - 11:00 AM
  * **Poznan Studies in Contemporary Linguistics,** 11:00 PM – 12:00 PM
  * **Diachronica,** 1:00 PM – 2:00 PM
  Saturday, 5 January
  * **Germanic Linguistics,** 2:00 PM – 3:00 PM
  * **Language,** 3:30 PM – 4:30 PM
  * **Greek Linguistics,** 3:30 PM – 4:30 PM
  * **Language & Linguistic Compass/Phonetics and Phonology**, 11:30 PM – 12:30 PM
  * **Nordic Journal of Linguistics,** 11:30 AM – 12:30 PM
  * **International Journal of American Linguistics (IJAL),** 1:00 PM – 2:00 PM

• **National Science Foundation (NSF).** Room 4B
  Thursday, 3 January 5:00 PM - 6:00 PM
## LSA at a Glance

**Thursday, 3 January 2008**

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**Symposium:**
- Urban Vowel Phonology and African American Ethnicity
- Morphology
- Psycholinguistics 1
- Processing and the Lexicon

**Welcome**

**Plenary:**
- Sociolinguistics 1
- Tense, Modality and Belief
- Sociolinguistics

**Theories:**
- Part I
- Theories: Part I

**Other Sessions:**
- and Linguistic Theories: Part I
# LSA at a Glance

**Friday, 4 January 2008**

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**Room Locations:**
- **Grand Ballroom**
- **Boulevard Room A**
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- **Williford A**
- **Waldorf**
- **Room 4A**
- **Room 4D**
- **McCormick Boardroom**
- **Putnam Boardroom**
- **Lake Ontario**
- **Lake Michigan**
- **Lake Huron**
- **Lake Erie**

**Events:**
- **Poster Session**
- **Symposium: Attention to Tone, Stress, Syllable, and Phonological Categorization**
- **Invited Symposium: Sociolinguistics and Linguistic Theories: Giving and Taking, Part II**
- **Scales and Implication**
- **Voice**
- **Extraction and Resumption**
- **Usage-based Grammar**
- **Plenary Address: John Goldsmith**
- **LSA Business Meeting**
- **Open Session for Graduate Students**
- **Semantics: Aspect and Events**
- **Symposium: Phi-features and Questions**
- **Subjects: Parsing and Processing**
- **LSA Business Meeting**
- **Plenary Address: Sandra Chung**
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**Session 1:** Words of the Year

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**Session 2:** Personal Names, Women and Naming, Words of the Year, Names and Nicknames

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**Session 3:** Phonetics and Phonology 1, Mayan Languages 1: Finiteness and categories, Lexicography, Mayan Languages 2: Argument realization and word order

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**Session 4:** Executive Council Meeting, Executive Council Meeting

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**Session 5:** ANS Co-Presidents' Meet & Greet
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### Concurrent Meetings at a Glance
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## Concurrent Meetings at a Glance
**Sunday, 6 January 2008**

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- Personal and Proper Names among the Shona, Yoruba, and Baoule
- Literary Onomastics
- Syntax, Semantics, and Lexical Categories
- Current Perspectives on Totonac-Tepehua Languages

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*Note: Dates and times may vary, please check the official schedule for the most accurate information.*
Linguistic Society of America

Thursday, 3 January
Afternoon

Articulation
Chair: Michael Kenstowicz (MIT)
Room: Lake Huron

4:00  Sharon Rose (UC-San Diego), Ryan Shosted (University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign): Affrication of ejective “fricatives” in Tigrinya
4:30  Anne Pycha (UC-Berkeley): A disconnect between phonetics and phonology: New evidence from affricates
5:00  Ian Maddieson (University of New Mexico): The role of labial constriction in “whistled” sibilants
5:30  Amanda Miller (Cornell University): The representation of click consonants
6:00  Kathy Sands (Biola University): Distance and direction of movement in sequences of two vocalics in the world’s languages

Morphology
Chair: Andrew Nevins (Harvard University)
Room: Lake Ontario

4:00  Kevin Schluter (University of Minnesota): Amharic internal reduplication: A word-based account
4:30  Jonathan Howell (Cornell University): Why Nishnaabemwin is not "Martian": In defense of readjustment rules
5:00  Mark Aronoff (Stony Brook University-SUNY), Zheng Xu (Stony Brook University-SUNY & National University of Singapore): A realization OT approach to blocking and extended exponence
5:30  Jorge Hankamer (UC-Santa Cruz): Ad-phrasal affixes and suspended affixation
6:00  Heidi Harley (University of Arizona) & Jason Haugen (Williams College): Reduplication and compounding in Hiaki (Yaqui) compound verbs
6:30  Vera Gribanov (UC-Santa Cruz): The (post-)syntax of Russian verbal prefixes

Processing and the Lexicon
Chair: Andrew Wedel (University of Arizona)
Room: Lake Erie

4:00  Adam Albright (MIT): From clusters to words: grammatical models of nonce-word acceptability
4:30  Matthew Carlson (University of Chicago) & Chip Gerfen (Pennsylvania State University): The impact of gradient morphophonological patterns on the processing of novel derivations
5:00  Hahn Koo (University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign) & Young-il Oh (University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign): Effect of onset-to-onset probability on non-word speech processing
5:30  Arlo Anttila (Stanford University), Olga Dmitrieva (Stanford University), Matthew Adams (Stanford University), Jason Grafmiller (Stanford University), Scott Grimm (Stanford University), & Yuan Zhao (Stanford University): Gradient OCP and harmonic alignment in English phonotactics
6:00  Young-ran An (Stony Brook University-SUNY): Identity avoidance and the OCP in Korean reduplication
6:30  John Alderete (Simon Fraser University) & Alexei Kochetov (University of Toronto): An experimental study of Japanese mimetic palatalization

Psycholinguistics 1
Chair: Carson Schütze (UCLA)
Room: Lake Michigan

4:00  Elisa Sneed German (Northwestern University): Empirical evidence for VP-internal subjects: Indefinite NPs and non-isomorphism
4:30  Meredith Larson (Northwestern University): The effect of context on structural priming
5:00  Elisabeth Norcliffe (Stanford University): Variation and categorical constraints in Yukatek Mayan relative clause constructions
5:30  Christina Kim (University of Rochester): Strategies for verifying quantified expressions
6:00  Daphna Heller (University of Rochester) & Michael Tanenhaus (University of Rochester): Integrating information about common ground in real time: evidence from eye-tracking
6:30  Manami Sato (University of Hawaii-Manoa): Temporal dynamics of mental image construction in Japanese language comprehension

Sociolinguistics 1
Chair: Salikoko Mufwene (University of Chicago)
Room: Boulevard C

4:00  Sarah J. Roberts (Stanford University): Autobiographical evidence of creolization in territorial Hawaii
4:30  Brahim Chakrani (University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign): Investigating language attitudes in Morocco: A new perspective
5:00  Victor Friedman (University of Chicago): Code compartmentalization in Romani: Turkish conjugation and the matrix question
5:30  Maki Shimotani (University of Wisconsin-Madison) & Yumiko Konishi (University of Wisconsin-Madison): The multiple use of the response token hai in Japanese conversation
6:00  Anne Colette Sheffer (University at Buffalo-SUNY): Claims of insufficient knowledge in police field interrogations
6:30  Johnny George (UC-Berkeley): Signs of the times: The universal implications of an intermodal unilateral gender-index shift
Tense, Modality and Belief
Chair: Stefan Kaufmann (Northwestern University)
Room: Boulevard A

4:00  *I-wen Lai (University of Texas-Austin)*: Temporal information and interpretation in the Iquito language (Zaparoan)
4:30  *Paul Kroeger (Graduate Institute of Applied Linguistics)*: The syntactic distribution of modal particles in Kimaragang Dusun
5:00  *Keir Moulton (University of Massachusetts-Amherst)*: Clausal complement position and the DOC paradigm
5:30  *Tamina Stephenson (MIT)*: Epistemic modals and PRO
6:00  *Lynsey Wolter (University of Rochester)*: I can’t believe it!: Expressive meaning in belief reports
6:30  *Gregory Ward (Northwestern University), Agustin Gravano (Columbia University), Elisa Sneed German (Northwestern University), Stefan Benus (Constantine the Philosopher University, Slovakia), & Julia Hirschberg (Columbia University)*: The effect of semantic modality on the assessment of speaker certainty

Symposium: Urban Vowel Phonology and African American Ethnicity
Room: Waldorf Room
Time: 4:00 – 7:00 PM

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

4:00  *Erik R. Thomas (North Carolina State University)*: Introduction & recapitulation of last year
4:10  *Kara Becker (NYU) & Elizabeth Coggshall (NYU)*: A vowel comparison of African American and White New York City residents
4:40  *Maeve Eberhardt (University of Pittsburgh), Shelome Gooden (University of Pittsburgh)*: Still different in the [stil] city?: African American and white vowel systems in Pittsburgh
5:10  *Bridget L. Anderson (Old Dominion University) & Jennifer G. Nguyen (University of Michigan)*: A comparison of African American and White vowel patterns in America’s most segregated city
5:40  *Thomas Purnell (University of Wisconsin-Madison)*: AAE in Milwaukee: Contact at a vowel shift frontier
6:10  *Elizabeth Gentry (Rice University)*: The lack of southern shifting among African Americans and Anglos in Houston, Texas
6:40  *Malcah Yaeger-Dror (University of Arizona)*: Conclusions
Thursday, 3 January  
Evening

Welcome
Room: Waldorf Room  
Time: 7:15 PM

LSA President: Stephen R. Anderson (Yale University)

Invited Plenary Symposium  
Sociolinguistics and Linguistic Theories: Giving and Taking, Part I  
Room: Waldorf Room  
Time: 7:30-9:00 PM

Organizer/Session Chair: Dennis Preston (Michigan State University)

Elizabeth Hume (Ohio State University) & Naomi Nagy (University of New Hampshire): Phonology
Gregory Guy (NTU): Response and discussion; questions and general discussion
Dennis Preston (Michigan State University): Summary and preview of Friday’s symposium

Friday, 4 January  
Morning

Invited Symposium:  
Sociolinguistics and Linguistic Theories: Giving and Taking, Part II  
Room: Waldorf Room  
Time: 9:00 AM – 12:00 PM

Organizer/Session Chair: Dennis Preston (Michigan State University)

9:00 Dennis Preston (Michigan State University): Introduction and recap of Thursday’s symposium
9:10 Keith Johnson (UC-Berkeley) & Nancy Niedzielski (Rice University): Phonetics, sociophonetics, and the phonetics-phonology interface
9:40 Leonie Cornips (Meertens Institute, Amsterdam) & Tony Kroch (University of Pennsylvania): Syntactic variation, syntactic change and syntactic theory
10:10 Break
10:20 Jeanette Gundel (University of Minnesota) & Gillian Sankoff (University of Pennsylvania): Pragmatics and sociolinguistics: Still in the courtship phase?
10:50 Dennis R. Preston (Michigan State University) & Michael Silverstein (University of Chicago): Language attitudes and ideologies
11:20 William Labov (University of Pennsylvania) Response and discussion
11:40 Questions and general discussion
Symposium: Attention to Cues and Phonological Categorization
Room: Boulevard C
Time: 9:00 AM – 12:00 PM

Organizers: Alejandrina Cristià (Purdue University), Amanda Seidl (Purdue University)

9:00 Grant McGuire (Ohio State University & UC-Berkeley): Integrality of acoustic cues depends on language- and contrast-specific experience

9:15 Chandan Narayan (University of Pennsylvania): The microprosody of [voice] in infant- and adult-directed speech

9:30 Question period: Acoustic cues

9:45 Lisa Davidson (NYU): Incentive to focus: Word learning helps listeners distinguish native and non-native sequences

10:00 Jessica Maye (Northwestern University), Robert Daland (Northwestern University), & Matthew Goldrick (Northwestern University): Phonological context as a cue to phonetic identity

10:15 Ying Lin (University of Arizona) & Jeff Mielke (University of Ottawa): A probabilistic clustering approach to feature induction

10:30 Question period: Corpus analysis and machine learning

10:45 Lisa Goffman (Purdue University): Attention to cues and phonological categorization: Motor contributions

11:00 Alejandrina Cristià (Purdue University), Amanda Seidl (Purdue University), Amélie Bernard (McGill University), & Kristine H. Onishi (McGill University): Factors affecting the contribution and interaction of cues

11:15 General discussion

Poster Session
Room: Continental Ballroom
Time: 9:00 – 10:30 AM

Michael Covington (University of Georgia) & Joe McFall (University of Georgia): The moving-average type-token ratio (MATTR)

Thomas Stewart (Truman State University) & Alma B. Kuhlemann Cardenez (Ohio State University): Discovering “Language myths and truths”: A summer enrichment course in linguistics for high school level students

Lise Dobrin (University of Virginia), Peter Austin (SOAS), & David Nathan (SOAS): Dying to be counted: The “audit culture” of documentary linguistics

Daniel Parker (Eastern Michigan University), Martin Warin (Eastern Michigan University) & Catherine Adams (Linguist List): Language and location – a map annotation project

Petra Eccarius (Purdue University) & Diane K. Brentari (Purdue University): Contrast and prominence in sign language hand shapes

Engin Arik (Purdue University) & Ronnie Wilbur (Purdue University): Locatives, existentials, and possessives in Turkish sign language (TID)

Carolina Gonzalez (Purdue University) & Diane K. Brentari (Purdue University): Language-specific differences in sign language prosody eye blinks

Sarah Churng (University of Washington-Seattle): Prosodic features and ASL word order – explained away in phases

7
Extraction and Resumption
Chair: Benjamin Bruening (University of Delaware)
Room: Lake Huron

9:00 Cynthia Zocca (University of Connecticut): Like French or Chinese? – Optional Wh-movement in Brazilian Portuguese
9:30 Jessica Coon (MIT): Interrogative possessors and the problem with pied-piping in Chol Mayan
10:00 Rebecca Shields (University of Wisconsin-Madison): Relativized Minimality and the derivation/representation debate
10:30 Brent Henderson (University of Florida): Anti-agreement in Bantu and the nature of extraction
11:00 Seongyeon Ko (Cornell University): Resumptive/expletive pronoun and voice morphology in Acehnese
11:30 Yaron McNabb (University of Chicago): Resumptive pronouns are not another case of filler-gap dependency

Sociolinguistics 2
Chair: Victor Friedman (University of Chicago)
Room: Williford A

9:00 Rusty Barrett (University of Kentucky): Indexical order and the structural correlates of linguistic appropriation and mocking
9:30 Mercia S. Flannery (University of Pennsylvania): Reference and identity in narratives of racial discrimination
10:00 Erica Brit (University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign): Doing “being objective” in AAVE
10:30 Michael S. Gradoville (Indiana University): Form retention and formulaicity: A corpus-based account of register differences in the BPM future
11:00 Tristan Purvis (Indiana University): Oral traditions and register variation in Dagbani
11:30 Liberty Lidz (University of Texas-Austin): Register and documentation: A discussion of challenges from the Daba shamanic register

Scales and Implicature
Chair: William Ladusaw (UC-Santa Cruz)
Room: Lake Ontario

9:00 Osamu Sawada (University of Chicago): Scalar/polar properties of at all items in Japanese
9:30 Nicholas Fleisher (UC-Berkeley): Infinitival standards of comparison and the structure of scales
10:00 Meredith Larson (Northwestern University), Rachel Baker (Northwestern University), Matthew Berends (Northwestern University), Alex Djalali (Northwestern University), Ryan Doran (Northwestern University), Yaron McNabb (University of Chicago), & Gregory Ward (Northwestern University): The effects of scale type and salience on the interpretation of scalar implicature
10:30 Jerrold M. Sadock (University of Chicago): Almost and nearly
11:00 Matthew Berends (Northwestern University) & Stefan Kaufmann (Northwestern University): The interpretation of only in conditional antecedents
11:30 Min-Joo Kim (Texas Tech University) & Nathan Jahnke (Texas Tech University): Conventional implicature and utterance-final even
Voice
Chair: Beth Levin (Stanford University)
Room: Lake Michigan

9:00 Yosuke Sato (University of Arizona): The distribution of active voice morphology in Javanese: A phase-theoretic approach
9:30 Donna B. Gerdts (Simon Fraser University): Compositional morphology and transitivity in Halkomelem
10:00 Vita Markman (Pomona College): TO & FROM applicatives: On dative and locative possessors in Russian
10:30 Marjorie Pak (University of Pennsylvania): Symmetrical passives and EPP in Bantu
11:00 Nikki Adams (University of Chicago): Object (a)symmetry in Zulu: Object marking, NPIs, and Wh-in-situ licensing
11:30 Weihua Zhu (University of Florida): Possessor raising: Evidence from Chinese passive constructions

Tone, Stress, Syllable
Chair: John Alderete (Simon Fraser University)
Room: Boulevard A

9:00 Vera Lee-Schoenfeld (Swarthmore College) & Jason Kandybowicz (Swarthmore College): Sandhi sans derivation: Third tone patterns in Mandarin Chinese
9:30 Man Gao (Yale University): Tonal alignment in Mandarin Chinese: An articulatory phonology account
10:00 David Teeple (UC-Santa Cruz): Avoiding strong-position neutralization
10:30 Keith E. Plaster (Harvard University): Are Columbian roots +/-extrametrical? Removing base dominance from Moses-Columbia Salish
11:00 Christina Weaver (University of Chicago) & Jonathan Barnes (Boston University): Extrametricality and mora sharing in Palestinian Arabic
11:30 Eugene Buckley (University of Pennsylvania): Monosyllabicity and the origins of syllabaries

Usage-based Grammar
Chair: Susannah Gahl (UC-Berkeley)
Room: Lake Erie

9:00 Olga Gurevich (Powerset Inc.) & Adele Goldberg (Princeton University): Verbatim memory in usage-based linguistic models
9:30 Neal Snider (Stanford University): Exemplars and constructions in syntactic production
10:00 Jeeyoung Peck (Stanford University): Accounting for quantitative preferences in the distribution of argument locative PPs in Modern Chinese
10:30 Naonori Nagaya (Rice University) & Natsuko Nakagawa (Kyoto University): Light-before-heavy principle in a head-final language: The case of Japanese right-dislocation
11:00 Michiko Kaneyasu (UCLA): Interface between grammar and pragmatics: Evidence from Japanese "case particles"
11:30 Nyurguyana Petrova (University at Buffalo-SUNY), Paula Chesley (University of Minnesota), & Kirsta Mahonen (University at Buffalo-SUNY): Register differences in the particle verb alternation
Invited Plenary Address
Chair: Diane Brentari (Purdue University)
Room: Grand Ballroom
Time: 12:30 – 1:30 PM

Towards a new empiricism for linguistics
John Goldsmith (University of Chicago)

Posters: Syntax
Room: Continental Ballroom
Time: 2:00 – 3:30 PM

Dingcheng Li (University of Minnesota): A V-raising analysis of the post-verbal modal construction in Sichuan Mandarin
Bartosz Wiland (Adam Mickiewicz University) & Agnieszka Pysz (Adam Mickiewicz University): The setting of the strict VO word order in English at the PF interface
Jason Rothman (University of Iowa), Michael Iverson (University of Iowa), & Tiffany Judy (University of Iowa): The interpretative fallacy of the interpretability hypothesis: The overt pronoun constraint and inflected infinitives in L2 Portuguese
Tomoko Ishizuka (UCLA): Pseudo-passives in Japanese
Nicholas Gaylord (University of Texas, Austin): Allomorphy, agency, and affectedness in auxiliary selection
Alice L. Davison (University of Iowa): Weak and strong correlatives
Anya Dormer (University of Washington): Feature- and phase-based representation of tense and aspect in Russian
Konstantia Kapetangianni (University of Michigan): Deriving partial control with movement
Michael Barrie (University of British Columbia): Noun incorporation, possessor raising, and the cartography of nP
Gerardo Fernandez-Salgueiro (University of Michigan): Reformulating the adjunction analysis of coordination
Kohei Kato (Kyoto University of Foreign Studies): Lexicalist-based accounts of backwards anaphora phenomena in Japanese
Alicia Burga (University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign): Against a left peripheral analysis of preverbal subjects in Spanish
Heather Willson (UCLA): Marshallese passives
Oana Savescu Ciucivara (NYU): A note on “hungry experiencers”
Zhiguo Xie (Cornell University): Argument-adjunct asymmetry and exceptions in Mandarin Chinese
Bo Kyoung Kim (University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign): Case particles on adjuncts in Korean
Lawrence Tam-Leung Cheung (UCLA): A rhetorical question approach to negative Wh-constructions
Egor Tsedryk (Saint Mary's University): Applying possessive datives to prepositional phrases
Robin Melnick (San Jose State University): A gradient grammar approach to concord variation in existential there+BE constructions
David Kamholz (UC-Berkeley): Case marking and possessor raising in Bezhta
Posters: Phonology and Phonetics
Room: Continental Ballroom
Time: 3:30 – 5:00 PM

Alexei Kochetov (University of Toronto), Sam Al Khatib (Simon Fraser University), & Loredana Andreea Kosa (Simon Fraser University): Areal-typological constraints on consonant place harmony systems
Gunnar Hansson (University of British Columbia) & Jason Brown (University of British Columbia): Lexical consonant cooccurrence patterns in Gitksan (Tsimshianic)
Erin Good (University of Arizona): Effects of prosodic content during lexical access
Amy LaCross (University of Arizona): Experimental evidence for the role of syllable structure in lexical access
Thomas Purnell (University of Wisconsin-Madison) & Eric Rainy (University of Wisconsin-Madison): Novel speech reversal effects based on window size and lexical status
Adam Wayment (Johns Hopkins University): A model of metathesis as attraction at a distance
Sam Al Khatib (Simon Fraser University): On the directionality of emphasis spread

Semantics: Aspect and Events
Chair: Anastasia Giannakidou (University of Chicago)
Room: Lake Ontario

2:00 Lynn Nichols (UC-Berkeley): Lexical semantic properties of verbs are influenced by morphological type
2:30 Anubha Kothari (Stanford University): Event culmination as implicature in Hindi perfectives
3:00 Jean Mark Gawron (San Diego State University): Aspectual variation in extent predicates
3:30 Yuan-chen Yang (Yale University): The verbal le in Mandarin Chinese: An instantiation relation approach
4:00 Agnieszka Lazorczyk (University of Southern California): Secondary imperfective as atelicizer in Old Church Slavonic and Modern Bulgarian
4:30 Ronnie Wilbur (Purdue University) & Evgenia Malaia (Purdue University): Event visibility hypothesis: motion capture evidence for overt marking of telicity in ASL

Genitive Alternations
Chair: Cathy O’Connor (Boston University)
Room: Conference Room 4A

2:00 Sali Tagliamonte (University of Toronto) & Lidia-Gabriela Jarmasz (University of Toronto): Variation and change in the English genitive: A sociolinguistic perspective
2:30 Salena Sampson (Ohio State University): The early modern English genitive its and factors involved in genitive variation
3:00 Rafael Orozco (Louisiana State University): Social constraints on the expression of nominal possession in Spanish
Harmony and Coarticulation
Chair: Rachel Walker (University of Southern California)
Room: Boulevard A

2:00  Michael Kenstowicz (MIT): A phonetic study of Kinande ATR harmony
2:30  Michael Grosvald (UC-Davis): A production and perception study of long-distance vowel-to-vowel coarticulation
3:00  Sam Tilsen (UC-Berkeley): Experimental evidence for vowel-to-vowel dissimilation
3:30  Baris Kabak (University of Konstanz): Harmony as a constraint on disharmony: A corpus study
4:00  Sara Finley (Johns Hopkins University) & William Badecker (Johns Hopkins University): Right-to-left biases for harmony: Evidence from artificial grammar

Subjects
Chair: Jorge Hankamer (UC-Santa Cruz)
Room: Lake Huron

2:00  Yosuke Sato (University of Maryland) & Maki Kishida (University of Maryland): The syntax of Sino-Japanese reflexive verbs: A hidden transitive analysis
2:30  Joseph Sabbagh (UC-Berkeley): Subject-initial sentences in a predicate-initial language
3:00  Mercedes Tubino Blanco (University of Arizona): Preverbal datives in Spanish are not quirky subjects
3:30  Amy Rose Deal (University of Massachusetts-Amherst): Ergative case and the transitive subject: A view from Nez Perce
4:00  Cala Zubair (Georgetown University) & John Beavers (University of Texas-Austin): Non-nominative subjects and the involitive construction in Sinhala
4:30  Marie-Catherine de Marneffe (Stanford University) & Scott Grimm (Stanford University): Reexamining instrumental subjects from an empirical stance

Language Contact and Change
Chair: Lenore Grenoble (University of Chicago)
Room: Conference Room 4D

2:00  Nicole Marcus (UC-Berkeley): Development of the Gascon Énonciatif system: Contact-induced change
2:30  Julianne Maher (Bethany College): Does language contact cause grammatical restructuring? A study of the French Patois of St. Barth
3:00  Lotfi Sayahi (University of Albany-SUNY): Variation in the use of the subjunctive in hypothetical constructions
Optimal Phonologies
Chair: Jason Riggle (University of Chicago)
Room: Boulevard C

2:00 Eric Bakovic (UC-San Diego) & Bozena Pajak (UC-San Diego): Contingent optionality
2:30 Edward Flemming (MIT): Asymmetries between assimilation and epenthesis
3:00 Daylen Riggs (University of Southern California): Contrast preservation in Yupik
3:30 Hijo Kang (Stony Brook University-SUNY): Korean vowel harmony and grammatical change
4:00 Yen-Hwei Lin (Michigan State University): Parsing roots and affixes in Chinese affixal phonology: The conflicts of faithfulness and contrast preservation
4:30 Marc Ettlinger (UC-Berkeley): Underlying representations and opacity: The case of Shimakonde

Parsing and Processing
Chair: Susan Goldin-Meadow (University of Chicago)
Room: Lake Erie

2:00 Wayne Cowart (University of Southern Maine) & Tatiana Agupova (University of Southern Maine): Attraction effects with coordinate NPs
2:30 Matthew Wagers (University of Maryland) & Colin Phillips (University of Maryland): Representing the control of agreement in real time
3:00 Hannah Rohde (UC-San Diego), Roger Levy (UC-San Diego), & Andy Kehler (UC-San Diego): Coherence-driven effects in relative clause processing
3:30 Edward Husband (Michigan State University): Mismatched event interpretations: Evidence from eye movements
4:00 Klinton Bicknell (UC-San Diego), Jeffrey L. Elman (UC-San Diego), Mary Hare (Bowling Green State University), & Ken McRae (University of Western Ontario): When a participant tells us about an event: Evidence for the use of event knowledge
4:30 Elaine Francis (Purdue University): The effects of weight on the processing of extraposition from NP in English

Comparatives and Questions
Chair: Chris Kennedy (University of Chicago)
Room: Conference Room 4A

3:30 Hongyuan Dong (Cornell University): The semantics of manner how questions
4:00 Jeremy Boyd (UC-San Diego): Online and offline comprehension of English comparative constructions
4:30 E. Allyn Smith (Ohio State University): A felicity condition for than phrases in English comparative correlatives
Symposium: Phi-feature Inflection: Perspectives, Problems, Prospects
Room: Lake Michigan
Time: 2:00 – 5:00 PM

Organizers: Marcel den Dikken (CUNY Graduate Center)
Judy B. Bernstein (William Paterson University of New Jersey)
Christina Tortora (College of Staten Island and Graduate Center)
Raffaella Zanuttini (Georgetown University)

2:10 Mark Baker (Rutgers University): When agreement is for number and gender but not person
2:30 Andrew Nevins (Harvard University): Phi-interactions between subject and object clitics
2:50 Discussion of the papers by Baker and Nevins
3:10 Wallis Reid (Rutgers University): English verb number as an expressive device
3:30 Kathryn Bock (University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign): Reaching agreement
3:50 Discussion of the papers by Reid and Bock
4:10 General discussion moderated by the symposium organizers

Symposium: Strategies for Undergraduate Linguistic Pedagogy
Room: Waldorf Room
Time: 3:30 – 5:00 PM

Organizer/Session Chair: Kirk Hazen (West Virginia University)

3:30 Kirk Hazen (West Virginia University): Introductory focus
3:35 Kirk Hazen (West Virginia University): Distributed social variation in nonsociolinguistic courses
3:50 Nassira Nicola (University of Chicago): Encouraging undergraduate research, building undergraduate community
4:05 David W. Marlow (University of South Carolina): Using instant electronic polling to teach undergraduate grammar
4:20 Colleen Fitzgerald (Texas Tech University): Language and community: Using a service-learning pedagogy
4:35 Discussion
4:55 Kirk Hazen (West Virginia University): Concluding remarks
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, 4 January  
Evening

**LSA Business Meeting**  
Chair: Stephen R. Anderson (Yale University)  
Room: Grand Ballroom  
Time: 5:30 – 7:00 PM

**Invited Plenary Address**  
Chair: Chris Kennedy (University of Chicago)  
Room: Grand Ballroom  
Time: 7:00 – 8:00 PM

How much can understudied languages really tell us about how language works?  
*Sandra Chung (UC-Santa Cruz)*

**Open Session for Graduate Students**  
Chair: Wendy Wilkins (University of North Texas)  
Kathryn Remlinger (Grand Valley State University)  
Gregory Ward (Northwestern University)  
Room: Boulevard C  
Time: 8:00 – 9:30 PM

**Student Mixer**  
Place:  Kasey’s Tavern, 701 S. Dearborn  
Time: 9:30 PM onwards
Linguistic Society of America

Student Mixer

Friday Jan 4, 9:30 onwards

Kasey's Tavern

701 South Dearborn

Snacks on us
Saturday, 5 January
Morning

Posters: Semantics and Pragmatics
Room: Continental Ballroom
Time: 9:00 – 10:30 AM

Suwon Yoon (University of Chicago): The scope of negation: Predicate vs. propositional
Mark Aronoff (Stony Brook University-SUNY), Irit Meir (University of Haifa), Wendy Sandler (University of Haifa), & Carol A. Padden (UC-San Diego): Instrument vs. handling in sign language lexicalization patterns
Kaitlin Johnson (University of Minnesota): The acquisition of pragmatics and null subjects in early English
Antje Muntendam (University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign): Language contact and the syntax-pragmatics interface in Andean Spanish
Silke Lambert (University at Buffalo-SUNY): Dative marking in German as a stylistic device
Inkie Chung (Central Connecticut State University): Paradox of negative and honorific morphology in Korean
Hyun-ju Kim (Stony Brook University-SUNY): Acquisition of universal quantifier-negation interaction in bilingual children
Shin Fukuda (UC-San Diego): The only true external theta role is AGENT: Evidence from Japanese transitivity doublets
Tamara Medina (University of Pennsylvania): Probabilistically ranked constraints: Derivation of the gradient grammaticality of implicit objects
Peter Avery (York University) & Gabriela Alboiu (York University): Telicity and argument-adjunct asymmetries in Ndebele
Anastasia Smirnova (Ohio State University): The meaning of embedded tense in non-SOT languages: Evidence from Bulgarian
Philip Dilts (University of Alberta) & John Newman (University of Alberta): Good nouns, bad nouns, and the company they keep

Posters: Sociolinguistics and Variation
Room: Continental Ballroom
Time: 10:30 AM – 12:00 PM

Molly Babel (UC-Berkeley): Judgments of gay-sounding speech within and across dialects
James Stanford (Rice University): Dialect non-convergence in exogamous Sui clans
Caroline Smith (University of New Mexico): “Foreigner talk” is not clear speech
Rania Habib (University of Florida): Modeling sociolinguistic variation in the gradual learning algorithm
Fabiana Piccolo (University of Hawaii-Manoa): Phonetic factors in the speech of lesbian-sounding and straight-sounding women
Jennifer Mittelstaedt (Portland State University): Network sampling and generalizability in a small speech community
Angus Grieve-Smith (University of New Mexico): The role of type frequency in the spread of French ne ... pas
Rebecca Starr (Stanford University): Corrective behavior and sociolinguistic knowledge in a Mandarin-English dual immersion school
Gabriel Doyle (UC-San Diego) & Roger Levy (UC-San Diego): Mixed categories and gradient grammatical constraints
Panayiotis Pappas (Simon Fraser University): Understanding DO constructions in code-switching: The light verb approach
Wenhua Jin (University of Texas-Arlington): Continuity and change: On the Korean spoken in China
Marie K. Huffman (SUNY): Dialect convergence in a conversational task
Richard File-Muriel (University of North Carolina-Charlotte): Lexical frequency as a scalar variable
Lauren Hall-Lew (Stanford University) & Nola Stephens (Stanford University): “Country talk” and ideological speech communities

Case and Agreement
Chair: Marcel den Dikken (CUNY)
Room: Lake Michigan
9:00 Thomas McFadden (University of Stuttgart): Handling subjects without Case
9:30 Julie Legate (Cornell University): Dyirbal ergativity
10:00 Mark Baker (Rutgers University): On the configurational assignment of accusative case in Sakha
10:30 Thomas Leu (NYU): Dative morphology and gender-sensitive movement in the (Swiss) German DP
11:00 Amy McNamara (University of Washington): The role of object agreement in case-agreement splits
11:30 Judy Bernstein (William Paterson University) & Raffaella Zanuttini (Georgetown University): One form for different features: Micro-syntactic variation in English

Syntax: Focus, Ellipsis, Anaphora
Chair: Brady Clark (Northwestern University)
Room: Lake Huron
9:00 Amy Campbell (UC-Berkeley): The structure of focus: Cleft questions in Meithei
9:30 Maziar Toosarvandani (UC-Berkeley): Focus fronting and sluicing in Farsi
10:00 Laura Kertz (UC-San Diego): VP ellipsis in context
10:30 Catherine Fortin (Carleton College): Indonesian verb phrase ellipsis
11:00 Lobke Aelbrecht (Catholic University of Brussels): VP ellipsis and VP proforms: Ellipsis strategies
11:30 Jacqueline Bunting (University of Chicago): Prominence vs. continuity: Slovak pronouns and Carminati’s PAH
**Information Structure**

Chair: Ellen Prince (University of Pennsylvania)
Room: Lake Erie

- **9:00** Alex Bratkievich (UC-Berkeley): “Existential” verbs with preposed subjects in Brazilian Portuguese
- **9:30** Jennifer Mack (Yale University): Informational roles and “perceptual” verbs without perception
- **10:00** Jong-Bok Kim (Kyung Hee University) & Peter Sells (SOAS): On the role of information structure with Korean kes
- **10:30** Scott Jackson (University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign): Stress, phases, and information structure

**Phonation and Perception**

Chair: Abigail Cohn (Cornell University)
Room: Boulevard A

- **9:00** Mark Sicoli (MPI for Psycholinguistics): Predicting vowel phonation types in Zapotecan languages
- **9:30** Mi Jang (University of Texas-Austin): The acoustic characteristics of aspiration merger in Korean
- **10:00** Indranil Dutta (University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign): Cues enhancing contrasts: Durational, F0 and spectral intensity evidence from Hindi
- **10:30** Keith Johnson (UC-Berkeley), Christian DiCanio (UC-Berkeley), & Laurel MacKenzie (University of Pennsylvania): The acoustic- and visual-phonetic basis of place of articulation in excrescent nasals
- **11:00** Susannah Levi (University of Michigan), Joshua L. Radicke (Indiana University), Jeremy L. Loebach (Indiana University), & David B. Pisoni (Indiana University): Beyond the McGurk effect: Audiovisual consonant cluster formation

**Phonological Learning**

Chair: Matthew Goldrick (Northwestern University)
Room: Boulevard C

- **9:00** Peter Richtsmeier (University of Arizona) & LouAnn Gerken (University of Arizona): Computing phonotactics on the fly
- **9:30** Vsevolod Kapatsinski (Indiana University-Bloomington): The influence of syllabic constituency on learning CV-affix vs. VC-affix associations: Constituency is more than dependency
- **10:00** Anne-Michelle Tessier (University of Alberta) & Marnie Krauss (University of Alberta): Learning phonological patterns across modalities
- **10:30** Michael Becker (University of Massachusetts-Amherst): The role of markedness constraints in learning lexical trends
- **11:00** Jason Riggle (University of Chicago): Counting rankings
- **11:30** Jason Riggle (University of Chicago), Maximilian Bane (University of Chicago), James Kirby (University of Chicago), & John Sylak (University of Chicago): Distinguishing grammars in multilingual learning using parameter cooccurrence
Symposium: Mobilizing Linguistic Resources within Speaker Communities
Room: Waldorf Room
Time: 9:00 AM – 12:00 PM

Organizers:  
Jeff Good (University at Buffalo-SUNY)  
Heidi Johnson (Archive of the Indigenous Languages of Latin America)

9:00 Dafydd Gibbon (Universität Bielefeld, Germany): Efficient language documentation: Creation of local multipliers
9:30 Andrea Berez (UC-Santa Barbara): Offering multimedia training in the speaker community
10:00 Claire Bowern (Rice University): Coordinating research agenda with community needs
10:30 Jacquelijn Ringersma ( MPI for Psycholinguistics): LEXUS
11:00 Andrew Garrett (UC-Berkeley): The Berkeley Language Archives
11:30 David Nathan (HRELP Endangered Languages Archive): Mobilizing multimedia linguistic resources

Invited Plenary Address
Chair: Janet Pierrehumbert (Northwestern University)
Room: Grand Ballroom
Time: 12:30 – 1:30 PM

Preliminaries to child speech analysis
Mary Beckman (Ohio State University)

Saturday, 5 January
Afternoon

Posters: Phonetics and Phonology
Room: Continental Ballroom
Time: 2:00 – 3:30 PM

Sara Finley (Johns Hopkins University): Myopia in vowel harmony: A representational approach
David Eddington (Brigham Young University) & Dirk Elzinga (Brigham Young University): The phonetic context of American English flapping: Quantitative evidence
Seung-Eun Chang (University of Texas): Tone alternations in South Kyungsang Korean
S.L. Anya Lunden (College of William & Mary): The stress pattern of Norwegian: Evidence from novel words
Charles B. Chang (UC-Berkeley) & Yao Yao (UC-Berkeley): Reexamining cue enhancement: The case of whispered tones in Mandarin Chinese
Benjamin Tucker (University of Arizona & University of Alberta) & Natasha Warner (University of Arizona & MPI for Psycholinguistics): An unusual result of prosodic domain boundary effects: Romanian devoiced nasals
Michael Becker (University of Massachusetts-Amherst) & Peter Jurgec (University of Tromsø): Phonologization of tone/height interactions: Slovenian perspective
Natasha Warner (University of Arizona & MPI for Psycholinguistics) & Benjamin Tucker (University of Arizona & University of Alberta): Fourth formant drop as a correlate of American English flaps

Dongmyung Lee (Indiana University): The tonal structures of Kyungsang (KS) Korean words

Minjung Son (Yale University, Haskins Laboratories): Implication of within-language variability between labials' and coronals' reduction

Shira Katseff (UC-Berkeley): Learning to distinguish fricatives

Yoonsook Mo (University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign, Jennifer Cole (University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign, & Eun-Kyung Lee (University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign): Prosody perception by naive listeners: Evidence from a large multi-transcriber reliability study

Jennifer L. Smith (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill): Positional and contextual constraints: Evidence from lenition

Language Acquisition: Syntax and Semantics
Chair: Judy Bernstein (William Paterson University)
Room: Lake Michigan

2:00 Joshua Viau (Johns Hopkins University) & Jeffrey Lidz (University of Maryland): Hierarchy and abstraction in children’s dative verb phrases

2:30 Anna Papafragou (University of Delaware): Source-goal asymmetries in language acquisition and memory

3:00 Ann Bunger (University of Pennsylvania) & John Trueswell (University of Pennsylvania): Early semantic role categories are shaped by animacy

3:30 Kristen Syrett (Rutgers University): Syntactic bootstrapping in the adjectival domain: Adverbs help infants classify gradable adjectives

4:00 Özge Ozturk (University of Delaware) & Anna Papafragou (University of Delaware): Source monitoring and the acquisition of evidentiality

4:30 Amy Franklin (University of Chicago), Anastasia Giannakidou (University of Chicago), & Susan Goldin-Meadow (University of Chicago): (Non)Veridicality in home sign systems

Focus and Prosody
Chair: Craige Roberts (Ohio State University)
Room: Lake Huron

2:00 Nancy A. Hedberg (Simon Fraser University) & Malcah Yaeger-Dror (University of Arizona): The effect of informational and interactive factors on the prosodic prominence of negation

2:30 Alex Djalali (Northwestern University), Janet Pierrehumbert (Northwestern University), & Brady Clark (Northwestern University): The effect of focus on bridging inferences

3:00 James Sneed German (Northwestern University) & Janet Pierrehumbert (Northwestern University): Conditions for accenting pronouns: Contrastive focus vs. attentional shift

3:30 Bryan James Gordon (University of Minnesota): Postposition and information status in a head-final, free-word-order language: Theoretical implications

4:00 David Schueler (UCLA): Focus presuppositions and counterfactual conditionals
**Morphosyntax**

Chair: Raffaella Zanuttini (Georgetown University)
Room: Lake Ontario

2:00  *Tatiana Nikitina (Stanford University):* Nominalization in Wan: Category mixing without mixed syntax?

2:30  *Michael Marlo (UCLA):* Flexible stems in Kirimi

3:00  *Ruth Kramer (UC-Santa Cruz):* Phase impenetrability at PF and Amharic definite marking

3:30  *Tanya Slavin (University of Toronto):* Beyond phases: t-palatalization in Oji-Cree

4:00  *Martina Gracanin-Yuksek (Middle East Technical University):* All auxiliary clitics in Croatian occupy the same syntactic position

4:30  *Karine Megerdoomian (MITRE):* Second position clitics in the vP phase: The case of the Armenian auxiliary

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**Nasal Timing**

Chair: Mary Beckman (Ohio State University)
Room: Boulevard A

2:00  *Abigail Cohn (Cornell University) & Anastasia Riehl (Cornell University):* Phonetic realization of nasal-stop clusters, prenasalized stops, and postploded nasals

2:30  *Grace Oh (University of Oregon) & Melissa Redford (University of Oregon):* Length as a target for fake geminates in English

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**Sound Change and Variation**

Chair: Kirk Hazen (West Virginia University)
Room: Boulevard C

2:00  *Gerard Van Herk (Memorial University of Newfoundland):* 20th-century American sound changes as linguistic white flight

2:30  *David Durian (Ohio State University):* Apart and yet a part: Class, convergence, and Columbus, Ohio AAE and EAE vowel systems

3:00  *Michael Scanlon (University of Washington-Seattle) & Alicia Beckford Wassink (University of Washington-Seattle):* Network ties as conduits: Contact and diffusion in Seattle

3:30  *Matthew Bauer (Illinois Institute of Technology) & Frank Parker (Parlay Press):* Reliability and validity in studies of Low Back Merger

4:00  *Rebecca Roeder (University of Toronto):* Definite article reduction: Phonological conditioning of a zero form
**Clause Structure**
Chair: Lynn Nichols (UC-Berkeley)  
Room: Lake Erie

2:00  Benjamin Bruening (University of Delaware): Algonquian (and other polysynthetic) languages are not unusual  
2:30  Jean-Pierre Koenig (University at Buffalo-SUNY) & Karin Michelson (University at Buffalo-SUNY): Revisiting the realization of arguments in Iroquoian  
3:00  Mila Tasseva-Kurktchieva (University of South Carolina) & Stanley Dubinsky (University of South Carolina): The role of strong (EPP) V-features in determining Bulgarian word order  
3:30  Miki Obata (University of Michigan) & Haruko Matsui (University of Tsukuba): V-Raising in Japanese complex predicates: New evidence from suppression of LCC effects  
4:00  Anne Sturgeon (H5 Technologies): The “middlefield” in Slavic: Evidence from Czech  
4:30  David Stringer (Indiana University-Bloomington): The syntax of P modifiers

**Lexical Identity and Variation**
Chair: Mary Beckman (Ohio State University)  
Room: Boulevard A

3:30  Matt Goldrick (Northwestern University): A Harmonic Grammar account of lexically-conditioned phonetic variation  
4:00  Kuniko Nielsen (UCLA): Phonetic imitation of Japanese vowel devoicing

**Symposium: Introducing Linguistics in the Secondary School Classroom**
Room: Waldorf Room  
Time: 2:00 – 4:30 PM  
Organizers: Kristin Denham (West Washington University), Fredric Field (California State University-Northridge)

2:00  Beth Keyser (Superior High School, Superior, MT): Techniques for teaching language awareness: Middle through high school  
2:30  Lynn Burley (University of Central Arkansas): Semantics as a tool for the creative writing teacher  
3:00  Thomas E. Payne (University of Oregon & SIL International): The genius of the Linguistic Olympiads  
3:30  David Pippin (Billings Middle School, Seattle, Washington): Creating a culture of language awareness in the schools  
4:00  Discussion
Saturday, 5 January
Evening

Presidential Address
Chair: Gregory Ward (Northwestern University)
Room: Grand Ballroom
Time: 5:30 – 7:00 PM

The logical structure of linguistic theory
Stephen Anderson (Yale University)

Reception
Time: 7:00 – 8:30 PM

Sunday, 6 January
Morning

Historical Linguistics
Chair: Joseph Salmons (University of Wisconsin-Madison)
Room: Conference Room 4D

9:00 Richard D. Janda (Ohio State University): Dialectal origins of NHG [er-chen] ‘diminutive-plural’ as a bipartite single suffix
9:30 Anne E. David (University of Maryland): Initial consonant gemination in Italian and Tamil
10:00 Jon Stevens (Ohio State University): The Old English demonstrative: A counterexample to unidirectionality?
10:30 Joel Wallenberg (University of Pennsylvania): The decline of early English object clitics
11:00 William Croft (University of New Mexico), Gareth Baxter (Victoria University of Wellington, NZ), Richard Blyth (Edinburgh University), & Alan McKane (University of Manchester): Modeling language change: An evaluation of Trudgill’s theory of the emergence of New Zealand English
11:30 Claire Bowern (Rice University): Reconstruction models for Australian languages
12:00 Jeff Good (University at Buffalo-SUNY) & Scott Farrar (University of Washington-Seattle): Reexamining genetic relations in Africa: A case study of Western Beboid
L2 Acquisition: Syntax
Chair: Silvina Montrul (University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign)
Room: Lake Erie

9:00 Jason Rothman (University of Iowa): Inflected infinitives in Heritage Brazilian Portuguese: Implications for linguistic theories
9:30 Ilhan Cagri (University of Maryland): Heritage speakers and Persian complex predicates
10:00 Tanja Kupisch (McGill University): Predicting cross-linguistic influence: A study of plural morphology in German-English bilinguals
10:30 Michael Iverson (University of Iowa) & Tiffany Judy (University of Iowa): Informing debates on the L2 steady state: N-drop at the initial state of L3 Portuguese
11:00 Tania Ionin (University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign & University of Southern California) & Maria Luisa Zubizarreta (University of Southern California): Child-adult parallels in the second language acquisition of English articles
11:30 Myong-Hee Choi (Georgetown University): Parameter-setting approaches and interpretable features in SLA
12:00 Roksolana Mykhaylyk (Stony Brook University-SUNY): Monolingual and bilingual acquisition of Ukrainian scrambling compared

Morphology: Paradigms
Chair: Mark Aronoff (Stony Brook University-SUNY)
Room: Lake Ontario

9:00 Andrea D. Sims (Northwestern University), Maria Alley (Ohio State University), & Bryan Brookes (Ohio State University): On inflectional competition as a cause of paradigmatic gaps
9:30 Masayuki Gibson (Cornell University): Opaque allomorph selection: Intermediate forms vs. paradigm optimization
10:00 Adam Ussishkin (University of Arizona), Amy LaCross (University of Arizona), & Jordan Brewer (University of Arizona): Morphological family size in Hebrew auditory lexical decision

(Non-)native Perception
Chair: Ann Bradlow (Northwestern University)
Room: Boulevard A

9:00 Elizabeth Zsiga (Georgetown University): Obstruent nasalization at word boundaries in Korean and Korean-accented English
9:30 Jungsun Kim (Indiana University) & Kenneth deJong (Indiana University): Mimicry of lexical pitch accent by native and non-native dialectal speakers in Korean
10:00 Myoyoung Kim (University at Buffalo-SUNY): Bilingual speech production planning vs. monolingual speech production planning: Evidence from speech errors
10:30 Benjamin Munson (University of Minnesota), Mary Beckman (Ohio State University), Kathleen Currie Hall (Ohio State University), Fangfang Li (Ohio State University), & Kiyoko Yoneyama (Daito Bunka University): Sibilant fricatives in Japanese and English: Different in production or perception?

11:00 Lisa Davidson (NYU): Task-related and cross-linguistic differences in the perception of non-native sequences

11:30 Jeanine Ntihirageza (Northeastern Illinois University): The role of socioeducational variables in phonologization of loanwords in Kirundi

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**Quantification, Definiteness and Presupposition**

Chair: Jean Mark Gawron (San Diego State University)

Room: Lake Huron

9:00 Andrea Wilhelm (University of Victoria): On the expression of countability

9:30 Stephanie Soli (CUNY): Cardinality and the many/much distinction

10:00 Kazuhiko Fukushima (Kansai Gaidai University): Indeterminates and quantification in Japanese

10:30 Rachel Szekely (CUNY): Locating the existential import of the existential there sentence

11:00 Barbara Abbott (Michigan State University): Presuppositions and common ground

11:30 Florian Schwarz (University of Massachusetts-Amherst): Two types of definites

12:00 Tania Ionin (University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign & University of Southern California): Pragmatic variation among specificity markers: Evidence from English and Russian

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**Sociophonetics**

Chair: Beth Hume (Ohio State University)

Room: Boulevard C

9:00 Katie Drager (University of Canterbury), Abby Walker (University of Canterbury), & Jennifer Hay (University of Canterbury): Emotional affect influencing vowel perception

9:30 Sara Mack (University of Minnesota) & Benjamin Munson (University of Minnesota): Implicit processing, social stereotypes, and the “gay lisp”

10:00 Katie Drager (University of Canterbury): Ethnographic acoustics: Socially-conditioned phonetic variation of quotative like

10:30 Mary Rose (Ohio State University): Sociophonetics of aging: Articulating “old” among peers

11:00 Erez Levon (NYU): Prosodic variation and style in gay Israeli speech: Context, politics, and motivation

11:30 Robert Lawson (University of Glasgow): Sociolinguistic constructions of identity in a Glasgow high school

12:00 Kevin Heffernan (University of Toronto): Phonetic distinctiveness as an index of social gender: DJs’ performance of masculinity on air
Argument Structure

Chair: Jean-Pierre Koenig (University at Buffalo-SUNY)
Room: Lake Michigan

9:00 Naoko Tomioka (University of Quebec-Montreal): Variations of resultatives and early/late adjunction of V0
9:30 Kjersti Stunsrud (University of Chicago): Extending the typology of event composition
10:00 Raul Aranovich (UC-Davis): The Spanish dative alternation in LMT
10:30 John Beavers (University of Texas-Austin): The true role of affectedness in NP-preposing
11:00 Kyle Wade Grove (Michigan State University): Why unergatives can select themselves a fake reflexive
11:30 Richard Larson (Stony Brook University-SUNY), & Candice Chi Hang Cheung (University of Southern California): MAKE as a triadic unaccusative

Typology

Chair: Mark Aronoff (Stony Brook University-SUNY)
Room: Lake Ontario

10:30 Jeff Good (University at Buffalo-SUNY): Information structure and word order typology in Bantoid
11:00 Masayoshi Shibatani (Rice University): Focus constructions without focus morphology
11:30 Hye-Sook Lee (Cornell University): Non-rising questions of North Kyongsang Korean
12:00 Christian Koops (Rice University): Frames of reference, verticality, and the Cherokee 'on/off-ground' distinction

Symposium: Language in Light of Evolution

Room: Waldorf Room
Time: 9:00 AM – 12:00 PM

Organizers: Wendy K. Wilkins (University of North Texas)
James R. Hurford (University of Edinburgh)

9:00 James R. Hurford (University of Edinburgh) Introduction
9:10 Wendy K. Wilkins (University of North Texas): Biological plausibility
9:30 James R. Hurford (University of Edinburgh): The origins of meaning
9:50 Discussion
10:10 Susan Goldin-Meadow (University of Chicago): Gesture, speech, and language
10:30 Ray Jackendoff (Tufts University): Your theory of language evolution depends on your theory of language
10:50 Discussion
11:10 Salikoko Mufwene (University of Chicago): Variation, the invisible hand, and evolution of linguistic diversity
11:30 Bart de Boer (Rijksuniversiteit Groningen): Evolution and the study of speech
11:50 Discussion
American Dialect Society

Thursday, 3 January
Afternoon

Executive Council
Room: PDR 2 Third Floor
Time: 1:00 - 3:00 PM

Annual Business Meeting
Room: PDR 2 Third Floor
Time: 3:00 – 3:30 PM

Session 1
Room: PDR 2 Third Floor

4:00 Ludwig Deringer (RWTH Aachen Universität, Germany): English and Danube Swabian German: Lexical exchanges in pre-1945 Southeastern Europe, and in the post-1945 United States
4:30 Chris Koops (Rice University): Cross-dialect accommodation in speech production and perception

Word of the Year Nominations
Room: PDR 2 Third Floor
Time: 5:15 – 6:45 PM

Name Society Meet and Greet Reception
Room: PDR 2 Third Floor
Time: 9:00 – 10:30 PM

Friday, 4 January
Morning

Session 2
Room: PDR 2 Third Floor
Sponsor: ADS Committee on Teaching
Chair: Anne Curzan, University of Michigan

9:30 David W. Brown (University of Michigan): What counts as success for a linguistically informed curriculum?
10:00 Gerard van Herk (Memorial University of Newfoundland): The very big class project: Meaningful primary sociolinguistic research in introductory classes
10:30 Bethany K. Dumas (University of Tennessee): Talkin’ trash: The course
Session 3
Room: PDR 2 Third Floor

11:00  Katie Carmichael (Tulane University): Stylistic variation among semi-speakers of an endangered dialect of Louisiana French
11:30  Tom Klingler (Tulane University): An ethno-phonological study of French in Louisiana
12:00  Charles Boberg (McGill University): Ethnic origin and the relation of Montreal French to Canadian English

Friday, 4 January
Afternoon

Session 4
Room: PDR 2 Third Floor

2:00  Deena Fogle (McGill University): Regional variation and the low-back merger: A study of Indianapolis, Indiana
2:30  Julie Roberts (University of Vermont) & Molly Madore (University of Vermont): The low back merger in Vermont
3:00  Corinne McCarthy (George Mason University): Car-backing and other low-vowel phenomena in Chicago English

Session 5
Room: PDR 2 Third Floor
Chair: Susan Tamasi (Emory University)

3:45  Sali Tagliamonte (University of Toronto) & Derek Denis (University of Toronto): The stuff of change: General Extenders in North American English
4:15  Arnold Zwicky (Stanford University): Article-article article: Faithfulness meets well-formedness (again)
4:45  Laurence Horn (Yale University): Reneging: Hypernegation and hyponegation in vernacular and regional English

Words of the Year Vote
Room: PDR 2 Third Floor
Time: 5:30 – 6:30 PM

Bring-Your-Own-Book Exhibit and Reception
Room: PDR 2 Third Floor
Time: 6:30 – 7:30 PM
Session 6
Room: PDR 2 Third Floor
8:30 Kathryn Remlinger (Grand Valley State University), Joseph Salmons (University of Wisconsin-Madison), and Luanne von Schneidemesser (DARE): Reshaping dialect awareness
9:00 Will Rankinen (Michigan State University): UP vowels
9:30 Megan Firestone (Michigan State University) & Emma Giese (Michigan State University): Jak jest Twój angielski? The pronunciation of English in Hamtramck, Michigan

Session 7
Room: PDR 2 Third Floor
10:30 Aaron J. Dinkin (University of Pennsylvania): Settlement patterns and the Eastern boundary of the Northern Cities Shift
11:00 Jack Grieve (Northern Arizona University): Written American dialects
11:30 Joseph Salmons (University of Wisconsin-Madison); Ewa Jacewicz (Ohio State University) & Robert Allen Fox (Ohio State University): Fast talkers versus slow talkers: Speech rate across dialect, generation, and gender

Saturday, 5 January
Afternoon

Annual Luncheon
Time: 12:15 – 1:45 PM

Session 8
Room: PDR 2 Third Floor
2:00 Robert Bayley (University of California, Davis) & Brandon Loudermilk (University of California, Davis): Frequency, phonological variation, and lexical exceptions: Evidence from Mexican American English
2:30 Fredric W. Field (California State University, Northridge): Chicano English in Southern California in its broader cultural context
3:00 Jennifer Bloomquist (Gettysburg College): African American English in Central Pennsylvania’s Lower Susquehanna Valley: Regional phonological accommodation
Panel: Re-examining Language Data in the Study of American English Dialects
Room: PDR 2 Third Floor
Time: 4:00 – 5:30 PM
Session Chair: Tyler Kendall (Duke University & North Carolina State University)

Panelists
Todd Cooper (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill)
Christine Mallinson (University of Maryland, Baltimore County)
Walt Wolfram (North Carolina State University)
American Name Society

Thursday, 3 January
Afternoon

Executive Council Meeting
Room: PDS 4 Third floor
Time: 12:00 – 3:30 PM

Opening Session
Room: PDS 3 Third floor
Time: 4:00

Alleen Pace Nilsen (Arizona State University)
and Don L. F. Nilsen (Arizona State University), Co-Presidents

Personal Names
Chair: Herbert Barry III (University of Pittsburgh, Emeritus)
Room: PDS 3 Third floor

4:00 Cleveland Kent Evans (Bellevue University): Crimson Tide and Wolverines, antebellum style: A comparison of given names in the 1850 United States census in Tuscaloosa County, Alabama, and Washtenaw County, Michigan

4:30 Herbert Barry III (University of Pittsburgh, Emeritus) & Aylene S. Harper (Community College of Allegheny County, South Campus): Gender and racial differences in recently popular first names

Women and Naming
Chair: Christine De Vinne (Ursuline College)
Room: PDS 3 Third floor

5:15 Donna L. Lillian: (East Carolina University): Regional variation in women's surname preferences

5:45 Christine De Vinne: (Ursuline College): Renaming and gender-unmarking: Transition in U. S. women's colleges

Names and Nicknames
Chair: Priscilla A. Ord (McDaniel College)
Room: PDS 3 Third floor

6:00 Idowu O. Odehde (Redeemer's University): A lexico-semantic interpretation of names and nicknames in Soyinka’s King Baabu
American Name Society Co-Presidents' Meet and Greet Reception
Room: Astoria
Time: 9:00 – 10:30 PM

Friday, 4 January
Morning

U. S. Place Names
Chair: Dwan L. Shipley (Western Washington University)
Room: PDS 3 Third floor

8:30 Ernest L. Abel (Wayne State University): Going to the devil
9:00 Frank Abate (Dictionaries International): Cincinnati names and naming: From settlement to today
9:30 Dwan L. Shipley (Western Washington University): Reminiscences and personal findings regarding place names in and around the town of Mannington, Marion County, West Virginia

Italian and British Surnames
Chair: D. Kenneth Tucker (Carleton University)
Room: PDS 3 Third floor

10:15 Jack Shreve (Allegany College of Maryland, Emeritus): The surnames of a southern Italian town
10:45 D. Kenneth Tucker (Carleton University): The number of surnames in Reaney’s 1958 Dictionary of British Surnames and the subsequent editions

Invited speaker
Room: PDS 3 Third floor
Time: 11:00 – 12:30 PM

Moderator: Kemp Williams (IBM Global Name Recognition)
Edward Callary (Northern Illinois University)
Presentation names as indices of social trends

Respondents: Donna L. Lillian (East Carolina University)
Frank Nuessel (University of Louisville)

Lunch – Interest Group Gatherings
Room: PD 4 Third Floor
Time: 12:30 – 2:00 PM

Personal Names: Cleveland Kent Evans (Bellevue University)
Place Names: Alan Rayburn (Alan Rayburn Research Associates)
Friday, 4 January
Afternoon

Presidential Assigned Nicknames and Personal Name Matching
Chair: Kemp Williams (IBM Global Name Recognition)
Room: PDS 3 Third floor

2:00 Michael Adams (Indiana University): Nicknames, interpellation, and Dubya’s theory of the state
2:30 Kemp Williams (IBM Global Name Recognition): Improved name matching using regularized name forms

Name of the Year Voting
Chair: Cleveland Kent Evans (Bellevue University)
Room: PDS 3 Third floor
Time: 3:15 – 4:15 PM

Names, Personality, and Children’s Name Perception
Chair: Karen Kow Yip Cheng (University of Malaya)
Room: PDS 3 Third floor

4:30 Robert Sean Bannon (Bellevue University): Personality effects on naming preferences
5:00 Karen Kow Yip Cheng (University of Malaya): Names in the domain of children

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

Annual Dinner
Place: The Italian Village, 71 West Monroe Street, Chicago, IL
Time: 7:00 Social Hour
8:00 Dinner

Saturday, 5 January
Morning

Annual Business Meeting
Chairs: Alleen Pace Nilsen (Arizona State University) and Don L. F. Nilsen (Arizona State University), Co-Presidents
Room: PDS 4 Third floor
Time: 8:30 – 10:00 AM
Names and Identity
Chair: Terrence M. Potter (Georgetown University)
Room: PDS 3 Third floor

10:15 Karen Duchaj (Northeastern Illinois University) & Jeanine Ntahirageza (Northeastern Illinois University): The role of names in refugee identity: Search for invisibility, not citizenship among Burundians in Tanzanian camps
10:45 Terrence M. Potter (Georgetown University): What’s in an Iraqi name?

Musical Groups and Their Names
Chair: Margaret G. Lee (Hampton University)
Room: PDS 3 Third floor

11:30 Lynn C. Westney (University of Illinois at Chicago): From Aerosmith to The Zombies: naming patterns of rock and roll groups
12:00 Margaret G. Lee (Hampton University): Appeasing while rebelling: Names of male and female singing groups in the Malt Shop Memories collection

Lunch – Interest Group Gatherings
Places: PD 4 Third Floor
Time: 12:30 – 2:00 PM

Branding: Chris De Vinne (Ursuline College)
Literary Onomastics: Aileen Pace Nilsen (Arizona State University and Don L. F. Nielsen (Arizona State University)

Saturday 5, January
Afternoon

Invited Speaker
Room: PDS 3 Third floor
Time: 2:00 – 3:00 PM

Moderator: Don L. F. Nielsen (Arizona State University)
Eric Hamp (University of Chicago, Emeritus)
Names and no names

Respondents: Thomas J. Gasque (University of South Dakota, Emeritus)
Alan Rayburn (Alan Rayburn Research Associates)

Personal Name Frequency and Meaning
Chair: Edwin D. Lawson (SUNY at Fredonia, Emeritus)
Room:  PDS 3 Third floor

3:45  Hashem Ahmad Mohammad Al-Darawsheh (Dar Ayman for Legal Translation): Arabic names in Spain

4:15  Break

4:30  Carol Lombard (University of South Africa): Names tell us stories: Personal naming in the Niitsitapi oral tradition
5:00  Edwin D. Lawson (State University of New York at Fredonia, Emeritus), Raivo Seppo (Viimsi Vald, Estonia), and Richard F. Sheil (State University of New York at Fredonia): Estonian given names: Their pronunciation, meaning, and frequency

Executive Council Meeting
Room:  PDS 3 Third floor
Time:  5:30 – 6:30 PM

Linguistic Society of America Reception
Time:  7:00 – 8:00 PM

Sunday, 6 January
Morning

Personal and Proper Names among the Shona, Yoruba, and Baoulé
Chair: Michel Nguessan (Governor’s State University)
Room:  PDS 3 Third floor

8:30  Livingstone Makondo (Midlands State University): Shona anthroponyms since 1890
9:00  Joshua Abiodun Ogunwale (Obafemi Awolowo University): An anthropolinguistic analysis of Yoruba proper names
9:30  Michel Nguessan (Governor’s State University): The semantics of personal names among the Baoulé (Ivory Coast)

Literary Onomastics
Chair: Alleen Pace Nilsen (Arizona State University)
Room:  PDS 3 Third floor

9:45  Chao-Chih Liao (National Chiayi University): Comparing the translation of proper nouns in Hung Lou Meng in five English versions
10:15  Don L. F. Nilsen (Arizona State University): Onomastic schemes and tropes in Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows
10:45  Alleen Pace Nilsen (Arizona State University): Naming as a literary technique in prize-winning realistic fiction for teens
These are just a few examples of newly prominent words or terms identified and featured in American Speech, the official journal of the American Dialect Society (ADS). Each year the journal publishes the "Words of the Year," based on words or terms that dominated the national discourse, such as to pluto in 2006 and truthiness in 2005.

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North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences

Friday, 4 January
Morning

Session: Linguistic Theory and Practice

Chair: John E. Joseph (University of Edinburgh)
Room: PDR 1 third floor

9:30 Barry Velleman (Marquette University): Translation, acquisition, and the “organ of language”: The work of Mariano Cubi y Soler (1801-1875)
10:00 David Boe (Northern Michigan University): Ogden’s Basic English and the “third medium”
10:30 Break
10:45 Elitzur Avraham Bar-Asher (Harvard University): Traditions in linguistics: The relationship between Ferdinand de Saussure and Louis Hjelmslev as a case study
11:15 Peter T. Daniels (New York, NY): Chomsky 1951a and Chomsky 1951b

Session: Linguistics in the Land of Lincoln (Invited Session)

Chair: Eric P. Hamp (University of Chicago)
Room: PDR 1 third floor

2:00 John E. Joseph (University of Edinburgh): “Unparalleled Babel”: Hearing linguistic prehistory unfold in turn-of-the-century Chicago
2:30 Marcia Farr (Ohio State University): Ethnolinguistic Chicago: Studies of language in the city’s neighborhoods
3:00 Douglas A. Kibbee (University of Illinois–Urbana/Champaign): Linguistics before a linguistics department at the University of Illinois
3:30 Break
3:45 Michael Silverstein (University of Chicago): In praise of “exceptionless”: Linguistics among the human sciences at Bloomfield and Sapir’s Chicago
4:15 John Goldsmith (University of Chicago): McCawley’s early views on generative phonology
4:45 Rae Arlene Moses (Northwestern University): Subterranean linguistics, an undergraduate linguistics curriculum and the evolution of a department
Saturday, 5 January
Morning

**Session: Histories of Grammars**
Room: PDR 1 third floor
Chair: Margaret Thomas (Boston College)

9:30 Marc Pierce (University of Texas-Austin): The spread and survival of a theory of Old High German Umlaut
10:00 Stuart Davis, Tracy Alan Hall, & Mikael Thompson (Indiana University): Francis Lieber’s unpublished German grammar of 1836

10:30 Break

10:45 Eric P. Hamp (University of Chicago) & Brian D. Joseph (Ohio State University): Albanologist Karl Steinmetz revisited, and reappreciated as a linguist
11:15 Marcin Kilarski (Adam Mickiewicz University): Cherokee classificatory verbs: Their place in the history of linguistics

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**Session: Linguists and the Discipline of Linguistics**

Chair: Douglas A. Kibbee (University of Illinois-Urbana/Champaign)
Room: PDR 1 third floor

2:00 Margaret Thomas (Boston College): Fifty key thinkers in language and linguistics
2:30 Hope C. Dawson (Ohio State University) & Brian D. Joseph (Ohio State University): Authorship provenance in Language: an increasingly international scope

**Business meeting**
Room: PDR 1 third floor
Time: 3:15 – 4:15
Phonetics & Phonology: 1
Chair: Douglas Parks
Room: Marquette

4:00  John P. Boyle (Northern Illinois University): Ablauts, its triggers, and grammaticalization in Hidatsa
4:30  Gabriela Caballero (UC-Berkeley): Output optimization and truncation in Choguita Raramuri (Tarahumara)
5:00  Chris Rogers (University of Utah): Xinkan vowel harmony
5:30  William J. Poser (University of British Columbia & Yinka Dene Language Institute): The phonological status of Chumash sibilant harmony

Mayan Languages 1: Finiteness and categories
Chair: Heriberto Avelino
Room: Joliet

4:00  John Lucy (University of Chicago): The referential semantics of Yucatec Maya root nouns: An exploration in method
4:30  Andrew Hafting (Southern Illinois University): Voice and auxiliaries in Mopan Maya
5:00  Barbara Pfeiler (UNAM): Intransitive verb acquisition in Yucatec Maya
5:30  Clifton Pye & Pedro Mateo (University of Kansas): The acquisition of finiteness in K'iche' and Q'anjoba'il Maya

Lexicography
Chair: Amy Dahlstrom (University of Chicago)
Room: Marquette

6:00  Richard A. Rhodes (UC-Berkeley): The dictionary in Rev. Edward F. Wilson's The Ojebway Language
6:30  Marcia Haag (University of Oklahoma): The coining of Choctaw legal terms: Peter Pitchlynn's 1826 secretarial notes of the Choctaw constitutional delegation
7:00 Wesley Y. Leonard (UC-Berkeley): Lexical innovation in Miami: A community-guided enterprise
7:30 Erin Debenport (University of Chicago): Person, authority and audience: Pronoun usage in Southern Tiwa dictionary example sentences

Mayan Languages 2: Argument realization and word order
Chair: Elisabeth Norcliffe (Stanford University)
Room: Joliet

7:00 Pamela Munro (UCLA): Emerging subject properties of Kiche experiencers
7:30 Judith Tonhauser (Ohio State University): Yucatec Mayan predicate-argument structures
8:00 Rodrigo Gutiérrez Bravo (CIESAS-Mexico City) & Jorge Monforte y Madera (Academia de la Lengua Maya de Yucatán): On the nature of word order in Yucatec Maya
8:30 Jessica Coon (MIT): The source of split ergativity in Chol Mayan

Friday, 4 January
Morning

Relatives, Questions, & Determiners
Chair: Richard Rhodes (UC-Berkeley)
Room: Marquette

9:00 Marianne Mithun (UC-Santa Barbara): Identifying relatives
9:30 Rafael Fischer (University of Amsterdam): Discourse continuity in Cofán (A’ingae)
10:00 Hannah I. A. Haynie (UC-Berkeley): The morphosyntax of question formation in Southeastern Pomo
10:30 Sara Trechter (California State University-Chico): The uniqueness marker in Mandan
11:00 Timothy Montler (University of Northern Texas): Specific, non-specific, and definite in Klallam determiners
11:30 Cynthia I. A. Hansen (University of Texas-Austin): The demonstrative pronoun/determiner system in Iquito (Zaparoan)

Mayan Languages 3: Topic, focus, and sociolinguistics
Chair: Heriberto Avelino (University of Toronto) & Elisabeth Norcliffe (Stanford University)
Room: Joliet

9:00 Elisabeth Norcliffe (Stanford University): Filler-gap dependencies in Yucatec Maya
9:30 Stavros Skopeteas (Institut für Linguistik Universität Potsdam) & Elisabeth Verhoeven (Universität Bremen): The influence of structural constraints on the choice of topic constructions: Evidence from Yucatec Maya
10:00 *Heriberto Avelino (University of Toronto):* Intonational patterns of topic and focus constructions in Yucatec Maya

10:30 *Melissa Frazier (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill):* Acoustic analysis of pitch in Yucatec Maya and implications for dialectal differentiation

11:00 *Judith M. Maxwell (Tulane University):* Stylistics of the second person singular independent pronoun in Kaqchikel

**Friday, 4 January**

**Afternoon**

**Space**

*Chair: Pamela Munro (UCLA)*

*Room: Marquette*

2:00 *Chris Koops (Rice University):* Semantic extensions of Cherokee deictic prefixes: motion, orientation, and visibility

2:30 *Russell Lee-Goldman (UC-Berkeley):* From motion to co-location: Source/goal ambiguity in Southeastern Pomo

3:00 *Carolyn O’Meara (University of Buffalo-SUNY):* Linguistic frames of reference in Seri

3:30 *Brook Danielle Lillehaugen (Seminario de Lenguas Indigenas: IIfi-UNAM):* PLACE-Encoding body parts in Zapotec

4:00 *Rusty Barrett (University of Kentucky):* Positional roots in K’iche’: Examples from the poetry of Humberto Ak’abal

**Possession and Related Issues**

*Chair: Marianne Mithun (UC-Santa Barbara)*

*Room: Joliet*

2:00 *Donald G. Frantz (University of Lethbridge) & Frank R. Trechsel (Ball State University):* Obviation effects in Southern Tiwa

2:30 *Andrew Koontz-Garboden (University of Manchester):* Possession and property concepts in Ulwa

3:00 *Ruth Rouvier (UC-Berkeley):* Inalienability in Miskitu

3:30 *Jean-Pierre Koenig & Karin Michelson (University of Buffalo-SUNY):* Argument structure of Oneida kin terms

4:00 *Andrea Wilhelm & Leslie Saxon (University of Victoria):* The “possessed noun suffix” and “possession” in two Northern Athabaskan languages
**SSILA Poster Session: Phonetics and Phonology**
Chair: Alan C. L. Yu (University of Chicago)
Room: Continental Ballroom
Time: 3:30 – 5:00 PM (Posters available for viewing all day.)

*Molly Babel (UC-Berkeley), Michael Houser (UC-Berkeley), & Maziar Toosarvandani (UC-Berkeley):* A phonetic sketch of Mono Lake Northern Paiute

*Sharon Hargus (U Washington):* Deg Xinag lateral affricates: phonetic and historical perspectives

*Marie Klopfenstein (University of Louisiana-Lafayette):* Phonological rules of nasalization in Nishnaabemwin

*Nicole Rosen (University of Lethbridge), Richelle Staehr (University of Lethbridge) & Heather Souter:* How many back vowels in Michif?

*Siri Tuttle (Alaska Native Language Center & University of Alaska-Fairbanks) & Olga Lovick (Alaska Native Language Center & University of Alaska-Fairbanks):* The development of the Upper Tanana vowel system

*Neil Alexander Walker (UC-Santa Barbara):* Proto-Pomo uvulars

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**Annual Business Meeting**
Chair: Leslie Saxon, President (University of Victoria)
Room: Marquette
Time: 5:00 – 6:00 PM

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**Saturday, 5 January**

**Morning**

**Phonetics and Phonology: 2**
Chair: Karin Michelsen (University of Buffalo-SUNY)
Room: Marquette

9:00 *Veronica Muñoz Ledo (UC-Santa Barbara):* Interrupted vowels and the phonological status of the glottal stop in Sierra Popoluca

9:30 *Yuni Kim (UC-Berkeley):* Phonetic versus phonological unnaturalness in Huave vowel breaking

10:00 *Lynnika Butler (University of Arizona):* Verb templates and grammatical metathesis in Mutsun

10:30 *Patrick J. Midtlyng (University of Chicago):* Morphophonological facts about hiatus resolution in Washo

11:00 *Eugene Buckley (University of Pennsylvania):* Alsea reduplication and phonological opacity

11:30 *Alan C. L. Yu (University of Chicago):* A tale of two reduplication patterns in Washo
Evidentials & Modality
Chair: Stephen A. Marlett (SIL/UN D)
Room: Joliet

9:30 Conn e Dick inson (University of Oregon): Middle voice and mirativity in Tsafik i
10:00 Racquel Yamada (University of Oregon): An updated analysis of [ky – V – ng] in Kari’nja: Evidentiality or deixis?
10:30 Amy Dahlstrom (University of Chicago): The metapragmatics of quotation and evidentials in Meskwaki
11:00 Marilyn S. Manley (Rowan University): Cuzco Quechua epistemic markers in discourse
11:30 Amy Rose Deal (University of Massachusetts-Amherst): Morphosemantics of Nez Perce modals
12:00 Donna B. Gerds (Simon Fraser University): Halkomelem limited control as speaker’s viewpoint

Saturday, 5 January
Afternoon

Historical and Areal Linguistics, Archival Research
Chair: Harriet E. M. Klein (Stony Brook University-SUNY)
Room: Marquette

2:00 Charles B. Chang (UC-Berkeley): The variable nature of sound change in Southeastern Pomo
2:30 Catherine A. Callaghan (Ohio State University): Ancient Utian stem alternation
3:00 Carmen Jany (California State University-San Bernardino): Chimariko in areal perspective
3:30 Jason Brown (University of British Columbia): Against universal markedness scales for glottalized consonants
4:00 Justin Spence (UC-Berkeley): Yahi quotative cliticization: Evidence from Ishi’s story of Wood Duck
4:30 Eduardo Rivail Ribeiro (University of Chicago): Preserved in amber: On the origins of a non-concatenative morphological pattern in Karajá (Macro-Ji)

Morphosyntax
Chair: David Beck (University of Alberta)
Room: Joliet

2:00 Zarina Estrada Fernández (University of Sonora): Ditransitive constructions in Yaqui
2:30 Kaoru Kiyosawa (University of Victoria): On the history of Salish object suffixes: Evidence from applicatives
3:00 Michael Galant (California State University-Dominguez Hills): Functions and morphosyntactic reflexes of Proto-Zapotec *nV[-hi] in San Andrés Yaa Zapotec
3:30 Antoine Guillaume (CNRS & University of Lyon): The development of split intransitivity in Tacanan languages
4:00 Joana Jansen (University of Oregon), Virginia Beavert (Heritage University): Bipartite causative constructions in Yakima Sahaptin
4:30 Brad Montgomery-Anderson (Northeastern State University): Changing valency in Oklahoma Cherokee

Sunday, 6 January
Morning

Syntax, Semantics, and Lexical Categories
Chair: Michael Silverstein (University of Chicago)
Room: Marquette
9:00 Heidi Harley (University of Arizona), Jason D. Haugen (Williams College), & Mercedes Tubino Blanco (University of Arizona): Lexical categories and derivation in Hiaki (Yaqui)
9:30 Patrick Moore (University of British Columbia): Codeswitching in Kaska narrative performances
10:00 Nicholas Welch (University of Victoria): Two BEs or not two BEs? Semantic distinctions between two northern Athabaskan copulas
10:30 Stephen A. Marlett (SIL International & University of North Dakota): Nominal coordination in Seri
11:00 Anna Berge (Alaska Native Language Center): Disjunction in Pribilof Islands Aleut
11:30 George Aaron Broadwell (University of Albany-SUNY): Two words in syntax; one word in phonology: The case of Zapotec adjectives
12:00 Tim Thomes (University of Central Arkansas): Polyfunctionality and the /na-/ middle marker in Northern Paiute

Current Perspectives on Totonac-Tepehua Languages
Chair: Carolyn J. Mackay (Ball State University)
Room: Joliet
9:00 Frank R. Trechsel (Ball State University): Totonac dialect survey: A preliminary report
9:30 Carolyn J. MacKay (Ball State University): Tononac-Tepehua primary stress: A comparative sketch
10:00 Susan Smythe Kung (University of Texas-Austin) & Megan Crowhurst (University of Texas-Austin): Weight-sensitive stress in Huehuetla Tepehua: A typological novelty
10:30 Vianey Varela (University of Alberta): Markedness in Upper Necaxa Totonac positional bases
11:00 David Beck (University of Alberta): Variable ordering of affixes in Upper Necaxa Totonac
11:30 James K. Watters (SIL International): Lexical and discourse functions of the clitic =cha in Tlachichilco Tepehua
12:00 Susan Smythe Kung (University of Texas-Austin): Mood in Huhuetla Tepehua
Abstracts of LSA Plenary Addresses
SOCIOLINGUISTIC STUDIES

Editors: Fernando Ramallo and Xaín Paulo Rodríguez-Yáñez
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Invited Plenary Symposium: Part I
Waldorf Room
Thursday, 3 January; 7:30– 9:00 PM

Invited Symposium: Part II
Boulevard C
Friday, 4 January; 9:00 AM– 12:00 PM

Sociolinguistics and Linguistic Theories:
Giving and Taking

Organizer/Chair: Dennis Preston
Michigan State University

Participants: Leonie Cornips (Meertens Institute, Amsterdam)
Jeanette Gundel (University of Minnesota)
Gregory Guy (New York University)
Elizabeth Hume (Ohio State University)
Keith Johnson (University of California, Berkeley)
Tony Kroch (University of Pennsylvania)
William Labov (University of Pennsylvania)
Naomi Nagy (University of New Hampshire)
Nancy Niedzielski (Rice University)
Gillian Sankoff (University of Pennsylvania)
Michael Silverstein (University of Chicago)

This is the third in a series of LSA plenary symposia that are intended to provide an opportunity for scholars to assess some important issue in their subfield. This year’s plenary symposium will focus on sociolinguistics and its relations with other subfields.

The symposium will highlight recent advances (as well as longstanding practices) in sociolinguistics that draw from other branches of the discipline and are drawn on by them in return. In addition, it will consider opportunities for this joint sharing from the point of view of current practices where, in the past, full opportunities may not have been taken advantage of by one side or the other. It will ask such questions as the following:

1) How do descriptive and theoretical foundations and advances in various branches of general linguistics influence the goals and methods of sociolinguists, and how can the findings of sociolinguistics be interpreted within such models?

2) How can descriptive and theoretical linguists in other areas make use of both the findings and practices of sociolinguists?

To address these questions, five sociolinguists whose work focuses on 1) phonetics...
(sociophonetics), 2) phonology, 3) morpho-syntax, 4) discourse and pragmatics, and 5) language attitudes and ideologies will be paired with a person whose work is primarily outside sociolinguistics but who has addressed in some way the problem of variation in their own subfield. The program will have the following organization:

Dennis R. Preston (Michigan State University)

Introduction: Rationale and overview for the theme:

The time is always ripe to look at the relationship of some subfields to others, but we believe some times are riper than others and that the relationship of sociolinguistics to its siblings gives us one of those riper moments.

The evidence is all around: syntacticians speak of variation; phonologists look at the variable shape of the phonetic input in acquisition; morphologists look at frequencies in the establishment of irregular patterns. At the same time, variationists characterize dialects on the basis of different grammatical settings and even suggest that the probabilities that expose themselves in variable pronunciations might be the product of different constraint weights or values.

The ill-disposed among us might be tempted to say, from the sociolinguistic side, “At last; they are paying attention to the fundamental notion of variation. They still haven’t got it right, but at least they are considering it.” On the other side, one might hear “Well, even though they don’t understand the cognitive embedding of language, at least they are using up-to-date accounts of the variable elements they turn up.”

We find those caricatures much too pessimistic. Although we are well aware of differences among practitioners of general linguistic theory, we are heartened by the more recent convergence of interests across many domains — cognitive, neurolinguistic, descriptive, etiological, and theoretical. It is impossible to ignore, for example, current interest in the phonetic foundations or at least input into the general study of phonology and the rise of sociophonetics. Increasingly, sociophonicians struggle with questions of perception and acquisition, not just the phonetic territory covered by representatives of a phoneme.

In these presentations, pairs of linguists, one more noted for his or her contributions to sociolinguistics and the study of variation, the other more noted for work in at a particular linguistic level in general theory, will share their thoughts about how the avenues between sociolinguistics and the various subfields more often thought of as those of general linguistic theory can best be maintained and widened. We have not developed our presentations by suggesting only what might be there on one side that would interest or inform the other camp. We hope instead to suggest that findings from our own areas of research will suggest to others that new ways of asking questions and going about our work are enhanced by this communication, whether our work is primarily experimental, observational, or reflective.

On the other hand, we will certainly not sweep important questions under the rug. What does it mean to say that one has made use of a different grammar when they make a stylistic shift? What we believe about the organization of language itself must be addressed, for that has often been the very touchstone upon which previous failures to communicate have rested.

Everything you wanted to know about the relationships between sociolinguistics and general linguistic theory will not be answered in this two-part symposium, but many of those questions will be addressed by seasoned practitioners who have collaborate on these very issues.

Naomi Nagy (University of New Hampshire)
Beth Hume (Ohio State University)

Phonology

Since the 1960’s, there has been contact between so-called theoretical linguistics and sociolinguistics (cf., for example, work by Bill Bright, Hill 2007:630-4). We survey some of the successful interactions between the fields, focusing on recent innovative work in the domain of phonology. Many of these innovations can be understood as part of the transition in the target of description from intuitive representations of the “ideal speaker/listener” (Chomsky 1965) to actual data whose gradience or stochasticity must be considered. Because of active interaction between the two domains, progress in both accurate description and robust
theoretical models has been made. We review instances where data organized by variationists has served to further develop Lexical Phonology, Optimality Theory, and Exemplar Theory. We suggest that this transition requires us to reexamine certain fundamental assumptions of traditional models of generative phonology, including:

1) that relations between phonological categories must be represented in the form of an input and an output, or an underlying and surface form
2) that each phonological category is represented as a unique item in the mental lexicon
3) that variation in the output is evidence of multiple mental grammars.

We also consider ways in which these developments have influenced sociolinguistic research design and interpretation, particularly regarding which gradient aspects are relevant to social perception and categorization.

**Gregory Guy** (New York University)
*Phonology: Response and discussion*

The study of sociolinguistic variation has always been informed by the theories of general linguistics. The very definitions of objects of study and the identification of interesting contexts to investigate depend on theoretical models. In phonological variation, the patterns that are observed find their explanations in the same theories and principles advanced in general phonetics, phonology, morphology, etc. At the same time, the results of variation research have substantial implications for linguistic theory. They challenge the discrete and categorical view of the operations of grammar, and demonstrate that speakers possess a greatly enriched knowledge of language that implies a post-Saussurean unity between *langue* and *parole*, or, to use more current terminology, between grammar and use.

**Leonie Cornips** (Meertens Institute, Amsterdam)
**Tony Kroch** (University of Pennsylvania)
*Syntactic variation, syntactic change and syntactic theory*

The values of a (socio)linguistic variable are, in Labov's words, "different ways of saying the same thing," a simple formula that hides much. Indeed, behind the word "same" lies all of linguistic theory. In studies of phonological and morphological variation, intuitive and/or well-established units like the word, the phoneme and the morpheme can be used to define sameness, though issues remain. In the case of syntax, however, the definition of "same" relies on more contested notions, including potentially the concept of Universal Grammar. The goal of our discussion will be to explore the hypothesis that there can be a quantitative and socially realistic approach to syntactic variation under which this variation is constrained by a substantive theory of UG (cf. Wilson & Henry 1998). Following such an approach, we should expect usage patterns to reflect grammatical organization (Kroch 1989, inter alia), as well as social/stylistic and processing effects. A central question of our presentation will be how grammatical considerations bear on the definition of syntactic variables (Cornips & Corrigan 2005a,b). More concretely, we explore the extent to which such definitions should rely on specific grammatical analyses and theoretical axioms. Among the issues that will arise in our discussion are: 1) what grammatical considerations are and are not relevant to the definition of syntactic variables; 2) whether grammatical theory can predict the differential vulnerability of diverse structures to syntactic variation and change; and 3) whether there can be general rules for how grammar-internal properties may affect the distribution of syntactic variants within the speech community.

**Jeanette Gundel** (University of Minnesota)
**Gillian Sankoff** (University of Pennsylvania)
*Pragmatics and sociolinguistics: Still in the courtship phase?*

It would seem at first blush that pragmatics and sociolinguistics would be comfortable bedfellows. Modern sociolinguistics began with the premise that "the basis of intersubjective knowledge in linguistics must be found in speech – language as it is used in everyday life by members of the social order" (Labov's introduction to *Sociolinguistic Patterns*, 1972). Researchers in linguistic pragmatics are also concerned with language use, and even those whose major focus is on language as 'internal' rather than 'external' to humans are concerned with the interface between grammatical (i.e. linguistic) knowledge and other systems
involved in the production and interpretation of language in real time. Nevertheless, overtures from one field to the other, in either direction, have been tentative at best, and genuine cross-fertilization has yet to come. In both fields, variability of expression is central, and phenomena such as word order, (anaphoric) reference, discourse markers, and topic/focus constructions have been investigated by researchers in both groups. However, whereas the perspective within pragmatics has been primarily synchronic, focusing on variability in the encoding of information, sociolinguists generally take a diachronic perspective and investigate social processes and purposes related to variability. Our presentation will briefly survey a number of specific linguistic topics that have been of interest to us and to others from our respective fields. We hope that clarifying our different starting points and trajectories in looking at the relationship between language knowledge and language use will foster joint perspectives that will be mutually beneficial for future research.

Dennis R. Preston (Michigan State University)  
Michael Silverstein (University of Chicago)  

*Language attitudes and ideologies*

Sociolinguists have long recognized the important role of language regard in the study of variation and change. Whether such regard surfaces overtly in comments on language or covertly in selection and avoidance of linguistic features or in the presuppositions embedded in talk about talk, such attitudes, beliefs, and even ideologies are of considerable interest in sociolinguistics, particularly when explanation is offered. In spite of the value placed on the interpretive value of such data, they were often not directly sought in research programs.

In more recent work, such attitudinal factors are more often a part of research plans, but they often represent different poles of research methodologies.

First, in the social psychology of language, ranked evaluation of stimuli, dating back to the matched-guise techniques pioneered by Lambert in the 1960's as part of the evaluation of attitudes towards French and English, represents the quantitative or experimental side of the field, although our methods no longer make exclusive use of the Likert scale ratings or global speech sample stimuli. Work in speech perception and the rise of inexpensive speech resynthesis capabilities has allowed for the presentation of stimuli designed to focus on specific linguistic items.

Second, the discoursal turn in many of the social sciences has also influenced the social psychology of language, and many studies now incorporate in the sociolinguistic interview extensive free-ranging discussions of respondent beliefs about and attitudes towards language, language varieties, and even individual features of language. How to study such discourse is not at all a given.

Finally, social psychology has also been influenced by the growth of interest in the cognitive sciences, although one might say that it had a cognitive dimension from its earliest beginnings. Nevertheless, one finds now in sociolinguistically oriented attitude studies careful discrimination between, for example, implicit and explicit attitudes and concerns for the kinds of awareness of items and processing of them.

Related to this variety of influences from the social psychology of language is the fact that sociolinguists have long been influenced by anthropological linguistics and its concern with language as a cultural artifact. Although experimentalism has not been a major influence from anthropological linguistics except in some specific areas such as color terminology, the divide between the discoursal or ethnographic and the cognitive touches on our sociolinguistic search for theoretical roots in this area as well. Is the most important lesson for sociolinguists from anthropology the belief that the mission of the field is to translate the details of ordinary behavior into other terms that expose the buried cultural meanings, or are we to derive from our research programs a more cognitively oriented perspective that looks for shared processes and perhaps even basic human categorizations that would more elegantly fit a theory of human culture?

We are both working sociolinguists, one of us more attuned to the contributions from social psychology, the other more anthropologically oriented, but we recognize that the diffusion and even dissension in the fields that most directly influence our work and, more importantly, our understanding of how that work fits into linguistic theory as well as other construals of the scientific world, need to be addressed, not just on this occasion but as notions of what we do and how we do it are revised.
We will certainly not try to develop an overarching theory of language and culture, but we will try to offer a characterization of how different theoretical approaches from the social sciences that most directly inform the study of language regard contribute to our understanding of the place of attitudes and beliefs in our general program of study and, indeed, in its relationship to a general theory of language.

Leonie Cornips (Meertens Institute, Amsterdam) is a variationist whose major work has been in dialectal and sociolectal variation in syntax, particularly in Dutch. She has been at the forefront of variationists who have paid close attention to the descriptive and explanatory potential in generative grammars in characterizing variation.

Jeanette Gundel (University of Minnesota) studies the grammar-pragmatics interface, particularly the encoding of 'given vs. new information' across languages, including topic-focus structure and ways in which speaker assessment of addressee knowledge and attention influences the form of nominal/referring expressions.

Gregory Guy (New York University) is a sociolinguist whose major research efforts, primarily in US English and Brazilian Portuguese, have led him to consider the utility of various models of theoretical phonology (including Lexical Phonology and OT) in his work on phonological and morphophonological variation.

Elizabeth Hume (Ohio State University) is a phonologist interested in how factors (e.g. cognitive, lexical, phonetic, social) affect phonological systems. Her research has focused on how stochastic information influences the shape and change of phonologies, making use of analytic tools as those provided in information and probability theories.

Keith Johnson (University of California, Berkeley) is a phonetician interested in how the details of speech perception influence the organization of phonologies, perhaps particularly at levels previously assumed to be minimally important byproducts of phonetic realization. His work also involves computational models of speech recognition.

Tony Kroch (University of Pennsylvania) is a syntactician who has been interested in the social backgrounds of variation and in the development of a program to uncover how syntactic variants arise and eventually replace alternative constructions; one of these proposals is the Constant Rate Hypothesis.

William Labov (University of Pennsylvania) has carried out and helped establish research in nearly every area of language variation and change, from the smallest elements of sociophonetic detail (from the points of view of both production and perception) to the larger levels of organization and variation in discourse. This year’s plenary symposium owes its focus to his unflagging belief over the years that sociolinguistics and general linguistics not only should not but also cannot operate independently of one another.

Naomi Nagy (University of New Hampshire) is a sociolinguist whose major efforts have been in phonology, particularly in the modification of OT theory to fit variable data. She has worked in Montreal French and English, New England US English, and Faeter, a Francoprovençal dialect spoken in southern Italy.

Nancy Niedzielski (Rice University) is a sociophonetician who is engaged in a study of variation in Houston speech communities and whose work in sociophonetics has dealt with folk and attitudinal perspectives on specific features of areal and/or socially distributed phonetic elements.

Dennis R. Preston (Michigan State University) is a sociolinguist who has been interested in variation in regional dialects and second language acquisition settings and has been particularly interested in nonspecialist (or folk) attitudes towards and beliefs about linguistic phenomena and behavior.
Gillian Sankoff (University of Pennsylvania) is a sociolinguist who has been particularly interested in Tok Pisin (Papua New Guinea) and Montreal French. Her work, among other things, has touched on the ways in which discourse practices may contribute to syntactic formation and how discourse markers are distributed in social varieties.

Michael Silverstein (University of Chicago) is a linguistic anthropologist who has considered the cultural and cognitive correlates of the regard people have for language and languages, including not only the social and cultural stereotypes speakers have of one another but also the kinds of linguistic events that trigger those reactions and beliefs.
Towards a New Empiricism for Linguistics

John Goldsmith
University of Chicago

Empiricist views of knowledge have traditionally been guided by four ideas: that the prototype of knowledge is sensorial; that what is innately known is not rich in information; that occurrences of events can be counted and measured profitably; and that knowledge must always be labeled by a degree of (un)certainty. Rationalism, by contrast, has been guided by four counter-principles: that the prototype of knowledge is mathematics; that innate knowledge is like any other kind of knowledge; that what is epistemologically important does not occur at a particular moment, but is rather a timeless generalization; and that knowledge, by definition, is certain.

Empiricism offers a coherent scientific characterization of linguistics in formal terms which makes it the linguist's responsibility to establish a well-defined set of data to account for, and then to provide a concise account of all of the data in a way that also explicitly takes into consideration the ways in which other languages are treated — and it does all of this in a quantitative fashion. This kind of analysis is greatly facilitated by computational techniques. In addition, it offers a coherent account of why the careful organization of linguistic data is an activity of scientific value that goes hand in hand with the development of theoretical accounts; neither is closer to the core of scientific research.

An empiricist account of knowledge explicitly associates equal importance to theoretical elegance and to empirical description. The development of empiricism is closely linked historically to the rise of the theory of probability and its application to scientific questions. Probabilistic techniques have much to offer linguists. In a nutshell, probabilistic models are quantitative knowledge of evidence, and they are excellent models to explore and exploit in the case of evidence that is as rich, varied, and structured as the data that linguists collect and study. Probabilistic models are not inherently fuzzy; in fact, they extend the formal conditions on what a grammar is by insisting that the grammar assign a probability to each representation generated, in such a way that the sum of the probabilities is exactly 1.0. Taking a Bayesian approach, in addition, ups the probabilistic ante: this framework requires not only that our grammars assign probabilities to all generated representations, but the grammars themselves form the set over which a probability distribution is defined — so that every grammar is associated with a probability, and the probability of all grammars sum to 1.0. Under such conditions,
we can take any set of data and ask, what is the most probable account of this data? And the answer to the question will be based, roughly speaking, on finding the most probable grammar that assigns the best probability to the data. I will show how these notions can be used in building an automatic morphology learner, and suggest connections to other aspects of phonology as well.

Linguistics can thus be viewed as a well-defined minimization problem: minimize the complexity of the grammar and minimize what the grammar cannot account for in the data. We will suggest that we know that this function has a minimum; that it is the goal of linguistics to find that minimum; and yet the minimum cannot be found without human creativity going well beyond what computational tools can provide on their own. This provides an interpretation of what linguistics is that is not strictly a reduction to psychology or biology.

John Goldsmith (University of Chicago) received his B.A. degree from Swarthmore College in 1972, and his PhD from MIT in 1976 for work on autosegmental phonology. He taught at Indiana University from 1976 to 1984, and during that time worked on problems of tonal analysis in Igbo, Tonga, Ci-Ruri, and several other Bantu languages, and on the syntax of Igbo, French, and Spanish. In 1984, he moved to the University of Chicago, where he has remained since. His interests in traditional phonological theory have led to several publications, notably Autosegmental and Metrical Phonology (1990) and The Handbook of Phonological Theory (1995), soon to be replaced by an all-new handbook, done in collaboration with Alan Yu and Jason Riggle. In the last 15 years, his central research areas have been the history of linguistic thought (Ideology and Linguistic Theory, 1995, with Geoffrey Huck; Battle in the Mind Fields, in preparation, with Bernard Laks) and the consequences of advances in machine learning for our understanding of what linguistics is. He is presently Edward Carson Waller Distinguished Service Professor in the departments of Linguistics and Computer Science, the University of Chicago.
How Much Can Understudied Languages Really Tell Us About How Language Works?

Sandra Chung
University of California, Santa Cruz

What can individual languages tell us about the nature of language? Generative linguistic theory holds that cross-linguistic variation is tightly constrained by universal grammar—perhaps so much so that all cross-linguistic differences can be reduced to differences among lexical items. On this view, every individual language ought, in principle, to be equally revealing about how language in general works. But in practice, generative linguistic theory has been shaped far more by languages associated with economic power, notably including English, than by understudied languages such as Walpiri, Tzotzil, or Chamorro. One can easily come up with reasons why this might be so (assuming that it is so). Far harder is to say what, if anything, can or should be done to help increase the contribution of understudied languages to linguistic theory. The issue is worth raising now because of the evidence that a significant proportion of the world’s languages—most of them understudied—are endangered. If these languages are to contribute to linguistic theory at all, they must do so soon.

In this talk, I first illustrate what understudied languages can contribute to our understanding of the nature of language, drawing on examples from the syntax and syntax-semantics of Chamorro, an Austronesian language of the Mariana Islands. I then review the investigative methods currently employed in linguistics and comment on the extent to which each might be able to enhance the contribution of understudied languages to linguistic theory.

Sandra Chung (Ph.D., Harvard University, 1976) has taught at the University of California since 1975, first at UC San Diego (1975-86) and then at UC Santa Cruz (1986-). She has also taught for brief periods at Harvard, UCLA, and several universities in New Zealand. Her research focuses on the syntax and the syntax-semantics of various Austronesian languages, including Maori, Indonesian, and—since 1976—Chamorro. She is the author of Case Marking and Grammatical Relations in Polynesian (1978), The Design of Agreement: Evidence from Chamorro (1998), Restriction and Saturation (with William A. Ladusaw, 2004), and Estreyas Marianas: Chamorro (with Joaquin F. Borja and Manuel F. Borja, 2006).
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Preliminaries to Child Speech Analysis

Mary Beckman
Ohio State University

Children learn to talk in an extraordinarily short period of time. Over the first few years of life, they quickly progress from practicing the simple coos, squeals, and rudimentary syllable-like utterances of early vocal play to saying words and longer utterances that contain recognizable forms of most of the vowels and consonants of what will be the native language.

We have been investigating this developmental progression for more than a century. Our understanding has gone well beyond the descriptive generalizations that could be made with the tools available to the child language researchers who produced the early 20th century diary studies that informed Jakobson’s seminal papers on children’s speech and its relationship to phonological universals. In this talk, I will give a brief overview of how far we have come since Jakobson (1941) in our understanding of phonological development, and then survey a few of the observational tools, analytic methods, and models that we need to be developing now to advance as far in the next six decades.

A focus in the first part will be on acquisition of vowel systems. Our understanding of vowel production and the psychophysical dimensions of the vowel space is solid enough now that we can evaluate competing theories of the forces that constrain variation in vowel systems across spoken languages, leading to typological predictions that can be evaluated against databases such as UPSID. These constraints can even be evaluated in computer simulations of how the simplest social interaction — a pattern matching almost like the human act of vocal imitation — can lead children to grow vowel systems that are very much like those of adults in the ambient speech community.

A focus in the second part will be on the acquisition of place contrasts in lingual obstruents. Our understanding of how children acquire adult-like control of consonant place contrasts lags behind our understanding of how vowel systems can evolve, and we are far from being able to apply a simple pattern matching model in simulations of the speech community. Consonant place cues are dynamic and are much harder to parse from the signal. Learning to reproduce these cues involves a higher order of abstraction than the triangulation among kinesthetic targets, psychoacoustic targets, and visual targets that allows infants to equate their vocalizations to adult vowel models. These differences between vowels and consonants makes cross-language comparisons even more important for modeling consonant systems.
Mary E. Beckman received her B.A. from the University of California, Berkeley, and her Ph.D. from Cornell. After working for two years at AT&T Bell Laboratories, she joined the linguistics faculty at Ohio State University in 1985. During the five years from 1990 through 1994, she promoted laboratory approaches to fundamental issues in phonology as the editor of "Journal of Phonetics"—e.g., by editing special issues on such themes as "Phonetic Representation", "Speech Synthesis", and "Phonetic Acquisition". An early focus of her own research is prosody in all its aspects, from modeling the details of various phonetic correlates to developing computationally tractable phonological representations of stress and phrasing. She has written two monographs on aspects of prosody in English and Japanese (Stress and Non-Stress Accent in 1986 and Japanese Tone Structure, co-authored with Janet Pierrehumbert, in 1988). Since 1994, her work has focused more on phonological acquisition, and she is part of the Paidologos Project—a cross-linguistic study of phonological development.
The object of inquiry in Linguistics is the nature of the human ability to acquire and use a natural language, and the goal of linguistic theory is an explicit characterization of that ability. When we look at the communication system of other species, and at the abilities that can be induced in non-human animals in the laboratory, it becomes clear that our linguistic ability is quite specific to our species, and undoubtedly a product of our biology. But beyond that basic existence proof, how do we go about determining the specifics of the human language capacity? What we have to go on is what we find in the systems of individual languages, and there are two primary ways in which we infer the nature of Language in general from the properties of individual languages.

The first of these is the argument from the Poverty of the Stimulus, the inference that a property of a given language for which evidence is plausibly lacking in the data available to the language learner must be attributed to the language faculty. Arguments of this sort are not easy to construct (though not as difficult as sometimes suggested), and they apply only to a tiny part of Language as a whole. By far the commonest path to generalization from languages to Language is the search for universals, properties (positive, negative, inferential, etc.) that characterize every natural language. But while it seems perfectly natural to say that whatever is true of every language must ipso facto be true of Language, arguments of this sort are also quite problematic. In phonology, morphology, and syntax, factors of historical development, functional underpinnings, limitations of the learning situation, and others conspire to compromise the explanatory value of arguments from observed universals.

The conflict between the evident particularity of the human language faculty and the difficulty of establishing most of its properties in a secure way poses a real dilemma for our field, one that cannot be avoided by ignoring or denying the reality of either of its poles. We cannot assume that the tools we have are sufficient to support a science of the object we wish to study in linguistics, the human language faculty. But on the other hand, we also should not assume that the inadequacy of those tools is evidence for the non-existence of the object on which we hope to shed light.
Stephen R. Anderson is the Dorothy R. Diebold Professor of Linguistics at Yale University, and also a member of the Department of Psychology and the Program in Cognitive Science. Anderson has studied Scandinavian, Romance, Celtic, Caucasian and American Indian languages, and is currently doing research on a form of Rumantsch under a grant from the National Science Foundation. His main area of research is morphology and its relation to syntax and phonology, as articulated in his theory of A-Morphous Morphology, which emphasizes knowledge of relations among words, rather than the units that make up those words. His books include: The Organization of Phonology; Phonology in the 20th Century: Theories of Rules and Theories of Representations; A-Morphous Morphology; The Language Organ: Linguistics as Cognitive Physiology (with David Lightfoot); and, most recently, Aspects of the Theory of Clitics.

Anderson is also interested in the nature of communication in animals and its relation to the cognitive abilities underlying human language. This the topic of his book Doctor Dolittle's Delusion: Animals and the Uniqueness of Human Language, which won the Association of American Publisher's Professional and Scholarly Publishing Award for the Best Book in Psychology in 2004.

After studying mathematics at the University of Chicago, Anderson earned a B.S. in linguistics and mathematics from the Illinois Institute of Technology and a Ph.D. in linguistics and philosophy from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He has been at Yale since 1994. He has also taught at Johns Hopkins University, Harvard University, the University of California at Los Angeles, Stanford University and the University of Maryland. He is currently chair of Yale’s Department of Linguistics, a position he also held from 1995 to 2004, and since 1996 has been a member of the board of directors of Haskins Laboratories.
LSA Organized Sessions
Standard Basque
A Progressive Grammar
Rudolf P. G. de Rijk
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Symposium on Urban Vowel Phonology and African American Ethnicity

Waldorf Room
4:00 – 7:00 PM

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

Participants: Bridget L. Anderson (Old Dominion University)
              Kara Becker (New York University)
              Elizabeth Coggshall (New York University)
              Maeve Eberhardt (University of Pittsburgh)
              Elizabeth Gentry (Rice University)
              Shelome Gooden (University of Pittsburgh)
              Jennifer G. Nguyen (University of Michigan)
              Thomas Purnell (University of Wisconsin-Madison)
              Erik R. Thomas (North Carolina State University)

This symposium will examine variation in the vowel phonology of African American English (AAE) speakers who live in five cities: New York, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Milwaukee, and Houston. It complements the symposium held at the 2007 LSA meeting that examined vowel variation among AAE speakers in longstanding rural communities in Louisiana and North Carolina and more urban communities in Atlanta and Columbus, Ohio. It became clear, especially considering Wolfram’s LSA paper (2007), that a more in-depth analysis of vowel systems of cities in the urban diaspora was needed. This year’s symposium studies AAE vowel systems in cities which are part of that urban diaspora and compares them with the vowel systems of other local residents who are demographically similar to the African American speakers, but belong to the dominant ethnic community. Each paper will determine the extent to which the vowel phonology of the African American speakers remains distinct from or accommodates to the local dialects in specific large metropolitan centers with major residential segregation of African Americans. Each of the cities chosen as a case study has unique linguistic and residential characteristics that will permit a triage of relevant internal (dialect) and external (social and social psychological) factors and how they influence the trajectory of vowel change, and of convergence toward (and divergence from) a regional vernacular dialect.

In rural areas, as was noted last year, local demographic factors may outweigh ethnicity in shaping speakers’ vowel configurations. Given that most of the divergent/centripetal force of large African American communities is tied to urban culture (e.g., Alim 2004) it is necessary to examine large urban areas, especially some in which the African American community has only developed its own identity since World War II, in order to determine the degree to which AAE identity has triggered linguistic isolation, the degree to which the settlement patterns and segregation can be shown to disallow convergence to the local vowel phonology, and the degree to which – as in parts of the rural South – we find that the African American community shares a vowel phonology with the larger...
community. The community demographics and matrix dialect of each of these communities differ radically from each other, providing an array of linguistic and social variables to compare regarding the question of whether African Americans really share more linguistic characteristics with each other than with regional reference groups.

Kara Becker and Elizabeth Coggshall (New York University)

_A vowel comparison of African American and white New York City residents_

The last forty years have seen limited research on the local phonologies of either African American or white New Yorkers; no study has compared these two groups to see whether African American New Yorkers produce a supra-regional AAE, as is often believed, or the homogeneity of AAE is a myth (Wolfram 2007). A new acoustic study of speakers interviewed 2004-2007 compares vowels of 36 New York City residents from both groups. Close attention is paid to vowels salient in NYC English, including the raising and ingliding of _BOUGHT_ and the complex short-a tensing system (Labov 2007, Labov et al. 2006).

Maeve Eberhardt and Shelome Gooden (University of Pittsburgh)

_Still Different in the [stil] City?: African American and White vowel systems in Pittsburgh_

This paper provides an analysis of the vowel space of 12 African-American and 12 White speakers in Pittsburgh, PA. We then narrow our focus to an acoustic comparison of the highly salient monophthongal /aw/, a feature unique to and characteristic of the region (Labov et al., 2006, Kiesling & Johnstone, 2006). We address the extent of glide-weakening in AA and White speech, and compare the quality of the glide among speakers in both groups. Results are compared to those for other areas discussed in the symposium and to vowel phonology observed for the region (Labov et al., 2006; Kiesling, 2007).

Bridget L. Anderson (Old Dominion University)

Jennifer G. Nguyen (University of Michigan)

_A comparison of African American and White vowel patterns in America's most segregated city_

Much research has examined the vowels of African American speakers in Detroit, but no analysis has compared their vowel patterns to those of Detroit Whites. Given the marked racial segregation of metropolitan Detroit, greater than in nearly any other U.S. city, it is important to investigate the linguistic connections these groups share. In this paper, we provide a detailed acoustic analysis of eight vowels for four White and eight African American Detroiters. Each sample is equally divided by gender and social status, allowing us to examine the similarities and differences between these two ethnic groups and other AA communities nationwide.

Thomas Purnell (University of Wisconsin-Madison)

_AAЕ in Milwaukee: Contact at a vowel shift frontier_

This paper reports on a study comparing the vowel systems of 10 Milwaukee African Americans to 10 white speakers from Milwaukee. The data presented show some accommodation of African Americans to regional norms. Milwaukee exhibits demographics like less dominant cities in the Northern Cities Shift (NCS) region (e.g., Gary and Lansing) and, like them, European Americans show a diluted NCS pattern. This study examines the extent of African American participation in raising of the _BAT_ vowel and shifting of the _BOT_ and _BOUGHT_ classes, all NCS variables, as well as diphthongization within the _BOAT_ class and _r_-lessness.
Elizabeth Gentry (Rice University)
*The lack of Southern Shifting among African Americans and Anglos in Houston*

This paper compares the vowel systems of middle-class African American women native to Houston, Texas to those of native Anglo Houstonians. It describes the vowel phonologies of these speaker groups and then explores the similarities and differences between them. The extent of the Houston AAE speakers’ similarity to Southern American English (SAE) is analyzed, and while the AAE speakers do share some features with SAE, they do not appear to be taking part in the major shifts occurring in SAE. Methodological techniques are discussed and recommendations for AAE phonological research are presented.

Malcah Yaeger-Dror (University of Arizona)
*Conclusions*

This paper will compare analyses of urban communities with the analyses of rural communities from last year. The evidence confirms that rural AAE communities share features with local white speakers, while urban communities are more likely to generalize conservative southern features which distinguish them from the local community. The resulting dialects do not reflect theories of “internal” language change (Labov 1991), but external causes (Labov 1994) ranging from settlement patterns and social networks to ethno-linguistic identity (ELIT). Both linguistic and social conclusions will permit a future agenda to be built on the work completed in the last two years.
Attention to Cues and Phonological Categorization

Boulevard C
9:00 AM – 12:00 PM

Organizers: Alejandrina Cristià (Purdue University)
Amanda Seidl (Purdue University)

Participants: Grant McGuire (Ohio State University & UC-Berkeley)
Chandan Narayan (University of Pennsylvania)
Lisa Davidson (New York University)
Jessica Maye (Northwestern University)
Robert Daland (Northwestern University)
Matthew Goldrick (Northwestern University)
Ying Lin (University of Arizona)
Jeff Mielke (University of Ottawa)
Lisa Goffman (Purdue University)
Amélie Bernard (McGill University)
Kristine H. Onishi (McGill University)

Over forty years of research has demonstrated that languages partition the phonetic space differently in order to encode their phonological categories (e.g. Lisker & Abramson 1964) and that attention to perceptual (including acoustic and visual) cues impact phonological learning and categorization (to cite a few, Abramson & Lisker 1972, Maye, Werker, & Gerken 2002, McGuire 2007, January, McGurk & MacDonald 1976, Mills 1987, Narayan 2006). Further, attention to acoustic cues varies as an effect of age and language exposure (Nittouer, Manning, & Meyer 1993, Nittouer & Miller 1997, Zhang, Kuhl, Imada, Kotani, & Tokkura 2005). More recently, it has been proposed that motor experience also plays a key role in phonological category learning (Davidson 2006, Goffman & Smith 1999, Smith & Goffman 2004). However, the interaction between different kinds of cues (acoustic, visual, and articulatory) with respect to phonological categorization is still poorly understood, and diverse phonological primitives have been proposed on the bases of each (Flemming 2002, Goldstein & Fowler 2003, Winters 2000). Furthermore, semantic information may actually interfere with phonological categorization, at least in infants' word-learning (Pater, Stager, & Werker 2004).

Given the lack of theoretical consensus on the interaction of phonetics, phonology and semantics, it is vital to assess the impact of attention to phonetic and semantic cues on the formation of phonological categories, and to begin to understand the way cues in different modalities interact with each other in phonological categorization. For this reason, we have invited papers addressing the following questions:

1. What constitutes a cue for phonological learning?
2. What evidence is there for acoustic, motoric, and semantic cues impacting phonological acquisition and learning and interacting with each other?
3. How does development and language experience affect attention to cues?

Specifically, Grant McGuire highlights the linguistic (rather than low-level acoustic) nature of acoustic cue-weighting, given that it is affected by specific language experience. Chandan Narayan’s comparative analysis of adult-directed and infant-directed speech corpora suggests that this weighting might be shaped by the input in early phonological acquisition. Lisa Davidson discusses the importance of semantic cues for adults’ learning of natively irrelevant acoustic cues at the level of phonotactics. The paper by Maye, Daland and Goldrick as well as that by Ying Lin and Jeff Mielke present models that are able to learn phonological categories on the basis of raw input, and the latter further indicates that the contribution of articulatory information may be necessary for learning subphonemic categories. Lisa Goffman investigates the contribution of articulation to phonological development, and presents novel results suggesting an interaction of motor and semantic cues. Comparing infants’ and adults’ learning, Cristià et al. argue that perceptual limitations, linguistic experience and other cognitive biases may impact the relative importance of cues.

Grant McGuire (Ohio State University & University of California, Berkeley)

*Integrality of acoustic cues depends on language- and contrast-specific experience*

This paper explores the use of cues and their integrality through across-linguistic study. Mandarin and English listeners discriminated and labeled stimuli from a two-dimensional continuum of Polish retroflex and alveopalatal sibilants varying in formant transition and fricative noise. The results demonstrate that English listeners rely solely on formant transitions for labeling and do not integrate the two cues. This contrasts with the Mandarin listeners who use both cues for labeling and integrate the cues in a unified percept. These results suggest that the use and integration of phonetic cues is highly dependent on specific language experience.

Chandan Narayan (University of Pennsylvania)

*The micro-prosody of [voice] in infant- and adult-directed speech*

While languages utilize timing of voicing relative to the release of consonant closure (VOT or voice-onset time) as the primary articulatory signature of voicing distinctions, fundamental frequency (f0) of the post-consonantal vocalic gesture has been shown to covary with VOT. The present study investigates VOT/f0 covariation in the infant-directed speech of four mothers from the Brent corpus as compared to the adult-directed speech of four women from the Buckeye corpus of adult spontaneous speech. Results are discussed in light of recent research into the role of infant-directed speech in providing robust cues for phonological learning in infancy.

Lisa Davidson (New York University)

*Incentive to focus: Word learning helps listeners distinguish native and non-native sequences*

The study examines the role of meaning in learning phonetically similar but phonologically distinct words. In the first part, American English listeners were trained on word-picture pairings of words containing phonological contrast but which were not minimal pairs (e.g., [ftake], [fatake]). The second part consisted of word-picture pairings containing minimal pairs (e.g., [ftake], [fatake]) to investigate whether listeners attend to the presence of the schwa when it is crucial to meaning. Two results from a discrimination posttest emerge: first, listeners accept a great deal of variability in the signal unless they are forced to attend to phonetic detail for lexical discrimination, and second, participants were divided into a high performing and a low performing group.
Jessica Maye (Northwestern University)  
Robert Daland (Northwestern University)  
Matthew Goldrick (Northwestern University)  
*Phonological context as a cue to phonetic identity*

Phonological context is an important cue used by listeners to identify phonetic segments in speech. This is evident both in adults and in infants still in the process of acquiring the phonetic inventory and phonotactic constraints of their native language. This suggests a parsing system in speech perception that throughout life relies on phonological as well as acoustic cues to establish representations. We propose that this system is realized via a statistical learning mechanism that acquires constraints on phonetic sequences. This simple mechanism simultaneously learns the phones and phonotactic constraints of a language in a manner consistent with psycholinguistic data.

Ying Lin (University of Arizona)  
Jeff Mielke (University of Ottawa)  
*A probabilistic clustering approach to feature induction*

Phonological theories often assume that distinctive features are innate and universal, and that they characterize possible natural classes. In this paper, we argue for an inductive approach to natural classes and distinctive features instead. A model of feature discovery is proposed and applied to two types of phonetic (acoustic and articulatory) input corresponding to a set of English consonants. Our experiment demonstrates that by taking fairly general assumptions about the phonetic input, such as the discreteness of speech sounds, this model is able to discover phonetic distinctions that are equivalent to certain place and manner features.

Lisa Goffman (Purdue University)  
*Attention to cues and phonological categorization: Motor contributions*

While perceptual factors have been the emphasis of much research, motor contributions to the acquisition of production units have been less well investigated. The research discussed in this paper attempts to bridge this gap by measuring articulatory movement output as children and adults produce various language units. The working hypothesis is that motor capacities interact with phonological units and that these interactions change over the course of development. I incorporate methodologies from speech motor control and from psycholinguistics to assess how grammatical, lexical, and phonological processing levels are linked to articulatory output.

Alejandrina Cristià (Purdue University)  
Amanda Seidl (Purdue University)  
Amélie Bernard (McGill University)  
Kristine H. Onishi (McGill University)  
*Wrapping up: The contribution and interaction of cues in phonological learning*

Although studies on adults and children frequently take into account the differential experience these populations have, further research is needed to understand the cognitive and linguistic biases that may underlie the phonological learning abilities of each population. We summarize the evidence from our and other researchers' work that suggests that these populations differ not only on the bases of their perceptual and linguistic experience, but also due to other cognitive biases which may underlie the relative importance that different types of cues have in each linguistic population.
Czech in Generative Grammar

Mojmir Dočekal, Petr Karlik, Jana Zmrzlíková (eds.)

Masaryk University

This book is the first to analyse the Czech language within a generative framework. In twelve studies, this work offers an analysis of the Czech language, which possesses a rich morphological system and a relatively free word order. It suggests new hypotheses and modifications of existing influential hypotheses based on Czech data.

The book addresses classic phenomena which have both been central to generative grammar for all of its existence, such as reflexive verb forms, infinitives, wh-questions, mixed categories, and others. It also touches on problems whose descriptive analysis are connected with Prague School structuralism and only later have received generativists' attention, e.g. topicalisation and themétheme word order.

The Neural Basis of Language

Angel Lopez-Garcia
University of Valencia

The continuity (distributed structure) and the discontinuity (modular structure) are not the exclusive property of neural webs that affect wide areas of the brain, but their possibility is implied in the microscopic base within themselves. This situation is found in all types of psychic activity: emotional, rational and linguistic, although in a different way in each of them. Language maximizes the coexistence of both types of nervous processing maintaining them in equilibrium from the first moment. A theory of language which is capable of assuming the two perspectives is needed, since it is the only one that is neurologically justified. In this book it is proposed that said theory be constructed on Gestaltic principles; this is because Gestaltic principles formally adjust to Topological rules, which allow us to, at the same time, be informed about the spatial reception of the world, specific to the dominated hemisphere, and its correlative verbalization through some form of natural language, which is specific to the dominant hemisphere.

The author has also written about reduplication, relative clauses and nominal paradigms, among other topics of the Yaqui language. The author proposes that a viable explanation is to take the coordinating particles as having the function of licensing adjunction processes. In other words, to coordinate is to adjoin. The proposal is extended to verbal and nominal coordination. The sentence coordination data raise fundamental problems for theories which suggest that coordinators are heads of their own projection. The problem arises from the several positions that a coordinator can occupy in the coordinated structure.

The problem arises from the several positions that a coordinator can occupy in the coordinated structure.

Kabba-English-French Dictionary

With English-Kabba and French-Kabba Finderlists

Rosmarie Moser and Jean-Pierre Dingatoloum

Kabba is a Central-Sudanic language of the West-Sara group; it is spoken by approximately 80,000 people in the Central African Republic. The Kabba are warriors, agriculturists, hunters and fishermen. They migrated from East-Africa to the C.A.R. during civil upheavals and slave trade. The Kabba fought alongside the French in Europe and in Indo-China. The Kabba language, which was previously called Ubangi-Shari, gained its independence from France in 1960.

Rosmarie Moser worked five years (1994-1999) as linguist among the Kabba. She is the author of 'Kabba: A Niloh-Saharan Language of the Central African Republic', which was published by LINCOM in 2004. Jean-Pierre Dingatoloum, a Kabba and French-English teacher, was her close collaborator. Together they compiled the Kabba words and expressions and translated them into French and English.

The author proposes that a viable explanation is to take the coordinating particles as having the function of licensing adjunction processes. In other words, to coordinate is to adjoin. The proposal is extended to verbal and nominal coordination. The sentence coordination data raise fundamental problems for theories which suggest that coordinators are heads of their own projection. The problem arises from the several positions that a coordinator can occupy in the coordinated structure.

Yaqti Coordination

Constantino Martínez Fabián
Universidad de Sonora

The explanation of coordinate structures is one of the greatest challenges for any theory of language. A prerequisite to any successful explanation is a careful and accurate description of coordinate structures in many different languages. This work provides such an account for the Yaqui language, a member of the Uto-Aztecan family, spoken mainly in the north of Mexico, and is the result of several years of investigation. It explores and describes the patterns of sentence coordination, verbal coordination, and nominal coordination. The sentence coordination data raise fundamental problems for theories which suggest that coordinators are heads of their own projection. The problem arises from the several positions that a coordinator can occupy in the coordinated structure.

The author proposes that a viable explanation is to take the coordinating particles as having the function of licensing adjunction processes. In other words, to coordinate is to adjoin. The proposal is extended to verbal and nominal coordination. The nominal coordinated structures show number agreement conflicts with the verb that again are theoretically challenging, and a solution is proposed within the framework of Optimality Theory.

The author has also written about reduplication, relative clauses and nominal paradigms, among other topics of the Yaqui language.
Phi-Feature Inflection: Perspectives, Problems, Prospects

Lake Michigan Room
2:00—6:00 PM

Organizers:  Marcel den Dikken (CUNY Graduate Center)
             Judy Bernstein (William Paterson University of New Jersey)
             Christina Tortora (CUNY Graduate Center)
             Raffaella Zanuttini (Georgetown University)

Participants:  Mark Baker (Rutgers University)
               J. Kathryn Bock (University of Illinois, Urban-Champaign)
               Andrew Nevins (Harvard University)
               Wallis H. Reid (Rutgers University)

The symposium organizers would like to acknowledge the support of the National Science Foundation under Collaborative Grant Nos. BCS 0617197, BCS 0617210, BCS 0616573, and BCS 0617133.

The generative literature abounds with discussions of phi-feature inflection in a variety of languages, each brought forward as a window on the structural configuration(s) in which agreement can take effect. This work, while highly valuable in its own right, has tended to sidestep the question of whether some or even all of the “agreement” phenomena studied could be looked at from a different angle, one that does not look upon the phi-feature inflection on a head as being the semantically meaningless reflex of a structural relationship, but instead attributes precise semantic contributions to the choice of inflectional form of the head. The introduction of “notional concord” or “semantic agreement” alongside purely formal agreement raises the question of how to divide the labor between the two in a principled manner, and opens the possibility that the semantic approach could potentially take charge of phi-feature inflection across the board. Serious debate on these questions and possibilities is called for — especially because of the central role played by phi-feature inflection in current generative-linguistic theorizing, it is of the essence that the field have a clear sense of what the options are.

The logical hypothesis space allows the analyst (a) to pursue a formal analysis that takes entirely seriously the proposition that phi-feature inflection on a head is systematically the reflex of an agreement relationship between it and its dependent; (b) to abandon the agreement approach altogether and instead pursue an analysis that explains the morphological form of the head by treating it as semantically meaningful; (c) to devise extra-grammatical (e.g., processing) accounts for the patterns found in the data; or (d) to go for a combination of the above.

The purpose of this symposium is to explore the limits of the various perspectives on phi-feature inflection. To this end, representatives of each of the various logically possible
approaches will present their views and engage in a panel discussion in which the various approaches are closely examined with an eye toward determining how their strengths can be bundled into an integrated outlook on phi-feature inflection. In order to benefit maximally from the results of scholarship addressing a wide variety of languages, the symposium does not focus on any single language, but features contributions from specialists who have studied phi-feature inflection in a variety of the world’s languages.

**Mark Baker (Rutgers University)**
*When agreement is for number and gender but not person*

I argue that a unified account can be given for the disparate-seeming contexts in which a head agrees with a noun phrase in number and gender but not in person. These contexts include: agreement with the theme of a ditransitive verb, agreement on adjectives, agreement in oblique subject constructions, and agreement with wh-phrases. The unifying principle is that a category can bear person features if and only if a projection of that category merges directly with an NP that bears those person features. Unlike previous approaches, this one predicts the special properties of object agreement found in Ostyak.

**Andrew Nevins (Harvard University)**
*Phi-interactions between subject and object clitics*

Linguistic investigations into value-sensitive realization of phi-features have paid comparatively less attention to interactions between subject and object. Configurations where the two stand in enough proximity to yield the potential of feature-specific interactions occur when direct objects are clitic-doubled on the verb. We investigate two such clitic processes. The first is Person Complementarity for identical specifications of the feature [±participant] in Basque dialects and Italian dialects. The second is Number Sharing, in which either the subject or object clitic yields plural agreement on the verb, found in Georgian and in Italian dialects. These processes’ differences and motivation will be discussed.

**Wallis Reid (Rutgers University)**
*English verb number as an expressive device*

Best to dispense with the notion of grammatical agreement altogether and treat English verb number morphology as independently-chosen expressive units on a par with the noun plural -s. The verb -s suffix signals ONE ENTITY IN FOCUS WITH RESPECT TO THE OCCURRENCE; this meaning stands in opposition to MORE THAN ONE ENTITY... signaled by the zero suffix. These meanings tie verb number structurally to both the grammatical subject and to the grammatical predicate. English speakers thus have two opportunities to characterize the Entity in Focus numerically, first, for itself (subject number) and then as it relates to the Occurrence.

**Kathryn Bock (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)**
*Reaching agreement*

Systematic variations in number agreement point to basic psycholinguistic mechanisms of agreement implementation. Three of the mechanisms involve notional valuation, lexical specification, and transmission of agreement features. Verbs and pronouns are differently sensitive to notional number variations in agreement controllers but, surprisingly, they are similarly insensitive to notional variations in spurious controllers. Theories of agreement differ in their accounts for these patterns and, more generally, for how agreement features are represented and transmitted during sentence formulation. Approaches to agreement will be surveyed with the goal of illuminating how number works to build a bridge from number meaning to number morphology.
Strategies for Undergraduate Linguistic Pedagogy

Waldorf Room
3:30 PM – 6:00 PM

Organizer: Kirk Hazen (West Virginia University)
Sponsor: Undergraduate Program Advisory Committee
Participants: Nassira Nicola (University of Chicago)
David W. Marlow (University of South Carolina)
Collen Fitzgerald (Texas Tech University)

Kirk Hazen (West Virginia University)
Paper 1: Distributed social variation in nonsociolinguistic courses

In many introductory courses, as well as more advanced courses at the undergraduate level, language variation affected by social factors is quarantined in a separate section of the syllabus. I argue that restricting the social dimensions of language to a single section misses many opportunities. Instead, the social interactions of language, be it in the context of phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics or discourse, should be an active part of the discussion throughout the entire term. This paper presents the arguments for more evenly distributed sociolinguistic information and provides exercises to support the feasibility of this argument.

Nassira Nicola (University of Chicago)
Paper 2: Encouraging undergraduate research, building undergraduate community

In an academic climate where the bachelor's degree is increasingly viewed as pre-professional, how do we encourage undergraduates to identify as professional linguists and join the community of linguistic researchers? The Harvard Undergraduate Linguistics Colloquium, now in its fifth year, aims to "[develop] an intercollegiate community of linguistics enthusiasts at the undergraduate level." This paper discusses the process involved in founding the conference, its philosophical goals, and its impact on the undergraduate linguistics community. Through this presentation, the audience will gain a clear idea of the benefits and processes associated with establishing their own undergraduate linguistic conference.

David W. Marlow (University of South Carolina)
Paper 3: Using instant electronic polling to teach undergraduate grammar

Many undergraduate students of grammar come into class expecting to memorize arbitrary rules; only rarely does a student arrive hoping to learn the why behind the rules and patterns of language. However, inducing students to explore and discover grammatical patterns produces a higher yield than rote memorization of rules. This presentation explores the use of an instant electronic polling technology (aka. "clickers") to encourage students to explore English syntax, to encourage discussion, and to create peer-teaching opportunities. A live demonstration, with a limited number of attendees using actual clickers, will be included as a part of this presentation.

Collen Fitzgerald, (Texas Tech University)
Paper 4: Language and community: Using a service-learning pedagogy

Service-learning is a pedagogy that combines community service and active reflection with traditional classroom activities. At Texas Tech, we formed a community-based partnership to create a linguistics class where students team-tutor ESL. The course meets twice weekly, with an additional requirement to tutor three hours weekly. Reflective prompts guide student writing on their experiences with diversity, languages other than English, and home language use. Our results show that service-learning can counter student resistance to linguistic approaches to dialects, empower students of color, integrate peer and collaborative learning, and concretely demonstrate the real-life relevance of linguistic knowledge, while increasing civic engagement.
Mobilizing Linguistic Resources Within Speaker Communities

Waldorf Room
9:00 AM – 12:00 PM

Organizers:  Jeff Good (University of Buffalo)
             Heidi Johnson (Archive of the Indigenous Languages of Latin America)

Participants: Dafydd Gibbon (Universität Bielefeld, Germany)
              Andrea Berez (University of California, Santa Barbara)
              Claire Bowern (Rice University)
              Jacquelin Ringersma (MPI for Psycholinguistics)
              Andrew Garrett (University of California, Berkeley)
              David Nathan (HRELP Endangered Languages Archive)

The last decade has seen many changes in the ways in which linguistic field research on endangered languages is conducted. New recording technologies have transformed both the quality and the quantity of the primary data that is collected. New software has vastly improved our ability to analyze, annotate, and correlate data recorded on a variety of media. But perhaps more important than these technological transformations has been the increasing desire of the communities of speakers of endangered languages to become more fully involved in the documentation program and the reciprocal desire of linguists for their work to contribute to those communities.

Endangered language communities that are struggling to preserve their linguistic and cultural heritages increasingly view linguists and linguistic research as resources for their own language maintenance and revitalization programs. At the very least, they want to be able to utilize the products of language documentation projects, such as lexicons and annotated texts, in educational contexts. At most, they want to have a role in setting research priorities and to participate fully in all stages of documentary work, going beyond their traditional role as native speaker consultants to assist in the actual analysis and development of language materials.

This is a positive development. Linguistic research can benefit from consultants who are more fully engaged in the research enterprise, and communities can benefit from linguistic resources that are oriented towards a multiplicity of purposes. But linguists are typically trained in linguistic analysis, not in pedagogy. Few know how to develop materials suitable for teaching a language to students of varying ages and levels of literacy, let alone students from markedly different cultural backgrounds. Furthermore, many linguistic fieldworkers are graduate students or junior faculty, whose careers may be negatively impacted by time spent producing pedagogical materials, rather than scholarly articles. Many researchers, thus, find themselves torn between their desire to respond to the needs of the community and their need to respond to the requirements of their institutions.

This tutorial aims to present an assortment of ways in which linguists can mobilize the scholarly resources that they produce for community purposes. Six experienced field
linguists working all over the world will discuss creating local networks of collaboration among universities and communities; training speakers to use multimedia technologies so that they can produce their own language resources; designing a research program that coordinates research and community needs from the outset; using LEXUS to collaboratively create multimedia dictionaries and encyclopaedia that serve multiple goals; archiving language documentation to serve communities over the long term; and incorporating sound pedagogical practices in creating multimedia language documentation.

This tutorial will give the audience more than a "bag of tricks" for creating a few resources that are of some pedagogical use. It will help linguists develop strategies for incorporating community needs and speaker involvement into their research programs from the outset, to ensure that everyone's goals are reached.

Dafydd Gibbon (Universität Bielefeld, Germany)

*Efficient language documentation: Creation of local multipliers*

Language documentation can be enhanced by creating "local multipliers" - a network of participants who are team-trained in modern language documentation methods:

* Colleagues from local universities who, in the best case, are documentary linguists themselves;
* Graduate students, both my own and those from local universities;
* Helpers from local communities who provide structured dictionary material and text transcriptions.

This approach is especially effective for established researchers who are committed to investigations and collaborations in a particular area over the long term. This presentation will relate key experiences and the results of this approach in West Africa.

Andrea Benz (University of California, Santa Barbara)

*Offering multimedia training in the speaker community*

Reciprocity between linguist and language community can come in the form of multimedia training, enabling speakers to create interactive language products of their own design. The benefits of such training extend beyond the finished product and can create funding opportunities for local language workers. Here I present suggestions for providing training in documentation and dissemination technologies, showing examples from recent efforts in the Dena'ina and Ahtna (Alaska) communities. Because these communities are well connected to the internet, most of the products created so far have been distributed online, but I also present suggestions for training programs in lesser-connected areas.

Claire Bowern (Rice University)

*Coordinating research agenda with community needs*

Linguists are increasingly expected to make a meaningful linguistic contribution to the communities in which they work. Often there is an expectation that linguists will produce language learning materials, literacy materials, or other pedagogical documents in addition to the project for which they received funding. However, linguists are seldom trained in language pedagogy and the production of community-oriented materials. Moreover, they may be vital to maintaining interest in a project and in demonstrating commitment. In this talk, I suggest five ways that linguists can contribute to community language projects without doing so at the expense of their own research projects.

Jacqueline Ringersma (MPI for Psycholinguistics)

*LEXUS*

LEXUS allows users to create online multimedia encyclopedic lexicons. It provides functionalities for including multimedia in lexical entries, as well as relational linking for the creation of semantic networks. Currently, we are building lexicons of endangered languages and simultaneously developing LEXUS functionalities as requested by linguistic documentation teams and the involved speech communities. In the presentation we will introduce the new tool and its functionalities. We will describe the lessons we learn as our multidisciplinary team works from devising general desiderata for a collaborative workflow, to establishing concrete ways that digital linguistic tools can be used to implement that workflow.
Andrew Garrett (University of California, Berkeley)

*The Berkeley Language Archives*

We describe the users and uses of two language archives at UC Berkeley. Both archives include paper and audio documentation on the native languages of California and the West, collected over more than 50 years. Our collections are accessible in Berkeley and via the internet. Users include academic researchers, but the majority of users represent Native communities and language preservation and revival programs. For all these purposes it is important for documentary linguists to develop concrete archiving plans, to deposit material as early as possible, and to be prepared for practical uses of their material.

David Nathan (HRELP Endangered Languages Archive)

*Mobilizing multimedia linguistic resources*

I present several interactive multimedia applications for languages and discuss how they provide a bridge between language documentation, ethical and responsive practices, data management and dissemination, and language pedagogy and revitalization. Interactive multimedia is the natural genre for assembling and presenting language documentation; it “joins the dots” by integrating skills and activities that not only have linguistic and ethical integrity but also anticipate new modes of expression in linguistics. So far, however, multimedia has been generally restricted to technical linguistic activity (e.g. annotation), with limited development of usable language documentation and learning resources.
Introducing Linguistics in the Secondary School Classroom

Waldorf Room
2:00 – 5:00 PM

Organizers:  Kristin Denham (Western Washington University)
              Fredric Field (California Statue University, Northridge)

Sponsor:     Committee on Language in the School Curriculum

Participants: Beth Keyser (Superior High School)
              Lynn Burley (University of Central Arkansas)
              Thomas E. Payne (University of Oregon & SIL International)
              David Pippin (Billings Middle School)

Following on the success of previous symposia on forging connections between linguistics as an academic discipline and K-12 educators (1999, 2002, 2005), as well as the 2006 LSA workshop on K-12 linguistics materials, the Committee on Language in the School Curriculum has organized a 2.5 hour workshop on introducing linguistics — specifically, how a conscious knowledge of language can aid today’s school teachers in the instruction of language arts — to enhance the image of linguistics as a powerful tool in the secondary classroom. The workshop covers such core linguistic areas as morphology, syntax, semantics, and phonetics-phonology, from the vantage points of both the professional linguist (who possesses specialized knowledge of great potential benefit to teachers) and the practicing secondary-school teacher responsible for shaping the knowledge of students from diverse cultural and linguistic backgrounds.

In “Techniques for Teaching Language Awareness: Middle through High School”, Beth Keyser demonstrates techniques derived from linguistic principles that she employs — and finds useful and exciting for budding writers — in teaching secondary school students about words, phrases, and sentences, with careful attention to parts of words (roots and affixes), relationships among words based on word class, and so on. She also looks at syllable structure to explore such poetic devices as rhyme and meter based on the sounds of words.

In “Semantics as a Tool for the Creative Writing Teacher”, Lynn Burley shows how a knowledge of semantics can be helpful to Language Arts teachers who teach creative writing: a knowledge of semantics can equip composition teachers with the tools and vocabulary necessary to help in revising fiction, creative non-fiction, poetry or dramatic writing. Professor Burley focuses on the study of speech acts and conversational implicature to help students create authentic dialogue, and explore the power of metaphor in literature.

In “The Genius of the Linguistic Olympiads”, Thomas Payne details how the linguistics problems presented in Linguistic Olympiads make the competitions so intriguing, challenging, and inspiring for secondary school students, and how they stimulate interest among secondary students in language issues. Participants are excited to learn of the beauty and diversity of the world’s languages, while applying their analytical skills to
problem solving, just the things that have drawn many LSA members into the field of linguistics.

And in “Creating a Culture of Language Awareness in the Schools,” David Pippin discusses establishing a linguistics curriculum for young secondary students and cultivating interest in the descriptive power of linguistics — including awareness of various facets of language variation and change—among colleagues.

Following the presentations, there will be 30 minutes for general discussion (led by co-moderators Kristin Denham and Fredric Field) of experience-based insights, current and future plans, and avenues for identifying needs in education, as well as potential contributions of the LSA to secondary education.

**Lynn Burley** (University of Central Arkansas)

*Semantics as a tool for the creative writing teacher*

An understanding of semantics can substantially help teachers of creative writing teach their students how to create and revise their writing by providing them with the tools to better identify language weaknesses, repair those weaknesses and to better articulate their revision process. Studying lexical relations such as collocations and metaphor can help writers make better choices, or studying semantic roles can help writers create moods, set scenes or emphasize certain points. A study of conversational implicature and speech act theory can help teachers in getting realistic, dynamic dialogue from their students. Teacher education should include some linguistics, particularly in semantics.

**Beth Keyser** (Superior High School, Superior, Montana)

*Techniques for teaching language awareness: Middle through high school*

Some techniques that I have found useful in teaching students about words, phrases, and sentences are presented. The first technique makes use of syntactic trees. Students approach new words by identifying parts of speech, affixes, roots, and meaning through context. Then I present them with simple declarative sentences using intransitive verbs. I ask them to represent the sentences in terms of tree structures. Some sample trees are shown. In a separate segment, I help students understand rhyme by locating a word’s primary stress. Students are able to see how stressed and unstressed syllables function in rhyme words.

**Thomas E. Payne** (University of Oregon & SIL International)

*The genius of the Linguistic Olympiads*

"Linguistic Olympiads" are educational competitions for secondary school students in which competitors solve morphology, syntax and semantics problems in a variety of languages and other symbolic systems. No knowledge of linguistics or of the languages represented in the problems is necessary. Such Olympiads are credited with inspiring thousands of young, talented scholars to choose linguistics as an academic major and profession. The heart of any Linguistic Olympiad program is thoughtful creation of linguistic problems. In this paper, I describe some central strategies for creating intriguing and addictive linguistics problems for use in Linguistic Olympiad competitions.

**David Pippin** (Billings Middle School, Seattle, Washington)

*Creating a culture of language awareness in the schools*

In this paper, I will discuss the challenges and successes of teaching linguistics to elementary and middle school students, reflect on my attempts to collaborate with other teachers, relate how such work has been received by parents and administrators, and make practical recommendations to others who would create a curriculum of scientific linguistic inquiry in public or independent schools. If you’re a linguist with the notion of bringing an enlightened grammar to your child’s school, stopping in at this session will provide encouragement and help prepare you for the adventure.
Abstracts of Regular Sessions
Frank Abate (Dictionaries International)

Session 58

Cincinnati names and naming: From settlement to today

Settlement history explains much about Cincinnati’s place names and surnames, which are still much in evidence today. Whites, particularly war veterans and their families who were granted land surveyed by Washington north of the Ohio River settled southwest Ohio after the Revolution. WASP’s and Scots-Irish migrated by both land and river from Kentucky and Tennessee, taking over Native American land, especially that of the Cherokee. There was also an influx of blacks with settlers from slave states and via the Underground Railroad, as well as post-Civil War whites, many of whom were originally from Germany, coming down the Ohio from the East, bringing a river-borne, Old World culture with them.

Barbara Abbott (Michigan State University)

Session 43

Presuppositions and common ground

The common ground theory stumbles on informative presuppositions. Citing indexicals, whose referents must be identified prior to utterance acceptance, Stalnaker (1998, 2002) proposes a two-stage process of utterance interpretation: presupposed content is added to the common ground prior to acceptance/rejection of the utterance as a whole. But the analogy is faulty: interpretation of indexicals (but not determination of presuppositions) is required to identify the proposition(s) expressed. More importantly, the two-stage picture cannot distinguish asserted from presupposed propositions, especially since it is possible to assert what is in the common ground. Common groundness is neither necessary nor sufficient for (grammatical) presupposition.

Ernest L. Abel (Wayne State University)

Session 58

Going to the devil

Comparing the prevalence of American place names with devil/diablo and hell versus those with angel and heaven found a much higher prevalence of devil/hell place names compared to angel/heaven place names. While there was a slightly higher prevalence of angel/heaven place names associated with inhabited sites, such as cities and schools, there was an overwhelmingly higher prevalence of devil/hell place names associated with natural sites, such as lakes and mountains. There are also far more devil/hell place names in the western and southern states than in the northeastern and mid-western states.

Michael Adams (Indiana University)

Session 60

Nicknames, interpellation, and Dubya’s theory of the state

George W. Bush freely assigns nicknames to political aides, cabinet secretaries, legislators, reporters, and others who cross his presidential path. Nicknaming seems an innocuous, playful social behavior, but it is a more complex onomastic maneuver than it seems. What is more significant is that it is a species of Althusserian interpellation, a means of “hailing” actors within the state and converting them into subjects of state ideology, which, on one construction (the one operating here), collapses state authority and the executive power of the American presidency. Nicknaming, then, is evidence of a theory of state and an instrument of its institution.

Nikki Adams (University of Chicago)

Session 11

Passivization and object marking in Zulu: Insight from NPIs and Wh-in-situ licensing

Zulu is a symmetric object language allowing passivization or object marking of either object in ditransitives. However, while passivizing the indirect object and object marking the direct object is grammatical, the reverse is not. New data on NPI and wh-in-situ licensing in actives provide insight into what prevents the direct object from passivizing when the indirect object is object marked. Specifically, certain constructions require the direct object to extrapose to a topic position when the indirect object appears as an object marker, prohibiting the direct object from appearing as an NPI or a wh-word, and also putting it in a position not available for passivization.

Lobke Aelbrecht (Catholic University of Brussels)

Session 27

VP Ellipsis and VP Proforms: Ellipsis Strategies

The verbal complement of Dutch modals can be left unpronounced if it has a contextually salient antecedent:

A: Wie wil afwassen?
   who wants off.wash
B: Ik kan niet
    I can not
‘Who wants to do the dishes’ – ‘I can’t.’

This is reminiscent of English VP ellipsis, which is claimed to involve deletion of a full VP. I argue, however, that (1)B involves a null VP proform rather than VP ellipsis. As such, this paper takes position in the debate whether ellipsis involves PF-deletion or a proform, showing that languages can use both strategies for eliding the same constituents.

Sam Al Khatib (Simon Fraser University)
On the directionality of Emphasis Spread

Emphasis Spread is a phonological process that spreads a [+R TR] feature across words in Arabic. It is triggered by a set of pharyngealized (‘emphatic’) phonemes and spreads across words both regressively and progressively. Cross-dialectal investigation shows preference for regressive spread, and further shows that antagonistic blocking segments impede the spread when it proceeds progressively rather than reggressively. Experiments that investigate the asymmetry from a perceptual point of view provide no conclusive motivation, but the preference for leftward spread is explainable in articulatory terms. The motivation shows that a strict ordering relationship between constraints is necessary for an Optimality Theoretic approach.

John Alderete (Simon Fraser University)
Alexei Kochetov (University of Toronto)
An experimental study of Japanese mimetic palatalization

This paper presents the results of a 35-participant experiment designed to probe the intuitions of Japanese native speakers about the distribution of palatal consonants in mimetic words, a stratum of the Japanese lexicon. The results indicate that native speaker intuitions do not accord with prior descriptions of this pattern. This finding has implications for parallels between stress and segmental features, because the revised description of Japanese does not support prior theories of this parallel and allows for new ones.

Young-ran An (Stony Brook University-SUNY)
Identity Avoidance and the OCP in Korean Reduplication

In a type of total reduplication in Korean, base begins in V and C is inserted in reduplicant, e.g. alok-talok ‘pied’, ulak-pulak ‘wild’, umuk-tumuk ‘unevenly hollowed’. The choice of inserted segments is predictable, i.e. any segment out of a set of consonants is acceptable, subject to identity avoidance. The evidence is from corpus and experiment: a general tendency of identity avoidance was found in both though it was greater in a word creation task performed by native speakers. Therefore, the corpus statistics are not simply replicated experimentally; rather, identity avoidance is even stronger among experimental subjects.

Arto Anttila (Stanford University)
Matthew Adams (Stanford University)
Olga Dmitrieva (Stanford University)
Jason Grafmiller (Stanford University)
Scott Grimm (Stanford University)
Yuan Zhao (Stanford University)
Gradient OCP and harmonic alignment in English phonotactics

Using a database that contains all the syllables of English derived from CELEX2, we found that the gradient OCP-effect against cooccurring labials and dorsals was weaker in stressed than in unstressed syllables. Similarly, the effect was weaker when the consonants were separated by low/mid vowels than by high vowels or a schwa. The difference was small or in the opposite direction for coronals. We conclude that syllable prominence and place are harmonically aligned: the more marked labials and dorsals are preferred with low and mid vowels in stressed syllables; the less marked coronals are preferred with schwa in unstressed syllables.
A tenet of OT is strict domination: candidates are as bad as their worst violation, and lower-ranked violations are irrelevant. Thus, \([bn?k]=bn?l?] \text{ (}\ast bn\text{)}\), and \([bn?k]=sf?l?] \text{ (one illicit vs. two marginal but licit clusters)}\). I present ratings of 210 nonce words containing combinations of common, marginal, and illegal clusters. A model based on probability of the least probable cluster \((r=.405)\) outperforms one that considers the entire word \((r=.285)\). However, better yet is a model combining markedness biases \((\text{SonSeq, OCP})\) with whole-word probabilities \((r=.901)\). We conclude (following Coleman & Pierrehumbert 1997, contra OT) that phonotactic models must be sensitive to lower violations.

This paper studies the impact of Arabic and Islamic culture in Spain from an onomastic point of view. It tries to show the names that were used at the period of Arabic culture in Spain and how long these names could live. The author gives examples for the names that were kept in dictionaries and other books and studies the impact of Spanish culture on the Arabic presence in the European continent, especially on the Iberian Peninsula. The result is that cultures can marry or come together to be united as human beings and show that people—as different nations—speak to each other and take from and give to each other.

Spanish corpus data reveal an asymmetry between clitic-doubled goals and non-clitic-doubled goals. The former are favored when either one of the verbal complements in a ditransitive is definite. In my analysis, non-doubled goals are obliques, doubled goals are indirect objects. This alternation results from an applicative rule, which I formalize in Lexical Mapping Theory. In Spanish, however, the applied object is a restricted object, a pattern that is reduced to a principle of lexical mapping constraining Romance causatives.

Linguists (i.e., Freeze 1992, Jackendoff 1990) have proposed a single structure underlying locatives, existentials, and possessives. This paper presents a unique analysis of these structures by providing evidence from TID. From a multi-modular perspective (Jackendoff 1997), we analyze the underlying mechanisms and surface forms in the linguistic and spatial domains of TID where the similarities and differences are overtly present. We argue that these three constructions have the same Conceptual Structure but differ from each other in Spatial Representations.

Normally, a morphological exponent blocks the occurrence of another exponent expressing the same morphosyntactic feature value. However, we sometimes observe extended morphological exponence (EE): more than one exponent of a given feature value. To allow for EE, Noyer 1997 makes an unmotivated distinction between primary and secondary exponents. Stump 2001 accounts for EE with multiple rule blocks, which doesn’t permit discontinuous bleeding, under which an exponent in one position (e.g., a suffix) blocks an exponent in another (e.g., prefix). We propose instead a realization OT model (Yip 1998, Hyman 2003), which provides a unified account of both blocking and EE.
A lexicalization typology similar in spirit to Talmy’s verb-framed vs. satellite-framed distinction holds for sign languages. In lexicalizing verbs for instrument handling and the corresponding nouns, some lexicalize the handling, others the instrument. Individual languages are consistently instrument-framed or handling-framed. Israeli Sign Language (ISL) is handling-framed, while American Sign Language (ASL) is instrument-framed: so, the verbs BRUSHHAIR and BRUSHTEETH and the corresponding nouns in ISL both use a grasping hand shape; in ASL, the handshape represents the instrument. We will present the results of a survey of these patterns in sign languages distributed widely around the world.

Heriberto Avelino (University of Toronto)  
Session 76

Intonational patterns of topic and focus constructions in Yucatec Maya

For languages which allow a flexible order of major constituents, the grammatical variations of simple sentences are truth-conditionally equivalent regardless of the constituent sequences and of the intonational patterns. In Yucatec Mayan variation of sentences containing three constituents, subject, verb and object, VSO and SVO are felicitous in the context of a broad question such as ‘what happened?’ Nonetheless, each variation may differ in the pragmatic information it conveys, as well as in their prosodic properties. The findings are discussed in the broader context of word order constituents in Mayan languages and the typology of TOP-FOC constructions across languages.

Peter Avery (York University)  
Gabriela Alboiu (York University)  
Session 24

Telicity and DP argument-adjunct asymmetries in Ndebele

We argue for DP argument-adjunct asymmetries in Ndebele (Nguni, Zimbabwe) based on presence versus absence of Case-licensing phasal v domains, a discrepancy morphologically encoded via tense in the non-past (1a) and aspect in the recent past (1b):

(1a) i. \( T_p \cdot \nu + v_1 \cdot \text{Asp} \)
    \( \text{yla} \cdot -a \)

ii. \( T_p \cdot \nu + v_2 \cdot \text{Asp} \)
    \( \text{ya} \cdot -a \)

(1b) i. \( T_\sigma \cdot \nu + v_1 \cdot \text{Asp} \)
    \( \text{yla} \cdot -b \)

ii. \( T_\sigma \cdot \nu + v_2 \cdot \text{Asp} \)
    \( \text{ya} \cdot -ile \)

Quantifiers appear exclusively with phasal v, and object marking with mono-transitives and unergatives is licit only with non-phasal v. The object is a Case-marked argument in the former case but a Topic adjunct in the latter, a fact corroborated by telic versus atelic readings, respectively.

Elitzur Avraham Bar-Asher (Harvard University)  
Session 67

Traditions in linguistics: The relationship between Ferdinand de Saussure and Louis Hjelmslev as a case study

It is very popular among historians of sciences in general, and historians of linguistics in particular, to talk about traditions within a specific field of interest. Speaking about a tradition, one usually has in mind some notion of continuity – a course of successive stages in which each stage is related to the other stages directly, either by being built upon a preceding one or by reacting to it. In this paper, I examine one branch among the “Structuralist Traditions” – the Copenhagen school of linguistics, and especially the work of Louis Hjelmslev. I ask whether it is appropriate to use the term “tradition” in describing the relation between his work and the Saussurian one.

Molly Babel (University of California, Berkeley)  
Session 25

Judgments of gay-sounding speech within and across dialects

Research examining sexual orientation and speech production has found results that vary at each project location. This implies that communities have their own dialect specific style of gay speech. In addition, judgments of sexual
orientation made from more formal speech styles typically receive more gay-sounding judgments than more casual speech styles, causing researchers to suggest that speech style indicates membership into the gay community. This paper reports on the results of three experiments that examine the dialect specific nature of gay-sounding speech and the relationship between gay-sounding speech and speech style.

Molly Babel (University of California, Berkeley)  
Michael Houser (University of California, Berkeley)  
Maziar Toosarvardani (University of California, Berkeley)  

A phonetic sketch of Mono Lake Northern Paiute

While the northern dialects of Northern Paiute (NP; Western Numic, Uto-Aztecan) spoken in Idaho (Liljeblad 1950), Oregon (Nichols 1974, Thones 2003), and northern Nevada (Liljeblad 1966) are relatively well documented, the southernmost dialect, Mono Lake Northern Paiute (MLNP)—spoken in eastern California around Mono Lake and the towns to the north—remains little studied. In this poster, we present an instrumentally executed phonetic sketch of MLNP using data from the eldest speaker of the language. We focus primarily on the consonant and vowel inventories, highlighting those features of MLNP that distinguish it from the northern varieties of NP.

Mark C. Baker (Rutgers University)  

On the configurational assignment of accusative case in Sakha

I argue that accusative case in Sakha (Turkic) is not assigned by designated functional heads, but rather on a configurational basis (Marantz 1991): NP X is accusative if and only if there is another NP that is in the same phase as X and c-commands X. In addition to familiar transitivity phenomena, this approach accounts for the following facts: objects are accusative only if they scramble out of VP; objects are accusative even in nominalizations that have no verbal functional heads; NPs raised into a matrix clause are accusative if and only if the matrix clause contains another NP.

Eric Baković (University of California, San Diego)  
Bozena Pajak (University of California, San Diego)  

Contingent optionality

Polish coronal fricative clitics have several alternants, displaying a special interaction between coronal assimilation and epenthesis. The optionality of epenthesis is contingent on the optionality of assimilation, and this dependency provides evidence for Baković’s (2005) analysis of epenthesis-assimilation interactions. The key is that assimilation is optional, but in contexts satisfying both the conditions of epenthesis and of assimilation, the otherwise obligatory epenthesis process is then and only then also optional but assimilation remains prohibited. We show how this dependency between the two processes is only able to be accounted for under very specific assumptions about constraint interaction and optionality.

Robert Sean Bannon (Bellevue University)  

Personality effects on naming preferences

The purpose of this study was to clarify the contradictory findings on the influence of personality on naming preference found in the literature. A review of the literature led to the hypothesis that there would be a significant relationship between a person’s personality traits and their preference of unique vs. traditional names. Eighty-five students (50 women, 35 men) from Bellevue University completed the Naming Preference Scale (NPS) and the Big Five Inventory (BFI-54) (John, Donahue, & Kentle, 1991). Pearson correlations were conducted on the scores for the NPS and BFI-54 (John, et al., 1991) and the subscales of the NPS.

Rusty Barrett (University of Kentucky)  

Indexical order and the structural correlates of linguistic appropriation and mocking

This paper examines the possibility that cases of mocking and appropriation may correlate with differences in linguistic form. The analysis compares previous research on appropriation in performances by African American drag queens (Barrett 1998, 1999) with the language of Charles Knipp, a white drag queen who performs a (mocked) African American persona in blackface. Distinctions between these cases are compared with other studies of mocking and appropriation to develop a preliminary typology of the structural distinctions between these two forms of crossing.
Rusty Barrett (University of Kentucky)  
Session 77  
*Positional roots in K’iche’: Examples from the poetry of Humberto Ak’abal*

*K’iche’* positional roots refer to shapes, forms, positions, or states. They may be combined with a number of derivational suffixes to produce a wide range of adjectives and both transitive and intransitive verbs. Kaan and Sis Iboy (2004) propose that use of positional roots in *K’iche’* is an example of form-dependent expression, similar to Woodbury’s (1998) discussion of affect suffixes in Cup’tik. This talk outlines the morphology of positional roots and discusses Kaan and Sis Iboy’s proposal in relation to the rhetorical and poetic functions of positional roots in the poetry of Humberto Ak’abal.

Michael Barrie (University of British Columbia)  
Session 14  
*Noun Incorporation, possessor raising and the cartography of nP*

We propose a split nP: NounclassP>nP>RP, based on Onondaga nominals. Deverbal roots always appear with a nominalizer, while the noun class morpheme appears only in DPs. Thus, the nominalizer and noun class morpheme instantiate distinct XPs; only the former is present in NI. Onondaga exhibits both agreeing (inalienable possession, IAP) and non-agreeing NI. If NI involves incorporation of an nP, then these facts fall into place. Only IAPs can appear in NI because APs are merged above nP. Furthermore, the IAP will not be able to check Case in SpecDP. Thus, the IAP must get Case from v, triggering agreement.

Matt Bauer (Illinois Institute of Technology)  
Frank Parker (Parlay Press)  
Session 36  
*Reliability and validity in studies of Low Back Merger*

No two studies of LBM (cot/caught) use exactly the same methodology; yet, all rest on the same three assumptions: (1) the existence of a homogenous unmerged dialect; (2) all minimal pairs accurately predict merger; (3) all subjects are equally reliable. We tested these assumptions using a list of 200 monosyllabic/monomorphemic words containing a low back vowel, 10 of which were potential pairs. 35 informants from 23 states were asked whether each word has the vowel in la or law. Words were randomized and survey was repeated after two-week hiatus. Results indicate all three assumptions underlying studies of LBM are flawed.

Robert Bayley (University of California, Davis)  
Brandon Loudermilk (University of California, Davis)  
Session 54  
*Frequency, phonological variation, and lexical exceptions: Evidence from Mexican-American English*

This paper tests Bybee’s usage-based model of phonological variation on -t,d deletion in Mexican-American English, with frequency determined by use in our corpus. Multivariate analysis of approximately 4000 tokens shows that the effect of frequency is limited to lexical exceptions. We suggest that the high rate of -t,d deletion from a lexical exception such as just, may be accounted for by positing two underlying forms, jus’t/ , which is ineligible for deletion, and jus’t/ , which is subject to the same constraints as all other similar clusters. Examination of 1130 monomorphemic /st/ clusters, including 730 of just, supports this analysis.

John Beavers (University of Texas, Austin)  
Session 45  
*The true role of affectedness in NP-preposing*

NP-preposing (NP-passives, middles) usually obeys the Affectedness Constraint, wherein only affected objects may propose. However, path and performance objects may also propose (*the play’s performance / the trail’s traversal*), despite not being affected. I propose a new definition of affectedness as a three-place relation between an event, a patient, and some scale of change for the patient, including paths and performance objects. I propose that NP-preposing applies to objects of affectedness predicates, which for independent reasons can sometimes be scale NPs. Thus the Affectedness Constraint can be maintained without unnecessarily extending the notion of affectedness.
David Beck (University of Alberta) Session 85
Variable ordering of affixes in Upper Necaxa Totonac

Although the relative ordering of affixes within a wordform is generally considered to be invariant, recent work has suggested that in some languages affix-order can vary and may be determined by conditions other than a fixed affixal template (Baker 1985; Mithun 2000; Rice 2000). In Upper Necaxa Totonac, a relatively large number of affixes show variable relative ordering, the conditioning factors ranging from purely formal rules governing the co-expression of inflectional and quasi-inflectional categories to considerations of semantic scope and free or stylistic variation.

Michael Becker (University of Massachusetts-Amherst) Session 30
The role of markedness constraints in learning lexical trends

Speakers identify and learn phonological trends in the lexicon, and project this acquired knowledge onto novel lexical items. Much work assumes that speakers project a probabilistic OT grammar from their lexicon (Albright & Hayes 2003, Hayes & Londe 2006, Zuraw 2000, and many others), but it hasn’t been shown how this goal is achieved. I propose a learner that takes a lexicon (arranged into paradigms) and projects a probabilistic OT grammar from it, using principles of OT-CC (McCarthy 2007) to generate candidates, RCD (Tesar & Smolensky 1998) to learn from errors, and constraint cloning (Pater 2006) to accommodate lexical exceptions.

Matthew Berends (Northwestern University)
Stefan Kaufmann (Northwestern University)

The interpretation of only in conditional antecedents

This talk explores the behavior of only within conditional antecedents, where it is associated, depending upon the circumstances of utterance, with either a scalar upward monotonic (UPM) or scalar downward monotonic reading (DWM) of the conditional. Both abstract features of discourse and semantic properties of only and conditionals serve to generate the contrast. The UPM reading is relevant in case the addressee seeks completeness and economy in the answer to the question "how can X be achieved?". The DWM reading is relevant in case an economical answer is not sought, e.g. "what happens if Y?".

Anna Berge (Alaska Native Language Center, University of Alaska Fairbanks) Session 84
Disjunction in Pribilof Islands Aleut

This paper explores disjunctive coordination in Pribilof Islands Aleut. There are three forms of the disjunctive particle: a- 'be' in the conditional mood (agnuul(ux)), the conditional mood with hypothetical marker (agnuul(ux)), and the conjunctive mood (alix). The three are sometimes, but not always, interchangeable, and other structures, including simple juxtaposition, may be used to indicate disjunction. To complicate matters, a- in other verb moods is not disjunctive, and the form alix also has conjunctive and adversative functions. The paper contributes to our understanding of an underdocumented dialect of Aleut and to an understudied aspect of coordination.

Judy B. Bernstein (William Paterson University)
Raffaella Zanuttini (Georgetown University) Session 26
One form for different features: micro-syntactic variation in English

Data from English varieties suggests that (minimally) different properties of a particular functional head may have the same morphological realization. Several northern UK and American English varieties display verbal -s with plural lexical subjects. This pattern, the Northern Subject Rule, arguably involves absence of number agreement between the subject and the verb. We claim instead that in these varieties -s reflects the presence of agreement and that the agreement displayed is in person, not number. Verbal -s is absent with pronominal subjects in these varieties, which we claim stems from the fact that person is expressed on the pronoun itself.
Klinton Bicknell (University of California, San Diego)  
Jeffrey L. Elman (University of California, San Diego)  
Mary Hare (Bowling Green State University)  
Ken McRae (University of Western Ontario)

When a participant tells us about an event: Evidence for the use of event knowledge

We present evidence that comprehenders use their knowledge of typical events to form expectations for upcoming linguistic material in sentence processing. We report the results of a self-paced reading experiment examining readers' expectations for patients that were either highly likely or unlikely given the specific combination of agent and verb used in the sentence. Previous norming ruled out direct association between patient and agent as an explanation, and readers were found to be slower in the unlikely patient condition. These results support the hypothesis that comprehenders use complex contingencies encoded in event knowledge to form expectations in sentence processing.

Jennifer Bloomquist (Gettysburg College)

African American English in Central Pennsylvania's Lower Susquehanna Valley: Regional phonological accommodation

To determine the phonological specifics of Pennsylvania's Lower Susquehanna Valley, and to evaluate the rates of phonological accommodation to local patterns by African American speakers, this project examines data from 20 European American and 20 African American residents of the LSV. Under consideration are the AAE features of consonant cluster reduction, rhoticity, and /ai/ ungliding before voiced obstruents; the LSV features included are /ow/ fronting, /ai/ and /au/ ungliding before liquids, and /r/ insertion. Results indicate that the dialect of the area's rural African Americans features elements of the regional phonology at higher rates than that of their urban peers.

Charles Boberg (McGill University)

Ethnic origin and the relation of Montreal English to Canadian English

It has not so far been possible to define precisely the eastern border of the principal Canadian English dialect region because of the uncertain status of Montreal. This paper examines the taxonomic status of Montreal in much greater detail than was hitherto possible, presenting acoustic phonetic data on vowel production by 87 native speakers of Montreal English from three ethnic groups, both sexes, and a broad range of ages and social backgrounds, compared with identical data from 68 speakers of other varieties of Canadian English. The data reveal both similarities and differences that interact with speaker ethnicity.

David Boe (Northern Michigan University)

Ogden's Basic English and the "third medium"

During the 1920s and 1930s, the philosopher and linguist C.K. Ogden (1889-1957), along with the literary critic I.A. Richards, developed the auxiliary language system known as Basic English. Consisting of a core lexicon of 850 words, it was intended both as a structurally simplified lingua franca, and as an initial stage in the second language acquisition of English. In this presentation, I will provide an overview of the history of invented/artificial languages, followed by a more detailed description of Basic English. I will then compare Ogden's ultimately failed proposal with the recent English-language development referred to as the "third medium", the simplified hybrid of speech and writing found in on-line communications.

Claire Bowern (Rice University)

Reconstruction models for Australian languages

Current models for historical reconstruction of Australian languages fall into two types. The first argues for long-term diffusion and convergence as a major mechanism of change. Others assume a tree-like structure, although with the caveat that many details remain unclear. Both these models are unsatisfactory. Here I develop a third possibility, namely that some subgroups exhibit messy splits because they are recently descended from old dialect areas with non-bunching isoglosses. The resulting model is considerably closer to our knowledge of Australian prehistory. I illustrate the model using data from the Karnic subgroup of Pama-Nyungan.
Jeremy Boyd (University of California, San Diego)  
Session 23  
*Online and offline comprehension of English comparative constructions*

When producing structures like *Kenny G is mellower/more mellow (to listen to) than Yanni*, speakers increase use of the *more* variant when the comparative is followed by an infinitival complement. Mondorf (2003) argues that this reflects an attempt by speakers to assist listener processing, and that facilitation occurs because the *more* variant either (i) is treated by listeners as a conventionalized warning of upcoming complexity, or (ii) is simpler to parse than the *-er* variant. I present results from online and offline measures establishing that *more* is indeed preferred in comprehension, and that this is likely due to (ii), and not (i).

John P. Boyle (Northern Illinois University)  
Session 71  
*Ablaut, its triggers, and grammaticalization in Hidatsa*

Ablaut in the Siouan languages refers to the phenomenon in a shift in quality of a final stem vowel when that stem combines with certain suffixes that trigger this process. Ablaut is not simply phonologically conditioned; only certain lexically marked stems undergo this process. I will describe the patterns of abla ut in Hidatsa and the morphemes that trigger it. I will then show that a number of morphemes have grammaticalized abla ut to reflect plurality even though the triggering condition is no longer present. Lastly, I postulate that abla ut is also used to show a distinction between perfective and imperfective aspect.

Alex Bratkievich (University of California, Berkeley)  
Session 28  
*"Existential" verbs with preposed subjects in Brazilian Portuguese*

Perlmutter (1976) identifies a class of Portuguese "existential" verbs — *aparecer* ('appear'), *existir* ('exist') and others — that almost always occur with a postposed subject. Although Perlmutter and other authors group the constructions with these verbs with "traditional" existentials (impersonal constructions with *ter* ('have') or *haver* ('have')), only the former allow preposed subjects/pivots. This paper reports the results from a corpus study showing that the position of the subject of "existential" verbs is determined by its information status, which indicates that the two types of existential sentences have different statuses in the grammar and should not be treated as a single construction.

Erica Britt (University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign)  
Session 9  
*Doing "being objective" in AAVE*

This paper explores the relationship between the journalistic performance of objectivity and the function of dialects such as African American Vernacular English (AAVE) in televised interviews. Based on 36 interviews conducted by Tavis Smiley for *The Tavis Smiley Show* during the month of January of 2004, I argue that the use of AAVE style shifting is "profitable" since the indexical associations of this code with more informal, personal styles of speaking allow the interviewer to cross the formal boundaries expected in the interview and establish solidarity with his guests or signal alignment with the viewpoint(s) being presented.

George Aaron Broadwell (University at Albany-SUNY)  
Session 84  
*Two words in syntax; one word in phonology: The case of Zapotec adjectives*

In San Dionicio Ocotepoc Zapotec, an attributive adjective forms a single phonological word with a preceding noun. Although there is good evidence that the N+Adj combination is a single phonological word, there is equally good evidence that the Noun and Adjective are distinct syntactic words. Mismatches between phonological and syntactic notions of word pose problems for syntactic theory. I argue that the Zapotec case is not like cliticization or incorporation, which are better known examples of such mismatches. Instead I pursue a solution involving lexical sharing (Wescoat 2002), which allows a single word to instantiate two distinct syntactic nodes.

David West Brown (University of Michigan)  
Session 48  
*What counts as success for a linguistically informed curriculum?*

A series of studies have claimed that linguistically informed instruction can help students improve their academic literacy without marginalizing the language variety that students speak in their communities. Some influential
studies demonstrate the effectiveness of instruction by measuring a reduction in the appearance of dialect features in students’ writing over the course of a curricular intervention. This practice, however, is problematic. To more accurately evaluate the effectiveness of linguistically informed approaches and to better speak to educators, studies need to complement variationist approaches with other instruments—ones designed specifically for academic writing assessment and ones that teachers accept and understand.

Jason Brown (University of British Columbia)  
Against universal markedness scales for glottalized consonants

The role of universals in phonology has become a locus of debate in recent years; specifically, the claim that markedness constraints form a major component of a synchronic grammar, and that these constraints can be arranged into rankings reflecting universal markedness relationships between classes of sounds has been proposed. This talk deals specifically with the relationship between glottalized obstruents and glottalized sonorants. While there are claims to a universal ranking whereby glottalized sonorants are more marked than glottalized obstruents, there is evidence from several languages of the Pacific Northwest to suggest that this is not the case.

Benjamin Bruening (University of Delaware)  
Algonquian (and other polysynthetic) languages are not unusual

Several distinct trends treat Algonquian languages as wildly different from configurational languages like English. The common theme to these trends is the denial that argument positions for grammatical roles like subject and object are active in these languages, triggering movement and agreement, as is frequently hypothesized for English and other more obviously configurational languages. I show that all of these trends are incorrect by analyzing quantifier scope in Passamaquoddy (Algonquian, Maine). Quantifier scope requires a theory of a hierarchy of grammatical roles perfectly tracking the agreement; these are A-positions, distinct from A-bar positions and adjuncts.

Eugene Buckley (University of Pennsylvania)  
Monosyllabicity and the origins of syllabaries

Independent inventions of writing have normally resulted in syllabaries. Daniels (1992, 1996, 2006) proposes that the monosyllabic character of spoken Sumerian, Chinese, and Mayan was crucial in the development of phonetic writing (cf. also Boltz 2000). I argue that the link between monosyllabicity and early writing is not entirely tenable, and is furthermore not necessary because analysis into component syllables is a basic linguistic ability. The apparent correlation is most likely due to the small sample of such inventions, constrained by the preconditions for a scribal class. Efficiency and phonology are sufficient to explain the invention of syllabic writing.

Eugene Buckley (University of Pennsylvania)  
Alsea reduplication and phonological opacity

Alsea reduplicants have the form C(C)V, as in pxi-pxilcus- ‘ask each other’. In many forms, the vowel that appears in the reduplicant is the only surface realization of the stem vowel: pu-pnh-aw- ‘wrestle’ from underlying /pnuh/. While direct faithfulness to the input can account for the vowel quality (cf. Klamath in McCarthy & Prince 1995, Spaelti 1999), the reduplicant seems actually to copy from the metathesized “heavy” stem /punh/, i.e. ‘pu’ not ‘pnu’-.. This pattern suggests either a more general opacity solution in OT or a derivational approach in which metathesis precedes reduplication.

Ann Bunger (University of Pennsylvania)  
Early semantic role categories are shaped by animacy

To understand the mapping between language and events, a learner must recognize that verbal arguments correspond to thematic role categories that persist across verbs and events. We ask whether children come to the task of language learning with an awareness of abstract categories of event participants like Agent and Patient or whether they are first noticed on a verb-by-verb basis and later generalized. We present eye-tracking data demonstrating that young children are aware of abstract semantic role categories, but that identification of members of these categories may be confounded by sensitivity to conceptual features like animacy.
Jacqueline Bunting (University of Chicago)  
Prominence vs. continuity: Slovak pronouns and Carminati’s PAH

Null subject languages have been observed to allow unmarked overt anaphoric pronouns when multiple antecedent candidates are available sentence internally. Carminati’s (2002) Position of the Antecedent Hypothesis (PAH) argues that crosslinguistically, null pronouns select for the most syntactically prominent antecedent while overt pronouns select for a less prominent antecedent. I present data from a pilot study which suggests that rather than coreferring with the most prominent antecedent, Slovak null pronouns display no significant preference among candidates, while Slovak overt pronouns serve as switch-reference markers, displaying bias towards the most prominent candidate, as identified by the PAH.

Alicia Burga (University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign)  
Against a left peripheral analysis of preverbal subjects in Spanish

It has been claimed that subjects in Spanish SVO sentences are in a left-peripheral position (CLLD). I provide evidence from several scope facts that this is not the case. In particular, I test the claim by examining the interaction of different kinds of scope-bearing elements in both CLLD and SVO sentences. The data show that preverbal subjects resist scope reconstruction, but CLLD-ed phrases do not. The evidence argues for an analysis in which preverbal subjects and CLLD-ed phrases are not in the same type of position, and that there is a dedicated preverbal subject position (Spec, TP) in this language.

Lynnika Butler (University of Arizona)  
Verb templates and grammatical metathesis in Mutsun

In Mutsun (Costanoan), certain verb and noun stems undergo CV metathesis that serves a morphological rather than phonological function. All vowels and most consonants in Mutsun’s phoneme inventory participate in metathesis, precluding any analysis based on perceptibility or phonological features. I will discuss the Mutsun verb template, metathesis in related languages, and analogy to phonotactically-motivated metathesis elsewhere in Mutsun as contributing factors to the development of metathesis as a grammatical device. Finally, I will use evidence from Spanish loanwords, Mutsun syllable structure and semantics to argue that the direction of derivation in Mutsun stem metathesis is noun → verb.

Gabriela Caballero (University of California, Berkeley)  
Output optimization and truncation in Choguita Raramuri (Tarahumara)

Choguita Raramuri, an Uto-Aztecan language spoken in Mexico, has disyllabic suffixes (e.g., desiderative -nare (ubá-nare)) that have truncated or ‘short’ allomorphs (e.g., ubá-n-chane /ubá-nare-chane/) that occur when multiple affixes contribute a prosodic pattern with three or more underlying post-tonic syllables. In this paper, based on original field data, I will show that, while displaying some morphological restrictions, the short allomorphs are used as a repair strategy to reach an ideal word length, maintaining isochrony. This is a typologically unusual pattern where truncation, although morphologically restricted, is prosodically conditioned and prosodically optimizing.

Ilhan Cagri (University of Maryland-College Park)  
Heritage speakers and Persian complex predicates

The performance of Persian heritage speakers is contrasted with that of native speakers and L2 learners in two tests of proficiency designed to measure speakers’ knowledge of Persian complex predicate (CPr) and causative structures. Though heritage learners have a linguistic profile different from L2ers, language-specific comprehensive studies are few and generally measure learners in a heuristic manner based on functional tasks. Furthermore, tests which require reading and writing exclude heritage learners or puts them at a disadvantage. Differing from previous designs, these non-written tests target distinct linguistic features. Results provide insight for linguistic theory, assessment strategies, and pedagogical practices.
Ancient Utian stem alternation

Most Utian stems are disyllabic, including those that can be reconstructed to Proto Utian, but a minority of noun stems for common items are monosyllabic, indicating that this canon is ancient. Those whose second consonant is a stop show a CV-C ~ CVCy- stem alternation. In Sierra Miwok, Saclan, and apparently also Karkin, the disyllabic alternant has been generalized. It is impossible to state with certainty the distribution of these alternants in Proto Utian, but judging from Western Miwok and Rumsen reflexes, CVCy- stems may have preceded derivational suffixes, and CV:C stems may have occurred before final juncture and case suffixes.

Presentation names as indices of social trends

Presentation names—names we use when presenting ourselves to strangers—may be seen to be of two types: formal (full) names or familiar (initials, hypocoristics, pet names, and the like), and the form(s) we choose say a great deal about the nature of relationships and the nature of larger and smaller societies. The author first dealt with this subject in an article in Professional Geographer in 1997 in which he showed that familiar name forms ("formal nicknames") were common in the South and West and largely absent in the Northeast. As in the earlier article, data will again be drawn from the presentation names of members of state legislatures. He will update the regional distribution, examine usage by Democrats as opposed to Republicans to see if Democrats are indeed less formal than Republicans, and look at usage diachronically to see if the use of nicknames as presentation names has increased over the past several decades, suggesting that society itself has become less formal.

The structure of focus: Cleft questions

Meithei (Tibeto-Burman, SOV) covers several strategies for forming constituent questions. Questions with the wh-phrase in situ and morphologically unmarked contrast with those in which the wh-phrase is in clause-final position and suffixed by -no. Previous work treats -no as a marker of inquisitive mood; I analyze wh-no questions as clefts in which -no marks a wh-phrase as the syntactic pivot. This analysis explains their biclausal structure, presuppositional force, and deviation from canonical word order.

The impact of gradient morphophonological patterns on the processing of novel derivations

Lexical decision tasks in both the auditory and visual modalities were used to investigate the processing of gradience in Spanish morphophonology. Specifically, while Spanish disfavors unstressed diphthongs in alternating stems (e.g., dygrmen/dygrmimos, 'sleep', 3rd/1st ppl), derivational suffixes do allow unstressed diphthongs to varying degrees in existing words. We tested neologisms by concatenating Spanish diphthongizing stems with derivational suffixes varying in their frequency of cooccurrence with unstressed diphthongs in existing derivations. Results show that the statistical distribution of unstressed diphthongs across specific morphological contexts in the Spanish lexicon modulates speakers' processing of neologisms in both visual and auditory processing.

Stylistic variation among semi-speakers of an endangered dialect of Louisiana French

Within Louisiana, the substitution of /h/ for /h/ is a particularity of the French spoken in Terrebonne and Lafourche Parishes. In one Terrebonne-Lafourche community, /h/ is a stable variant of the phoneme /h/, and the substitution of /h/ for /h/ occurs without phonological constraints. Thus the word jamais, 'never,' could be pronounced variably /hamel/ or /lame/ by the same speaker in the same phonological context. This study seeks to determine whether the substitution of /h/ for /h/ continues to be a stylistic marker in the younger generation of speakers as usage of Terrebonne-Lafourche French declines in the region.
Brahim Chakrani (University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign)  
Investigating covert language attitudes in Morocco towards Standard Arabic and French:  
A new perspective

This paper challenges the orthodox understanding of language attitudes in Morocco, especially with regards to the two High varieties: Standard Arabic (SA) and French, which polarized them in terms of functional complementarity, where SA is presented as iconic of social solidarity, whereas French is portrayed as a status-bearing language indexing modernity. Using results from a matched guise test (MGT) and a questionnaire, I argue that status and solidarity traits are contested in both languages and cannot be allocated exclusively to either. The MGT reveals a complex linguistic market, wherein multiple ideologies are constantly negotiating and policing the availability of codes.

Charles B. Chang (University of California, Berkeley)  
The variable nature of sound change in Southeastern Pomo

In contrast to previous research on obsolescing languages focusing on the occurrence of either convergent or divergent change, this paper presents evidence that these different types of change can occur simultaneously, resulting in an obsolescing language both converging with and diverging from a contact language. The results of five case studies comparing two generations of speakers of Southeastern Pomo (Northern Hokan, Pomoan), an endangered language of California, indicate that in the domain of phonetics and phonology the speech of the last fluent generation has converged with dominant English in some ways and diverged from it in other ways.

Charles B. Chang (University of California, Berkeley)  
Yao Yao (University of California, Berkeley)  
Reexamining cue enhancement: The case of whispered tones in Mandarin Chinese

We reexamined Liu & Samuel’s (2004) idea that Mandarin speakers exaggerate secondary cues to tone in whisper (where the primary cue to tone, f0, is absent). In a production experiment examining duration and average intensity, contra Liu & Samuel we found no enhancement of secondary cues in whisper. Standard deviations show instead that duration and intensity are generally more similar across tones in whisper than in normal speech. These results indicate that speakers did not increase, but rather diminished secondary tonal differences in whisper, compounding the difficulty of tone identification in the absence of f0 information.

Seung-Eun Chang (University of Texas, Austin)  
Tone alternations in South Kyungsang Korean

South Kyungsang Korean is spoken in the southeastern part of Korea. The research provides the phonetic realization of three tone classes (e.g., M, H, and R) of monosyllabic root in this language. It is shown that three tone classes are different in F0 value, the timing of F0 peak, and syllable duration in suffixed words as well as in unsuffixed words. It is argued on this basis that their distinct tone alternation patterns in suffixed words are not random, but systematically reflect the phonetic implementation of each tonal target.

Lawrence Yam-Leung Cheung (University of California, Los Angeles)  
A rhetorical question approach to negative Wh-constructions

The Negative Wh (NWH)-construction uses wh-morphology (‘where’ and ‘what’) to express negative meaning. My analysis is that it shares some common characteristics with rhetorical wh-question. Though the NWH-sentence cannot be interpreted as an information-seeking question like canonical rhetorical wh-question, it goes with question particles (Cantonese, Korean, Japanese) and has NWH-word in sentence-initial position in wh-movement languages (Spanish, Hebrew). It can occur with rhetorical question particles (Cantonese, Korean). Some languages (German, Japanese, Korean) can embed it under predicates that take interrogative wh-clause (e.g. ‘ask’). Semantically, the NWH-word does not denote entity or location but gives rise to alternatives, p and ~p.
Myong-Hee Choi (Georgetown University) Session 40

Parameter-setting approaches and interpretable features in SLA

The acquisition of multiple readings of wh-words in wh-in-situ languages has received relatively little attention—presumably on the grounds that it is hard to single out a particular parameter that differentiates English-type and Korean-type languages regarding the interpretation of wh-expressions. In Korean, for instance, a wh-word in the matrix interrogative can have two readings according to licensing environments. This paper addresses possible L2 learning problems beyond a parameter-setting metaphor, by testing whether learners whose L1 (English) lacks variable readings of wh-words are able to appropriately interpret the L2 Korean wh-words according to the prosodic licensing.

Inkie Chung (Central Connecticut State University) Session 24

Paradox of negative and honorific morphology in Korean

The two roots with short-form negation and honorification suggest different structures: *an(i)-a-si-, molu-a-si- ‘NEG-know-HON’; an(i)-kaye-si-, *eps-(u)-si- ‘NEG-be.present-HON’. Predicate repetition constructions support [[[+neg]- [EXIST]] [+hon]]. The farther honorific morpheme blocks the closer negation suppletion (formalized as fusion in Chung 2007). Since [+hon] governs (the only requirement of context allomorphy in Distributed Morphology) the root, the root can show honorific allomorphy/suppletion (on the first cycle) although negation intervenes. Negation fusion occurs on the second cycle. Fusion should refer to vocabulary items ([+neg]/iss/-/eps/) not features only, and operate cyclically interleaved with vocabulary insertion. If the output is /kyey/, fusion will not apply.

Sarah Churng (University of Washington-Seattle) Session 23

Prosodic features and ASL word order: Explained away in phases

This paper introduces a phase-based Agree-system account of prosodic features in American Sign Language (ASL) for crosslinguistically capturing the interaction of prosodic domains and their corresponding, co-articulated constituents, as evidenced by syntactic non-manual markings in ASL. Native speakers of ASL prefer argument-first word order and accept corresponding SVO order only in the context of discourse reference. This is not reflected in present predictions of nor in the current literature of ASL syntax. Meanwhile, strong evidence exists that infants may learn the relative order of heads and complements on the basis of prosodic information as a precursor to syntax.

Abigail Cohn (Cornell University) Session 35

Anastasia Riehl (Cornell University)
The phonetics of nasal-stop clusters, prenasalized stops, and postploled nasals

First, we explore the phonetic timing of nasal-stop clusters and prenasalized stops, with nasal airflow data from seven languages. We find that in voiced cases, both types are nasal for all but the final 5-15 ms of the combined total duration, ending in a brief oral release, and offer a phonetic explanation. Second, we consider whether there is a difference between prenasalized stops and postploled nasals. In Sundanese, we find the postploled pattern to be very similar to the other nasal-oral types. We conclude that prenasalized stops and postploled nasals are not phonetically distinct and predict no possible phonological contrast.

Jessica Coon (Massachusetts Institute of Technology) Session 8

Interrogative possessors and the problem with pied-piping in Chol Mayan

I present data from possessive phrases in Chol Mayan and discuss the problem that they present for certain analyses of pied-piping (cf. Aissen 1996). I show that a theory of pied-piping in which features from a wh-word percolate up to a higher maximal projection is unable to straightforwardly account for the ordering facts in interrogative possessive constructions in Chol. I argue instead for an analysis following Cable (2007) in which wh-movement always targets a question phrase “QP.” It will be shown that this analysis correctly captures the Chol facts, while eliminating the problematic mechanism of feature percolation from the grammar.
Jessica Coon (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
*The source of split ergativity in Cho/Mayan*  
Session 74

In this paper I argue that non-perfective "verbs" in Cho (Mayan) are formally nominal and that this nominality is responsible for Cho's aspect-based ergative split. I show that the imperfective aspect marker, *mil/muk* functions as a type of Predicate head, combining directly with a nominal. I argue that intransitive imperfectives are best analyzed as possessed nominals; the fact that ergative and genitive agreement are morphologically identical in Cho creates the illusion of an ergative split.

Michael A. Covington (University of Georgia)  
Joe D. McFall (University of Georgia)  
*The moving-average type-token ratio (MATTR)*  
Session 7

The type-token ratio (TTR) is a problematic measure of lexical diversity because vocabulary is not proportional to text length; thus TTRs of texts of different lengths are not comparable. We present an alternative, the moving-average type-token ratio (MATTR), which overcomes this problem and also allows graphing of changes within a text. We further present an algorithm for computing it rapidly. Within a text, MATTR can be graphed to track style or genre changes. Unlike other plots used for this purpose, a MATTR plot does not change scale or trend up or downward as the text progresses.

Wayne Cowart (University of Southern Maine)  
Tatiana Agupova (University of Southern Maine)  
*Attraction effects with coordinate NPs*  
Session 21

The paper explores a psycholinguistic implication of a widely shared assumption about the syntax of coordinate structures; specifically, that coordinates are integrated by much the same general syntactic principles as apply elsewhere. We collected acceptability judgments for materials modeled on (1):

1. (A book/Some books) (and/about) (a newspaper/some newspapers) (is/are) on the desk

Broad and consistent differences emerged between extragrammatical influences on verb agreement arising from details of the complex subject NPs. The results suggest that respondents referred to syntactic/structural representations to determine agreement with subordinates and to semantic/conceptual representations with coordinates.

William Croft (University of New Mexico)  
Gareth Baxter (Victoria University of Wellington)  
Richard Blythe (Edinburgh University)  
Alan McKane (University of Manchester)  
*Modeling language change: an evaluation of Trudgill's theory of the emergence of New Zealand English*  
Session 39

Trudgill proposes that the emergence of New Zealand English (NZE) can be explained solely in terms of the frequency of occurrence of particular variants produced by the immigrants and the frequency of interactions between different speakers in the society. We construct a mathematical model related to statistical physics analyses of biological evolution, and investigate whether Trudgill's theory is a plausible model of the emergence of isolated new dialects. We conclude that Trudgill's theory cannot model the emergence of NZE in the relevant time frame under any social structure, or under realistic models of generational replacement and decline of adult receptiveness.

Amy Dahlstrom (University of Chicago)  
*The metapragmatics of quotation and evidentials in Meskwaki*  
Session 81

For the related language Cree, Blain & Déchaîne (2007) analyze not only evidential enclitics but also full-fledged quoting verbs as heads of EvidP, taking a CP or IP complement. Quoting verbs, however, frame an entire utterance, possibly containing evidentials which index the character, not the narrator. Formal analyses casting evidentiality in purely syntactic terms, in a single tree, fail to capture the multiple perspectives commonly found in narratives containing reported speech, and cannot explain attested linear orderings of putative evidential elements. Rather, we must recognize the metapragmatic distinction between narrative and narrated event to understand how the evidential system functions.
It is not widely realized that the December 1951 version of Noam Chomsky’s M.A. thesis “Morphophonemics of Modern Hebrew,” published in 1979, differs tremendously from the version submitted to the University of Pennsylvania in June. This presentation describes the June version and discusses and exemplifies the differences in purpose, formalization, and philosophical background between the two versions, as well as some details obtained in recent e-mail conversations with the author that go beyond what he wrote in the 1975 Introduction to the published version of *The Logical Structure of Linguistic Theory*.

**Anne E. David** (University of Maryland, Center for Advanced Study of Language)

*Initial consonant gemination in Italian and Tamil*

A well-known rule in Italian called *raddoppiamento sintattico* doubles word-initial consonants under certain phonologically and lexically specified conditions. Its origins have been shown to lie in an earlier synchronic rule of regressive consonant assimilation followed by the later loss of the final conditioning consonant. Less well-known is a morphophonemic rule in Tamil of initial obstruent doubling. I propose it offers a close parallel to *raddoppiamento*: as in Italian, these geminated consonants are the residue of earlier consonants lost from the ends of the words that now condition the doubling. Other Dravidian languages show evidence for these final consonants.

**Lisa Davidson** (New York University)

*Task-related and cross-linguistic differences in the perception of non-native sequences*

This study examines how grammatical factors and resources such as language background, word length, and order of stimulus presentation affect cross-language speech perception. Catalan and American English speakers participated in an AX discrimination task including two types of word pairs recorded by a Catalan speaker: long, CCVCV–CcCV (e.g. /dbaka/–/dèbaka/) and short, CCV–CcCV (/dba/-/deba/) counter-balanced for order. Length results indicate that realistic multisyllabic stimuli tax a listener’s resources, and presentation order suggests that the stability of the representation of a new word depends on phonotactic legality. The overall greater accuracy of the Catalan speakers suggest that English speakers’ perception is further strained by overall phonetic differences between Catalan and English, making it more difficult to distinguish between CC–CcC.

**Stuart Davis** (Indiana University)
**Tracy Alan Hall** (Indiana University)
**Mikael Thompson** (Indiana University)

*Francis Lieber’s unpublished German grammar of 1836*

In this presentation, we provide some of the details of Francis Lieber’s unpublished and virtually unknown German grammar of 1836, found amongst the Lieber Papers in the Huntington Library. After first providing some background on Francis Lieber, an important but largely forgotten figure of linguistics in Antebellum America (see Andressen 1990 and Davis 2003), we detail various aspects of the manuscript and compare selected parts of its contents to some of the known German grammars of the time, including Adelung (1781), Noehden (1800), and Follen (1828). We also briefly detail Lieber’s failed attempts to publish the grammar.

**Alice L. Davison** (University of Iowa)

*“Weak” and “strong” correlatives*

Correlatives consist of a left-adjoined relative clause, corresponding to a correlate in the main clause. They are understood in a “strong” or “weak” sense. Hindi/Urdu correlatives are “strong”, only restrictive. Sanskrit correlatives are “weak”, interpreted as appositive, conditional and interrogative as well as restrictive. “Strong” correlatives have the feature [PRED] in the syntactic derivation. Sanskrit “weak” correlatives have [PRED] as a default at the interpretative interface, blocked by sentence-internal factors which compose other interpretations. Sanskrit and Hindi/Urdu correlatives are identical except for the point at which [PRED] enters the derivation.
From its founding in 1924, even though in name the Linguistic Society of America, the LSA has had a definite and discernible international scope. One measure of this scope is the increasingly international representation in the affiliation of authors of articles published in Language, from the first non-US-affiliated author (Edward Sapir in Lg. 1 (1925)), and up through recent issues, e.g., Lg. 83.1 (2007), in which 93% of the authors were affiliated with non-US institutions. In this paper, we document the international presence among Language authors over its 83 years of publication. We develop statistics based on published articles, supplementing them with further statistics covering submissions to the journal since 2002.

Marie-Catherine de Marneffe (Stanford University)
Scott Grimm (Stanford University)
Reexamining instrumental subjects from an empirical stance

Instrumental subjects (e.g., The ball hit the window) stand as counterexamples to the broad generalization that subjects are agentive and animate, and thus pose a challenge to theories of argument structure. This paper builds upon a fine-grained theory of argument structure in which verbal entailments and nominal properties interact. The theory generates acceptability patterns capturing the subtle restrictions on instrumental subjects (e.g., The crane*shovel loaded the truck). We then validate this account with naturally-occurring data from the BNC, providing positive evidence that the space generated by the theory's system of verbal entailments appropriately describes naturally-occurring instrumental subjects.

Christine De Vinne (Ursuline College)
Renaming and gender-unmarking: Transition in U. S. women's colleges

From the late nineteenth century through the early twentieth, women's colleges grew in number and reputation across the U. S. Typically, their names commemorated founders and patrons—often women themselves—or identified their geographical location. Many added a gender-marker, such as for Women. Since the 1960's, most of these institutions have gone coed or closed. After a brief history that accounts for the drop from 189 women's colleges at mid-century to 46 today, this paper explores the ways in which formerly women's colleges have adapted their names to mark their new identity: dropping gender-markers, modifying existing names, or adopting new ones.

Amy Rose Deal (University of Massachusetts, Amherst)
Object agreement conditions ergative case

I argue that the transitivity condition on ergative case can be formalized in terms of object agreement. Evidence is drawn from Nez Perce (Penutian). Like many other languages, Nez Perce permits certain clauses with two participants to forego ergative case, i.e. be in some sense intransitive. Such two-participant intransitives arise in Nez Perce due to two separate effects. One is an antipassive (non-specific object construction). The other comes about due to the interaction of binding and possessor raising. These constructions diverge semantically and syntactically, but have in common the inability of the object to agree and the resulting absence of ergative case.

Amy Rose Deal (University of Massachusetts Amherst)
Morphosemantics of Nez Perce modals

This paper presents a description and preliminary analysis of modals in Nez Perce. Epistemic modals are particles. Root modals (deontics, circumstantials, ability modals) and counterfactuals are formed by combining two verbal suffixes: future o' and recent past qa. I show that the modal complex o'qa can be discontinuous while maintaining its modal meaning. This meaning is a highly underspecified one: o'qa does not reflect differences in modal base and seems also to vary in quantificational force, expressing both possibility and necessity.
Erin Debenport (University of Chicago)  
*Person, authority and audience: Pronoun usage in Southern Tiwa Dictionary example sentences*

A Southern Tiwa-speaking Pueblo in North Central New Mexico recently made the decision to write their language for the first time, creating a dictionary as part of the community’s language revitalization program. As part of a larger project that examines the function of this document and how writing this language reflects and challenges local beliefs about secrecy, this paper analyzes pronoun usage in dictionary example sentences as a means of discussing audience, the role of the author in the creation of community reference materials, and the negotiations involved in simultaneously controlling and disseminating cultural information.

Ludwig Deringer (RWTH Aachen University)  
*English and Danube Swabian German: Lexical exchanges in pre-1945 southeastern Europe, and in the post-1945 United States*

Discussing two paradigmatic contact situations, this paper analyzes selected words in their sociocultural significance:

1. Americanisms and Britishisms in pre-1945 Danube Swabian, a hybrid of 18th-century German dialects in the Banat. Such influence of English ranges from literal borrowings to loan coinages, e.g. from politics (*Prosperity*); banking (*Clearingsaldo*) to clothing (*Charleston* ‘a dance shoe’, *Triplockmaschine* ‘triple interlock sewing machine’).

2. Post-World War II Danube Swabian immigrant vocabulary in the United States. The ethnic vernacular serves as a transmitter into current American English of lexemes from its historical contact languages and from various German dialects.

Connie Dickinson (University of Oregon)  
*Middle voice and mirativity in Tsafiki*

In Tsafiki, a verb used to code middle voice has grammaticalized into a verbal suffix which now serves to specifically code the mirative notion of unexpectedness. This element ‘become’ occurs in three different types of constructions: (1) as a simple change of state verb; (2) as a ‘generic’ verb in complex predicate constructions coding middle voice notions; and (3) as a verbal suffix coding unexpectedness. This paper traces the development of this element from a simple verb to a marker of middle voice and finally into a verbal suffix coding mirative notions.

Philip Dilts (University of Alberta)  
*Good nouns, bad nouns, and the company they keep*  
*Session 24*

We explore the extent to which speaker judgments of how "good" or "bad" a noun's referent is (its "semantic orientation") correlate with how many positive or negative adjectives tend to correlate with that noun in a corpus (its "semantic preference"). Speaker judgments of 50 nouns that show a strong semantic preference in the British National Corpus reveal interesting mismatches: While the nouns judged as "bad" do tend to collocate with negative adjectives, reinforcing their semantic orientation, almost half of the "good" nouns actually collocate with negative adjectives that have a transformative effect on the semantics of the noun.

Aaron J. Dinkin (University of Pennsylvania)  
*Settlement patterns and the eastern boundary of the Northern Cities Shift*  
*Session 53*

The eastern boundary of the Northern Cities Vowel Shift (NCSVs) passes through an area of upstate New York whose linguistic status is unexamined in recent dialectological studies. This paper presents data from sociolinguistic interviews in four cities in that region (Gloversville, Amsterdam, Oneonta, and Watertown) in order to locate the boundary of the NCS more precisely. NCS speakers are found in Gloversville and Watertown but not in Amsterdam or Oneonta. It is theorized that the location of the dialect boundary is shaped by the settlement history and migration patterns of the early Dutch and Yankee settlers of New York.
The effect of focus on bridging inferences

Bridging inferences are inferences that meaningfully connect the entities referred to during discourse in support of overall discourse coherence (Hawkins 1978, Prince 1981). This paper analyzes the results of a perception experiment involving the interpretation of bridging sequences like (1):

(1) The car crashed into the truck. The windshield broke.

The results show that focus plays an important role in bridging inferences. For example, when focus is placed on broke in (1), the windshield is typically interpreted as the windshield of the car; when focus is on the windshield, the windshield is interpreted as the windshield of the truck.

Dying to be counted: The commodification of languages in documentary linguistics

Alongside the new humanistic awareness that each language is an “intellectual achievement” which its speakers have a right to enjoy and maintain, new reductionist discourses have arisen that compare languages in value, particularly in competitive and programmatic contexts. Quantifiable properties like “how endangered” and “adequate documentation”, and technical desiderata like “archival quality” and “portability” have become common reference points in assessing documentary work. Linguist-community relationships are formulated in terms of transacted objects like language primers and letters of community support. There is thus a growing disconnect between the avowed values of the field and the systems that organize documentary research.

The semantics of manner how questions

This paper proposes that the denotation of manner how questions such as How did he dance last night? is a singleton set containing only one proposition, due to a non-cancelable presupposition. Consequently, the existential quantification of such questions in a Hamblin-style semantics is over properties of events. This semantics is then applied to account for the contrast between the who/what + all and the ungrammatical *how/why + all constructions in English, German, Dutch and Mandarin. The ungrammaticality results from the conflict between the singularity presupposition of how questions and the plurality presupposition of the use of all in such contexts.

Mixed categories and gradient grammatical constraints

How does the mixed-category status of an alternant affect speaker choice in grammatical variation? We hypothesize that alternants are favored in environments prototypical of the grammatical categories they instantiate. We test this hypothesis using a little-studied alternation—needs to be V-en — needs V-ing—using 1,004 examples from the BNC. We quantified nominal/verbal environment prototypicalities as the probabilities of observed postmodifier types in Penn Treebank NPs/VPs. In a mixed-effects logistic regression model with 11 control factors, prototypically nominal environments favored the mixed-category V-ing form, and verbal environments favored V-en, supporting our hypothesis.
This paper reports on acoustic analysis of data collected during an ethnography of a high school. There is a binary split between groups at the school: those who eat lunch in the common room (CR) and those who do not (NCR). The data reveal systematic phonetic variation distinguishing quotative from non-quotative uses of *like*. While both CR and NCR girls distinguish between the forms phonetically, they do so in different ways. This combination of ethnographic work and acoustic analysis reveals that gradient phonetic variants can pattern according to a token's grammatical function and that syntactically-conditioned phonetic variation can be socially conditioned.

Katie Drager (University of Canterbury)  
Abby Walker (University of Canterbury)  
Jennifer Hay (University of Canterbury)

**Emotional affect influencing vowel perception**

There is mounting evidence that individuals shift in their perception of phonetic variants depending on social characteristics attributed to the speaker. This paper reports on an experiment designed to test the degree to which emotional affect toward a dialect area can influence speech perception. The results provide evidence that emotional orientation can influence vowel perception.

Karen Duchaj (Northeastern Illinois University)  
Jeanine Nthirageza (Northeastern Illinois University)

*The role of names in refugee identity: Search for invisibility, not citizenship among Burundians in Tanzanian camps*

This paper examines the alteration of names by Burundian refugees in Tanzania and establishes two categories according to the need for name disguise: the camp refugees and the town refugees. The first group, on the one hand, stays inside the camps and has to have a Leave Pass to enter and exit; these Burundians hope to return to Burundi one day. They, therefore, preserve their culturally meaningful names. On the other hand, for town refugees, changing one's name is a means towards invisibility and smooth assimilation.

Bethany K. Dumas (University of Tennessee)

**Talkin' trash: The course**

This paper shows how linguists can teach the rule-governed nature of all varieties of language and basic sociolinguistic concepts by having students examine the language of members of their communities in order to gain insight into these issues: (1) what is the role of nonstandard language? (2) what is slang and what is its function? (3) what are current notions of bad language? (4) what constraints are operative? and (5) what ethical and methodological issues are implicit in such study? It draws upon the author’s experience in teaching “Talkin’ Trash: The Nature and Function of Contemporary Verbal Sparring” (2005, 2007).

David Durian (Ohio State University)

**Apart and yet a part: Class, convergence, and Columbus, OH AAE and EAE vowel systems**

Previous studies of urban blue collar Columbus black and white vowel systems (Thomas, 1989/[1993]; Durian, et al., forthcoming) have found conflicting patterns of both divergence and convergence between systems. This paper reports on a pilot study that expands on previous studies by exploring the vowel systems of suburban and urban white collar blacks and whites. In addition, it investigates class differences among talkers of both ethnic groups via the descriptive instrumental comparison of the vowel systems of 16 residents. The results reveal generally stronger trends of convergence among white collar talkers than has been noted previously for blue collar talkers.

Indranil Dutta (Rice University)

**Cues enhancing contrasts: Durational, F0 and spectral intensity**

A language-specific process of enhancement is involved apart from universal features, where additional motoric instructions are processed to enhance the saliency of features (Keyser and Stevens, 2006). The “Standard View” characterizes the distinction between voiced (VS) and voiced aspirated stops (VAS) in Hindi to be due to the breathy
release following the VAS. The breathy release is considered sufficient and contrastive (Ladefoged & Maddieson, 1996; Dixit, 1987). Evidence from voicing duration, \( f \)0 perturbations, and spectral intensity of the following vowel suggests that the characterization of the standard view is insufficient, rather the data support a theory of contrast enhancement.

Petra Eccarius (Purdue University)  
Diane Brentari (Purdue University)  

*Contrast and prominence in sign language handshapes*

Clements (2001) allows for an expanded notion of contrast to include forms that are 'prominent' (i.e. autosegmental tiers) and 'active' (i.e. used in a phonological constraint). In this paper we analyze joint configuration in American Sign Language handshapes, focusing on how joint configuration differs across the three subcomponents of the lexicon—native core vocabulary, foreign vocabulary, and classifier predicates. We argue, based on system internal factors (morphological identity, activity in phonological operations) and system external factors (experimental evidence) that contrast and prominence in joint configuration differs across lexical components, allowing the same surface handshape to have different representations in each component.

David Eddington (Brigham Young University)  

*The phonetic context of American English flapping: Quantitative evidence*

Our analyses focus on stress placement, following phone, and syllabification in determining flapping in American English. In Experiment 1, subjects’ preferred flaps in nonce words before stressless syllables, however, the following phone also influenced their preferences. Experiments 2 and 3 demonstrate that \([\text{t}^\text{r}]\) is favored in onsets, while \([\text{r}]\) is not consistently placed in any particular syllable position, which contradicts syllabic conditioning of flapping. Experiment 4 examined words from a corpus. ‘VCV favors \([\text{r}]\), while VCV favors \([\text{t}^\text{r}]\). However, the following phones also influenced the pronunciation, something not considered by previous analyses.

Cleveland Kent Evans (Bellevue University)  

*Crimson Tide and Wolverines, antebellum style: A comparison of given names in the 1850 United States census in Tuscaloosa County, Alabama, and Washtenaw County, Michigan*

First names in Tuscaloosa County, Alabama, and Washtenaw County, Michigan, in 1850 are analyzed to illuminate cultural differences and similarities between North and South 150 years ago. The common impact of American culture is shown by the heavy use of a few traditional English names and the use of the Bible as a source for unusual names in both states. Greater immigration to Michigan, along with the influence of local heroes, explains some of the differences found. Naming patterns of 2006 are briefly analyzed to show which of these cultural influences have changed over the past century and a half.

Marcia Farr (Ohio State University)  

*Ethnolinguistic Chicago: Studies of language in the city’s neighborhoods*

Chicago is multicultural and multilingual, yet until the 1980s, only sociologists and historians studied this diversity. In the 1980s and 1990s an ethnolinguistic research program in the Language, Literacy and Rhetoric Ph.D. specialization in the English Department at the University of Illinois, Chicago, explored the languages, literacies, and dialects of Chicago’s ethnic mosaic. This research greatly influenced the fields of Composition & Rhetoric, Literacy Studies, and Education. Grounded in Hymes’ Ethnography of Communication, it utilized theories of Verbal Art as Performance, Genre and Textuality, and Indexicality, illustrated here with examples from research.

Zarina Estrada Fernández (Universidad de Sonora)  

*Ditransitive constructions in Yaqui*

Yaqui, an accusative Uto-Aztecan language spoken in Sonora, Mexico shows two types of ditransitive alignment: (i) indirective flagging and (ii) neutral flagging (Haspelmath, 2005a, b). Such division is semantically motivated by the meaning of the ditransitive verbs; thus, a group of verbs exemplified by \(\text{miika} \) ‘give’, \(\text{bittua} \) ‘show’ and \(\text{majta} \) ‘teach’, take the neutral flagging alignment and a second group represented by \(\text{bittua} \) ‘send’, \(\text{nenka} \) ‘sell’, and \(\text{reuwe} \) ‘borrow’, take the indirective alignment. This paper provides a new look for ditransitives in Yaqui, where two properties not mentioned in Harley (2002) and Guerrero & Van Valin (2004), are considered.
Gerardo Fernandez-Salgueiro (University of Michigan)

Reformulating the Adjunction Analysis of Coordination

In this poster I argue that in TPs coordination, the second TP is adjoined to the vP, as evidenced by Condition C effects. If this is correct, a partial redundancy will arise between the Coordinate Structure Constraint and the Condition on Extraction Domains. I argue that the former is an epiphenomenon and that extraction from the first conjunct and extraction from the second conjunct are banned by different principles. Finally, I argue that Across-the-Board and Parasitic Gap constructions should be unified in terms of Sideward Movement, for which I provide evidence based on Weak Crossover effects.

Fredric W. Field (California State University, Northridge)

Chicano English in Southern California in its broader cultural context

This paper looks at the English of Chicanos in Southern California in its cultural context and offers a description of some of its linguistic features. As with any dialect, not all speakers exhibit features of the same number and strength; usage also depends on the speaker's attitude to the community and the speech situation (e.g., where and with whom). Discussion includes issues that many Chicano-Latinos have in bridging the gap between speech modeled in pop culture, and written forms demanded by educational institutions steeped in Anglo-Saxon (English) culture.

J. File-Muriel (University of North Carolina, Charlotte)

Lexical frequency as a scalar variable

Lexical frequency is central to phonological models that are usage-based (Bybee 2002). Prior research adopts a dichotomous categorization of lexical frequency (i.e. high vs. low frequency). This study examines the relationship between lexical frequency and s-lenition in Barranquillero Spanish, looking at lexical frequency as a scalar variable. This study addresses two questions: 1) What are the advantages of considering lexical frequency in scalar terms as opposed to a categorical variable (high vs. low frequency)? 2) Do subtle differences in lexical frequency influence how sounds are produced?

Sara Finley (Johns Hopkins University)

Myopia in vowel harmony: a representational approach

One particular problem for Optimality Theoretic accounts of vowel harmony is that they fail to capture the generalization that vowel harmony is "myopic" (Wilson 2003)—the output of harmony depends only on the local locus of agreement. We present a representational approach to vowel harmony using Turbidity Theory (Goldrick 2001). The enriched representations of Turbidity Theory exploit the idea that phonological representations have three levels: the underlying form, the intermediate projection (phonological) level and the pronunciation (phonetic) level. The restrictive nature of these three levels of representation allows the analyst greater control over possible outputs, avoiding unwanted myopia violations.

Sara Finley (Johns Hopkins University)

William Badecker (Johns Hopkins University)

Right-to-left biases for harmony: Evidence from artificial grammar

Cross-linguistically, vowel harmony languages are biased to be right- to-left (Hyman 2000). This study tests for this bias in the adult learner using artificial grammar learning. Participants were trained either on stem+suffix round/back harmony or prefix+stem harmony. After training, participants made grammaticality judgments about both prefixed and suffixed test items. If learners are biased towards right-to-left harmony, learners should generalize to prefixes but not to suffixes. Results indicate generalization to both suffixed and to prefixed items, but the generalization to prefixes was more robust. This suggests that learners are biased towards both stem-control and the cross-linguistically preferred right-to-left harmony.

Megan Firestone (Michigan State University)

Emma Giese (Michigan State University)

Jak jest Twój angielski? The pronunciation of English in Hamtramck, MI

This study looks at English vowels in Hamtramck, MI. We have found Polish influence among older speakers, although we also focus on how these systems have been formed outside that influence. They could have imitated the
older area system or the more recent Northern Cities Shift, although we have found little evidence of the latter. We are now looking at younger speakers who know little or no Polish with the same goals: 1) is there any influence of Polish and 2) which local system has been acquired? A system that reflects several of these input influences is obviously possible.

Rafael W. Fischer (University of Amsterdam)  
*Discourse continuity in Cofán (A’ingae)*  
Session 75

In this paper I will give a description of discourse (dis)continuity strategies in Cofán (or A’ingae). Cofán is an unclassified language spoken by some 1400 speakers on both sides of the Ecuadorian (Sucumbios) and Colombian (Lower Putumayo) border. I will describe the encoding of theme, action and topic continuity in Cofán. Strategies include tail-head linkage (THL), definiteness markers, dropping of subject and object arguments, switch-reference markers, and various pronominal forms. I will show that many phenomena thus far unsatisfactorily described in Cofán can only be understood when the entire discourse is taken into consideration rather than just the clause.

Mércia Santana Flannery (University of Pennsylvania)  
*Reference and identity in narratives of racial discrimination*  
Session 11

This paper examines the role of references – pronouns, metaphors, skin color and racial designations – to the process of identity construction in oral narratives of racial discrimination, collected through sociolinguistic interviews in Brazil. References to identify self and other in these narratives mark the roles of victim and perpetrator and thereby broach the nature of racial prejudice in the storytellers’ community, revealing who is likely to discriminate against whom, in which circumstances and why. The analysis of these oral stories told in Brazilian Portuguese contributes to the studies in narrative and identity, and language and race.

Nicholas Fleisher (University of California, Berkeley)  
*Infinitival standards of comparison and the structure of scales*  
Session 10

In this paper I offer new evidence in support of the view that the semantic scales associated with gradable adjectives have complex internal structure, particularly with respect to their endpoints. The data come from an understudied English attributive-adjective construction that I will show has all the properties typical of a comparative construction. The construction is exemplified by sentences like *That is a long book to assign*. Its behavior supports Kennedy and McNally’s (2005) analysis of semantic scale structure and Graff’s (2000) view of standards of comparison in unmarked, or “positive,” comparatives.

Edward Flemming (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
*Asymmetries between assimilation and epenthesis*  
Session 21

I argue for a set of constraints against perceptually indistinct contrasts, operating like a filter on the outputs of phonology: if a contrast is insufficiently distinct it can only be neutralized, not enhanced, e.g. by epenthesis. This hypothesis accounts for a puzzling asymmetry between place assimilation and epenthesis: marked heterorganic clusters that are repaired by assimilation could in principle be broken up by vowel epenthesis instead, but the clusters that commonly undergo assimilation are not common environments for epenthesis. Distinctiveness constraints drive assimilation – insufficiently distinct contrasts are neutralized to an assimilated realization – and these constraints cannot motivate epenthesis.

Deena Fogle (McGill University)  
*Regional variation and the low-back merger: A study of Indianapolis, Indiana*  
Session 50

The unconditioned low-back merger is one of the defining features of the Midland dialect and is attested throughout much of North America. The generally accepted mechanism of the merger is merger by expansion, in which the dispersion of the merged phoneme encompasses that of both distinct phonemes, though this designation arose from the study of just one region. This paper looks at 26 speakers from Indianapolis, Indiana to explore variation in the mechanism of the low-back merger. Results suggest a merger by approximation in Indianapolis, thus calling into question merger by expansion as the general mechanism of the low-back merger.
Catherine R. Fortin (Carleton College)  
Indonesian verb phrase ellipsis  

In this paper, I present evidence that Indonesian has verb phrase ellipsis (VPE) (1).

1  
Saya tidak bisa pergi, tapi mungkin Siti bisa.  
ISG NEG can go but maybe can  
'I can't go, but maybe Siti can.'  

I argue Indonesian permits ellipsis targeting the vP, stranding an auxiliary/modal, under syntactic identity with an antecedent vP. I show that Indonesian VPE (1) has the same distribution and characteristics as English VPE (as described in Goldberg 2005); (2) cannot be collapsed with any other type of ellipsis within the clausal domain; and (3) is not the sum of individual null vP-internal constituents.

Elaine J. Francis (Purdue University)  
The effects of weight on the processing of extraposition from NP in English  

In extraposition from NP (Ross 1967), a noun is modified by a phrase outside the NP:

1  
Three people arrived here yesterday morning who were from Chicago.  

Why are discontinuous structures as in (1) sometimes preferred? Hawkins (2004) and Wasow (2002) have proposed that extraposition should be preferred when the extraposed phrase is long because later heavy constituents are processed more easily. Results from a self-paced reading experiment support this prediction: extraposition structures as in (1) were read significantly faster than canonical structures when the relative clause was long, but there was no significant difference for short and medium-length clauses.

Amy Franklin (University of Chicago)  
Anastasia Giannakidou (University of Chicago)  
Susan Goldin-Meadow (University of Chicago)  
(Non) Veridicality in home sign systems  

Negation and questions license negative polarity items, suggesting that the two form a conceptual class. Indeed, there are languages (e.g. Caddoan, see Chafe 1985) that employ a single morphological category for negation and questions. To account for findings of this sort, Giannakidou (1998) proposes a continuum of non-veridicality linking the two semantic categories. In this paper, we show that a young homesigning deaf child uses the same gestures for negation and questions early in development, lending weight to a single non-veridical category. Over time, the child begins to differentiate the two semantic categories, as do most conventional linguistic systems.

Donald G. Frantz (University of Lethbridge)  
Frank R. Trechsel (Ball State University)  
Obviation effects in Southern Tiwa  

This paper investigates the role of obviation in the grammar of Southern Tiwa (Tanoan). In this language, a pronominal object of an active voice verb cannot be construed as coreferential with the possessor of the subject, and a pronominal object of an active voice verb in a complement clause cannot be construed as coreferential with the matrix subject. We propose to account for these and other facts in terms of a set of ranked and violable constraints. These constraints are derived via harmonic alignment of elements on a small set of universal prominence scales, including Prox > Obv.

Melissa Frazier (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill)  
Acoustic analysis of pitch in Yucatec Maya and implications for dialectal differentiation  

I analyze pitch and glottalization in Yucatec Maya, using data from 24 native speakers. This language has a four-way vowel contrast: short, long/high tone, long/low tone, and long/glottalized. Surprisingly, all five speakers from one town (Sisbicchen) showed no distinction between low and high tone vowels, though this contrast was maintained for the other 19 speakers (from Santa Elena or Mérida). All speakers distinguished glottalized from nonglottalized vowels. Effects of adjacent consonants on vowel pitch were also measured, with special attention given to implosives (whose influence on pitch is controversial). In Yucatec Maya, implosives pattern with voiced sonorants as pitch depressors.
Victor Friedman (University of Chicago)  
*Code compartmentalization in Romani: Turkish conjugation and the matrix question*

Some Romani dialects in the Balkans have an integration of Turkish verbal paradigms that is the opposite of Bakker's intertwining. The grammatical module is the same, but the paradigms are segregated according to source. This adaptive strategy of integrating non-native grammar—code compartmentalization—challenges standard models of codeswitching because it occurs under conditions of multilingual mastery, without language shift, and across grammatical and lexical lines. In the Balkans, code compartmentalization is unique to Romani and has not been described in studies of codeswitching and code mixing. It also challenges the notion that linguistic matrices must be either single or defective.

Shin Fukuda (University of California, San Diego)  
*The only true external theta role is AGENT: Evidence from Japanese transitivity alternations*

Since Smith (1970), verbs selecting AGENT (agentive verbs) have been claimed to not undergo transitivity alternations (Guersell et al. 1985, Haspelmath 1993, Levin & Rappaport Hovav 1995, among others). Based on elicitations and corpus data, I argue that transitivity alternations are not incompatible with agentive verbs in Japanese. I further examine the distribution of AGENT and CAUSER in conjunction with Japanese transitivity alternations and show that AGENT can be syntactically realized only with the transitive forms, unlike CAUSER. I propose to account for the difference with a linking rule requiring AGENT to be realized only as the specifier of vP.

Kazuhiko Fukushima (Kansai Gaidai University)  
*Indeterminates and quantification in Japanese*

Shimoyama (2006) considers the particle -mo (-ka) to be a universal (existential) quantifier creating a GQ when combined with a wh-indeterminate. However, wh-indeterminate -mo / -ka and floating universal/existential quantifiers can coexist in a sentence. It is awkward to treat -mo / -ka as straightforward quantifiers. Following Matthewson's (2001) and Kratzer's (2005) distinction between "quantifiers" and "determiners", this paper proposes that -mo / -ka are exhaustivity/non-exhaustivity determiners (called "quantification domain fabricators") which shift or fabricate a quantification-domain before a quantifier exerts its quantificational force. Consequences: (1) "concord" between -mo / -ka-indeterminates and strong/weak floating quantifiers is expected; (2) Matthewson's universal syntactic structure for GQ formation is suspect.

Michael Galant (California State University, Dominguez Hills)  
*Functions and morphosyntactic reflexes of Proto-Zapotec *nV*-hi in San Andrés Yaa Zapotec*

In this paper, I discuss a Proto-Zapotec morpheme, *nV*-hi, in San Andrés Yaa Zapotec, a morpheme which can be found incorporated in certain verb stems in modern varieties of Zapotec, in varying phonological shape, function, and morphosyntactic reflexes. I discuss the ramifications of the fact that this morpheme behaves differently in SAYZ than in other Sierra Zapotec languages, as discussed by Foreman (2004) and Sonnenschein and Galant (2006). This paper will contribute to our knowledge of comparative Zapotec morphosyntax, both diachronic and synchronic, and argument structure.
Man Gao (Yale University, Haskins Laboratories)

*Tonal alignment in Mandarin Chinese: An Articulatory Phonology account*

A novel theoretical model, which treats tones as combinations of T(one) gestures, is proposed under the framework of Articulatory Phonology. The alignment patterns between tones and segments in Mandarin are examined by making reference to the control structure of speech, namely gestural coordination. Two different alignment patterns among C, V and T gestures emerge from the simultaneous kinematic and acoustic data. However, we argue that both patterns can be accounted for with reference to the so-called C-center effect (Browman & Goldstein, 1988), and propose that tones may be treated as additional consonants at the level of gestural planning.

Jean Mark Gawron (San Diego State University)

*Aspectual variation in extent predicates*

Consider:

(i) Fog covered the bay from the pier to the point.

On the event reading, a body of fog in the vicinity of the pier moves pointwards, and on the stative, extent reading, the mass of fog occupies the region between pier and point. Gawron (2005) argues that the ambiguity hinges on whether the change described is change with respect to space or time. This paper argues that cover on the extent reading is a stative spatial predicate, granting extent predicates a full range of aspectual variation, and proposes an explanation for gaps in the resulting aspectual paradigm.

Nicholas Gaylord (University of Texas, Austin)

*Allomorphy, agency, and affectedness in auxiliary selection*

I present a gradient semantic approach to auxiliary selection in periphrastic tenses, drawing on evidence from Romance, Germanic, and Old Japanese. Adopting a view of the different auxiliaries as allomorphic variants, I demonstrate that selection of auxiliary BE correlates with instances in which verbal entailments render the subject atypical, particularly with regard to having a high position on a scale of affectedness and/or a low position on a scale of volitionality. I draw upon both synchronic and diachronic evidence, as well as relating auxiliary selection to other cases of prominence mismatches affecting morphosyntax.

Johnny George (University of California, Berkeley)

*Signs of the times: The universal implications of an intermodal unilateral gender-index shift*

This work introduces gender-indexed language tokens from Japanese Sign Language and demonstrates that sign languages may evidence an indexical shift in which “male-indexed” language forms become perceived as gender neutral, in contrast with the non-neutralization of “female-indexed” forms. This same unilateral shift is observed in a number of spoken languages and builds evidence for a universal index-neutralization in which language associated with groups having greater social currency becomes available to groups otherwise prescribed to utilize alternative forms. This research contributes to the sociolinguistic literature by introducing gender language ideology in sign language research and a unilateral gender-index shift paradigm.

Donna B. Gerds (Simon Fraser University)

*Compositional morphology and transitivity in Halkomelem*

In Halkomelem Salish, some suffixes appear in an AB/BA order. Such data show that some morphology, including causative, applicative, and reflexive, is compositional: morphemes are licensed on the verb complex in the order of their morphosyntactic effect. However, other morphology, including the transitive suffix -t and the subject/object suffixes, is templatic. Such suffixes are inflectional; they can appear only once—outside any compositional suffixes. My conclusion runs contrary to the popular claims that the Salish transitive suffix is derivational, deriving transitive verbs from intransitive roots (Haspelmath 2007, Nichols 2006), and that all Salish roots are intransitive (Davis 1997, 2000; Wiltschko 2001).
Halkomelem Salish has a limited-control suffix that marks events performed accidentally or with difficulty. The meaning is determined situation by situation via real-world knowledge, culturally-based expectations, and context. Examples from texts lead to the characterization that limited control signals that in the speaker's judgment the event falls outside the range of usual behavior or optimal circumstances for accomplishing an action. Many situations can be optionally marked for limited control. Just as voice is used to focus on a participant, the control distinction can be used to focus on a certain aspect of an event or on one event over another.

Opaque allomorph selection: Intermediate forms vs. paradigm optimization

In this talk I examine opacity in phonologically motivated allomorph selection using well-known data from Japanese (kau-type verbs) as an example. The opacity arises when affix selection is phonotactically dependent on the original shape of the stem, which subsequently changes as a result of the affixation. It is thus necessary to posit an intermediate level of representation to account for the observed surface forms. This kind of opacity is also found in the inflectional systems of Korean and Ukrainian, and non-derivational approaches (like paradigm optimization) are ill-equipped to handle it.

A Harmonic Grammar account of lexically-conditioned phonetic variation

Grammatical theories have offered accounts of how a word's lexical properties condition phonological processes (Ito & Mester 1999) and variation (Coetzee & Pater 2006). However, they have yet to account for lexically-conditioned phonetic variation (Pierrehumbert 2002). For example, compared to low density words (phonologically similar to few lexical items), high density words have more extreme articulations (e.g., increased VOTs for voiceless stops: Baese & Goldrick 2006). These phenomena are accounted for by incorporating gradient representations (Flemming 2001) into Harmonic Grammars (Smolensky & Legendre 2006). The increased "activation" of high density targets enhances the strength of faithfulness constraints, leading to hyperarticulation.

McCawley's early views on generative phonology

In "On the role of notation in generative phonology," James McCawley asked what the relationship is, or ought to be, between what phonologists take to exist and what the notational system of a generative grammar obliges us to write down. An early generative phonologist, he argued that the only aspect of this question that makes sense is asking whether the rules identified by a generative grammar have the right epistemological granularity: there should be a one-to-one mapping between the generativist's rules and real things out there in the world. Our goal will be to reconstruct the intellectual context in which this proposal was made and was important.

Language-specific differences in sign language prosody: Eye blinks

This study reveals that there are language particular differences within the prosodic domain among sign languages (SLs). The SLs examined are American Sign Language (ASL), Swiss German Sign Language (DSGS), Hong Kong Sign Language (HKSL), and Japanese Sign Language (JSL); and the spoken languages (SpLs) are Cantonese and English. According to our results, differences among these SLs are not due to patterns present in the surrounding SpLs. These SLs differed significantly in blink rate, with HKSL significantly different from the others. SLs varied in the prosodic constituents marked with blinks; ASL, DSGS, and JSL patterned similarly while HKSL placed blinks at additional boundaries. The prosodic behaviors co-occurring at constituents also differed.
Erin Good (University of Arizona)  Session 15
Effects of prosodic content during lexical access

Prosody can be used to disambiguate ambiguous strings such as fruit--salad (which can refer to either one or two items). It can also be used to create an ambiguity, as happens when the two-syllable word cactus is said as two monosyllabic non-words "cac" and "tus." The results presented here show an interaction between lexical and prosodic parsing strategies in word recognition; prosody helps disambiguate ambiguous sequences, but listeners will disregard a prosodic parse that results in the creation of a new word. Listeners respond faster when the prosodic and lexical content match, and slower when there is a conflict.

Jeff Good (University at Buffalo University-SUNY)  Session 46
Information structure and word order typology in Bantoid

Many influential analyses of information structure relations hold that they can be formalized using the same basic phrase structures as canonical syntactic relations. This runs counter to descriptive analyses of certain Bantoid languages (e.g., Aghem, Noni, Naki) which model clausal word order in terms of linearly-defined information structure positions. This paper argues that these languages do, in fact, represent a distinct type from "configurational" languages having surface syntax characterized by adherence to an information structure template schematizable as TOPIC-PREDICATE-FOCUS. Supporting data will be drawn from phenomena involving word order, expletive topic and focus markers, and quantifier scope.

Jeff Good (University at Buffalo-SUNY)  Session 39
Scott Farrar (University of Washington-Seattle)
Reexamining generic relations in Africa: A case study of Western Beboid

Greenberg's (1966) classification of African languages into four major families has become widely accepted, leading to a general complacency regarding African language classification. However, the foundations of low-level African language classifications remain quite weak, as will be evidenced in this paper by a case study of the evidence for one proposed family, Western Beboid, which is treated in reference works as an uncontroversial family despite having been barely substantiated. The result of this is that a family like Western Beboid is treated on par with, say, Romance, despite having far less empirical support.

Bryan James Gordon (University of Minnesota)  Session 33
Postposition and information status in a head-final, free-word-order language: Theoretical implications

Text analysis links cognitive and discursive conditions on information status to the postverbal position for referring expressions in Ponca and Omaha (OP), which have mostly SOV word order. In this paper this fact is analyzed as a point of direct interface between formal grammar and discourse function. A proposal is offered that formal/generative, functional/interactional and constructional theories of syntax are each capable of explaining particular aspects of the OP data, and can be combined in ways that mitigate their respective weaknesses and are profitable to explanatory adequacy.

Martina Gračanin-Yuksek (Middle East Technical University)  Session 34
All auxiliary clitics in Croatian occupy the same syntactic position

Croatian auxiliary clitic je (3rd.sg), unlike other auxiliary clitics, follows pronominal clitics in a clitic cluster. Evidence from Coordinated Wh-Questions (CWQs), shows that je occupies the same position as other auxiliaries (Boskovic 2001). I argue that CWQs involve coordinated CPs that share everything except the wh-phrases, with unshared material higher than the shared material. If a CWQ contains pronominal and auxiliary clitics, the two CPs may share the pronominal clitic, to the exclusion of the auxiliary, but not vice versa. Thus, pronominal clitics are lower than auxiliary clitics (including je).

Michael Gradoville (Indiana University)  Session 9
Form retention and formulaicity: A corpus-based account of register differences in the Brazilian Portuguese morphological future

In spoken Brazilian Portuguese there are two grammatical constructions whose primary function is to express future time reference. The purpose of this paper is to investigate the retention of the morphological future (MF) and the
relation between its use and the register of discourse. The contexts in which the prescribed MF is retained have
never been fully explored in light of the emerging periphrastic future. Using a corpus of Portuguese from Fortaleza,
this study shows that although there is less productive use of MF in informal registers, semi-formulaic language
accounts for a good portion of MF use in all registers.

Vera Gribanov (University of California, Santa Cruz)  
Session 2  
The (post-)syntax of Russian verbal prefixes

As an alternative to recent theories of syntactic composition for Russian lexical (LP) and superlexical (SPL) prefixes,
this paper explores the possibility LP reflect lexical composition with the verb stem, while SPL originate as
syntactically independent units and achieve their preverbal position via postsyntactic movement. This analysis
captures the morphophonological unity of the two prefix types and their inseparability from the verbal root, while
remaining consistent with each group's distinct semantic properties. The semantic-syntactic properties of LP and
SPL are accommodated by two distinct modes of composition, which ultimately feed identical structures to the
phonological interface.

Jack Grieve (Northern Arizona University)  
Session 53  
Written American Dialects

Studies of regional linguistic variation generally focus on speech. As such, very little is known about regional
variation in writing. To address this issue, a survey of written American English has been initiated. This
presentation will describe the methodology and the current findings of the survey, which is based on a
computational analysis of morphosyntactic variation across a 30 million word corpus of modern letters to the editor,
written by over one hundred thousand authors from across the United States.

Angus Grieve-Smith (University of New Mexico)  
Session 25  
The role of type frequency in the spread of French ne ... pas

Speakers of French, for hundreds of years, have had the choice of a number of sentence negators which are
semantically almost identical, and have shifted from using a construction with preverbal ne alone to an "embracing"
construction ne ... pas. Bybee & Thompson (1997) suggest that type frequency determines relative productivity,
and this is confirmed by an investigation of a corpus of French theatrical texts. Immediately before the shift, the ne
... pas construction first challenged the ne alone construction for a plurality of type frequency.

Michael Grosvald (University of California, Davis)  
Session 18  
A production and perception study of long-distance vowel-to-vowel coarticulation

The phenomenon of coarticulation is relevant for issues as varied as lexical processing and language change.
However, research to date has not determined with certainty how far such effects can extend, nor how perceptible they
are to listeners. This study investigated anticipatory vowel-to-vowel coarticulation. First, 20 native speakers of
English were recorded saying sentences containing multiple consecutive schwas followed by [a] or [i]. The resulting
acoustic data showed significant context-related effects as many as three vowels before the context vowel. The
perceptibility of these effects was then tested. Even the longest-distance effects were perceptible to some listeners.

Kyle Wade Grove (Michigan State University)  
Session 45  
Why unergatives can select themselves a fake reflexive

1. *Dora shouted hoarse...
   Dora shouted herself hoarse...
   *Dora shouted herself. [LRH, 1995][p.35]
In contrast, the unaccusative resultatives neither require nor license fake reflexives.
2b. *The river froze itself solid.
This analysis, motivated by Minimalist desiderata and almost ambiguity testing, rehabilitates the "fake reflexive" as
an authentic argument, and moreover, an actor in a complex subject-split construction. In doing so, it reduces
Kalluli [2006]'s inventory of features while maintaining her division between causers, actors, and agents.
Antoine Guillaume (CNRS & University of Lyon)  
*The development of split intransitivity in Tacanan languages*

In several languages of the Tacanan family (Amazonian Bolivia and Peru), the verbal suffix -ta (or its cognate -ka) marks a 3rd person plural S argument within an intransitive clause and a 3rd person (singular or plural) A argument within a transitive clause. Since 3rd person singular S arguments and 3rd person O arguments are unmarked, the pattern can be analyzed in terms of split intransitivity (S\text{PL}=A / S\text{SG}=O). The goal of this paper is to propose a historical scenario for the development of this peculiar pattern.

Olga Gurevich (Powerset Inc.)  
Adele E. Goldberg (Princeton University)  
*Verbatim memory in usage-based linguistic models*

It is widely accepted that in normal circumstances “the original form of the sentence is stored only for the short time necessary for comprehension to occur” (Sachs 1967). However, usage-based approaches to language assume that language is learned by generalizing over specific linguistic forms; this would seem to predict some sort of memory traces of at least some verbatim information. We describe several studies demonstrating that such verbatim memory is, in fact, available: for recall as well as recognition, in non-interactive contexts, using fairly long stimuli, even after a two-day delay, and when subjects are not warned about the memory task.

Rodrigo Gutiérrez-Bravo (CIESAS-Mexico City)  
Jorge Monforte y Madera (Academia de la Lengua Maya de Yucatán)  
*On the nature of word order in Yucatec Maya*

Determining whether the unmarked word order of Yucatec Maya is SVO or VOS is a recurrent problem in the literature on Yucatec. In this paper, we present evidence from “out-of-the-blue” contexts, definiteness contrasts, elicitation by translation texts, and corpus counts that all point to the conclusion that Yucatec is SVO. However, we also show that Yucatec is not subject-initial when the verb has only one argument. Rather, when there is only one argument the unmarked word order is systematically V-S. Because of this, we suggest that Yucatec is best characterized as a split word order language, and thus still different from better known SVO languages.

Marcia Haag (University of Oklahoma)  
*The coining of Choctaw legal terms: Peter Pitchlynn’s 1826 secretarial notes of the Choctaw constitutional delegation*

The 1826 journal of Peter Pitchlynn, chief of the Choctaws at the time of Removal to Oklahoma, was recently found among his papers. The 107-page document is handwritten in Choctaw, and has been deemed the notes Pitchlynn took during the 1826-1827 delegation of the three Choctaw districts to frame a constitution. This study examines English language legal and military concepts that Pitchlynn rendered into Choctaw under pressure of record keeping. He used a variety of word formation processes, including borrowing from English, calques, extension of a Choctaw word to include a new meaning, phrasal compounding, and straightforward description.

Rania Habib (University of Florida)  
*Modeling sociolinguistic variation in the Gradual Learning Algorithm*

This study applies Optimality Theory and the Gradual Learning Algorithm to model sociolinguistic variation in the colloquial Arabic of rural migrants to the Syrian city of Hims. I propose a number of social constraints responsible for the variable use of [q] and [ʔ] and intersect them with universal constraints. I show that the intersection of social constraints with universal constraint is essential to arrive at results that match real life occurrences. The study emphasizes the influence of social constraints on our choice of a grammar at a certain time and place and develops a new model for analyzing sociolinguistic variation.
Lauren Hall-Lew (Stanford University)  
Nola Stephens (Stanford University)  
"Country talk" and ideological speech communities

"Country talk" is a prominent part of American national identity, yet little attention has been paid to its production and perception as a linguistic variety. For this study, we conducted sociolinguistic interviews with self-identified "country talkers" in Texoma, the border area of Texas and Oklahoma. In analyzing these interviews, we compare the linguistic, geographic, and social representations of "country talk" and related social categories. We find that Texomans hold a range of attitudes about their speech and that these language attitudes are explicitly negotiated in the construct of self and in the construction of a borderless speech community.

Eric Hamp (University of Chicago)  
Names and no names

The names of Vroidorsium (Shrewsbury/Salop’s Wroxeter = Wre-k-in), the polis < fort of the British Celtic Cornovii according to Ptolemy, and of Deva, the goddess-river—all ancient Celtic water sources were called, and addressed as, divinities—now called Dee (Ptolemy’s polis > Chester, Roman castra) are explained, interpreted, and socially placed in prehistoric Celtic and Indo-European society—in a deadly written version to accommodate boredom. Note: the fort, and even the tribe, has a name, but the goddess-river > military-base (legionary!) > town-city never a proper one. As time permits, we can rehearse countless nameless European toponyms, partly a human exercise (Pitcairn and St. Kilda), but institutionalized (104 words) by Indo-European, with a map to show where German languages absorbed Celtic culture ohne Keltischer Sprache.

Eric P. Hamp (University of Chicago)  
Brian D. Joseph (Ohio State University)  
Albanologist Karl Steinmetz revisited, and reappreciated as a linguist

In Hamp & Joseph 2007 (NAAHoLS, Anaheim), we introduced the early 20th century traveler to the Balkans, and to Karl Steinmetz, by way of beginning to document the contributions his vocabulary lists and grammatical sketch have made to the linguistic study of Albanian. In this year's presentation, we discuss the man further, adding more biographical information on him; we continue our enumeration of advances in Albanian dialectology that his materials allow; and we offer an appreciation of his analytic skills as a linguist by a consideration of an interesting classification he made within the Albanian verbal system.

Jorge Hankamer (University of California, Santa Cruz)  
Ad-phrasal affixes and suspended affixation

An initially surprising coincidence is that just the suffixes argued in Hankamer (2004) to be ad-phrasal in Turkish are the ones (with one systematic set of exceptions) that can be suspended in "suspended affixation" (where affixes in the final conjunct of a coordinate structure have scope over all the conjuncts). This paper argues that the main conditions for suspended affixation are (i) ad-phrasality of the affix and (ii) coordinability of its complement. Agreement morphology, it is argued, does not participate in this pattern because agreement morphemes are are dissociated, in Distributed Morphology terms.

Cynthia I. A. Hansen (University of Texas, Austin)  
The demonstrative pronoun/determiner system in Iquito (Zaparoan)

Iquito, an endangered Zaparoan language spoken in the northern Peruvian Amazon, has a three-term nominal demonstrative system: a speaker proximal term (tina), an addressee proximal term (quiina), and a speaker/addressee distal term (tina tilra). In a person oriented system such as this one, demonstrative ambiguity results when an object is equidistant from the speaker and addressee; either the speaker proximal or the addressee proximal term could apply. Based on recent research using the Wilkins 1999 Demonstrative Questionnaire, I propose that a "sphere of influence" parameter explains unexpected demonstrative choices in this and other discourse contexts.
We present the results of a quantitative study of gradient consonant co-occurrence patterns in Gitksan, an endangered Tsimshianic language of British Columbia, drawing on a lexical database compiled from original fieldwork data and previous sources. Gitksan is interesting in this regard due to the characteristically Pacific Northwest aspects of its consonant inventory and phonotactics. While we do find evidence for gradient similarity avoidance effects (Frisch et al. 2004), assimilatory and dissimilatory restrictions appear to coexist and interact. For example, while dorsal-dorsal pairs of any kind are underrepresented, velar-uvular pairs are even more strongly disfavored than velar-velar or uvular-uvular pairs.

The Deg Xinag verb prefixes contain a lateral affricate reflex of Proto-Athabaskan *ha-s-~. Different linguists have impressionistically transcribed the DX prefixal lateral affricate as either consistently ejective or voiceless unaspirated. An instrumental study of two speakers confirms that the prefixal lateral affricate is generally ejective word-initially, but voiceless unaspirated or voiced in other contexts. The distribution of reflexes of *ha-s-~ within the Athabaskan family indicates that the DX word-initial pronunciation as ejective is an innovation in DX, and appears to be an unusual case of domain-initial strengthening. [Work supported by NSF and UAF.]

We address reduplication in the morpho-syntactic environment of noun incorporation (NI) and other verb compounding constructions in Hiaki (Uto-Aztecan). Certain lexicalist theories posit that NI involves compounding a nominal root onto a verbal stem pre-syntactically, predicting that the inflectional process of reduplication should not operate inside the derived compound. Since the internal structure of the stem should be invisible to the syntax, reduplication should only operate on the edges of the compound. We show that the placement of the reduplicant in Hiaki NI constructions counterexemplifies this claim, even in noncompositional compounds, and provide a non-lexicalist syntactic analysis of the data.

We discuss the distributional criteria which differentiate the lexical categories of Hiaki (Yaqui), and the derivational processes which the different categories may undergo. Both nouns and verbs can be inflected for T/A/M marking. Noun roots directly marked with T/A/M suffixes indicate the verbal notion of ‘having ~OUN’. Nominal and adjectival roots can both be verbalized with the suffix –tu (‘become’), but adjectives may not be verbalized directly by adding T/A/M suffixes to indicate ‘having ~ADJECTIVE’. Nouns and adjectives, but not verbs, can be suffixed with –(i)m PLURAL and –ta ACCUSATIVE, but adjectives alone can be suffixed with –k ACCUSATIVE.

Data from recent fieldwork suggests that Southeastern Pomo question enclitics are sensitive to syntactic and morphophonological properties of the clauses in which they occur. Wh-question particle -pe can appear following the verb, at the end of the clause, or not at all. The polarity question particle -ha occurs regularly at the end of yes/no question clauses, but its occurrence in alternative questions is more variable. This paper describes patterns in the presence and placement of these question particles and proposes a syntactic analysis of Southeastern Pomo wh-, polar, and alternative question constructions based on these distributional facts.
Nancy A. Hedberg (Simon Fraser University)  
Malcah Yaeger-Dror (University of Arizona)  
*The effect of informational and interactive factors on the prosodic prominence of negation*

This paper investigates the relative importance of information and interactive variables such as "stance" and "footing" on the likelihood of prominence on a negative element. A "cognitive prominence principle" favors prosodic prominence on significant new information, but in friendly social interactions this principle conflicts with a "social agreement principle", which in turn appears to be inverted in adversarial situations. Data from friendly conversations will be compared with news broadcasts and with adversarial *McLaughlin Group* programs. A refined information-structure analysis is applied to all three corpora. Both principles are found to be necessary for understanding prosodic prominence in negative sentences.

Kevin Heffernan (University of Toronto)  
*Phonetic distinctiveness as an index of social gender: DJs' performances of masculinity on air*

Vowel space dispersion has been shown to be a marker of gay-sounding speech. However, it is not clear if other phonetic distinctions also index social gender. This paper demonstrates another example with a study of vowel length contrasts in the speech of male radio DJs broadcasting a range of music genres. The social gender of the DJs was enumerated by naive listeners' impressionistic ratings. Measures of vowel length distinctions correlate significantly with social gender ratings, as the more macho-sounding DJs produced less sharp length distinctions. These results support the hypothesis that phonetic distinctiveness indexes social gender.

Daphna Heller (University of Rochester)  
Daniel Grodner (University of Rochester and Swarthmore College)  
Michael K. Tanenhaus (University of Rochester)  
*Integrating information about common ground in real time: Evidence from eye-tracking*

A visual world eye-tracking study examined the role of information about common ground in the real-time interpretation of referring expressions like the big duck that were temporarily ambiguous, exploiting the fact that scalar adjectives create the expectation that the speaker will refer to a member of a set contrasting in size. From the earliest moments of processing, listeners used information about common vs. privileged to restrict the domain of potential referents. These results extend previous evidence that common ground information influences initial language processing by showing that this kind of information is integrated automatically, without being triggered by unusual circumstances.

Brent Henderson (University of Florida)  
*Anti-agreement in Bantu and the nature of extraction*

In many Bantu languages, canonical subject-verb agreement is replaced by another marker when the subject is extracted, an instance of anti-agreement. I observe co-variation between Bantu anti-agreement markers, relative complementizers, and the augment of extracted subjects, suggesting that this co-variation reflects an Agree relation between C and T. I argue this relation licenses subject extraction. Finally, I discuss the fact that anti-agreement in Bantu is confined to [+human] third person singular subjects, arguing that this is because the aforementioned C-T Agree relation targets only the feature [person] and not the other phi-features of agreement.

C. Andrew Hohl (Southern Illinois University, Carbondale)  
*Voice and auxiliaries in Mopan Maya*

Mopan Maya is a member of the Yukatekan branch of the Mayan language family spoken in the southern Petén region of Guatemala. Mopan's voice system is compared with other Yukatekan languages, with special attention to the interaction of auxiliaries sensitive to the voice of main verbs. Mopan has a system in which auxiliary–main-verb constructions carry information that is indicated by voice-marking suffixes in other Yukatekan languages and has innovated auxiliary-marking of the antipassive voice. In addition, Mopan auxiliaries may be inflected with person markers in ways not found in other Yukatekan languages, suggesting a diachronic shift toward auxiliaries as information-bearing constituents.
Laurence Horn (Yale University) Session 51
Reneging: Hypernegation and hyponegation in vernacular and regional English

I will survey constructions that contain an apparently superfluous, uninterpreted negative marker (hypernegation) and constructions that lack an expected negative (hyponegation) and will seek to provide linguistic and psychological motivations for the persistence of both in the face of centuries of proscription. Hypernegation typically involves the occurrence of a "pleonastic" negative in the scope of an inherently negative predicate. A standard feature in earlier English, pleonastic negation persists in informal usage, as in the So don't I construction that constitutes a shibboleth of New England speech. In hyponegation, a tacit negative is semantically accessible but formally unrepresented; cf. the notorious I could care less.

Jonathan Howell (Cornell University) Session 2
Why Nishnaabemwin is not “Martian:” In defense of readjustment rules

First introduced in SPE, readjustment rules are morphosyntactically conditioned phonological rules. In the context of Distributed Morphology, they have recently come under attack (e.g. Siddiqi 2005, 2006). I consider “initial change” in Nishnaabemwin (Algonquian), allomorphy operating on closed and open classes, yet conditioned by morphosyntactic information and linear order. I argue this allomorphy cannot always be reduced to vocabulary insertion as Siddiqi would predict. Finally, an analysis appealing to a simple locality constraint avoids the worry of rampant final syllable deletion in “Martian” which motivated Harley & Noyer’s (1999) stipulation that readjustment rules target only individual vocabulary items.

Marie K Huffman (Stony Brook University-SUNY) Susan E. Brennan (Stony Brook University-SUNY) Session 25
Dialect convergence in a conversational task

According to Giles’ (1975) accommodation theory, speakers converge in their dialects to show solidarity or agreement. We investigated how speakers adapted their pronunciation to the dialect of conversation partners, who either showed strong Long Island pronunciation patterns, or a more regionally neutral pronunciation. We found significant changes in r-dropping rates and formant structure of diphthongal [oa], but no effect for ae-raising. Moreover, speakers varied in how much they converged with their partners. Further research is needed to understand the role of linguistic structure and social factors in determining speakers’ ability to adjust pronunciation for a partner with a different dialect.

E. Matthew Husband (Michigan State University) Linnaea Stockall (Concordia University) Alan Beretta (Michigan State University) Session 22
Mismatched event interpretations: Evidence from eye movements

Recent work concerning the semantic processing of modifiers has focused on the relationship between the aspect of VPs and the aspect of adverbials. We report an eye movement experiment resolving tension between studies findings a cost for aspectual coercion (Pinango et al. 1999; Todorova et al. 2000a,b) and studies which do not (Pickering et al. 2006). Following work on quantification over events (Rothstein 1995), we argue that unlike durative adverbials, frequentive adverbials are processed compositionally, engendering no coercion cost. This analysis is in accord with eye movement measures. Durative adverbials create a costly mismatch not found in frequentive adverbials.

Tania Ionin (University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign & University of Southern California) Session 43
Pragmatic variation among specificity markers: Evidence from English and Russian

This paper compares specificity markers in English (destressed, indefinite this – Prince 1981) and Russian (destressed odin ‘one’), providing evidence for a central semantics coupled with pragmatic variation. Both markers require widest scope (cf. Fodor & Sag 1982), which is captured by a semantic analysis of indexicality. However, it is shown that the two markers carry different felicity conditions: this carries a condition of noteworthiness (Ionin 2006), while odin is proposed to carry a condition of speaker identifiability (cf. Farkas 2002). The pragmatics of specific one-indefinites are furthermore traced to anti-uniqueness effects exhibited by the cardinal ‘one’ cross-linguistically.
**Tania Ionin** (University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign & University of Southern California)  
**Maria Luisa Zubizarreta** (University of Southern California)  
**Vadim Philippov** (Orel State University)  
Child-adult parallels in the second language acquisition of English articles

This paper examines article use in the L2-English of adult and child speakers of Russian, an article-less L1. Results of an elicitation study show that L1-Russian child learners of English show the same fluctuation between the semantic universals of definiteness and specificity as has been found for adult L2-learners (cf. Ionin, Ko & Wexler 2004). Given that children are more likely than adults to have access to Universal Grammar (Schwartz 2004), this finding strengthens the view that L2-English errors of article use are UG-constrained.

**Tomoko Ishizuka** (University of California, Los Angeles)  
Pseudo-passive constructions in Japanese

The analysis of passives has been at the forefront of Japanese linguistics: although extensively studied, questions about a modular analysis of the different types of passive constructions remain. The literature distinguishes two types of passives: “direct passives” and “indirect passives”. Both types contain the same passive morpheme -rare-but show different clusters of properties. A unified analysis is superficially untenable since direct passives have corresponding active counterparts, while "indirect passives" are assumed to lack one. This poster identifies active counterparts to a subset of indirect passives, analyzing them as pseudo-passives, and providing a step towards a unified analysis.

**Michael Iverson** (University of Iowa)  
**Tiffany Judy** (University of Iowa)  
Informing debates on the L2 steady state: N-drop at the initial state of L3 Portuguese

Leung (2005, 2007) and Rothman & Cabrelli (2007) contend that an examination of the L3 initial state can inform competing SLA steady-state hypotheses, specifically Partial Access (PA) approaches (Hawkins & Chan 1997; Hawkins & Hattori 2006) versus Full Access (FA) approaches (Duffield & White 1999; Schwartz & Sprouse 1996). Since these hypotheses make different predictions regarding L2 ultimate attainment, they implicitly make predictions about the L3 initial state. We test the L3 initial state of English adult learners of L2 Spanish studying L3 Portuguese with respect to noun ellipsis. Our data demonstrate that N-drop is available at the L3 initial state, indicating that new features from L2 Spanish were acquired, supporting FA approaches.

**Scott Jackson** (University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign)  
Stress, phases, and information structure

This paper reexamines data from Bresnan (1971) and Diesing (1992) suggesting that stress should be assigned in synchronization with the syntactic cycle, following recent work on derivational phases. However, most recent proposals need special rules to assign Focus stress, which obliterates the syntax-stress connection. This paper proposes instead that Information Structure is an interface property that drives the derivational cycle. The theory provides a uniform set of stress-assignment rules for Focus and "default" stress and allows for the removal of diacritic Focus features from the syntax, and is able to provide unified analyses for a wide range of data.

**Richard D. Janda** (Indiana University)  
Dialectal origins of NHG -[er-chen] 'diminutive plural' as a bipartite single suffix

Geman diminutive-plurals like Kind-er-chen (cf. Kind ‘child’) exercise morphologists by seemingly showing diminutive-suffixation to a plural-marked stem (cf. Kind-er ‘children’), apparently requiring inflection-outside-derivation and/or head-based affixation. (Not so prescriptive diminutive-plural Kind-chen-y, homophonous with diminutive-singular Kind-chen.) Absent diminutive-plurals apparently formed from non-er plurals (like *Fleck-e-chen ‘little spots’), though, ...er...’s presence as a non-plural element in suffixes like -er-n, -er-ich, -er-lich suggests a bipartite but unitary ‘diminutive-plural’ suffix -[er-chen]. Confirming evidence comes from west-central Middle German, where even nouns without -er plurals show diminutive-plurals in -[er-chen]-er-chen(r); cf. (in one Pf ä Izisch subdialect) Sch ä a f ‘sheep (pl.)’ vs. Sch ä a f-er-che(r) ‘little sheep (pl.).’
Mi Jang (University of Texas, Austin)

The acoustic characteristics of Aspiration Merger in Korean

In Korean, Aspiration Merger is the result of the heteromorphemic sequence of lenis stop and /h/ becoming a single aspirated stop word-medially. However, the contrast between stop-plus-/h/ and an underlying aspirated stop is maintained when they span phonological phrase boundaries. By varying the position in the prosodic domain such as APP (Across Phonological Phrase) and PPM (Phonological Phrase Medial) positions, the phonetic properties of the two categories are compared. The results from a noise duration comparison show that the two categories are completely neutralized in the PPM position and the complete neutralization is sensitive to phonological phrasing.

Joana Jansen (University of Oregon)
Virginia Beavert (Heritage University)

Bipartite causative constructions in Yakima Sahaptin

In Yakima (Yakama) Sahaptin (Shaptian, Penutian) bipartite and tripartite verb stems indicate caused motion, manner of motion, and change of state (COS). In addition, some causative constructions share structural and position class properties with bipartite COS constructions. While existing grammatical descriptions of Sahaptin (Jacobs 1931, Rigsby & Rude 1996) have noted the language’s two causative prefixes and their overlapping function, they have not addressed their specific uses and distribution, or the bipartite features of causative constructions. We propose that the causative prefixes developed from instrumental prefixes, and address the categorization of causative constructions as bipartite.

Carmen Jany (California State University, San Bernardino)

Chimariko in areal perspective

There are various factors that make languages the same or different: the physiological properties of humans, the need to communicate, genetic affiliation, and language contact, among others. Often, it is difficult to distinguish shared linguistic features attributed to genetic affiliation from those attributed to language contact, in particular if there is intense contact for centuries, as with Chimariko, a Northern California language. This work examines language contact in Northern California by identifying structural similarities and differences between Chimariko and its neighbors. It is shown that grammatical traits tend to be shared among genetically unrelated languages in geographically contiguous areas.

Wenhua Jin (University of Texas, Arlington)

Continuity and change: On the Korean spoken in China

This study investigates the Voice Onset Time in stops, and two front rounded vowels /ø/ and /y/ in contemporary Chinese Korean. Results of the analysis on the different patterns of variation and change exhibited by these variables suggest that while transmission within Chinese Korean as a branch of the Korean family tree justifies the continuity of “Chinese Korean” on its own, the diffusion across Korean dialects as in the wave model helps foster its similarity to its sister dialect.

Keith Johnson (University of California, Berkeley)
Christian DiCanio (University of California, Berkeley)
Laurel MacKenzie (University of Pennsylvania)

The acoustic- and visual-phonetic basis of place of articulation in excrescent nasals

One common historical development in languages with distinctively nasalized vowels is the excrescence of coda velar nasals in place of nasalized vowels. For example, the dialect of French spoken in the southwestern part of France (Midi French) is characterized by words ending in the velar nasal where Parisian French has nasalized vowels and no final nasal consonant. More generally, there is a cross-linguistic tendency for the unmarked place of articulation of coda nasals to be velar. In four experiments, we explored the acoustic and visual basis of excrescent nasal velarity.
Kaitlin R. Johnson (University of Minnesota)

Session 24

English-speaking children’s acquisition of pragmatics: The case of null subject pronouns

Valian (1991) determined that, from a Mean Length Utterance of < 2.0, English-acquiring children appear to know the language requires overt syntactic subjects, even if they fail to produce them consistently. This corpus study finds evidence that when English-acquiring children omit subject pronouns they do so with sensitivity to pragmatic appropriateness. Although the grammar of English requires subjects to be overt, when subjects were omitted, it was mostly in contexts where the referent had just been introduced in the discourse. This is in line with Serratrice’s (2005) finding that Italian-acquiring children gain pragmatic sensitivity by MLUW = 2.0.

John E. Joseph (University of Edinburgh)

“Unparalleled Babel”: Hearing linguistic prehistory unfold in turn-of-the century Chicago

Carl Darling Buck’s “A Sketch of the Linguistic Conditions of Chicago” (1903) declares that “The linguistic conditions in some of our largest American cities are unique in the history of the world — an unparalleled babel of foreign tongues”. Buck furthers the project of Georg Hempel’s “Language-Rivalry and Speech-Differentiation in the Case of Race-Mixture” (1898), which reexamines the differentiation of the IE languages in the light of contemporary immigration and language mixture. Buck moves beyond generalities to construct a detailed statistical analysis, leading to conclusions that do not always support the innovative perspectives Hempel inspired among 20th-century historical linguists.

Barış Kabak (University of Konstanz)
Kazumi Maniwa (University of Konstanz)
Silke Weber (University of Konstanz)

Harmony as a constraint on disharmony: A corpus study

We present the results from a study that investigated Turkish vowel co-occurrence patterns in two separate corpora and argue that (i) disharmonic vowel cooccurrences in both roots and derived words are not random, but are constrained by the regular vowel harmony patterns, and (ii) asymmetries and constraints on vowel patterns are straightforwardly explained if we separate “sources” from “targets” and consider vowel harmony as a spreading process with a direction and context. We report transitional probabilities for each possible vowel sequence in different syllable positions and discuss the consequences of our findings for previous proposals (e.g., Kirchner 1993, Polgardi 1999; Kiparsky & Pajusalu 2003).

David Kamholz (University of California, Berkeley)

Case marking and possessor raising in Bezhta

Bezhta (Tsezic, Nakh-Daghestanian) has a cross-linguistically unusual split in case-marking. Verbs such as ‘cut’ and ‘break’ realize the affected patient as absolutive and the instrument as instrumental (the expected pattern), while others such as ‘hit’ and ‘touch’ exceptionally realize the instrument as absolutive and the patient as a locative case. In addition, the latter verbs permit the possessor of the patient to appear in dative rather than genitive, a form of possessor raising. This study explores the semantics of the lexical split and of the possessor raising construction.

Michiko Kaneyasu (University of California, Los Angeles)

Interface between grammar and pragmatics: Evidence from Japanese "case particles"

I examine the Japanese so-called "case particles" ga and o in one type of written language (newspaper editorials) and spoken language (informal conversations). Comparative analysis between the two modes of language use shows that (1) in conversational discourse, a direct object is marked with o only when it has some pragmatic saliency, while in editorials, a direct object attracts o marking invariably; and (2) in conversation, ga marks a grammatical subject NP within relative/subordinate clauses, whereas it has pragmatic functions, such as singling out a NP, within main clauses. In editorials, no such distinction is possible since all subject NPs are marked with ga.

Hijo Kang (Stony Brook University-SUNY)

Korean vowel harmony and grammatical change

The vowel harmony in Korean verbal conjugation is evolving towards extinction in that [+ATR]/[-ATR] suffixes are being unified. As a result, different verbal stems and suffixes show different preferences to harmonic versus non-
harmonic suffixes. One of the tendencies is related to the lengths of stems. Long stems tend to prefer non-harmonic forms. Some pieces of evidence show that they are more related to "contrastiveness" than "frequency". I argue that the vowel harmony is maintained when it still plays a role in making the stems more contrastive. So this study is expected to shed light on the motivation of vowel harmony.

Vsevolod Kapatsinski (Indiana University-Bloomington)  
*Session 30*  
*The influence of syllabic constituency on learning CV-affix vs. VC-affix associations: Constituency is more than dependency*

This paper introduces an experimental method to compare tree-structural and dependency-based theories of linguistic constituency. The method is applied to English CVC syllables with a lax vowel, which are agreed to have an onset-rime structure. We find that native English speakers can learn rime-affix associations but not body-affix associations, while onset-affix and coda-affix associations are learned equally easily. These results support the hypothesis that, at least in syllables with a lax vowel, the rime is more likely to be parsed out of the signal than the body by English speakers, which is predicted by the tree-structural view of constituency.

Konstantia Kapetangianni (University of Michigan)  
*Session 14*  
*Deriving partial control with movement*

For Landau (2000, 2003) Partial Control cannot be derived unless a "base-generable" formative like PRO exists in the lexicon; as such it constitutes empirical evidence against the movement theory of Control (Hornstein 2001; Boeckx & Hornstein 2003). I claim that Partial Control is compatible with a movement based approach to Control. I propose specifically that Partial Control arises in infinitival complements that contain collective predicates (e.g. *meet*), from a numeration that includes a DP and a null pronoun (pro), after Merger of {DP & pro} = DP has applied with subsequent movement of the inner DP to the matrix clause.

Kohei Kato (Kyoto University of Foreign Studies)  
*Session 14*  
*Lexicalist-based accounts of backwards anaphora phenomena in Japanese*

This study argues that Japanese *psych*-causatives like *nayam-ase ‘worry’ are not single lexical items syntactically and semantically, according to Gunji (1999). They are formed by application of a lexical rule, causativization. Ditransitives like *motaras ‘bring’, on the other hand, are lexically complex words consisting of causatives and an underlying verb. The ARG-ST feature specifications for them, therefore, are nested. These hypotheses and introduction of a notion of ‘index identification’ enable us to illustrate Japanese backward anaphora phenomena in *psych*-causative and double object constructions on the basis of the contemporary HPSG framework (Sag et al. 2003).

Shira Katseff (University of California, Berkeley)  
*Session 31*  
*Learning to distinguish fricatives*

Many distinct acoustic features have been proposed as correlates of fricative place of articulation. This study compares the ability of several candidate correlates to predict (1) human categorization of /s/ and /ʃ/ productions, and (2) the intended fricative production. While one measure, spectral peak, appears to be a sufficient predictor of both label and judgment, it is shown not to be necessary. This highlights the discrepancy between computational separation of fricatives and description of human perception, and suggests a route by which covert contrasts could be acquired in the language learning process.

Tyler Kendall (Duke University & North Carolina State University)  
Todd Cooper (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill)  
Christine Mallinson (University of Maryland, Baltimore County)  
Walt Wolfram (North Carolina State University)  
*Session 54*  
*Re-examining language data in the study of American English dialects*

This panel addresses the state of language data from a variety of perspectives. The first participant problematizes some current practices in the treatment of sociolinguistic data and proposes improvements to the ways that sociolinguists manage their data collections. Participant two examines libraries’ role in language data management by discussing the University of North Carolina’s *Documenting the American South* project. Participant three...
considers the difficulties and merits of analyzing interviews collected for non-sociolinguistic purposes. The final participant considers "conventional" sociolinguistic data by providing a case study of Ocracoke, NC, examining problems that can arise even when comparing datasets that seem similar.

**Michael Kenstowicz** (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
*A phonetic study of Kinande ATR harmony*

We present the results of an acoustic phonetic study of height harmony in the Bantu language Kinande (D42). Like Gick et al. (2006), we find the classic "crossover" effect where [+ATR] [e,o] rise above [-ATR] [i, u] in acoustic space. Also, the low vowel [a] harmonizes to a following [+ATR] vowel. A smaller F1 difference is found in the low vowels of [CiCaC] verbal roots and in class 5 e-ri-CaCV nominals which we attribute to carryover coarticulation. The phonological implications of this interpretation are considered along the lines of Hyman (2002).

**Laura Kertz** (University of California, San Diego)  
*VP ellipsis in context*

I present results from a magnitude estimation study of verb phrase ellipsis in which effects of syntactic structure have been systematically dissociated from information structure and semantics. I describe the implications of these results for the syntactic licensing approach to ellipsis and propose an alternative model where ellipsis acceptability is construed as a gradient phenomenon, conditioned by interactions among multiple components of the grammar.

**Douglas A. Kibbee** (University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign)  
*Linguistics before a linguistics department at the University of Illinois*

Earlier works on the history of linguistics at the University of Illinois in Urbana chronicle the post-war period, when many linguistic departments were being formed, and the criteria for recognition in the field were established. This contribution looks at how linguistics was organized before linguistics had a structure of its own in the academy, at least in United States. In particular, this paper will look at linguistics at Illinois from the time Leonard Bloomfield arrived in Urbana through the early years of the Linguistic Society of America, a time when the field was fighting for its place among the disciplines.

**Marcin Kilarski** (Adam Mickiewicz University)  
*Cherokee classificatory verbs: Their place in the history of linguistics*

In this presentation, I examine the role played by Cherokee classificatory verbs, particularly those related to "washing", in 19th and 20th century studies which postulated lexical redundancy and the lack of generic terms in "primitive" languages. With a few exceptions, such studies constituted the only description of Cherokee morphology until the first modern accounts in the 1950s. These claims are then viewed against the treatment of polysynthesis in other North American Indian languages, as well as redundancy attributed to other nominal classification systems, i.e., gender and noun classes.

**Bo Kyoung Kim** (University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign)  
*Case Particle on adjuncts in Korean*

Although Case Filter has been a diagnostic for the argument/adjunct asymmetry, there are many languages where Case shows up on adjuncts, including Korean. I suggest that the problem of Case on adverbials goes beyond semantics as well as syntax claiming that Case Particle on adverbial NPs can represent information structure. Korean uses a strategy of "Case Morphology" for information packaging. Case Particles on adverbial NPs in Korean can have scope over a category that dominates it as a domain marker to represent other grammatical information of the entire sentence as an operator which is associated to Focus.

**Christina Kim** (University of Rochester)  
*Strategies for verifying quantified expressions: Lexical information and general processing biases*

Comprehenders are generally incremental, verifying sentences like *All squares are blue* against a visual context by finding the squares, then checking them for blueness. For typical quantifiers (*all, no*) this turns out to be efficient. But for items like *only* and *most*, the incremental strategy won't succeed—you need the set denoted by the predicate
to evaluate a sentence like *Only squares are black* (find the black things, then check them for squareness). Response latency and eye movement data show that effects of item-specific information and general processing biases surface depending on whether incremental sentence information is made available during verification.

**Hyun-ju Kim** (Stony Brook University-SUNY)  
*Acquisition of universal quantifier-negation interaction in bilingual children*

This study investigates cross-linguistic influences in the acquisition of scope between quantifiers and negation in K-E bilingual children. The results show that K-E bilingual children need not follow the same development patterns as those (e.g. isomorphic readings) reported for monolingual children in previous studies (Musolino 1998; Kim et al. 2003). I argue that their different developmental patterns are attributable to cross-linguistic influences such as transfer of positional flexibility of Korean negation to English. Furthermore, the transfer of Korean negation causes the acquisition of English negation to delay. However, English negation, which is expressed higher than the object in overt syntax, facilitates acquisition of Korean negation which is argued to adjoin to either VP or V.

**Jong-Bok Kim** (Kyung Hee University)  
**Peter Sells** (SOAS)  
*On the role of information structure with Korean kes*

We argue that uses of the Korean form *kes* in copular sentences, in which it appears to function sometimes as a nominalizer and sometimes as a marker of a cleft of pseudo-cleft construction, all fall under a simple analysis once the information-structure properties of copular clauses are taken into consideration: that they have predicative and equative uses (independently of *kes*). We propose that a *kes* phrase may identify an all-new referent, or it may refer to a previously-established one; but it may not provide further descriptive information about a referent already established.

**Jungsun Kim** (Indiana University)  
**Kenneth deJong** (Indiana University)  
*Mimicry of lexical pitch accent by native and non-native dialectal speakers in Korean*

This research investigates dialectal variations of the pitch accent system in Korean, especially focusing on how speakers of a non-lexical pitch accent dialect are influenced by a lexical pitch accent dialect. Three experiments have participants from two dialectal regions produce pitch accent minimal pairs, and imitate and identify continua spanning pitch accent categories. Results show mimicry responses reflect the effect of lexical properties between two dialects, which is consistent with the degree of differentiation in their productions. Mimicry and perceptual categorization are correlated for dialects with lexical categories, but not in the absence of lexical constraints.

**Min-Joo Kim** (Texas Tech University)  
**Nathan Jahnke** (Texas Tech University)  
*Conventional implicature and utterance-final even*

This paper reports on a newly emerging phenomenon in which the polarity item *even* occurs utterance-finally, carrying a hitherto unknown type of Conventional Implicature (CI). Utterance-final (UF) *even* even contributes the speaker’s on-line realization of a fact, possibly in addition to the additive and scalar meanings of “ordinary” *even*, and also can indicate her desire to broaden the discourse topic. Interestingly, unlike typical CI-triggers as discussed in Potts 2005, UF-*even* does not require any intonational break before/after it, for its position is invariably fixed. This suggests that not only phonology but also syntax can facilitate CI meaning.

**Myoyoung Kim** (University at Buffalo-SUNY)  
*Bilingual speech production planning vs. monolingual speech production planning: Evidence from speech errors*

Results from the current study showed that monolingual speech errors (MSOT) and bilingual speech errors (BSOTs) were similar in most ways, but three important differences were found: 1) lexical errors were the most frequent in BSOTs, whereas phonological errors were the most frequent in MSOTs; 2) the majority of phonological BSOTs were paradigmatic non-contextual, whereas most phonological MSOTs were syntagmatic contextual; 3) a higher proportion of semantically related words was found in lexical BSOTs than in lexical MSOTs. These findings could be applied to expand into a comprehensive speech production planning model to include bilingual processing.
Yuni Kim (University of California, Berkeley)  
Session 80  
Phonetic versus phonological unnaturalness in Huave vowel breaking

In Huave (isolate; Oaxaca State, Mexico), surface and underlying vowel qualities can differ greatly due to productive rules of diphthongization. Consequently, vowel harmony is often phonetically unnatural on the surface, but easily described on a more abstract level. Some vowels have been reinterpreted historically with the broken quality as synchronically underlying, however, resulting in phonetic naturalness in vowel harmony but making other morphophonological processes impossible to analyze in a unified way. I propose that the grammatical character of harmony enabled adaptation to the new vowel system, whereas the morpholexical nature of other processes facilitated the formation of diachronic residue.

Kaoru Kiyosawa (University of Victoria)  
Session 83  
On the history of Salish object suffixes: Evidence from applicatives

Salish languages have two different sets of first- and second-person pronominal object suffixes. Although the choice of object set is often predictable, the situation becomes more complicated when the verb complex includes an applicative suffix. The data suggest that the two object sets had distinct functions in Proto-Salish: one set was used for accusatives, while the other set was used for datives. Since accusative and dative objects tended to be associated with particular transitive markings, the correlation shifted towards one based on form rather than function. However, we still find it possible to give a functional generalization.

Tom Klingler (Tulane University)  
Session 49  
An ethnophonological study of French in Louisiana

In this paper I extend the kind of comparative analysis already done for Creole to the regional French of Louisiana by examining the use of round vowels and post-vocalic [r] in the speech of black and white francophones from the town of Ville Platte (Evangeline Parish). The results show that, while all participants in the study may be said to speak regional French rather than Creole, it is possible to identify phonological differences linked to ethnicity.

Marie Klopfenstein (University of Louisiana, Lafayette)  
Session 79  
Phonological rules of nasalization in Nishnaabemwin

Nishnaabemwin, more commonly known as Ottawa or Odawa by non-speakers, has a number of vowels that are produced with nasal resonance: vowels can be nasalized by a preceding or following nasal consonant or occur as long nasal vowels word-finally or in diminutives. Acoustic analysis of these vowels was accomplished with the use of a Nasometer 6200-3 and a number of quantifiable differences were found. In light of these data, a non-linear approach is suggested to account for the realization of nasality on vowels in Nishnaabemwin using insights from autosegmental and gestural models of phonology.

Seongyeon Ko (Cornell University)  
Session 8  
Resumptive/expletive pronoun and voice morphology in Acehnese

I explore the morphosyntax of two verbal prefixes in Acehnese, *ten-* and *gen-.* *Ten-* is an anticausative marker, which derives marked unaccusative verbs from agentic verbs. Based on its derivational, distributional, and modificational properties, I analyze *ten-* as an expletive DP with the features [-agent, D] in the Spec of VoiceP (cf. Alexiadou et al. 2006). The "agreement" marker *gen-*, which is well-known for its agreement with thematic subjects (Lawler 1977), receives a similar account: it is analyzed as a spellout of the face of the thematic subject, with the features [+agent,D] in the Spec of VoiceP.

Alexei Kochetov (University of Toronto)  
Session 15  
Areal-typological constraints on consonant place harmony systems

Consonant place harmony (CPH) processes – long-distance assimilation in place of articulation – are known to be typologically rare, compared to vowel harmony (VH) processes. The apparent "marked" status of CPH has been previously attributed to either structural representational or mechanic articulatory constraints. In this paper we argue
that the primary source of the quantitative asymmetry between CPH and VH systems is in the relative cross-linguistic frequency of phonological contrasts involved, rather than in structural or mechanical properties of the processes. This claim is supported by the found strong correlation between genetically-independent cases of harmony and areal-typological distribution of corresponding phonological contrasts.

Jean Pierre Koenig (University at Buffalo-SUNY)  
Karin Michelson (University at Buffalo-SUNY)  
Revisiting the realization of arguments in Iroquoian

Baker (1988) proposes that polysynthetic languages require arguments of a head H to be co-indexed with either an agreement morpheme (pronominal affixes) within H or a nominal incorporated head. Contra Baker, we show that in Iroquoian (i) only agreement/pronominal morphemes prefixed to the stem, but not incorporated nouns, can satisfy valence requirements; (ii) CPs, and not just NPs, are phrase-structurally adjoined; (iii) although CPs are phrase-structural adjuncts, they enter into syntactic dependencies with heads they semantically depend on, a fact that corroborates the hypothesis that phrase-structural complementation can be dissociated from argumenthood.

Jean Pierre Koenig (University at Buffalo-SUNY)  
Karin Michelson (University at Buffalo-SUNY)  
Argument structure of Oneida kin terms

In Northern Iroquoian, kin terms have the distribution in discourse and function of nouns, and they share with nouns the morphophonological loss of word-initial glides. However they code members of a relation with prefixes that otherwise occur on transitive verbs. We show that Oneida kinship terms realize their semantic arguments in the same way that verbs do and conclude that nominal argument structure is not restricted to event nominals. In addition we discuss two unique properties of Oneida kin terms: special linking properties of the arguments, and the fact that the referent of the nominal must sometimes be determined contextually.

Hahn Koo (University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign)  
Young-il Oh (University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign)  
Effect of onset-to-onset probability on non-word speech processing

Speakers are not only sensitive to the phonotactic legality of a sound pattern but also to its phonotactic probability, or the frequency with which it occurs in their language. However, identifying the range of sound patterns whose phonotactic probability affects speakers' behavior is still an on-going process. We argue that speakers are sensitive to the probability of onset-to-onset transition in their language based on two experiments. Korean speakers judged non-words with high onset-to-onset probability to be more acceptable than non-words with low onset-to-onset probability. They also perceived the high probability non-words faster than the low probability non-words.

Andrew Koontz-Garboden (University of Manchester)  
Possession and property concepts in Ulwa

In Ulwa (Misumalpan; Nicaragua), property concept (PC) words like sik-ka 'big' and yam-ka 'good' appear suffixed with -ka, which is also the third singular nominal possessive (NP) marker, e.g., Kim wahai-ka 'Kim's brother.' I examine the relationship between PC -ka and NP -ka, showing that while they are diachronically related, synchronically they perform different functions. While the denotation of NP -ka is that of a possessive, the function of PC -ka is simply to derive a noun from a precategorial bound root, which can only be possessive with an additional possessive marker (e.g., sik-ka-ka 'his/her bigness').

Christian Koops (Rice University)  
Frames of reference, verticality, and the Cherokee 'on/off-ground' distinction

This paper argues that the vertical dimension in the expression of spatial relations has not been fully recognized with regard to (1) its potential for cross-linguistic variation and (2) its relevance for theories of language and spatial conceptualization. A case study of Oklahoma Cherokee, where different verbs are selected for objects resting 'on the ground' and objects resting 'on an elevated surface', demonstrates that the view of the vertical dimension as typologically invariant rests of an unwarranted analogy between the horizontal and the vertical. The two pose different kinds of problems and hold the potential for different kinds of solutions.
Christian Koops (Rice University)  
*Session 47*  
**Cross-dialect accommodation in speech production and perception**

To what extent does cross-dialect accommodation involve formant frequency changes? Which vowels are most likely to be affected? And how is speech accommodation related to perceptual shifting? These questions were addressed in a combined production/perception experiment in which six undergraduate students (speaking Northern and Southern US varieties) met with a speaker of Australian English. Statistically significant convergence in both production and perception was found for various vowels. There was an asymmetry in the degree to which categories were shifted in production and in perception. It appears that perceptual shifting is independent of, and longer lasting than, accommodation in production.

Christian Koops (Rice University)  
*Session 77*  
**Semantic extensions of Cherokee deictic prefixes: Motion, orientation, and visibility**

This paper deals with the question how the semantic contrast of the Cherokee deictic prefixes -- the translocative prefix *wi*- and the cislocative prefix *di*- -- translates from motion descriptions (motion towards / away from a reference point) to static locative descriptions. While both prefixes denote “distance” in a general sense, subtle semantic contrasts exist, which are reflected in orientation distinctions (facing the speaker / away from the speaker), as well as a visibility contrast (in / out of sight). The proposed account systematically links the motion and location senses of these prefixes and argues for a motivated semantic connection.

Anubha Kothari (Stanford University)  
*Session 16*  
**Event culmination as implicature in Hindi perfectives**

Hindi has two types of perfective telic predicates: simple-verb (SV) forms display variable telicity and allow a culmination-canceling clause; complex-verb (CV) forms require culmination at the event’s natural endpoint. Homomorphism theories of telicity characterize the SV-CV distinction by postulating a new type of perfective and specialized theta-roles. I present new data showing that the distinction exists even with events lacking incrementality, and argue for a simpler, more comprehensive pragmatic explanation where the distinction is one of implicature vs. entailment of event culmination. My results demonstrate that implicature-driven telicity is a general phenomenon, not limited to particular cases like degree achievements.

Karen Kow Yip Cheng (University of Malaya)  
*Session 61*  
**Names in the domain of children**

This paper studies the concept of name in the domain of the child with a focus on: official names, that is, names on the child’s birth certificate, how children are addressed by their family members, and the use of abbreviated names and pet names. The aim of the paper is to get a close look at children’s views and perceptions of names with special reference to their own names. The overriding question that the paper hopes to unveil is perhaps the question of whether the child perceives his/her name as being an important part of his/her identity.

Ruth Kramer (University of California, Santa Cruz)  
*Session 34*  
**Phase impenetrability at PF and Amharic definite marking**

The Amharic definite marker has an unusually complex distribution — its position varies depending on whether the DP contains an adjective, a relative clause, multiple adjuncts, or just a noun. I argue that obligatory definite markers (the empirical focus of the paper) are the realization of D and that D undergoes the morphological operation Local Dislocation. I argue further that Local Dislocation is subject to the Phase Impenetrability Condition — the definite marker cannot attach within a previously spelled-out phase. The paper explores the effect of Minimalist assumptions about syntactic cyclicity on the cyclicity of morphological operations.

Paul Kroeger (Graduate Institute of Applied Linguistics & SIL International)  
*Session 6*  
**The syntactic distribution of modal particles in Kimaragang Dusun**

Like their German counterparts, Kimaragang modal particles have meanings that are variable and context-dependent. Moreover, the class of modal particles, although well-defined on distributional grounds, is not semantically homogeneous. The strategy adopted in this paper is to examine the syntactic distribution of these particles in order
to clarify their semantic function. The observed constraints (non-occurrence in questions and commands, obligatory scope over negation, distribution and scope in subordinate clauses, etc.) suggest that Kimaragang modal particles take scope over the whole sentence and modify the "asserted" portion of sentence, and that they contribute to "felicity conditions" rather than the truth-conditional semantic content of the sentence.

Susan Smythe Kung (University of Texas, Austin)
Mood in Huehuetla Tepehua

Huehuetla Tepehua (Totonacan; Mexico) has two grammatical mood distinctions: realis and irrealis. The realis mood is formally and functionally unmarked, while the nonpast irrealis mood is marked on the verb by the 'irrealis' prefix. However, the irrealis prefix alone is not sufficient to indicate irrealis mood; instead it must be combined with tense or aspect affixes in order to convey different modalities. Furthermore, past irrealis modalities are conveyed entirely by means of tense and aspect affixal combinations. This paper examines the different modalities found in HT, as well as the various affixal combinations used to convey them.

Susan Smythe Kung (University of Texas, Austin)
Megan Crowhurst (University of Texas, Austin)
Weight-sensitive stress in Huehuetla Tepehua: A typological novelty

We present a typologically remarkable pattern of weight-sensitive stress in Huehuetla Tepehua (Totonacan). In HT words, main stress falls on a heavy ultima, otherwise on the penult. Some closed syllables regularly attract stress, showing that codas can contribute to syllable weight. Current theories of metrical behavior predict that weight-sensitive processes targeting CVC in a language must also target CVV. However, final CVV syllables are never stressed in HT, showing that stress is not sensitive to long vowels, even though vowel length is contrastive. This pattern requires us to re-evaluate conventional assumptions about stress typologies and about theoretical representations of the syllable.

Tanja Kupisch (McGill University)
Predicting cross-linguistic influence: A study of plural morphology in German-English bilinguals

This study is concerned with cross-linguistic influence in four German-English bilinguals, testing whether it is driven by language internal complexity or language dominance. The focus is on nominal plural marking, where German and English show partial overlap. English nouns normally select the morpheme -s to form the plural, while German nouns may select -e, -(e)n, -(e)r, or -(e). If complexity is crucial for influence, and provided that children prefer less complex to more complex analyses, English is predicted to influence German. If dominance plays a role, the dominant language should influence the weaker one, regardless of complexity.

Amy LaCross (University of Arizona)
Experimental evidence for the role of syllable structure in lexical access

A recent study examining the effects of task dependencies, orthography, and sonority on syllabification in French, found that when subjects were required to identify a word's first or second syllable, experimental variables only influenced responses identifying the second syllable (Content, Keams & Frauenfelder 2001). The results of my replication of this task in English indicate a surprising reversal, where task dependencies and orthography strongly influenced only first syllable responses. I argue these results stem from an influence of stress, a finding which offers further support to speech segmentation theories that propose the stressed syllable as a probable lexical access point.

I-wen Lai (University of Texas, Austin)
Temporal information and interpretation in the Iquito language (Zaparoan)

This paper discusses formal encoding of time and provides an account of temporal interpretation in Iquito, a moribund Zaparoan language spoken in the northern Peruvian Amazon. Following Smith (1991/7, 2005), this paper presents an under-documented language with characteristics of both tensed and tenseless languages. In Iquito, tense is obligatory and provides basic temporal information. However, in sentences of Extended Current Tense, the more precise temporal location with respect to Speech Time is inferred from semantic information of aspect and mood, guided by pragmatic principles of interpretation. This study adds another dimension to the close connections among tense, mood, and aspect.
Silke Lambert (University at Buffalo-SUNY)

Dative marking in German as a stylistic device

Dative in German is linked to non-argument-structural notions like animacy and affectedness, allowing it to occur in adjunct configurations. This paper is a novel approach to adjunct datives, examining their discourse-related properties in narrative text (a 19th-century novelette with 3rd-person perspective). The study yields the following results:

a. Most dative NPs refer to the protagonist.

b. Dative correlates with expressions of personal stance or experience.

c. Dative marks the beginning of psychonarration.

Dative thus establishes and enforces the protagonist's perspective, but also prevents his being effaced (no inner monologue). It increases, but does not maximize subjectivity, thus characterizing psychonarration.

Meredith Larson (Northwestern University)

The effect of context on structural priming

This study tests the hypothesis that syntactic context affects structural priming, i.e., speakers' tendency to reuse recently encountered syntactic constructions. Speakers were presented with prepositional dative forms (Roy sent the email to Miriam) or double object forms (Roy sent Miriam the email) in either embedded (i.e., relative clause) or matrix positions. There was a significant effect of prime but not of position. If a participant saw a double object form, she was more likely to produce a double object form regardless of whether the prime occurred in a matrix or embedded position. These results are consistent with earlier work, e.g., Branigan et al. 2006.

Meredith Larson (Northwestern University)
Rachel Baker (Northwestern University)
Matthew Berends (Northwestern University)
Alex Djalali (Northwestern University)
Ryan Doran (Northwestern University)
Yaron McNabb (University of Chicago)
Gregory Ward (Northwestern University)

An empirical investigation of the effects of scale type and salience on the interpretation of scalar implicatures

To identify factors affecting whether and when scalar implicatures are treated as part of truth-conditional meaning, we conducted an empirical study that measured the effects of scale salience and scale type on the interpretation of scalar implicatures. Results suggest that participants are more likely to interpret scalar implicatures as truth-conditional when alternate scalar values are discourse-old. Scale type also influences the treatment of scalar implicatures: open-ended scales with gradable values are the least likely to impact truth-conditional meaning and cardinal scales the most likely. These findings argue for a more nuanced view of scalar implicatures than is currently found in the literature.

Richard Larson (Stony Brook University—SUNY)
Candice Cheung (University of Southern California)

MAKE as a triadic unaccusative

In causatives like (1a), it can be pleonastic, with CP expressing the cause of John's happiness state (cf (2b)):

(1) a. It made John happy that Bill had arrived.
   b. [That Bill had arrived] made John happy.

We argue that MAKE causatives are triadic unaccusatives, projecting three internal arguments: an object, a state AP, and a cause-argument (CP) (3a). In (1a) subject position is filled with a pleonastic (3b); in (1b), CP raises (3c).

(3) a. make NP AP CP
   b. It make NP AP CP
   c. CP make NP AP ___
Information in English on Estonian given names is limited. Sources showing their pronunciation, meaning, and frequency are lacking. This project attempts to overcome that deficiency. From an investigation of 773 individuals from all over Estonia born in the period 1887-1991, the authors collected approximately 160 male and 181 female different names and decided to show the pronunciation in three ways: A "simple" pronunciation style similar to that of The New York Times and BBC when they introduce a name; IPA; and pronunciation by a native, Estonian, speaker, who made a CD that was the basis for the NYTimes-BBC and IPA transcriptions. The meaning, origin, and frequency of each name also is shown.

This study utilizes the Community of Practice (CoP) framework in an ethnographic study of a Glasgow high school, with the aim of understanding how two vocalic variables (CAT and BIT) differentiate membership of two CoPs: the Sports CoP and the Alternative CoP. In data collected from seven working-class male adolescents approximately 700 tokens of each variable were extracted. Through acoustic analysis, the data show that Alternative CoP speakers have lower realizations than Sports CoP speakers for both variables (p < 0.05). The results suggest that linguistic variation plays an integral role in the negotiation and production of social differences.

This paper examines the semantico-syntactic function of secondary imperfectivization in Old Church Slavonic and Modern Bulgarian vis-a-vis the notions of (a) telicity and viewpoint aspect. It proposes that secondary imperfective has an atelicizing function, and as such helps to resolve the semantic difficulty of combining telic predicates with impelfective viewpoint observed in these languages and attested cross-linguistically. This analysis can be extended also to other Slavic languages, where the inner aspect function of secondary imperfectivization allows to account for the lack of alignment between the Slavic imperfective category and the imperfective viewpoint.

The paper investigates the tonal structure of South and North Kyungsang Korean (SKK, NKK) showing lexical contrast patterns based on pitch (F0) and seeks to determine the typological contrast between SKK and NKK. Unlike the traditional works, we discuss that KS Korean seems to fit a pitch-accent language (not a tone language) based on the present acoustic experiment. From our data results, we conclude that SKK is a pitch accent language having two word initial register tones and a pitch accent (H* + L) and NKK is a pitch accent language having two different types of accent (L+H* and H*).

This paper investigates interrogative intonations of North Kyeongsang Korean, a pitch accent language making use of sentence type particles. A production study shows that yes/no questions do not have "rising" intonation as opposed to the impressionistic observation in the literature. Moreover, results of an identification test show that a perceptual distinction between yes/no questions and statements is quite sharp, despite small acoustic differences between them. Higher pitch is strongly correlated with percepts of yes/no questions, supporting the Strong Universalist Hypothesis (Ladd 1981). Finally, no consistent effect was found between presence/absence of question particles and intonational realization.
Margaret G. Lee (Hampton University)  
Session 63
Appeasing while rebelling:  
Names of male and female singing groups in the Malt Shop Memories collection  

This paper examines the names of singing groups in the Malt Shop Memories collection and how they reflect record companies' efforts to sell music to teenagers of mid-1950's to mid-1960's affluent America, while appeasing parents and the public who regarded rock 'n' roll as chaotic, vulgar, and the cause of America's social ills. Non-threatening names (Innocents, Angels), along with suits and ties for males and dresses and skirts for females were designed to exude images of wholesomeness and purity. Names reflect mystique and wonder (Marvelettes, Miracles), fantasy places (Shangri-Las, Capris), and animals (Impalas, Spaniels). Some names are similar in rhythm and sound by race: Temptations (black) / Sensations (white); Harvey and the Moonglows (black) / Randy and the Rainbows (white).

Russell Lee-Goldman (University of California, Berkeley)  
Session 77
From motion to co-location: source/goal ambiguity in Southeastern Porno  

Southeastern Porno verbs of motion interact with a system of locative postpositions, which mark the source, path, or goal of motion, and specify the image schematic relation involved (Talmy 2001). Some postpositions are ambiguous between source and goal interpretations, specifying only that the marked argument is at some point in time colocated with the trajector. This pattern holds across directional and manner-of-motion predicates, making this system typologically rare. I argue that this arose due to the lack of a general source-marking mechanism. Understanding how it works and arises contribute to our understanding of the possibilities of locative systems.

Vera Lee-Schoenfeld (Swarthmore College)  
Jason Kandybowicz (Swarthmore College)  
Session 12
Sandhi sans derivation: third tone patterns in Mandarin Chinese  

Traditionally represented as "3→2/3", a categorical tone change from a low-dipping tone (T3) to a high-rising tone (T2), the well-studied phenomenon of Mandarin third tone sandhi (T3S) has been somewhat of a theoretical thorn. Most analyses of T3S are derivational in nature (e.g. Duanmu 2000, Xu 2001), and non-derivational accounts, often based on ad-hoc constraints and dubious assumptions regarding T3S domains, quickly run into problems. The current paper proposes a non-derivational OT account rooted in a toneeme deletion analysis which appeals to well-established principles of tonal markedness and their interaction with the OCP.

Julie Anne Legate (Cornell University)  
Session 26
Dyirbal ergativity  

Analyses of syntactic ergativity in Dyirbal have uniformly proposed that the object and intransitive subject share a unique syntactic position, associated with absolutive case and/or subjecthood (Dixon 1972, Anderson 1978, Marantz 1984, Manning 1995, Bittner & Hale 1996a). I argue that neither absolutive case nor subjecthood are relevant. Rather, certain A-bar properties (topichood and relativization) are sensitive to abstract nominative and accusative case, independent of their morphological realization. I analyze the morphological ergativity in Dyirbal as abstract ergative-nominative-accusative reduced through syncretism to ergative-absolutive for nominals and to nominative-accusative for pronouns. I analyze the syntactic ergativity through phases.

Wesley Y. Leonard (University of California, Berkeley)  
Session 73
Lexical innovation in Miami: A community guided enterprise  

This paper discusses recent lexical innovation practices in Miami, an Algonquian language being reclaimed from dormancy, in light of other cases of lexical innovation in similar circumstances. Issues that arise include how and by whom words should be created, whether a given proposal is worthy, and whether it is socially desirable or culturally appropriate to lexicalize a given concept. I present several examples of new Miami words and argue that lexical innovation proposals usually get adopted because there exists a match between current language needs and the community's language goals and ideologies, particularly a belief in decision making by consensus.
Thomas Leu (New York University)  
*Session 26*  
*Dative morphology and Gender-sensitive movement in the (Swiss) German DP*

The German and Swiss German dative markers masculine/neuter *m* versus feminine *r* have a partly distinct positional distribution. In some syntactic contexts *m* surfaces higher than *r* would. These contexts include the indefinite article and possessive determiners in Swiss German, and modified bare noun phrases with two adjectives in German (violating Parallel Inflection, Milner & Milner 1972, Mueller 2002, Gallmann 2004, Roehrs 2007). We propose that the observed asymmetry is syntactic and that it reflects a movement asymmetry sensitive to Gender. Both *m* and *r* exhibit a second position effect, but in distinct domains.

Susannah V. Levi (University of Michigan)  
Joshua L. Radicke (Indiana University)  
Jeremy L. Loebach (Indiana University)  
David B. Pisoni (Indiana University)  
*Session 29*  
*Beyond the McGurk effect: Audivisual consonant cluster formation*

When presented with two conflicting streams of phonetic information, perceivers may form a unique percept which contains elements from both stimuli (McGurk & MacDonald 1976). We report here on a novel audiovisual fusion in which perceivers fuse visual stops (e.g., *back, camp*) with auditory liquids (e.g., *lack, ramp*) to form consonant clusters. We demonstrate that an account of perceptual fusions must incorporate degree of perceptual conflict. Our results indicate that visual information can alter auditory speech perception at the level of syllable structure and that both phonological and phonetic knowledge mediates perception.

Erez Levon (New York University)  
*Session 44*  
*Prosodic variation and style in gay Israeli speech: Context, politics and motivation*

Sociolinguistic research has traditionally examined stylistic variation to understanding how speakers use language indexically. Quantitatively, research has sought to correlate observed patterns of variation across such external parameters as context or topic with the ways in which speakers linguistically orient themselves to their immediate surroundings or to some other socially salient reference group. Recently, this approach has been criticized for being too mechanistic. In this paper, I present a new method for examining stylistic variation that addresses this critique, and demonstrate how an attention to speakers’ motivations and interactional goals can be reconciled with a quantitative analysis of variation.

Dingcheng Li (University of Minnesota, Twin Cities)  
*Session 14*  
*A V-Raising analysis of the post-verbal modal construction in Sichuan Mandarin*

Universal Base Hypothesis (UBH) posits that the modal projects higher than the verb universally. However, the post-verbal modal *de* in Sichuan Mandarin constitutes a contradiction to UBH. This article demonstrates this conflict can be resolved by proposing that *de* actually projects higher than *vP* and it is cliticization that motivates the verb to move up and attach to the left of *de*, leading to the verb-modal order. Further, the permission *de* projects even higher than the ability *de*. The findings put forth in this paper suggest that the so-called post-verbal modality in Sichuan Mandarin still observes UBH.

Chao-chih Liao (National Chiayi University)  
*Session 66*  
*Comparing the translation of proper nouns in Hung Lou Meng in five English versions*

Modern postcolonial, cultural-materialist, and gender-based translation approaches analyze and discuss the translation of proper nouns in *Hung Lou Meng* by Cao Xueqin in the 18th century as reflecting realistic aristocratic Chinese society. Ever since the source language text came into being, many researches have covered it. Few, however, if any, have focused on the transliteration or translation of its proper nouns—(religious) personal names, place names, and names of other entities, such as book titles, ancient classics, mansions, halls, etc.—into English. Cao’s personal names are significant; for example, *Zhen Shiyin*, a common personal name, is an intentional homophone of *zhenshi yin*, ‘conceal truth.’ The current study might solve problems for translators in treating proper nouns.
Liberty Lidz (University of Texas, Austin)  
Session 9  
Register and documentation: A discussion of challenges from the Daba shamanic register

Traditional forms of knowledge and the ways of speaking used to transmit these—registers, grammatical structures, evidentiality, genres, and discourse styles—are lost along with language shift (Aikhenvald 2004, Woodbury 1998). Registers described in Dixon 1972, Evans 2007, Florey 2001, and Hale 1998 show persuasively the value of register data for linguistics; however, registers bring challenges for documentation. Using data from the Daba shamanic register that I collected during fieldwork for a descriptive grammar of Yongning Na, a Tibeto-Burman language of southwestern China, I demonstrate that internal and external sociolinguistic factors combine with typological and register-specific characteristics to complicate documentation.

Brook Danielle Lillehaugen (Seminario de Lenguas Indígenas; IIFL-UNAM)  
Session 77  
PLACE-Encoding body parts in Zapotec

This paper investigates the semantic characteristics of body part (BP) terms in Zapotec drawing on data from Tlacolula de Matamoros Zapotec (TMZ; Otomanguean). It has been argued by Pérez Báez for Juichiteco (Isthmus Zapotec), that there is no semantic difference in the function of referential BP phrases and locative BP phrases. This paper argues that BP terms in at least one Zapotec language can encode the semantic notions of both THING and PLACE, which I show are necessarily separate semantic functions in Zapotec. My evidence shows that Zapotec BP locatives, like locatives in other languages, can indeed function to encode PLACES. Despite their etymology from referential BPs, Zapotec BP locatives are not limited to denoting THINGS.

Donna L. Lillian (East Carolina University)  
Session 55  
Regional variation in women’s surname preferences

Results of a recent survey on women’s surname preferences show that, overall, 24% of women did not change their surname when they married but that 45% of (unmarried) women report that they would not change their surname if they married in the future. The likelihood of a woman’s taking her husband’s surname and the attitudes of both women and men toward women’s surname choices vary according to age, region, and educational-professional status. The present paper focuses on the regional differences within the overall patterns of surname preferences revealed by this study.

Yen-Hwei Lin (Michigan State University)  
Session 21  
Parsing roots and affixes in Chinese affixal phonology: The conflicts of faithfulness and contrast preservation

Many Chinese languages appear to constitute counterexamples to the universal FAITH-ROOT >> FAITH-AFFIX metaconstraint (McCarthy & Prince 1995) since phonological alternations under affixation prefer to realize the affix elements at the expense of the root elements. This paper argues that the preference for affix parsing results from the conflicting demands of faithfulness and morphological contrast preservation. This account avoids the analytical difficulty that arises in cases where a ranking paradox of FAITH-ROOT and FAITH-AFFIX seems inevitable, maintains the well-motivated universal metaconstraint, and adds to the growing body of research supporting a systemic approach to contrast preservation in Optimality Theory.

Carol Lombard (University of South Africa)  
Session 64  
Names tell us stories: Personal naming in the Niiitsitapi oral tradition

Personal naming appears to play an important role in the Niiitsitapi (Blackfoot) oral tradition. Niiitsitapi personal names possess strong narrative qualities in the form of stories that become attached to the names. The meaning of names is largely derived from these stories, which convey many different aspects of traditional, or local, knowledge. This meaning helps to establish the socio-cultural as well as personal identities of the name-bearers. Furthermore, the knowledge that becomes embedded in names through the stories is passed on when names are transferred from one person to another. In this way, names become part of the traditional Niiitsitapi system of knowledge transmission. Adherence to traditional naming practices in contemporary Niiitsitapi culture may thus play a role in preserving the integrity of the oral tradition.
John A. Lucy (University of Chicago)  
*The referential semantics of Yucatec Maya root nouns: An exploration in method*  
Session 72

This paper explores the referential semantics of those Yucatec Maya roots that generate nominal stems, but not verbal stems, without derivation. These roots are categorized in terms of referential features to characterize the entire set as well as significant subtypes. The results contribute to resolving certain puzzles in Yucatec grammar about the nominal or verbal status of other roots, provide insights into nominal meaning in languages more generally, and prove useful for research on language and thought in that they striking a middle ground between current work on very abstract grammatical categories and on very limited lexical sets.

S.L. Anya Lunden (College of William and Mary)  
*The stress pattern of Norwegian: Evidence from novel words*  
Session 31

The lexicon of Norwegian and the results of an experiment in which Norwegian speakers were asked to read sentences which each contained a novel word inform the proposed analysis of Norwegian stress. A stress system is proposed and couched in Optimality Theory, in a motivated foot-less analysis, capturing the generalization that stress is final in consonant-final words, otherwise penultimate, unless the penult is light and the antepenult is heavy, in which case stress is antepenultimate. It is argued that many exceptions to the main pattern are part of predictable "minor patterns".

Jennifer Mack (Yale University)  
*Informational roles and "perceptual" verbs without perception*  
Session 28

"Perceptual" verbs like *sound* have a reading in which the perceptual source is unspecified: (1-2) may be uttered felicitously in the absence of an auditory percept, e.g. in response to a letter about Tom. This reading challenges purely semantic accounts of the (1-2) alternation, in which the subject of (1) obligatorily expresses the perceptual source.  
(1) Tom sounds like he's from Wisconsin.  
(2) It sounds like Tom's from Wisconsin.  
This paper demonstrates that the subject is licensed to express the informational relation topic, implicating a model of licensing in which discourse-level constraints interact with lexically projected argument structures.

Sara Mack (University of Minnesota, Twin Cities)  
Benjamin Munson (University of Minnesota, Twin Cities)  
*Implicit processing, social stereotypes, and the "gay lisp"*  
Session 44

This presentation details an empirical study of social stereotypes and speech processing. The specific focus is the interaction between variable productions of *is*/*and* listener perceptions of speaker sexual orientation, as measured by response times in a voice recognition task. Results confirm Strand's (1999) assertion that social information is stored in memory and used in automatic speech processing, and suggest that spoken-word speech processing is sensitive to socially conditioned variation in pronunciation. The study illustrates the power of stereotypes in the unconscious processes that underlie social interaction, and presents a new method for exploring them from an implicit processing perspective.

Carolyn J. MacKay (Ball State University)  
*Totonac-Tepehua primary stress: A comparative sketch*  
Session 85

This presentation compares the stress patterns of ten Totonac-Tepehua languages (three Tepehua and seven Totonac languages). It describes the stress pattern for each of these languages, proposes a Proto-Totonac-Tepehua stress system, and ranks the languages according to their degree of divergence from this proto-system. Some languages diverge only slightly from the original pattern, while others differ substantially. These differences are gradient and depend crucially on the types of syllables designated as "heavy" and "light" in each language. The languages that diverge most from the original stress pattern distinguish between nominals and verbs when assigning stress.
Livingstone Makondo (Midlands State University)
Shona anthroponyms since 1890

Session 65

This article discusses Zimbabwean anthroponomastics. Using ten thousand personal names gathered from the country’s ten provinces, this paper argues that a lot of “outside” and “inside” factors influenced their origin, choice, and use. The paper then suggests that Shona and Ndebele nomenclature is beneficial, palimpsest, as it identifies, defines whom Zimbabweans are by capturing the named’s social, political, economical, religious life experiences, their ‘important’ neighbors, relatives’ responses to the marriage, and the couples’ expectations. The paper concludes that local nomenclature forms are still popular among the locals, an indication that they have withstood the challenge posed by English since 1890.

Ian Maddieson (University of New Mexico)
The role of labial constriction in “whistled” sibilants

Session 1

“Whistled” sibilants, best known from Shona, also occur in some Nakh-Dagestanian languages, including Tabasaran. They are usually considered to be labialized though Shosted (2006) argues they require no particular labial configuration. Words containing plain and “whistled” sibilants were recorded from a Tabasaran speaker. Lip-position during their production was videotaped and ensemble-averaged spectra calculated. The “whistled” fricative has a more peaked spectrum with a more pronounced high-frequency roll-off, and the labial aperture is narrower. This narrowing probably serves to filter out higher frequency components in the spectrum, a defining characteristic of this class of segments.

Julianne Maher (Bethany College)
Does language contact cause grammatical restructuring?: A study of the French Patois of St. Barth

Session 20

Recent studies of language contact, such as Holm (2004), Winford (2003), and Myers-Scotton (2002), point to a critical relationship between language contact and grammatical restructuring. These studies raise interesting new questions, such as the possibility of restructuring without substantial contact. St. Barth Patois (SBP), a non-creole French spoken on a small island in the northeast Caribbean, exemplifies a significantly restructured variety with negligible contact. This paper presents an analysis of the language variety and its sociohistorical environment, concluding that the restructuring results primarily from a confluence of internal and external factors including demographic dislocation and unstable morphologies.

Marilyn S. Manley (Rowan University)
Cuzco Quechua epistemic markers in discourse

Session 81

Through research carried out in Cuzco, Peru among 61 members of two Quechua/Spanish speech communities, the author confirms that the suffixes, -mi/-n, -st/-s, and -chá, as well as the verb past tenses, -rqa- and -sqa-, comprise the Quechua epistemic system. In addition, the use of these epistemic markers is found to depend on a variety of discourse/context factors, including: (1) how the information potentially affects the interlocutors, (2) the characteristics of those involved in talking about the event, (3) when the event occurred, (4) where the event occurred, and (5) the interest that the interlocutors have in the information.

Nicole E. Marcus (University of California, Berkeley)
Development of the Gascon Énonciatif system: Contact-induced change

Session 20

Gascon has a system of preverbal particles termed the Énonciatif system that is not found in any other Romance language. Although their phonetic forms are indisputably Latin in origin, Latin fails to account for their syntactic and semantic behavior. Some researchers have proposed a Basque substratal influence, citing similarities that the Énonciatifs share with the Basque preverbal particle ba. This study shows that the Énonciatifs share features with a much larger Basque preverbal particle system, which sheds light on how this system arose; namely, from language shift of Basque speakers to the Romance vernacular in the Gascon region.
Stephen A. Marlett (SIL International & University of North Dakota)  

Nominal coordination in Seri  

Session 84

As a universal coordinator ("and"), xah is typically used polysyndetically, appearing in each coordinated phrase. As an existential coordinator ("or"), it is commonly absent from the last phrase. When it coordinates a (definite) determiner phrase, xah obligatorily occurs just to the left of the article. The coordinator is never used with determiner phrases that have an indefinite article. A second strategy for expressing coordination is biclausal, with one of the coordinated nominals expressed as the oblique object of a dependent locative verb while the other is expressed as the subject of that verb.

Michael Marlo (University of California, Los Angeles)  

Flexible stems in Kirimi  

Session 34

This paper shows how the phonological incorporation of the 1sg object prefix (OP) -N- into the Kirimi (Bantu, Tanzania) verb stem results in a number of morphological anomalies:  

i) the 1sg OP, unlike other OPs, licenses a second OP,  
ii) the 1sg OP, unlike other prefixes, is copied in reduplication,  
iii) the 1sg OP is "invisible" to an allomorphy rule that is normally sensitive to the presence of an OP.

The proper analysis of these facts also derives an otherwise arbitrary generalization in multiple object constructions that two [+animate, +definite] DPs are licensed only if one is the 1sg.

Vita Markman (Simon Fraser University)  

TO and FROM Applicatives: On dative and locative possessors in Russian  

Session 11

We examine "external" possessor constructions in Russian and explore the consequences for analyzing analogous constructions in Hebrew and Finnish. Russian has two types of "external" possessors Dative(PD) and Locative(PLoc). They are interchangeable in constructions with transitive verbs. However, only PLocs are allowed with unaccusatives and only PDs with unergatives. It is argued that PDs are introduced by a high Recipient applicative head(HighApplTO) (Pylkkänen2002) that licenses dative case, while PLocs involve a low Source applicative(LowApplFROM) (ibid), which lacks case, requiring the case-licensing preposition. Restrictions on the types of constructions where PLocs and PDs can appear follow from the applicative head involved.

Judith M. Maxwell (Tulane University)  

Stylistics of the second person singular independent pronoun in Kaqchikel  

Session 76

While the independent second person pronoun //rat// is optional syntactically, there are discourse contexts that encourage its use. Young speakers add the form as a tag to conversational statements, especially during banter. The force of this usage is to indicate close friendship. When older speakers append it to direct address forms, however, this is taken as a strong directive. Thus, //rat// may signal solidarity among peers or invoke the status imbalance of age/respect. While technically "always" optional, native speakers will correct language learners who fail to use the independent pronouns in rheme positions.

Corrine McCarthy (George Mason University)  

Car-backing and other low-vowel phenomena in Chicago English  

Session 50

Chicago and the other Northern Cities are unique among US dialects in the pronunciation of /ahr/ 'car': the vowel nucleus is centralized and close to that of Northern /ah/ 'cot'. This project suggests that fronted /ahr/ may be receding, giving way to a backed /ahr/. The backing of /ahr/ does not appear to affect the position of /ohr/ 'for/four'. In addition, the expected positions of /aw/ 'cow' and /ay/ 'guy' are reversed for some speakers, such that /ay/ is backed. The role of social factors in the positioning of these low vowels will be discussed.

Thomas McFadden (University of Stuttgart)  

Handling subjects without Case  

Session 26

The premise behind abstract Case is that DPs require explicit licensing. Among other things, this is meant to explain the impossibility of overt subjects in many familiar non-finite clause-types. In this talk I consider data on a wider range of non-finite clauses from English, Latin, Icelandic and other languages which militate against this
explanation. I propose that matters are simpler if we adopt the opposite premise: overt subjects are licit without (Case) licensing, and what we must explain are instances where they cannot appear. This raises the prospect that abstract Case can be eliminated from the theory entirely.

Yaron McNabb (University of Chicago)  
Session 8

Resumptive pronouns are not another case of filler-gap dependency

Resumptive pronouns have been extensively studied in languages in which they are grammaticized (e.g. Arabic, Hebrew, and Irish) and in languages where they are used to amnesty island violations (e.g. English). One widespread approach is to analyze resumptive pronouns as a last resort strategy (Shlonsky 1992, inter alia). The empirical investigation of the distribution and interpretation of resumptive pronouns in Hebrew and Palestinian Arabic presented in this study suggests instead that the distribution of gaps and resumptive pronouns is determined by different relative operators, favoring an explanation that focuses on the properties of the relative operators rather than only on the resumptive pronouns and gaps.

Amy McNamara (University of Washington)  
Session 26

The role of object agreement in case-agreement splits

Warlpiri displays a case-agreement split: although case marking is ergative-absolutive, agreement follows a nominative-accusative (subject-object) pattern. Warlpiri contrasts in this respect with Gujarati, in which a specificity-marked object may control verbal agreement, but an ergative subject may not. I propose that it is the availability of a vP-external object agreement projection AgrOP in Warlpiri, and its absence in Gujarati, that accounts for the distinct case-agreement patterns found in the two languages. Extending the proposal to Georgian, I show that the availability of AgrOP also accounts for the complex case-agreement patterns found in that language.

Tamara Nicol Medina (University of Pennsylvania)  
Session 24

Probabilistically ranked constraints: Derivation of the gradient grammaticality of implicit objects

This paper first demonstrates the gradient grammaticality of object omission across verbs in accordance with verb semantic selectivity and aspect (atelicity and imperfectivity). Second, the gradient grammaticality is derived using probabilistically ranked constraints within the framework of Optimality Theory (Prince & Smolensky, 1993/2004). The relative grammaticality of an implicit object depends on the probabilistic ranking of an economy constraint requiring omission of the direct object in accordance with the semantic selectivity of the verb, relative to three other constraints which each require an overt object in accordance with telicity, perfectivity, and faithfulness to the lexical argument structure of the verb.

Karine Megerdoomian (MITRE)  
Session 34

Second position clitics in the vP phase: The case of the Armenian auxiliary

The verbal auxiliary in Eastern Armenian is a clitic that appears on seemingly unrelated elements in focus-neutral sentences. Based on an investigation of the syntactic and prosodic properties of these constructions, we propose that the clitic should be analyzed as occupying the second position in the vP projection thus providing a uniform solution to its puzzling distribution. We argue that the existence of a second position clitic in the lower vP domain is expected given the parallel between the CP and the vP in recent syntactic literature, in particular their status as phases in the Minimalist framework.

Robin Melnick (San Jose State University)  
Session 14

A gradient grammar approach to concord variation in existential there+BE constructions

English existential there+BE (ETB) constructions (Waiter, there's a fly in my soup) are known to exhibit variable agreement, particularly with contracted singular copula (There's sure a lot of linguists at this conference). Prior studies either dismiss inconsistent ETB concord as unexplainable, or rely largely on verb-agreement mismatch phenomena not specific to ETBs. Neither approach fully accounts for the range of concord variation found in spoken corpora. I applied multivariate environmental analysis to show that ETB agreement variation is not only probabilistic, but also dependent on linguistic variables not considered in previous analyses.
Patrick J. Midtlyng (University of Chicago)  
Morphophonological facts about hiatus resolution in Washo  
Session 80

Quality shifts due to V-V contact across morphological boundaries in Washo have received attention in reduplication literature (Jacobsen 1964, Winter 1970; Browselow & McCarthy 1983; McCarthy & Prince 1986; Urbancyk 1993; de Haas 1998; Yu 2005). We present facts from other inflectional and derivational processes to complete the picture of hiatus behavior. We argue “quality shifts”, “coloring effects”, or coalescence from previous analyses are instances of deletion by vowel “strength” (Hopkins 1987). Recalcitrant cases are explained through other phonological and supra-phonological facts about Washo including quantity, stress, and co-occurrence restrictions—an artifact of a previously productive system of vowel harmony.

Amanda Miller (Cornell University)  
The representation of click consonants  
Session 1

I provide lexico-statistical patterns from N|u|u, showing that so-called “velar” clicks [ɛk, ɪk, ɪ] and “uvular” clicks [ɛq, ɪq, ɪq] do not occur with [ɪ] while [ɪ], [ɪ] and [ɛq, ɛq] do. Ultrasound data shows that posterior constrictions of [ɪ, ɪ] and [ɛq, ɛq, ɛq] are uvular with a low concave tongue body and palatal clicks [ɛ, ɛq] are upper pharyngeal with a high flat tongue body. I propose a representation of clicks with articulatory and acoustic parametric representations and a categorical representation following Zsiga (1997). Categorical airstream and tongue body shape representations achieve phonological contrasts and capture patterns.

Marianne Mithun (University of California, Santa Barbara)  
Identifying relatives  
Session 75

It has been proposed that there are only two diachronic sources of relative pronouns cross-linguistically: demonstratives and question words (Heine & Kuteva 2007). Mohawk contains structures based on just such markers. But relative pronouns in languages like English are considered part of the relative clause: the man that I met. The demonstratives and question words in the Mohawk constructions can be seen on prosodic and other grounds to function as matrix arguments. Furthermore, no other nouns occur as heads. Both differences can be explained by their likely diachronic sources, one a characteristic rhetorical structure and the other language contact.

Jennifer Mittelstaedt (Portland State University)  
Network sampling and generalizability in a small speech community  
Session 25

Using five speakers from Smith Island, Maryland, this paper argues that network sampling can result in a preponderance of “atypical” participants, raising questions about the generalizability of results. These five speakers of the same age group use radically differing proportions of leveled auxiliary verb forms (e.g., it weren’t/ain’t/don’t). The network sampling method led to interviews with at least three atypical participants of the five in this age group. The results suggest that network sampling methods should become more explicit in ensuring that participants represent the broader speech community adequately, in order to provide generalizable results.

Yoonsook Mo (University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign)  
Prosody perception by naive listeners: Evidence from a large multi-transcriber reliability study  
Session 31

This study examines how ordinary listeners, naive as to the phonetics and phonology of prosody, perceive prosody in spontaneous speech. Over 70 naive listeners transcribed in real time the location of prosodic boundaries marking speech “chunks” and prominences that “highlight” words in excerpts from the Buckeye corpus of American English. Fleiss’ multi-listeners’ reliability test shows naive transcribers are consistent in their perception of prosody, but agreement rates are higher for boundaries than for prominences. We observe variation between listeners, but also variation in multi-transcriber agreement for different speakers, suggesting speakers vary in how effectively they cue prosodic structure.
Brad Montgomery-Anderson (Northeastern State University)  
*Changing valency in Oklahoma Cherokee*  
Session 83

This paper discusses the causative/anticausative alternation in Cherokee. Unaccusative verbs use a special derivational suffix attached to the root to indicate a causative subject. In many cases an unaccusative verb is derived from a transitive verb by removing the causer. Both the causative and the anticausative are unexplored topics in Cherokee linguistics and the primary purpose of this paper is to provide an adequate description of the possibilities and limitations of both constructions. This investigation uses Martin Haspelmath’s Spontaneity Scale to place the findings in a broader typological perspective.

Timothy Montier (University of North Texas)  
*Specific, non-specific, and definite in Klallam determiners*  
Session 75

Klallam, a Central Salishan language, has a system of determiners that obligatorily distinguish specific and non-specific referents independent of (in)definiteness. Unlike English and other languages where determiners distinguish the common ground vs. everything else (definite/indefinite), the primary distinction in Klallam determiners is the speaker’s ground vs. everything else (specific/non-specific). Klallam has no “indefinite” marking, but it does have “definite” determiners for explicitly marking reference to the common ground. This paper describes the Klallam determiner system and discusses the hypothesis that determiners in all Salishan languages lack marking for specificity and definiteness.

Patrick Moore (University of British Columbia)  
*Codeswitching in Kaska narrative performances*  
Session 84

Kaska storytellers codeswitch for a variety of purposes and also play off the expected relationships within sentences. This paper uses examples from a corpus of twenty Kaska stories to illustrate the narrative uses of codeswitching and to show how dual language use in this context relates to wider linguistic and anthropological concerns.

Rae Arlene Moses (Northwestern University)  
*Subterranean linguistics, an undergraduate linguistics curriculum, and the evolution of a department*  
Session 68

At Northwestern University, a separate Linguistics Department grew out of sufficient scholarly interest in language among faculty members from departments of English, foreign language, psychology, and anthropology. The academic department established in 1965 emerged from the general scholarly interest in language, along with focused attention on African languages. It sustained itself and avoided departmental demise by initiating an undergraduate curriculum that exposed a large number of undergraduates to the formal study of language, and also trained a small number of linguistics majors and minors. At the same time, the graduate program evolved, which reflects the scholarly interests of the faculty of this small department.

Keir Moulton (University of Massachusetts, Amherst)  
*Clausal complement position and the DOC paradigm*  
Session 6

This talk proposes that certain clause-taking verbs do not select for proposition-denoting complements directly, but via meaningful functional heads. I show how this accounts for a paradigm known as the DOC class (derived object constraint, Postal 1974). Predicates subject to the DOC block raising to object (ECM), but permit the embedded infinitival subject to undergo other movement operations (Kayne 1984, Pesetsky 1992, Bošković 1997). Based on novel evidence from semantic selection, I motivate a different structure for DOC constructions, as compared to raising constructions. The proposal, in turn, makes the case for decomposition of propositional attitude verbs.

Veronica Muñoz Ledo (University of California, Santa Barbara)  
*Interrupted vowels and the phonological status of the glottal stop in Sierra Popoluca*  
Session 80

In Mixe-Zoquean languages, the glottal closure has been primarily analyzed as a realization of a phonation type contrast within the vowel system. The present paper provides evidence for a phonemic glottal stop in Sierra Popoluca (Zoquean). It shows interrupted vowels, sometimes realized with creaky phonation, to consist phonologically of a long vowel followed by a glottal stop in coda position: [weʔeʔnik] /weʔ.ʔik/ ‘wasp’.
Pamela Munro (University of California, Los Angeles)

Emerging subject properties of Kiche experiencers

The Mayan language Kiche (K’iche’, Quiche: Cantel dialect) has a number of constructions in which semantic experiencers — expressed as datives and genitives — are developing subject “behavioral” properties (like those of dative subjects in languages like German, Garifima, Chickasaw, and Macuitlanguis Zapotec), though they still retain oblique “coding” properties. For example, experiencers — like ordinary subjects, but unlike most other nominal constituents — may be preposed. Second, and more importantly, only experiencer dative subjects may strand their preposition in wh-questions. Kiche therefore seems to reflect an extremely early stage in the subjectivalization of datives.

Benjamin Munson (University of Minnesota, Twin Cities)
Mary Beckman (Ohio State University)
Kathleen Currie Hall (Ohio State University)
Jan Edwards (University of Wisconsin, Madison)
Fangfang Li (Ohio State University)
Yuki Sunawatari (Daito Bunka University)
Kiyoko Yoneyama (Daito Bunka University)

Sibilant fricatives in Japanese and English: different in production or perception?

Previous studies have reported the alveolar fricative /s/ is acquired prior to the post-alveolar fricative /ʃ/ in English, while the opposite pattern is observed with Japanese /s/ and /ʃ/. We examined the extent to which these differences are due to inter-language differences in adults' parsing of the auditory space. The findings from several production-accuracy rating tasks by naive English- and Japanese-speaking adult listeners suggest that cross-language differences in fricative acquisition are largely the consequence of a cross-linguistic differences in the fine acoustic detail used to express fricative contrasts, and a smaller contribution of cross-linguistic differences in listeners' use of perceptual cues.

Antje Muntendam (University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign)

Language contact and the syntax-pragmatics interface in Andean Spanish

In this paper, I report the results of experiments that I designed to show that the word order of Andean Spanish (AS) is affected by language contact with Quechua. In AS the object appears in preverbal position more frequently than in Standard Spanish (SS). The main syntactic properties of focus fronting in SS are weak-crossover and long-distance movement. I constructed tests to check for these properties in AS and Quechua. The results show that AS and SS are syntactically identical, but that there is pragmatic transfer from Quechua into AS. The study has implications for theories of language contact, syntax and SLA.

Roksolana Mykhaylyk (Stony Brook University-SUNY)

Monolingual and bilingual acquisition of Ukrainian scrambling compared

This study examines the interaction of specificity and scrambling in the acquisition of Ukrainian by monolingual Ukrainian and bilingual English-Ukrainian children. The experimental results of an elicited production task indicate that specificity significantly contributes to word order choice in Ukrainian. In particular, the obtained data confirm the prediction that bilingual child learners of Ukrainian know constraints on scrambling despite the absence of scrambling in their primary language — English. These findings, thus, suggest that there exist important similarities in mono- and bilingual acquisition: in both cases learners have full access to the specificity feature in UG.

Naonori Nagaya (Rice University)
Natsuko Nakagawa (Kyoto University)

Light-Before-Heavy Principle in a head-final language: The case of Japanese right-dislocation

It is well-known that there is a cross-linguistic tendency for long, complex things to come after shorter, simpler ones (Light-Before-Heavy Principle). Recent studies, however, show that this is not the case with a head-final language like Japanese (Hawkins 1994, Yamashita & Chang 2001). In this paper we demonstrate that the Light-Before-Heavy Principle does work in Japanese overriding the head parameter, by looking at the actual usage of right dislocation in the Shincho 100 Corpus. One of our findings is that the heavier an NP is, the more likely it is to be right-dislocated.
Lynn Nichols (University of California, Berkeley)  
Session 16  
Lexical semantic properties of verbs are influenced by morphological type  
Systematic semantic differences between verb lexicons in the packaging of motion events (conflation of manner + directed motion vs. path + directed motion) are neither accidental nor grammatically isolated facts of the languages but are correlated with differences in morphological type. The case is made that the morphological character of a language determines the strategies for coining within the verb lexicon and that these strategies will influence the lexical semantic components that may be included as part of verb meaning.

Kuniko Nielsen (University of California, Los Angeles)  
Session 38  
Phonetic imitation of Japanese vowel devoicing  
The imitation paradigm (Goldinger, 1998), in which subjects' speech is compared before and after they are exposed to target speech, has shown that subjects shift their production towards the target. Nielsen (2007) showed further that in English, imitation of lengthened VOT on /p/ was generalized to /k/, although shortened VOT (which could jeopardize phonemic contrast) was not imitated. This paper explores whether phonological factors unrelated to contrast preservation also affect imitation of phonetic details, specifically, Japanese vowel devoicing. The results revealed significant imitation of Japanese devoicing, indicating that the effects of episodic traces are present even in phonologically constrained environments.

Tatiana Nikitina (Stanford University)  
Session 34  
Nominalization in Wan: Category mixing without mixed syntax?  
Nominalizations often combine nominal distribution with a verbal internal structure; cf. the mixed syntax of our writing letters. I argue that a theory of nominalization should refer not only to hybrid configurations licensed by the syntax but also to lexical rules licensing the retention of verbal selectional properties with nouns. Thus, in Wan (Mande), nominalizations retain some exclusively verbal selectional properties but license no mixed category construction. Distinguishing between the two phenomena is important in accounting for the typology of nominalization and category mixing in general.

Aileen Pace Nilsen (Arizona State University)  
Session 66  
Naming as a literary technique in prize-winning realistic fiction for teens  
Naming, both personal and more general, is an effective literary device used by many of the best contemporary authors of books for teen readers. In realistic books, Gary Soto, Adam Rapp, Meg Rosoff, and Nancy Farmer use various naming processes to establish their settings. Meg Rosoff's story, How I Live Now, about a futuristic, but very real, war is the most unusual. She uses such vague names that readers are left to fill in the identity of the enemy with whomever they fear the most.

Don L. F. Nilsen (Arizona State University)  
Session 66  
Onomastic schemes and tropes in Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows  
Linguists distinguish between surface structure and deep structure; based on this same division, rhetoricians distinguish between schemes and tropes. J. K. Rowling used both schemes and tropes to make her names of characters, places, and charms memorable. Salazar Slytherin demonstrates alliteration. Stan Shunpike represents eye alliteration. Vernon Dursley represents assonance. Crabbe and Goyle have cacophonous names. Draco Malfoy's name is apt because it means 'dragon' and 'bad faith.' The names of Sirius Black (a good guy) and Amicus Carrow (a bad guy) are ironic. Bathilda Bagshot is "as nutty as squirrel poo." As for synecdoche, Fang is Hagrid's dog, but can you solve the Tom Marvolo Riddle?

Michel Nguessan (Governor's State University)  
Session 65  
The semantics of personal names among the Baoulé (Ivory Coast)  
The purpose of this paper is to discuss the semantic aspect of Baoulé anthroponymy. Naming among the Baoulé is based on rules that determine candidate names. This study is based on data collected from written sources, oral sources, and the author's knowledge of the Baoulé language and culture. The first part of the paper is an extensive discussion of naming rules and names among the Baoulé. The second part of the paper presents the process of choosing names for the baby or a person. The third part of the paper presents the meaning of Baoulé personal names.
Elisabeth Norcliffe (Stanford University)  
*Variation and categorical constraints in Yucatec Maya relative clause constructions*

I explore the interaction between categorical constraints and processing driven variation in Yucatec Maya relativization strategies, concentrating on the phenomenon of Agent Focus (AF), whereby transitive subject extraction triggers the loss of aspect marking and the subject bound pronominal on the verb. Previously assumed to be obligatory, I show that this only holds where the non-relativized participant is pronominal, and that this follows from categorical constraints on anaphora resolution in Yucatec. When both participants in the RC are independent NPs, AF is optional. I present evidence showing that in this domain the choice of alternant is driven by processing considerations.

Elisabeth Norcliffe (Stanford University)  
*Filler-gap dependencies in Yucatec Maya*

This paper reports on ongoing research into Yucatec Mayan filler gap dependencies, targeting in particular the phenomenon of Agent Focus (AF), according to which the extraction of transitive subjects triggers the loss of preverbal aspect marking and ergative agreement. In the final part of the paper, I consider the cross-linguistic context by observing important parallels that can be drawn between Mayan and rich agreement languages such as Berber, Somali, Palauan and Turkish, that exhibit the phenomenon of “anti-agreement” (Ouhalla 1993), where agreement is blocked for focused, questioned and relativized subjects.

Jeanine Ntihiragana (Northeastern Illinois University)  
*The role of socioeducational variables in phonologization of loanwords in Kirundi*

In this paper, I show that, depending on the socioeducational status of the speakers, adaptation of Kirundi loanwords from French, English, and Swahili occurs in a gradient fashion due to perceptual processes, phonotactics and phonological rules involved in decoding non-native words. Speakers’ knowledge of their language phonotactics constitutes a potential arbiter of loanword adaptation. Following Kertész (2006:14), I also demonstrate that the assimilation rate of a borrowing is affected by many factors such as frequency, length of use and sociolinguistic factors, like age groups, the linguistic environment of a speaker, social and individual mono- and bilingualism.

Miki Obata (University of Michigan)  
*V-Raising in Japanese complex predicates: New evidence from suppression of LCC effects*

The goal of this presentation is to analyze a word order restriction between wh-phrases and NPIs in Japanese. The dominant analysis is Tanaka’s (1998) Linear Crossing Constraint (LCC), which bans crossing an NPI-NEG path and a wh-Q path. First, we show that LCC effects are suppressed when v is realized morphemically (e.g. in causative). Second, we argue that this suppression is explained by appealing to Richards’ (1998) Principle of Minimal Compliance. Third, as a consequence, the proposed system implies that Japanese has syntactic V-to-v movement, contra Fukui and Takano (1998).

Idowu O. Odebode (Redeemer’s University)  
*A lexico-semantic interpretation of names and nicknames in Soyinka’s King Baabu*

Against the popular English saying, “What’s in a name?” this paper illustrates that names and nicknames have semantic relevance in African societies. It affirms similarly that names and nicknames signify meanings within the socio-cultural setting of Soyinka’s *King Baabu* (2002), the text that satirizes the regime of General Sanni Abacha, who ruled Nigeria between 1993 and 1998. Typical of satirical literary writings, Soyinka creates archetypal characters that parody the socio-political activities of that era. The paper attempts to link the pragmatic functions of names used in the text to their bearers’ traits. This linkage eventually produces the message(s) of the text.

Joshua Abiodun Ogunwale (Obafemi Awolowo University)  
*An anthropolinguistic analysis of Yoruba proper names*

This paper attempts to illustrate the interaction between language structure, its uses, and the people’s cultural anthropology, using data on Yoruba proper names. Primary and secondary sources used for the study found that
people’s names are too complex to be located within the purview of either morphosyntax or sociocultural perspectives alone. Besides, this non-unitary verbal text provides a unique opportunity for people to externalize their cultural thinking and also stratify the society. The study concludes that Yoruba proper names are a traditional feature that aptly records the contents of the people’s social anthropology in some modestly pithy and succinct phraseology.

Grace E. Oh (University of Oregon)
Melissa A. Redford (University of Oregon)
Length as a target for fake geminates in English

If phonetically-detailed lexical representations do not encode word-internal morpheme boundaries, then word-internal, heteromorphic "fake" geminates may be represented as long consonants rather than as consonant sequences. We tested this idea in English by comparing absolute and relative consonantal durations of word-internal geminate nasals (e.g. unamed) to matching word-boundary geminates (e.g. rain news) and word-internal singletons (e.g. innate) in the clear and casual speech of ten speakers. The clear speech results showed disproportionate lengthening of word-internal geminates, but not of word-boundary geminates or spelling-controlled word-internal singletons. Accordingly, we suggest that English word-internal fake geminates have length as a target.

Carolyn O’Meara (University at Buffalo-SUNY)
Linguistic frames of reference in Seri

This paper looks at the frames of reference (FoR) used by speakers of Seri, a linguistic isolate spoken in northwestern Mexico whose speakers were up until the latter half of the 20th century hunter-gatherers (Felger & Moser 1985). Based on data collected using the ‘Men and Tree’ stimulus (Danziger 1992), Seri speakers primarily use an intrinsic FoR when describing spatial relations between objects located in table-top space. In particular, Seri speakers utilize a coordinate system which refers to facets of the Figure-denoting object, coordinates based on the speaker’s left and right, as well as coordinates based on geographic landmarks.

Rafael Orozco (Louisiana State University)
Social constraints on the expression of nominal possession in Spanish

This paper explores the social constraints on the expression of possession in Barranquilla, Colombia and the New York Colombian community. The findings reveal that age and sex are significant in both communities. However, the effect of sex is not the same in both populations. Education, length of residence, and age of arrival in the US are also significant suggesting that bilingualism, contact with English, and dialect leveling impact Spanish in NYC. These findings reflect how language and dialect contact affect Spanish in NYC while telling us how the sociolinguistic forces constraining variation in Spanish conform to established sociolinguistic theory.

Özge Özturk (University of Delaware)
Anna Papafragou (University of Delaware)
Source monitoring and the acquisition of evidentiality

This paper is concerned with the acquisition of evidential markers (linguistic encoding of information source) and its relation to evidential reasoning in Turkish children. We focus on two evidential past-tense verbal morphemes in Turkish, -Dl and -Mls, which indicate direct evidence and hearsay/indirect experience respectively. A series of experiments asked whether 5-7-year-old Turkish children have acquired the semantics/pragmatics for these evidential morphemes and understand the non-linguistic source concepts behind them. Our results provide evidence for the earlier development of non-linguistic source monitoring abilities compared to the acquisition of linguistic evidentiality. We hypothesize that the acquisition of evidential morphology is difficult for young Turkish learners because of the unavailability of stable/obvious situational correlates when an evidential morpheme is encountered in the input.

Marjorie Pak (University of Pennsylvania)
Symmetrical passives and EPP in Bantu

Luganda and other symmetrical Bantu languages have strict S-V-IO-DO word order in the active but two possible word orders in the passive (IO-V-DO alongside the "long passive" DO-V-IO). I present new data showing that
despite their apparent unboundedness, Luganda long passives allow movement across at most one intervener, indicating that they cannot be treated on par with relativization or other A'-constructions. Recent alternative treatments posit EPP-driven movement to an outer specifier across an inner specifier (McGinnis 2004, Doggett 2004). I examine the contextual restrictions on this operation and offer a revised account based on data from Luganda, Haya and Kinyarwanda.

Anna Papafragou (University of Delaware)  
Source-goal asymmetries in language acquisition and memory

Recent research has demonstrated an asymmetry between the origins and endpoints of motion events, with preferential attention given to endpoints rather than beginnings of motion in both language and memory (Lakusta & Landau, 2005; Lakusta, 2005; Regier & Zheng, 2007; Lakusta, Wagner, O'Hearn & Landau, 2007). Here we explore this asymmetry further by asking whether the specificity of encoding source/goal relations differs in both spatial memory and the acquisition of novel spatial vocabulary. We find that endpoint changes are detected more accurately than source changes by both adults and 5-year-olds. We also find that, in acquiring novel motion verbs, endpoint distinctions are more precisely drawn than source distinctions in the same populations. Taken together, these studies demonstrate that a cognitive-attentional bias in spatial representation and memory affects the specificity of hypotheses about spatial referents that learners build during the acquisition of spatial language.

Panayiotis A. Pappas (Simon Fraser University)  
Kim Lan (Simon Fraser University)  
Fereshteh Rezaei (Simon Fraser University)  
Understanding DO constructions in code-switching: The light verb approach

In this paper we present the results of a comparative study of DO constructions in Persian-English and Korean-English code switching. The preference for DO constructions in CS situations can be explained on the basis of Hale & Keyser's (2002) approach to verbs, namely that the structure of verbs in all languages is akin to that of light verb constructions, but the light verb is not always realized as a separate lexical element. In CS the realization of this verb in the matrix language allows speakers to use content words from the embedded language without violating matrix language constraints.

Daniel Parker (Eastern Michigan University)  
Martin Warin (Eastern Michigan University)  
Catherine Adams (Eastern Michigan University)  
Language and location - a map annotation project

LL-MAP is a project designed to integrate language information with data from the physical and social sciences by means of a Geographical Information System (GIS). The system will host a comprehensive set of language distribution maps, along with information on digital language resources (e.g., grammars, lexicons, audiotapes), culture and demographics. LL-MAP also incorporates a "Scholar's Workbench," an area of the site designed to facilitate additional data collection and data analysis by scholars.

Jeeyoung Peck (Stanford University)  
Accounting for quantitative preferences in the distribution of argument locative PPs in Modern Chinese

A total of 171 tokens of the three place verb fang ('put') from corpus study show variation in respect to the distribution of loc-PPs: Object preposing (88.9%), locative preposing (11%) and only one token where both th-NP and loc-PP appear postverbally. This work investigates why such quantitative asymmetries should occur among syntactic variants. Within Stochastic Optimality Theory, a set of universal constraints is proposed: an Economy constraint that requires that postverbal structure be maximally simple, a prosodic constraint of form, an Information Structure constraint to the effect that preposed arguments should carry discourse old information, and a Thematic Hierarchy Constraint which prefers that theme preced locative in surface forms.
Nyurguyana Petrova (University at Buffalo-SUNY)  
Paula Chesley (University of Minnesota)  
Kirsta Mahonen (University at Buffalo-SUNY)

Register differences in the particle verb alternation

This study finds evidence that register-specific variation is responsible for prediction accuracy discrepancies across registers in the particle verb alternation. Like Gries (2003), we predict particle verb constructions to be joined (Pick up the pen) or split (Pick the pen up) across written and spoken registers. We use data that are balanced across both registers and constructions; the data are then coded for all predictor variables Gries finds significant. Varying the training and test sets according to register shows that prediction accuracy is highest when training and test set registers are matched. An error analysis supports our findings.

Barbara Pfeiler (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México)

Intransitive verb acquisition in Yucatec Maya

This paper examines how Mayan children acquire the distinctions between root clause and dependent clause status suffixes in Yucatec. In Yucatec, the indicative status suffix -i is only produced with the zero third person absolutive suffix in the completive aspect. Yucatec extended non-finite verb forms ending in -VT and -ik to incomplete contexts. The Yucatec acquisition data come from longitudinal recordings of three 2-year-old Yucatec children. The Yucatec children also display an early awareness of the constraints on status suffix use. The acquisition data from these three Mayan languages demonstrate that children acquire abstract grammar without the aid of UG.

Fabiana Piccolo (University of Hawaii, Manoa)

Phonetic factors in the speech of lesbian-sounding and straight-sounding women

In my study I investigated phonetic factors related to 24 listeners' judgments of the speech of 6 homosexual and 6 heterosexual female speakers. Among these factors, I observed vowel space dispersion (VSD) and degree of diphthongization (DOD). VSD did not appear to determine perceived sexual orientation. However, the homosexual-sounding speakers were found to articulate [ou] with a shorter DOD. Finally, interviews with the speakers revealed that, among other findings, the two heterosexual women who sounded the most homosexual were interested in projecting a vigorous, authoritative persona, which might be reflected in their short DOD.

Marc Pierce (University of Texas, Austin)

The spread and survival of a theory of Old High German umlaut

The dismantling of linguistic theories can be messy, as shown by the resilience of certain proposals that one might have expected to have been discarded long ago. A parade example of this phenomenon is Freeman Twaddell's theory of Old High German umlaut, originally developed in 1938, which survives to an extent today, despite the appearance of a number of studies discrediting it. This paper examines some possible reasons for the spread and survival of this theory, including Twaddell's status as a scholar and the elegance of Twaddell's proposal.

Keith E. Plaster (Harvard University)

Are Columbian roots [extrametrical]? Removing base dominance from Moses-Columbia Salish

Crosslinguistically, bases (roots and stems) do not appear to affect the accentuation of affixes, which led Inkelas (1998) to propose that no morphologically governed stress system may show base dominance. Czaykowska-Higgins (1993) argues that Moses-Columbia Salish (MCS) roots possess a [extrametrical] feature that makes the first affix following a root invisible for stress placement – an apparent example of base dominance, as noted by Alderete (2001). I propose a new analysis of the features of MCS roots and affixes, and I show that we may explain MCS stress without positing base dominance or a [extrametrical] feature on MCS roots.

William J. Poser (University of British Columbia & Yinka Dene Language Institute)

The phonological status of Chumash sibilant harmony

Chumash sibilant harmony, in which the rightmost sibilant in a word determines the palatality of preceding sibilants, has been a prominent example of a feature-changing harmony rule, but has been dismissed by Russell (1993) and Bird (1995) as more akin to a tongue-twister error than a phonological rule. This characterization does
not stand up to analysis. Not only are the properties cited as evidence of the phonetic status of CSH either not diagnostic, empirically questionable, or both, but other evidence favors phonologicity. In addition to its relevance to phonological theory, this example sheds light on the care that must be taken in making use of data on extinct languages recorded by investigators — in this case, J. P. Harrington, whose theoretical orientation, descriptive approach, and terminology were quite different from those of the present.

**Terrence M. Potter** (Georgetown University)  
*What's in an Iraqi name?*

Recent violence in Iraq points to the power of names. The knowledge of first names and their socio-cultural meanings has enabled groups to identify persons and in some cases commit tragic acts. Based upon direct questionnaire and interview data, this paper identifies and describes the knowledge that speakers have as part of the Arab naming system, and in the Iraqi context, the knowledge that can permit identification based upon personal names. The ambiguities and limitations in deciding Sunni, Shi‘i, Christian, or Turkmen from one another are described.

**Thomas Purnell** (University of Wisconsin, Madison)  
**Eric Raimy** (University of Wisconsin, Madison)  
*Novel speech reversal effects based on window size and lexical status*

Speech that is time-reversed in fixed size packets defies the linear, temporal nature of language. Saberi & Perrott demonstrated the brain processes envelopes of time-reversals above 100 ms. Can small envelopes result in perceptual problems with discourse content? Aspects of speech may be sensitive to smaller envelopes of time-reversal. A forced choice experiment demonstrates that small reversal windows representing time frequencies around the pitch of the speaker affect correct identification of a word as a statement or question. Nonce words produced a different response than words. Processing nonce-words appears acoustically fine-grained, thus cannot overcome noise introduced by the reversal effect.

**Tristan Purvis** (Indiana University)  
*Oral traditions and register variation in Dagbani*

Drawing on a study of register variation in Dagbani (Gur, Northern Ghana) that employs multi-dimensional analysis (Biber, 1998), this paper focuses on the dimension of planned versus unplanned discourse. Two genres from Dagomba oral traditions (oral history of the *lumisi* and *salima* storytelling) are among the few spoken genres that pattern like the predominantly written texts on the planned vs. unplanned dimension. This paper presents the sets of cooccurring linguistic features that are characteristic of planned versus unplanned texts in Dagbani and highlights how evidence from African oral traditions help to distinguish this dimension from the written/spoken mode of communication.

**Anne Pycba** (University of California, Berkeley)  
*A disconnect between phonetics and phonology: New evidence from affricates*

This study compares phonetic and phonological processes of consonant lengthening by analyzing duration measurements collected from Hungarian speakers (n=14). Affricates, which crucially possess a two-part structure, were placed in target positions. Results show that affricates undergo phonetic lengthening at phrase boundaries, and the affected portion of the affricate is always that which lies closest to the boundary. Affricates also undergo phonological lengthening when next to a geminating suffix, but the affected portion of the affricate is always the stop closure. Thus while phonetic lengthening observes locality restrictions, phonological lengthening does not. I conclude that the two processes are distinct.

**Clifton Pye** (University of Kansas)  
**Pedro Mateo** (University of Kansas)  
*The acquisition of finiteness in K'iche' and Q'anjob'al Maya*

The verb complex in most Mayan languages requires a status suffix that encodes clause type, verb transitivity, and mood. The indicative status suffix only occurs in finite clauses in K'iche', while it was extended to nonfinite clauses in Q'anjob'al. This paper analyzes how Mayan children acquire the distinctions between root and dependent
clause status suffixes in K'iche' and Q'anjob'al. We present data from three 2-year-old children for each language, and examine the children's acquisition of language-specific constraints on the status suffixes. K'iche' and Q'anjob'al 2-year-olds display an early awareness of the constraints on status suffix use.

Wil Rankinen (Michigan State University)

In the Upper Peninsula of Michigan there may be an influence of Finnish on the English vowel system. This report is based on a 60-person sample stratified by age, sex, and social status, and the data are drawn from word lists and reading passages. The acoustic characteristics were examined to reveal if a Finnish, Canadian, older regional, or newer regional influence has been a contributing factor in the local system. Preliminary analysis of the oldest speakers shows a strong Canadian influence, although there may be a contribution from Finnish. Further analysis will reveal how these contributions influence the different subgroups.

Kathryn Remlinger (Grand Valley State University)
Joseph Salmons (University of Wisconsin, Madison)
Luanne von Schneidemesser (University of Wisconsin, Madison)

Reshaping dialect awareness

In Wisconsin and Michigan's Upper Peninsula certain linguistic features, including ya hey, eh, bakery, and pank, signify regional identity. Yet at one time these features were linked with immigrant ethnicities, particularly German and Finnish. Based on archival research, interviews, and other ethnographic data, we argue that today's stereotypes were reshaped in the mid-1900s. We demonstrate that enregisterment of dialect awareness is a result of economic changes that affected social and economic mobility. Tourism and an exodus for employment were particular forces affecting these changes, and along with news media and public interest in dialectology, fostered new social meanings of linguistic features.

Richard A. Rhodes (University of California, Berkeley)

The dictionary in Rev. Edward F. Wilson's The Ojibway Language

In 1874 the Rev. Edward F. Wilson published a manual of the Ojibwe language consisting of three parts: a grammar, dialogue and exercises, and a dictionary. The work was explicitly modeled after Baraga. I will argue that Wilson's data is separately elicited. This inquiry is of general interest because it is an example of the future of Americanist linguistics. As moribund dialects die without adequate documentation, we need increasingly to turn our attention to older documentation, often of mixed quality, to figure out the best questions to ask of the speakers that remain.

Peter Richtsmeier (University of Arizona)
LouAnn Gerken (University of Arizona)

Computing phonotactics on the fly

We conducted three experiments exploring the relationship between frequency and generalization. Four year-olds listened to nonsense CVCCVC words during a training phase and later produced new words containing the same medial cluster. Of interest was the effect of multiple talkers (Richtsmeier, Gerken, & Goffman, in prep) and word-types on the children's production speed and accuracy. The results of our experiments suggest that children can generalize only when they hear multiple word-types spoken by multiple talkers. The results support the claim that phonological generalizations are made over abstract entities in the lexicon (e.g., Albright & Hayes 2003, Pierrehumbert 2003).

Jason Riggle (University of Chicago)

Counting rankings

Given some OT tableaux, is it feasible to determine how many rankings make a given set of candidates optimal? Brute-force searches are infeasible, so instead, I propose a recursive algorithm for counting rankings akin to Recursive Constraint Demotion (RCD). This measurement has a variety of applications, the most interesting of which is as a heuristic in learning. I show that strategies whereby learners choose hypotheses with the highest ranking-volume are guaranteed to make at most k log k mistakes in learning rankings of k constraints. This log-linear result improves significantly on the quadratic mistake bound of RCD.
Session 30

Distinguishing grammars in multilingual learning using parameter cooccurrence

If learners in multilingual environments are given samples from a mixture of grammars, how well can they distinguish between individual grammars using the information contained in those samples? Accounts of free variation model scenarios where learners acquire unions of grammars. This differs from multilingual scenarios, which require learning disjunctions of grammars. We propose a heuristic for distinguishing grammars in multilingual scenarios by exploiting the graph theoretic notion of “betweenness centrality” to cluster observed grammatical parameters according to their cooccurrence. Simulations of multilingual, finite-state OT learning situations demonstrate that this heuristic successfully distinguishes multiple grammars with high probability.

Session 21

Contrast preservation in Yupik

Iambic lengthening occurs in several of the Yupik languages (Hayes 1995). In addition to iambic lengthening, some dialects have overlengthening (OL): an underlying sequence of a light and heavy syllable are footed into a light-superheavy iamb. Other dialects have a process known as pre-long strengthening (PLS) in which a light syllable preceding the underlying long vowel in the input is lengthened. These phenomena present a challenge for a purely markedness-driven metrical approach. It is argued in this paper that constraints mandating the preservation of contrast (Lubowicz 2003), rather than markedness constraints, force OL and PLS to occur.

Session 82

Preserved in amber: On the origins of a non-concatenative morphological pattern in Karajá (Macro-Jê)

Karajá presents, among its nominalizing strategies, a process by which a velar stop in the last syllable of a verb root is replaced with /r/ in the corresponding nominal form: ky ‘to eat’ > ry ‘the action of eating’. By describing the diachronic processes leading to the peculiar distribution of the “replacive morph” (which traces back to the suffixation of a nominalizing morpheme *-r, cognate with a Proto-Jê nominalizing suffix *-r; cf. Proto-Jê *ku ‘to eat’, *ku-r ‘the action of eating’), this paper illustrates how recent advances in Macro-Jê historical linguistics are contributing to a better understanding of synchronic phenomena.

Session 50

The low back merger in Vermont

The low back merger in Vermont is now close to completion. Younger speakers in all regions demonstrate high rates of three-way merger. However, southern Vermont still shows vestiges of the three-way split found by Kurath in Vermont in the 1930s. This split was more likely to be retained in the dawn/don pair than in the cot/caught pair. The findings for the father/bother pair were very similar to those of the don/dawn pair. Our results confirm those of previous studies that the merger in Vermont is relatively recent.

Session 5

Autobiographical evidence of creolization in territorial Hawaii

This presentation will report the final findings of an ongoing study on a corpus of 1,550 autobiographies written by schoolchildren born between 1902 and 1913, collected by sociologist William C. Smith in the mid-1920s. The narratives were elicited by a questionnaire that sought information on basic demographic facts, aspirations and cultural identity, linguistic acquisition and practice, and language attitudes. They provide a rare look into the sociolinguistic context of creole formation, revealing data on the processes of acquisition, maintenance and shift, and identity negotiation in the critical stage of development of Hawai’i Creole English.
Rebecca Roeder (University of Toronto)  
**Definite article reduction: phonological conditioning of a zero form**

In some dialects of northeast England, the definite article exhibits variability, labeled Definite Article Reduction (DAR), in which vowel elision occurs and a range of reduced variants results. The current study augments the existing account of DAR in York English through an analysis of the effects of conditioning phonological environment on the realization of a zero form of the definite article. The findings present an illustration of the recurrent phenomenon by which young women are often simultaneously conservative and innovative in their speech.

Chris Rogers (University of Utah)  
**Xinkan vowel harmony**

This paper explores the feature constraining vowel harmony in Xinkan; a language family of at least three languages. It is shown that harmonic sets require either partial or total agreement. Partial agreement uses only one or two harmonic features. Total agreement uses the whole feature set of the vowel. In Xinkan this means that vowels either harmonize for a height feature or are completely reduplicated but not both. Additionally reduplication is confined to roots making this harmonic constraint “weaker” than the corresponding height constraint.

Hannah Rohde (University of California, San Diego)  
Andrew Kehler (University of California, San Diego)  
Roger Levy (University of California, San Diego)  
**Coherence-driven effects in relative clause processing**

We show that expectations about upcoming discourse continuations influence the resolution of local structural ambiguity. An off-line sentence-completion study and an on-line self-paced reading study examined readers’ expectations for high/low relative clause (RC) attachments following implicit-causality (IC) and non-IC verbs: *John detests/babysits the children of the musician who...*  
In both studies, IC verbs shifted readers’ attachment preferences from low to high. In the completion study, most high-attached RCs following IC verbs encoded explanations of the matrix-clause event. These results suggest that comprehenders use pragmatic cues mid-sentence to generate expectations about the structural analysis of the remainder of the sentence.

Mary Rose (Ohio State University)  
**Sociophonetics of aging: Articulating “old” among peers**

This paper combines a quantitative analysis of acoustic characteristics previously shown to distinguish old and young voices both acoustically and perceptually, with an ethnographic analysis of social practices associated with “being old” among regulars at a Senior Citizen’s Center. Creakiness, F0 stability, vowel space dispersion, and speech rate showed significant correlations with three social factors: gender, chronological age, and daily participation in the County-subsidized lunch service, which participants associated with social, physical or financial dependence. Phonetic properties of aging voices may have social consequences; they are among the practices which mark speakers as old, via the ideological association with dependence on others.

Sharon Rose (University of California, San Diego)  
Ryan Shosted (University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign)  
**Affrication of ejective “fricatives” in Tigrinya**

Ejective fricatives create an aeroacoustic confound: fricatives require continuous airflow but ejectives require a closed glottis. This is mediated by utilizing supraglottal airflow to release air pressure buildup or by sequencing friction and glottal constriction (Maddieson 1997). Acoustic data from Tigrinya /s'/ demonstrate another strategy – affrication, whereby ejective pressure buildup and burst are realized at onset of friction. /s'/ has a post-glottalization phase and silent closure at onset shorter than affricate /tS'/, but they pattern together for increased closure duration in geminates, RMS intensity, rise-time, and noise duration. Further, /s'/ may correspond to /tS'/ in rural dialects and related languages.
Nicole Rosen (University of Lethbridge)  
Richelle Staehr (University of Lethbridge)  
Heather Souter (University of Lethbridge)  

*How many back vowels in Michif?*

This paper attempts to resolve disagreements in the literature (cf. Rhodes 1977, 1986; Bakker 1997; Rosen 2007) regarding the nature and number of back vowels in the Michif (a contact language derived from French and Cree) vowel inventory. The back vowels constitute a French-Cree conflict site (Poplack 1993), where Cree has only one high back vowel, phonemicized as /o/ by Wolfart (1997), and French has both /u/ and /o/. While it might be expected that the Cree vowel would map onto one of the French vowels, instrumental analysis shows that the opposite has occurred, resulting in a lack of /u/-/o/ distinction in the new contact language, Michif.

Jason Rothman (University of Iowa)  

*Inflected infinitives in Heritage Brazilian Portuguese: Implications for linguistic theories*

In this paper, I demonstrate how studying heritage learner (HL) competence informs proposals of language change and dialectal variation. I examine HL Brazilian Portuguese knowledge of inflected infinitives, which have been argued to only exist in the standard variety (Pires 2006). If true, HL should have no recourse to acquire them in light of the restricted input they receive. This possibility challenges the strict assumption that all differences between age- and proficiency-matched heritage and monolingual speakers represent cases of attrition or incomplete acquisition (Montrul 2002, 2006; Silva-Corvalan 1994, 2003), offering the alternative that certain properties are not acquired by HL because they are not in the input they receive.

Jason Rothman (University of Iowa)  
Michael Iverson (University of Iowa)  
Tiffany Judy (University of Iowa)  

*The interpretative fallacy of the Interpretability Hypothesis: The Overt Pronoun Constraint and inflected infinitives in L2 Portuguese*

Theories of partial access to UG maintain that L2 variability/optionality stems from representational differences within the L2 narrow syntax. Recently, in light of minimalist assumptions, some partial access accounts have made a distinction between the post-critical period ability to acquire new functional features based on their interpretability (e.g. Hawkins & Hattori 2006; Tsimpli & Dimitrakopoulou 2007). The Interpretability Hypothesis (IH) (Tsimpli & Dimitrakopoulou 2007) claims that only uninterpretable features suffer a post-critical period failure and therefore cannot be acquired. We provide evidence in contra the IH, demonstrating that L2 learners of Brazilian Portuguese acquire the syntax and semantics of inflected infinitives, which requires the acquisition of new uninterpretable features.

Ruth Rouvier (University of California, Berkeley)  

*Inalienability in Miskitu*

Alienable and inalienable nouns in Miskitu have distinct possessive morphological paradigms. Although a noun’s class membership appears to have some semantic foundation, the semantic and morphological parameters at play are not entirely typical of alienable/inalienable systems, nor are these criteria completely diagnostic of a noun’s class. In addition, nouns may shift class membership and associated possessive morphology under pragmatic orthochronic pressure. In this paper I focus on the semantic basis of the putatively “alienable” and “inalienable” classes, proposing that the notion of control interacts with (perceived) morphological structure to contribute to the (re)formation of noun classes in Miskitu.

Giovanni R. Ruffini (New York University)  

*Medieval Nubian names: A study of name frequency and cultural colonialism*

Medieval Christian Nubia provides several onomastic data sets useful for exploring name frequency and onomastic differentiation across linguistic registers (Greek, Coptic, Arabic and Old Nubian). Preliminary investigation suggests that the Nubian onomastic repertoire has a higher rate of rare or unique names than available comparanda from medieval Nubia’s dominant cultural influence, late Roman Egypt. The unusually high level of Greco-Christian names found in the earlier data sets suggest a high level of onomastic colonialism in early medieval Nubia, particularly among female names. A linguistically indigenous element emerges in Nubian onomastics only quite late, in the 12th century CE.
Joseph Sabbagh (University of California, Berkeley)
Subject-initial sentences in a predicate-initial language

This study is concerned with cross-linguistic influence in four German-English bilinguals, testing whether it is driven by language internal complexity or language dominance. The focus is on nominal plural marking, where German and English show partial overlap. English nouns normally select the morpheme -s to form the plural, while German nouns may select -s, -e, -(e)n, -(e)r, or -y. If complexity is crucial for influence, and provided that children prefer less complex to more complex analyses, English is predicted to influence German. If dominance plays a role, the dominant language should influence the weaker one, regardless of complexity.

Jerrold M. Sadow (University of Chicago)
Nearly and almost

These two items are almost synonymous, but not necessarily nearly synonymous. They are truth conditionally equivalent, almost P and nearly P both entailing NOT P and CLOSE TO P. Thus Eric knows almost 500 languages and Eric knows nearly 500 languages are both false if Eric knows either 100 or 501 languages. But nearly n connotes that n exceeds expectations whereas almost n does not. Compare Molly has nearly $10 in her piggy bank with I have almost $10 in my wallet. An informal analysis and arguments for it will be presented.

Joseph Salmons (University of Wisconsin)
Ewa Jacewicz (Ohio State University)
Robert Allen Fox (Ohio State University)
Fast talkers vs. slow talkers: Speech rate across dialect, generation, and gender

Our research seeks to incorporate speech rate into the catalog of American regional and social variation. One common stereotype contrasts “slow-talking Southerners” and “fast-talking Northerners.” Another suggests that older talkers speak more slowly than younger ones. Our earlier work extrapolated from vowel duration differences to overall speech rate and found that North Carolina vowels were longer than Wisconsin vowels. However, recent speech rate data shows no differences: Young Wisconsinites do not speak faster than young NC adults; older Wisconsinites speak as fast as older NC adults. For vowel duration, we find support for regional differences, but not for speech rate differences.

Salena Sampson (Ohio State University)
The Early Modern English genitive its and factors involved in genitive variation

This study explores the variation between the emergent neuter genitive its and the periphrastic form of it in EMod English, situating this case in the larger picture of English genitive variation. As previous studies have often focused on non-pronominal possessors, this early pronominial genitive variation provides insight as it demonstrates the same factors to be significant in pronominial genitive variation as in other cases. Additionally, as neuter pronouns commonly correlate with inanimate referents, this variation provides new evidence on the independence of weight and animacy in genitive variation. The importance of another factor, pressure from the pronoun paradigm, is also illustrated.

Kathy L. Sands (Biola University)
Distance and direction of movement in sequences of two vocalics in the world’s languages

Distance and direction of movement in sequences of two vocalics are examined in a 42-language custom-constructed database. Findings:

1. Upward-moving bivocalics are favored over downward-moving, forward-moving over backward-moving, distance usage over direction, and height usage over backness.
2. Lesser-distance and greater-distance bivocalics are correlated, as are trivocalics and maximized use of direction.
3. The maximum number of positions available in height, in backness, and in rounding are identical for bivocalics and for vowels.

The study establishes new universal tendencies and provides new evidence for varying thresholds of differentiation and for shared motivations across syntagmatic and paradigmatic dimensions (Sands 2004, 2007).
Manami Sato (University of Hawaii, Manoa) Session 4

Temporal dynamics of mental image construction in Japanese language comprehension

The results from two self-paced reading experiments reveal that sentence processing can induce distinct and detailed mental images of objects mentioned in Japanese sentences. Such processes occur rapidly and incrementally over the course of meaning establishment for a sentence — even in the middle of a processed sentence (Experiment 1), and as soon as material is encountered that forces revision (Experiment 2). The combination of the two experiments supports the claim that the effect is due not to simple semantic associations (between a lexical item and a pictured object), but rather to the integration of the semantic contributions of different sentential elements.

Yosuke Sato (University of Arizona) Session 11

The distribution of the active voice morphology in Javanese: A phase-theoretic approach

Cole & Hermon 1998 establish a generalization that the movement of an NP deletes the active voice marker meN-from all the verbs that it crosses until its final landing site. First, I show that this generalization also holds for Javanese, in which the movement of an NP has an analogous effect on the distribution of the active voice prefix ng-.

Second, I propose that the relevant generalization is naturally explained within Phase Theory if the deletion of the prefix is a PF reflex of the Spec-Head D-feature checking relation that holds between the moved NP and its local v.

Yosuke Sato (University of Arizona) Maki Kishida (University of Maryland, College Park) Session 19

The syntax of Sino-Japanese reflexive verbs: A hidden transitive analysis

Tsujimura & Aikawa 1999 claim that Sino-Japanese reflexive verbs such as zi-ritu-suru 'establish oneself' are unaccusative. While acknowledging the existence of the unaccusative type of zi-verbs, we also provide evidence that some of the zi-verbs they analyze as unaccusative have transitive argument structure. We further show that certain zi-verbs should be analyzed as unergative. We argue that this three-way contrast in the argument structure of the reflexive verbs is naturally derived by varying the flavors of v, i.e. CAUSE, DO, BECOME, that head each type of verbal noun within the decompositional theory of Hale & Keyser 2003.

Oana Săvescu Ciucivara (New York University) Session 14

A note on "Hungry Experiencers"

In Romanian, stage-level concepts like 'BE hungry' are expressed by means of a dative experiencer, copula BE and a bare noun foame ('hunger'):

(1) Mi — e foame.
   me-DAT is hunger
   'I'm hungry'.

One puzzling fact in connection with (1) is that foame can co-occur with degree phrases like foarte ('very'), which otherwise only occur with adjectives:

(2) Mi - e foarte foame
   me-DAT is very hunger
   'I'm very hungry'.

I propose that the key to understanding the presence of the degree phrases in (2) lies in the fact that the degree phrase modifies a silent adjective MUL T ('MUCH').

Osamu Sawada (University of Chicago) Session 10

Scalar/polar properties of 'at all' items in Japanese

Although zenzen and mattaku can both serve to strengthen the force of an expressed negation (similarly to at all in English), they have different pragmatic properties: zenzen NOT P conveys 'a little P' but mattaku NOT P conveys 'not P' (cf. almost; Sadock 1981). This paper argues that mattaku belongs to an absolute type, while zenzen belongs to a relative type. Zenzen is a relative operator, because zenzen NOT P is true if there is a contextually expected degree with respect to P that is far removed from the actual degree with respect to P on the scale of alternatives.
Lotfi Sayahi (State University of New York, Albany) 

*Variation in the use of the subjunctive in hypothetical constructions*

The present paper analyzes hypothetical constructions with *si* in New York Dominican Spanish. It investigates the variation in the use of the subjunctive, conditional, and indicative forms and the role sex, age, and years spent in the Dominican Republic play in it. Special attention is paid to the spread of the imperfect subjunctive in the apodosis where the conditional would be the more standard form. Data was collected through recorded interviews with 20 Dominican-Americans born in New York or who arrived in the city at or before the age of 12.

Michael Scanlon (University of Washington-Seattle)

Alicia Beckford Wassink (University of Washington-Seattle)

*Network ties as conduits: Contact and diffusion in Seattle*

We present a social network analysis of a community of African American English speakers in the Northwestern neighborhood of Yesler Terrace (YT), in Seattle, Washington. By distinguishing strong ties between individuals from strong ties to regional dialects, our model builds on earlier maintenance-focused models and offers a way to represent possible entry points and paths for the diffusion of the Southern pattern of (-t,d) deletion into YT. Results show variability in (-t,d) patterning within the sample, which shows an overall tendency to favor the South constraint pattern. The study suggests this Southern pattern has spread via the YT social network.

Kevin Schluter (University of Minnesota)

*Amharic internal reduplication: A word-based account*

Semitic triconsonantal roots have recently become the subject of debate among scholars (e.g. Ussishkin 2006, Shimron 2003 and references therein). Under a root-and-pattern analysis, the Amharic reduplicative verb is described as a doubling of the middle consonant (i.e. *[ji felallig]* from *[ji folli]*). However, in weak (e.g. biconsonantal) stems, this template is not adequate (i.e. *[ji sasim]* from *[ji sim]*). Derived forms of the reduplicative verb are accounted for with two key alignment constraints (cf. Rose 2003) and a bisyllabic parsing foot (cf. Buckley 2000 for Tigrinya). These constraints predict not only the placement but also the quality of this morpheme.

David Schueler (University of California, Los Angeles)

*Focus presuppositions and counterfactual conditionals*

In this talk, I propose a new treatment of focus in counterfactual conditionals, including Dretske's (1972) famous examples, given as rendered in Rooth (1985) in (1a)(1b). I propose that the trivialization of the focus value of the antecedent has the status of a presupposition, which, accordingly, has to hold in the set of worlds considered for the truth of the counterfactual.

(1) Clyde had a relationship with Bertha. He stands to inherit a great deal of money if at the age of 30 he is married. So they decide to get married.

   (a) If Clyde hadn't MARRIED Bertha, he wouldn't have been eligible for the inheritance. (true)

   (b) If Clyde hadn't married BERTHA, he wouldn't have been eligible for the inheritance. (false)

Florian Schwarz (University of Massachusetts, Amherst)

*Two types of definites*

German exhibits two types of definite articles: the "weak article" contracts with certain preceding prepositions, whereas the "strong" one does not. The former roughly corresponds to a uniqueness definite, whereas the latter apparently requires a discourse antecedent, suggesting that both uniqueness and familiarity accounts of definiteness are needed. I propose to capture the uniqueness requirement of the weak article in a situation semantic framework, and consider two options for analyzing the strong article. Crucially, the overall analysis will have to account for certain cases of bridging and donkey anaphoric definites.

Anne Colette Sheffer (University of Buffalo-SUNY)

*Claims of insufficient knowledge in police field interrogations*

In police field interrogations, suspects often use claims of insufficient knowledge as a means of creating a "posture of innocence." Although a face-threatening act, police challenges to such moves are unavoidable. However, maintaining
a suspect's face (Goffman 1967) helps to ensure cooperation and prevent violence. Using video data analysis, I analyze suspects' claims of insufficient knowledge and argue that police handling of such evasive maneuvers reflects the degree to which they are protecting a suspect's face. In particular, police tend to construct challenges "off-record" (Brown & Levinson 1987) to protect the suspect's face and preserve the possibility of eliciting information.

Masayoshi Shibatani (Rice University)  
*Focus constructions without focus morphology*

Contrary to the assumptions in the recent studies, Sasak and Sumbawa maintain the structural difference between Actor- and Patient-focus constructions despite their loss of the focus morphology. Evidence for this based on the well-known Austronesian constraint on relativization and related phenomena also suggests that the topic and the subject are two distinct grammatical relations in these languages with the former functioning as a pivot in relativization. These findings have significant implications to the syntactic status of the topic in Austronesian focus languages and to the universals of relativization posited by Keenan and Comrie (1977) in terms of subjects and objects.

Rebecca Shields (University of Wisconsin, Madison)  
*Relativized Minimality and the derivation/representation debate*

New data on adverb scrambling in Japanese, Korean, and Russian supports the view that the grammar must include at least some representational conditions. In these languages, adverb scrambling is generally constrained by Relativized Minimality, as expected given Cinque’s (1999) hierarchy. But some cases of extremely local adverb scrambling are unexpectedly good: when the movement is local and the intervener is from an immediately dominating adverb class, no violation arises. This is unexpected given all current formulations of Minimality, whether derivational or representational. However, a representational analysis can be tweaked to accommodate the data, while a derivational one cannot.

Maki Shimotani (University of Wisconsin, Madison)  
Yumiko Konishi (University of Wisconsin, Madison)  
*The multiple use of the response token hai in Japanese conversation*

This paper examines the response token hai in Japanese conversations and analyzes its use as a repetitive chunk (multiple hai). We argue that multiple hai has unique discourse-pragmatic functions compared to those of single use (single hai). Particularly, we show that their distributional patterns are considerably different in that single hai frequently occurs in sequence-closing positions while multiple hai rarely occurs in such positions. Instead, multiple hai occurs in sequence initial/medial positions, in which it indicates that the speaker identifies a specific item/person/event described in the prior utterances and further signals his/her strong interest/involvement in their current talk.

Dwan L. Shipley (Western Washington University)  
*Reminiscences and personal findings regarding place names in and around the town of Mannington, Marion County, West Virginia*

This paper takes the reader on an excursion, through time, into some of the place names as they have been encountered and remembered by the author. The place names include geographic features, towns, communities, points, roads, etc. and all sorts of folklore and traditions that help to give insights into the lives of the people of the area of Mannington, West Virginia. The place names in this paper represent a geographical area of approximately 25-30 square miles.

Jack Shreve (Allegany College of Maryland)  
*The surnames of a southern Italian town*

The paper analyzes, by type and origin, a corpus of 400 surnames from the Italian village of Muro Lucano (Basilicata). As elsewhere in Europe, many surnames derive from first names, but there is a general absence of the agglutinative diminutives characteristic of surnames in other parts of Italy. Another distinctive feature of this corpus is the more frequent implementation of place names than in Italy generally. Because a high incidence of abandoned infants occurred during the period under study, the paper also focuses on the imaginative surnames given to them.
Mark Sicoli (Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics)

Predicting vowel phonation types in Zapotecan languages

This paper illustrates how several vowel phonation types are predictable from the phonological environment of tone-bearing vowels in Zapotecan languages. Drawing data from Lachixio Zapotec primarily, and from other mutually unintelligible Zapotec languages, I discuss the phonations of breathy voice, voicelessness, and creaky voice, focusing mostly on breathy voice and voicelessness. Against the notion that Zapotec tone is derived from vowel phonation types, this paper argues that predictable shifts in vowel phonation in both Zapotec and the regional Spanish provide evidence that the phonations are derived and partly conditioned by the presence of lexical and intonational tones.

Michael Silverstein (University of Chicago)

In praise of "exceptionless":
Linguistics among the human sciences at Bloomfield and Sapir's Chicago

For their four overlapping Chicago years, 1927-1931, Sapir and Bloomfield engaged in distantly and mutually respectful indirect intellectual dialogue, realizing the theoretical transition from diachrony to synchrony (cf. Wells 1974) through the concept of the phonemic segment. The next generation decisively made the transition, however. In the latter '20s, at the moment they were promulgating among insiders what would become synchronic phonemics, Sapir and Bloomfield pointed out to disciplinary outsiders the precision and predictive power of linguistics among the human sciences on the very plane of diachrony - sound change and its Ausnahmslosigkeit - that had been the rallying point of Neogrammarian professional consciousness.

Andrea D. Sims (Northwestern University)
Maria Alley (Ohio State University)
Bryan Brookes (Ohio State University)

On inflectional competition as a cause of paradigmatic gaps

A current issue is the extent to which defective inflection (paradigmatic gaps) actively results from inflectional rule competition. We present a case study of two subclasses of Russian verbs, one with competing inflectional patterns and 1sg gaps, and one with competing inflection but no gaps. Participants completed a production and self-rating task. The results suggest that while Russian gaps superficially resemble "active" gaps in other languages, they are not directly caused by inflectional rule competition. This is consistent with Daland et al.'s (2007) argument that the Russian gaps represent a probability distribution of usage, rather than a form-level problem.

Stavros Skopeteas (University of Potsdam)
Elisabeth Verhoeven (University of Bremen)

The influence of structural constraints on the choice of topic constructions: Evidence from Yucatec Maya

This paper deals with the syntactic and pragmatic properties of topics in Yucatec Maya. We present corpus data and semi-naturalistic evidence from production experiments which show that the choice of topic constructions in discourse is not pragmatically uniform, but it is influenced from structural properties of the clause. In particular, we argue that a distinctness constraint on transitive clauses with two postverbal arguments results in a subject/object asymmetry in the choice of arguments for the topic position.

Tanya Slavin (University of Toronto)

Beyond phases: t-palatalization in Oji-Cree

The interaction of phonological processes with morphosyntactic structure has been the topic of a long-standing debate in the literature, with various proposals regarding the use of phonological processes as diagnostics for phase boundaries. I argue that t-palatalization in Oji-Cree (Algonquian) appears to be one such process. However, not only does it provide a diagnostic for phase boundaries within the verbal complex, but, most importantly, it also provides evidence for the existence of two different types of morphosyntactic domains, only one of which is called a phase, while the other one is similar to a phase but involves a weaker boundary.
Anastasia Smirnova (Ohio State University)
The meaning of embedded tense in non-SOT languages: evidence from Bulgarian

Session 24

Bulgarian non-past verbs behave differently in main and in embedded contexts. In particular, non-past verbs within embedded **de**-complements show atypical temporal flexibility in that they can refer to events preceding, following or overlapping with the Speech Time. I propose an analysis in which the temporal location of the embedded event is entailed from (i) the lexical semantics and (ii) the tense marking of the embedding verb. This proposal, based on a study of over 50 embedding predicates, enables us to explain a larger set of data than the current analyses proposed by Krapova 2001 for Bulgarian and Giannakidou 2006 for Greek.

Caroline L. Smith (University of New Mexico)
“Foreigner talk” is not clear speech

Session 25

Speech directed to a non-native speaker of a language, sometimes known as "foreigner talk", has been treated by phoneticians as a form of "clear speech", that is, speech modified in order to enhance intelligibility. But in the study reported here, French speech directed to a non-native interlocutor showed few of the modifications previously reported for clear speech. Those modifications the French speakers produced were prosodic, including an expanded F0 range and language-specific segmental modifications compatible with a more emphatic speech style. These results suggest that foreigner talk is a distinct speech style and not a form of clear speech.

E. Allyn Smith (The Ohio State University)
A felicity condition for than phrases in English comparative correlatives

Session 23

Beck (1997) predicts that CCs such as The faster we drive, the sooner we'll arrive should disallow explicit than-phrases. Den Dikken (2005) & Leung (2003) nevertheless give acceptable examples with than phrases. I dispute their claim that clausality is the relevant felicity factor and argue instead that than phrases are felicitous when there is:

• A monotonic correlation between the set of degrees that results from the subtraction of the denotation of the than phrase (from the degrees denoted by the first CC clause) and those denoted by the second CC clause (relative to the same worlds), and
• NOT a monotonic correlation between the denotations of the second CC clause and the first CC clause without the than phrase.

Jennifer L. Smith (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill)
Positional and contextual constraints: Evidence from lenition

Session 31

Can phonological constraints refer to prosodic positions, such as onsets and codas (Beckman 1997; Zoll 2004)? Or do they refer only to segmental contexts, such as V_V (Steriade 2001; Kochetov 2006)? I argue that the typology of lenition requires a formal distinction between these two constraint classes. Lenition has two subtypes (Cser 2003; Szigitvari forthcoming); I show that "markedness-decreasing lenition" needs positional constraints, while "sonority-increasing lenition" needs contextual constraints. Several differences between the two lenition subtypes — relationship to typological markedness, domain of application, and degree of phonological abstractness — are all accounted for, once positional and contextual constraints are formally distinguished.

Elisa Sneed German (Northwestern University)
Empirical evidence for VP-internal subjects: indefinite NPs and non-isomorphism

Session 4

This study provides new psycholinguistic evidence for the VP-internal subject hypothesis (Kuroda 1986) by demonstrating syntactic priming of this non-overt structure. Using the Truth-Value-Judgment-Task methodology, I examine two constructions argued to involve VP-internal subjects. I show that for four-year-olds, the existential interpretation of bare plural subjects primes the interpretation of a subject quantifier under the scope of negation. These findings provide additional support for the existence of syntactic priming of non-overt structural representations (Viau, Lidz & Musolino 2005).
Elisa Sneed German (Northwestern University)
Stefan Benus (Constantine the Philosopher University)
Agustin Gravano (Columbia University)
Julia Hirschberg (Columbia University)
Gregory Ward (Northwestern University)

The effect of semantic modality on the assessment of speaker certainty

Previous researchers have disagreed about the contribution of the epistemic would construction to utterance interpretation. Palmer (1990) and Perkins (1983) characterized epistemic would as conveying tentativeness, while Ward et al. (2003) argued that it is a focus marker indicating the presence of a salient open proposition and, moreover, that its use conveys speaker certainty. The results of a series of self-paced perception experiments provide empirical support for Ward et al. (2003)'s claims. We show that a speaker's use of epistemic would conveys a significantly higher degree of speaker certainty than does the corresponding statement without the presence of the modal.

James Sneed German (Northwestern University)
Janet B. Pierrehumbert (Northwestern University)

Conditions for accenting pronouns: Contrastive focus vs. attentional shift

Two sets of theories predict the accentual status of pronouns on independent grounds. We present the results of a balanced production experiment designed to test the corresponding sets of predictions side-by-side. Our results show that contrastive focus (e.g., Rooth 1992) gives rise to higher rates of pronoun accentuation than a particular class of attentional factors (Kameyama 1999), suggesting that, contrary to most accounts, information structure is central to the interaction between pronominal reference and accentuation. We discuss the consequences of our findings for other accounts of this interaction, as well as the potential role of more fine-grained prosodic cues.

Neal Snider (Stanford University)

Exemplars and constructions in syntactic production

Exemplar and construction grammar models of syntactic representation predict that there should be little or no difference between lexical and syntactic production, because the same representations are being accessed. Priming experiments provide key evidence for this, because a growing body of work shows that priming is sensitive to the same factors in lexical production as in syntactic production, specifically, prime frequency, prime-target similarity, and prime neighborhood density. Two studies will be presented that demonstrate for the first time that, just as in lexical priming, more similar constructions prime more and prime constructions in less dense neighborhoods prime more.

Stephanie Solt (City University of New York)

Cardinality and the many/much distinction

This paper examines the distribution of the quantificational terms many/much in English, and explores the consequences of these patterns for the semantics of measurement. Starting from the position that both words denote predicates of scalar intervals, I show that the distinction between them is not just one of agreement (plural), but that many is also restricted to measuring the dimension of cardinality, regardless of whether it is mapped to a dense or discrete scale. The findings argue for a fundamental separation between cardinality and other dimensions, one that does not reduce to scale structure, but that nonetheless has grammatical consequences.

Minjung Son (Yale University & Haskins Laboratories)

Implication of within-language variability between labials' and coronals' reduction

In a magnetometry study (Perkell et al., 1991) of Korean optional place assimilation between two sequential stops, the present study aims to better understand the articulatory regularities and also identify the within-language variability that exists between labials and coronals. Results showed that labials in /pk/ were infrequently reduced categorically (7% of productions), relative to coronals in /tk/ and /tp/ (54%). In contrast, gradient reduction was much smaller: 0.7% for /pk/, 3% for /tk/, 6% for /tp/. This result shows that within-language variability between labials' and coronals' reduction demonstrated comparably similar distribution to that of cross-linguistic variability (Hamilton, 1996).
Justin Spence (University of California, Berkeley)  

**Yahi quotative cliticization: evidence from Ishi's story of Wood Duck**

Systematic mismatches between audio recordings and transcriptions of Ishi’s story of Wood Duck reveal important clues about Yahi linguistic structure. A specific case involves word-final *ti*, *tis*, and *tic*, common in the transcriptions but often lacking analogs in the recordings. These elements are analyzed as instantiations of the quotative elements [ti:] and [tis:], artifacts of word-by-word re-dictation of the story. Quotative cliticization is interpreted as a synchronic process determined in part by variations in rate of speech. Interpretive strategies invoked in this analysis are of general interest, as they may be relevant to other research drawing on early archival sources.

James N. Stanford (Rice University)  

**Dialect non-convergence in exogamous Sui clans**

Immigration can suddenly bring speakers of one dialect into close, long-term contact with another dialect. Significant dialect change is often reported, such as convergence, new dialect formation, individual accommodation and acquisition. By contrast, among exogamous Sui villages of China, dialect distinctions are closely maintained despite immigration and long-term contact. This study shows how such dialect non-convergence occurs when speakers continuously construct and maintain distinct linguistic identities. Quantitative results (lexical variables and acoustic analysis of tone and diphthong variables) are presented from mobile married women, non-mobile speakers in the women’s original clans, and children. Ethnographic interviews are presented as well.

Rebecca Starr (Stanford University)  

**Corrective behavior and sociolinguistic knowledge in a Mandarin-English dual immersion school**

In a dual immersion educational model, where students split learning time between two languages, the classroom becomes a community of practice in which students and teachers with a wide range of backgrounds and skills must negotiate between socially meaningful variants as well as between languages. This study draws on observational data collected from first and second grade classes at an American Mandarin-English dual immersion school over the course of a school year, indicating that students’ developing understanding of the acceptable range of variation is influenced by explicit and implicit corrective behaviors in school.

Tamina Stephenson (University of British Columbia)  

**Epistemic modals and PRO**

I propose a relativist semantics for PRO parallel to the semantics I have recently proposed for epistemic modals. Following Lasersohn, I treat propositions as sets of world-individual pairs rather than sets of worlds. I propose that at a world-individual pair <w,x>, PRO simply denotes x. Combined with a semantics for attitude predicates based on Lewis’s notion of doxastic alternatives, this straightforwardly captures the obligatory de se interpretation of PRO. Further support for this view comes from a locality requirement on control that is shared by epistemic modals, but not by such obligatorily de se items as shifting indexicals.

Jon Stevens (Ohio State University)  

**The Old English demonstrative: A counterexample to unidirectionality?**

The idea that forms evolve unidirectionally from less grammatical to more grammatical is very closely tied to grammaticalization theory. Traugott & Heine (1991) suggest a basic cline of lexical item used in discourse > non-lexical item used in morphosyntax. Various counterexamples have been proposed, of which Hopper & Traugott (2003) say, "(w)hen we review the literature on counterexamples to grammaticalization, a striking fact emerges... (t)hey are sporadic and do not pattern in significant ways." I intend to weaken this claim by showing that the outcome of the non-proximal Old English demonstrative is a counterexample to unidirectionality.

Thomas Stewart (Truman State University)  

Alma B. Kuhlemann Cardenez (Ohio State University)  

**Discovering “language myths and truths”**: A summer enrichment course in linguistics for young students

Students at the junior high and high school levels are bombarded with “language myths” presented as “common sense.” This presentation reviews a three-week intensive linguistics course within a residential enrichment program.
for students ages 13-16 on a university campus. Much content typical of an introductory university-level course in linguistics can be included, in addition allowing considerable room for research, experiments, and other activities. Mentors for the students are university linguistics majors, and students represent many social backgrounds. This early immersion in descriptive, pluralistic language study introduces linguistics as a discipline and disposes students positively toward linguistics in the future.

David Stringer (Indiana University-Bloomington)
The syntax of P modifiers

Session 37

Assuming a layered PP structure with directional P above locational P above locative nominals, e.g. [from [on [top [of [the house]]]]], this paper investigates how this configuration accommodates modifiers of direction and location. Four types of such elements are discussed: measure phrases, degree phrases, flow phrases, and trajectory modifiers, e.g. [{20 yards / right} [back [through [into the room]]]]. A preliminary crosslinguistic survey suggests a fixed structural hierarchy, a subset of distinct modifiers for PathP, and structural parallels between modifiers of adpositions and locative nominals.

Kjersti Stunsrud (University of Chicago)
Extending the typology of event composition

Session 45

The focus of this talk is the extent of the variation found within the class of constructions labeled "Event Composition" (EC) in Levin & Rappaport Hovav (2005). EC involves the addition of a non-adjunct, non-lexically entailed complement to a verb, usually [DP-predicate], resultatives being prototypical examples. It has been suggested in the literature that resultative/telic augmentation is the only type of EC available. (e.g. Ritter & Rosen 1998; Butt 2002; Ramchand 2003). Based on a reanalysis of unergative expletive constructions found in the Scandinavian languages, crucially identifying these as instances of EC, I demonstrate a need to extend the EC-typology so as to also include [DP-Pred]- augmentations that yield atelic derived event descriptions involving mere cooccurrence of eventualities.

Anne Sturgeon (H5 Technologies)
The "middlefield" in Slavic: Evidence from Czech

Session 37

Research on word order in Slavic has focused primarily on the left and right peripheries and their role in structuring information, while the vP projection has remained largely unexplored. In Czech, particular characteristics of clause structure allow us to investigate the vP and delineate a "middlefield". Unlike movement to the left edge, movement to the middlefield exhibits characteristics that have been associated with "short-distance" A-scrambling in German, Hindi and Japanese, such as free ordering and creating new binding possibilities. This research contributes to an understanding of clausal syntax in Slavic, as well as to the cross-linguistic inventory of short-distance movement.

Kristen Syrett (Rutgers University)
Syntactic bootstrapping in the adjectival domain: Adverbs help infants classify gradable adjectives

Session 32

The syntactic bootstrapping process discussed for noun and verb learning is extended to adjective learning. A series of preferential looking experiments with 30-month-olds demonstrates that infants are sensitive to distributional differences of adverb-adjective bigrams in the exposure language (as supported by an analysis of the BNC) and the semantic restrictions some adverbs (e.g., completely, very) place on the scalar structure of the gradable adjectives they modify. I argue that infants approach the word learning process with the expectation that modifiers will differ according to aspects of scalar structure, such as endpoints. Implications for classifying other DP-internal lexical items is discussed.

Rachel Szekely (City University of New York)
Locating the existential import of the existential there sentence

Session 43

It has been argued that the nominal expression in a there sentence is set-denoting and that the sentence's existential import requires no existential quantification, because there is is an existential predicate (cf. McNally 1998; Landmann 2004). I argue that the interpretation also requires no existential predicate: The existential import is entailed by the combination of a set-denoting nominal expression and a locative. The locative content of the there sentence has been widely observed (cf. Lyons 1968; Clark 1978; Freeze 1992). On this proposal the construction's locative content plays a fundamental role in the existential interpretation of the construction.

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Sali A. Tagliamonte (University of Toronto)  
Derek Denis (University of Toronto)  
*The stuff of change: General extenders in North American English*

General extenders are discourse markers that generalize from a preceding referent to the set to which they belong, e.g. *extenders and stuff like that*. Current research suggests that they are socially conditioned, (Dubois, 1992), encode interactional functions (Norby & Winter, 2001), and are undergoing grammaticalization (Cheshire, 2007). Using a large corpus of North American English, we test these possibilities applying quantitative techniques and the comparative method. Analysis reveals age and social class effects, but none of the previously reported grammaticalizing trends. Instead, there is a different linguistic change in progress. General extenders are stable social markers undergoing dramatic lexical replacement.

Sali A. Tagliamonte (University of Toronto)  
Lidia-Gabriela Jarmarn (University of Toronto)  
*Variation and change in the English genitive: A sociolinguistic perspective*

This paper presents a multivariate analysis of variation between genitive *of* and *-s* in a socially stratified corpus of spoken North American English. Contra previous research on written data, we find no evidence for linguistic expansion of *-s*. Social correlates provide a partial explanation: blue collar workers tend to use *-s* while more educated speakers tend to use *of*. However, closer examination of the linguistic correlates reveal that genitive *-s* and *of* have specialized into separate and only marginally overlapping areas of the grammar. The genitive options are a stable feature in contemporary English.

Mila Tasseva-Kurktchieva (University of South Carolina)  
Stanley Dubinsky (University of South Carolina)  
*The role of strong (EPP) V-features in determining Bulgarian word-order*

This paper will show that word order in certain declaratives and questions in Bulgarian can be accounted for by positing movement of verbal projections to Spec,TP. We adopt Lambova's (2004) AP as a functional projection for [+top] and [+focus] (between T and C). We further propose (c.f. Massam 1991, McCloskey 2001, Davies & Dubinsky 2001) that V-initial languages require movement of a V-projection to check an EPP V-feature (rather than a D-feature) in T. This account can explain the V-initial tendencies of Bulgarian without a proliferation of semantically unmotivated functional categories.

David Teeple (University of California, Santa Cruz)  
*Avoiding strong-position neutralization*

Among the gaps in factorial is strong-position neutralization (SPN), where a contrast is neutralized in solely strong positions by augmentation constraints: *Stressed/V >> Dep-mora produces neutralizing lengthening under stress, while Max-mora >> *Unstressed/VV preserves the length contrast in unstressed syllables. I argue against depriving these constraints of independent ranking, in favor of an emergentist basis for reranking. If sound changes arise principally from variation, SPN is unlikely to emerge: stressed syllables are more likely to be produced and perceived correctly, hence a vowel length distinction is more likely to survive there.

Anne-Michelle Tessier (University of Alberta)  
Marnie Krauss (University of Alberta)  
*Learning phonological patterns across modalities*

This paper reports two artificial language-learning studies that investigate how static phonological patterns are learned and generalized from listening to speaking, using the methods of Onishi, Chambers & Fisher (2002). The purposes of these studies are (i) to replicate their cross-modal result using natural sound classes and (ii) to see whether learners generalize to novel members of those natural classes—comparing performance on a training set of e.g. labial segments [v, f, m, p] to a novel but also labial segment [b]. Together, these results can shed light on both the flexibility and the limitations of online phonotactic learning.
Margaret Thomas (Boston College)  
**Fifty key thinkers in language and linguistics**  
Session 70

This presentation analyzes historiographical issues raised by the task of identifying 50 "key thinkers in language and linguistics" for a book with that title. Few precedents reflect on selection criteria: Sebeok's (1966) Portraits includes "seminal figures...whose work [has] lasting relevance"; Bright's (1992) encyclopedia included those "who made contributions 'across the board'." What counts as "lasting relevance"? Across which "board" must contributions be distributed? What relationships exist between "key thinkers" and "key discoveries / texts"? Are some "key ideas" unassociated with "key thinkers"? I present data on contemporary students' knowledge of the history of linguistics, and their definitions of "key thinkers."

Tim Thornes (University of Central Arkansas)  
**Polyfunctionality and the /na-/ middle marker in Northern Paiute**  
Session 84

This study seeks to account for the polyfunctionality of the /na-/ verbal prefix (the "middle marker") in Northern Paiute (Western Numic, Uto-Aztecan) from a typological and historical perspective. It covers a broad spectrum of functions in the middle voice domain, including reflexive, passive, reciprocal, and dual or collective action. Outside of the verbal domain, /na-/’s distribution is identical to that of a pronominal or demonstrative base. These functional and distributional facts are marshaled as evidence for its typological and historical development.

Sam Tilsen (University of California, Berkeley)  
**Experimental evidence for vowel-to-vowel dissimilation**  
Session 18

A priming experiment was conducted to investigate the extent to which carryover vowel-to-vowel coarticulation is caused by cognitive mechanisms, as opposed to physical constraints on articulator movement. On experimental trials the first vowel in a two-vowel sequence was planned—but not articulated—before the second vowel was produced. Contrary to expectations, significant quasi-dissimilatory effects on vowel formants were observed between the unproduced and produced vowels. These results suggest that there is a dissimilatory speech-planning mechanism restricting the extent of carryover vowel-to-vowel coarticulation.

Naoko Tomioka (University of Quebec, Montreal)  
**Variations of resultatives and early/late adjunction of V0**  
Session 45

This paper provides an innovative synthesis of two studies of phrase structure—the hypothesis that a syntactic adjunct enters the derivation late (Lebeaux 1988, Nissenbaum 2000, Stepanov 2001) and the hypothesis that in resultatives, the main predicate is CAUSE and that the lexical verb has a “demoted” status (Levin & Rapoport 1988). I argue that the late-adjunction hypothesis provides a purely syntactic account of the "demoted" status of the verb and its thematic realization. This analysis has a consequence for the general theory of cross-linguistic variation: that Merge operation has to be parameterized.

Judith Tonhauser (Ohio State University)  
**Predicate-argument structures in Yucatec Maya**  
Session 74

Syntactic analyses of (Yucatec) Mayan focus constructions and content questions fall into two broad groups: those that assume that the preverbal argument is just that, a (fronted) argument of the main verb (e.g. Aissen 1992 for languages other than Yucatec Maya), and those that assume that the preverbal expression is the main syntactic predicate of the construction (e.g. Bohnemeyer 2002). This talk presents several pieces of evidence for the latter type of analysis, and identifies some implications of these results for the typological classification of Yucatec Maya.

Maziar Toosarvandani (University of California, Berkeley)  
**Focus fronting and sluicing in Farsi**  
Session 27

The elliptical construction sluicing is commonly analyzed as deletion of the TP in a constituent question (Ross 1969, Merchant 2001). Since English obligatorily raises interrogative phrases to Spec-CP, sluicing always leaves behind a wh-phrase remnant. For a wh-in-situ language like Farsi, this account predicts that sluicing will either not exist or have a very different surface realization. In fact, Farsi has a sluicing construction nearly identical to its English counterpart. I argue that both are derived by movement of a wh-phrase to the left periphery followed by TP-deletion. They differ, I propose, in the type of movement operation involved: for Farsi, this is focus fronting.
This paper offers a preliminary report of the results of a survey of thirty related Totonac varieties spoken in the Sierra Norte de Puebla and adjacent regions of Veracruz in Mexico. The goal of the survey is to discover the nature and extent of the linguistic variation among the Totonac-speaking communities in this area and to produce a more accurate and complete classification of the extant Totonac varieties.

The internally headed relative clauses of Mandan (Siouan) have been previously described in the literature as marked by a number of diverse morphemes, whose meaning is undetermined (Mixco 1997). Among these is the relativizer \{ko\}, which optionally occurs on the verb of an internally-headed relative clause. The same morpheme also occurs with comparative/superlative meanings, non-optionally on third person possessive kinship terms, and in certain expressions. In this paper, I both differentiate and unite such disparate functions by demonstrating that \{ko\} does not function as a relativizer or necessarily a nominalizer, but as a marker of uniqueness.

According to Pylkkänen (2002), possessive datives in front of PPs do not involve an applicative structure. Should they be analyzed in terms of movement (Landau 1999)?

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textbf{(1)} Ona sela Ivanu v mashinu.  
  \textit{She sat into Ivan's car.} 
  \item \textbf{(2)} *Ona sidela Ivanu v mashine.  
  \textit{She was sitting in Ivan's car.}
\end{itemize}

Interestingly, Russian allows possessive datives only in front of directional PPs (1), opposed to locative PPs (2). Arguing against movement, I suggest that directional PPs can, in fact, be selected by an applicative head.

I argue that preverbal datives in Spanish gustar-type constructions (1) \textit{A Juan CL appeals the soccer}, are not quirky subjects. The functional heads (v, appl, T) participating in a structure, rather than the surface position of DPs, determine the configurations available in Spanish (unaccusative, transitive, unergative, with/without datives). Thus, (i) Spanish argument structure and agreement relations are blind to the surface ordering of DPs, (ii) all Spanish datives receive identical analyses regardless of their position / structure-type, (iii) DPs may not be part of Spanish argument structure, (iv) Spanish does not exhibit quirky subjects.

The fourth formant frequency (F4) has only rarely been reported as a characteristic of specific speech sounds. We show a large but variable drop in F4 timed to American English flap. F4 can be difficult to locate at all in some tokens, but the F4 drop is strikingly visible in others. The results demonstrate that gestural interactions can lead to large acoustic effects in a little-examined part of the speech signal. Thus, speakers' production of fine phonetic variability is not limited to the aspects of the signal that obviously distinguish features, but rather affects a wide variety of acoustic attributes.
In Reaney's 1958 *Dictionary of British Surnames*, he does not tell us how many surnames it contains but does tell us how many he deleted from the first draft. After Reaney died the second and third editions were authored by Wilson who changed the title to *Dictionary of English Surnames*. Wilson tells us how many surnames he added in each case but leaves us without knowledge of the total number of surnames in the editions. The publisher, however, makes a claim for the number of surnames on the dust cover of the third edition. This paper establishes the number of surnames in each edition and demonstrates that the claims made by the publishers were wildly inaccurate, and it identifies exactly what they were counting.

Vowel development in Upper Tanana (an Athabaskan language spoken in eastern interior Alaska) is unusual: five PA vowels have become nine. Thus stem *uː > iu/*oʊː, *e > ia, and *a > IPA “ramshorn”, with the reduction of stem-final non-lateral coronal stops to /h/ and affricates to stops. *Schwa is backed and lowered to IPA “turned V”, with reduction of final uvulars to /h/. We see the coronal environment as conditioning raising and fronting, with only *a remaining a non-contour phone in UT. Thus lexical contrasts are preserved within stem syllables, though no longer expressed on final consonants.

Recent experimental work designed to explore the structure of the lexicon reveals an effect of Morphological Family Size (MFS; Baayen & Schreuder 1997, 2000). Here, we discuss the effects of MFS and word frequency in Hebrew. Our results document for the first time an effect of word frequency in Hebrew spoken word recognition. We also found an effect of MFS, in line with recent work by Moscoso del Prado-Martin et al. (2005). These results support a hybrid theory of lexical access in Hebrew, with lexical organization dependent on both whole-word storage and the consonantal root.

I address the actuation problem for major American sound changes by suggesting social/historical triggers: School desegregation and rapid large-scale migration of African Americans led white speakers to accentuate local features and differentiate their speech from African American English — a linguistic version of “white flight.” I correlate these triggers with the Northern Cities Shift, Southern Shift, and post-vocalic /r/ through metrics of ethnic change and social distance applied to historical census data. I essay a theoretical situation of linguistic white flight in a conflict model, as an extension of traditionally invoked social differentiation processes.

I describe a primary research project designed to address the strengths and weaknesses of large undergraduate classes. 103 beginner sociolinguistics students and I investigated online use of intensifiers (very/really/so hot) in four youth subcultures and a control group. Together, we extracted, coded, and analyzed 9446 tokens, and presented findings on gender, change, and communities of practice at two major conferences. I lay out the practices, precautions, and problems involved in balancing quality work and meaningful student participation, and reflect on student engagement, the ethics of coursework as research, and the value of investing undergraduates into the research community.
Upper Necaxa Totonac (UNT), a polysynthetic language spoken in central Mexico, presents a large and complex inventory of verbal morphology. This feature makes interesting the study of the acquisition of the verb category; which is expected to be late due to the structural properties of this language. Spontaneous data from three children (ages 2 to 4) learning UNT show that verbs constitute a significant proportion of the early lexicon. Furthermore, before they turn 4 years old, UNT children produce a variety of morphemes: inflection at age 2;02; derivation and quasi-inflection at age 2;07; and body part prefixation at 3;08.

Barry Velleman (Marquette University)
Session 67
Translation, acquisition, and the "organ of language":
The work of Mariano Cubl y Soler (1801-1875)

Mariano Cubl y Soler was a Catalonian educator, grammarian, lexicographer, and orthographic reformer who produced numerous pedagogical materials in the United States during the 1820s and 1830s. His concepts of language teaching and learning, which argue against the Hamiltonian approach yet adapt certain elements of it, have not been widely studied by scholars outside the Spanish-speaking world. The paper shows how Cubl's conception of language use and acquisition was in harmony with the nineteenth-century "science" of phrenology, which he would widely promote in Spain upon his return there in the 1840s.

Joshua Viau (Johns Hopkins University)
Jeffrey Lidz (University of Maryland)
Session 32
Hierarchy and abstraction in children's dative verb phrases

We demonstrate that four-year-olds represent the internal structure of dative VPs (give John the ball/give the ball to John), in which relative depth of embedding determines binding possibilities. Experiments 1 and 2 probed children's understanding of asymmetries concerning Principle C and quantifier-variable binding, respectively, in English using a Truth Value Judgment task. Experiment 3 used the same procedure and stimuli as Experiment 2 with four-year-old learners of Kannada, where free word order allows us to tease apart c-command, linear order, and derivational history. Together our results show that both English- and Kannada-speaking four-year-olds have abstract, hierarchical structures for dative VPs.

Matthew Wagers (University of Maryland)
Colin Phillips (University of Maryland)
Session 22
Representing the control of agreement in real time

Control of verb agreement is occasionally wrested away from the subject by nearby but inaccessible nouns, a phenomenon called "agreement attraction" (The [key.SG to the cabinets.PL] are.PL ...'; Bock & Miller 1991; Kimball & Aissen, 1971). A prominent hypothesis adopted by syntacticians and psycholinguistics is that attractor nouns can change the subject projection's number valuation (e.g., Eberhard, Cutting & Bock, 2005). Based on a series of real-time comprehension and grammaticality studies, we argue against such accounts. We propose an account of real-time feature tracking which explains the overwhelming generalization that attractors can create strong illusions of grammaticality, but not ungrammaticality.

Neil Alexander Walker (University of California, Santa Barbara)
Session 79
Proto Pomo uvulars

Reconstructing the past distribution of California Indian languages is made difficult by incomplete data and numerous language families existing near one another for great spans of time. The relationship among the daughter languages of Proto Pomo is a case in point. I argue that the supposed retention of Proto Pomo *q in some daughter languages is actually a retrograde change (*q > k > q). This change confirms Western Pomo as a valid subgrouping while necessitating a reassessment of the relationships within that group.
Joel C. Wallenberg (University of Pennsylvania)  
Session 39

The decline of Early English object clitics

Object pronouns in Old English (OE) and Middle English (ME) show clitic syntax that is unique in Germanic, occurring immediately before the tensed verb (Kemenade 1987, Pintzuk 1991). This study uses parsed diachronic corpora to investigate the history and dialectology of this clitic system, beginning in early OE, and its eventual disappearance during the ME period. The loss of clitics takes place at the same time as the VP’s OV to VO change, and while these developments overlap in time, they are shown to be two independent changes which interact to yield the surface patterns observed in early English texts.

Natasha Warner (University of Arizona & Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics)  
Benjamin V. Tucker (University of Arizona & University of Alberta)  
Session 31

An unusual result of prosodic domain boundary effects: Romanian devoiced nasals

We argue that allophonically devoiced nasals in Romanian (e.g. [basM] 'fairy tale') partly reflect retiming of articulatory gestures determined by the level of boundary adjacent to the cluster. Voiceless nasals are rare as distinct phonemes, and not well known as allophonic variants. We provide acoustic and aerodynamic documentation of a cross-linguistically rare segment type in a phonetically under-described language. We also show that this unusual pattern of allophonic devoicing reflects assimilation, syllable structure, and level of prosodic domain boundary. These results thus demonstrate both an unusual effect of prosodic domains and a complex interaction of phonetic and phonological causes.

James K. Watters (SIL International)  
Session 85

Lexical and discourse functions of the clitic =cha in Tlachichilco Tepehua

This paper presents a unified account for the lexical and discourse functions of the Tepehua clitic =cha, a form with cognates throughout the Totonac-Tepehua family, sometimes translated as ‘already.’ On temporal adverbs, it distinguishes past time intervals from future; with dependent clauses it marks previous or realized action; with spatial deixis, it marks “specified” space; and in narratives it occurs on adverbials and predicates to signal prominent events. In each case, it indicates some semantic boundedness. In narrative discourse such boundedness highlights the specificity of modifiers and the significance of the related events.

Adam Wayment (Johns Hopkins University)  
Session 15

A model of metathesis as attraction at a distance

We present data from Middle English, Hilligaynon, and Lithuanian suggesting that metathesis can occur in response to assimilatory/dissimilatory pressures. Our analysis is based on Burzio’s (2000) notion of attraction at a distance, which has been closely tied to neural networks. The metathesis data support the use of enriched representations for which the proximity of a source and a target is a kind of similarity on par with feature-based similarity. We argue that these cases of metathesis do not require a diachronic explanation relying on misperception (Hume 2005, Belvins and Garrett 2004).

Christina Weaver (University of Chicago)  
Jonathan Barnes (Boston University):  
Session 12

Extrametricality and mora sharing in Palestinian Arabic

This paper investigates the phonetic correlates of the phonological pattern known as final-consonant extrametricality (whereby CVC syllables count as light word-finally but heavy word-internally). Gordon, et al. (2006), building on work by Maddieson (1993) and Broselow, et al. (1997), derive phonological extrametricality directly from durational asymmetries between vowels in phrase-final closed and open syllables. We present two experiments testing this hypothesis. First, we replicated Gordon, et al. using data from Palestinian Arabic. Next, extending the original methodology to include phrase-medial, word-final syllables, we argue that the link between extrametricality and vowel duration is best seen as diachronic in nature.
Nicholas Welch (University of Victoria) Session 84

Two BEs or not two BEs? Semantic distinctions between two northern Athabaskan copulas

Copulas in Dogrib and Slave are formed on two verb stems, *-T'E' and *-LII, which exhibit distributional differences. I propose that these differences arise from semantic distinctions. When copulas are used with nominal complements, the distinction is one of transience: *-T'E' is used with individual-level predicates, *-LII with stage-level. With verbal complements, the distinction lies in the TAM system: auxiliaries formed on *-T'E' are used with sentences that are present realis; those formed on *-LII are used for other TAM categories. I suggest a historical link between these distinctions based upon cross-linguistic associations of present tense with genericity.

Lynn C. Westney (University of Illinois at Chicago) Session 63

From Aerosmith to The Zombies: Naming patterns of rock and roll groups

Names have the power to build group identities. Both the music and the names of the musical groups that flourished during the "golden age" of rock and roll are firmly entrenched in popular culture. Their names comprise a veritable cacophony of the English language. Rock groups named themselves after animals, automobiles, birds, food, hair, literature, people, places, and everything in between. Musical groups whose names have interesting origins and groups that exhibited a high degree of creativity in their naming processes are highlighted with a view towards the creation of a beginning taxonomy that will be useful in further analysis and research.

Bartosz Wiland (Massachusetts Institute of Technology & Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznan) Agnieszka Pysz (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznan) Session 14

The setting of the strict VO word order in English at the PF interface

This paper proposes a novel analysis of the shift to the strict VO-order in the history of English. We argue that the previous accounts of this change fail to capture a number of crucial diachronic and cross-linguistic facts. These facts fall neatly into place in our analysis, according to which the shift from a mixed OV/VO to the strict VO-order is linked with the loss of m(orphological)-case marking on object-DPs. The loss of m-case necessitated the establishment of the Head Government Domain (HGD) and, hence, strict linearization at the PF interface.

Ronnie Wilbur (Purdue University) Evguenia Malaia (Purdue University) Session 16

Event Visibility Hypothesis: motion capture evidence for overt marking of telicity in ASL

Using motion-capture data, we provide empirical support for the Event Visibility Hypothesis: "the semantics of event structure is visible in the phonological form of predicate signs." We test a physical separation of semantically telic and atelic predicate signs based on their motion signatures: dominant hand movement which stops at points in space, mapping semantically to the final state of telic events. Our hypothesis is that telic signs' deceleration (Slope) is more rapid than that of atelic, marking overt event structure realization in signing space. In Isolation and Carrier Phrases, telic Slopes are 1.5-2 times steeper respectively than in atelics (p<.05).

Andrea Wilhelm (University of Victoria) Session 43

On the expression of countability

This paper evaluates recent proposals in formal syntax that countability must be syntactically expressed, through either number marking or numeral classifiers. In Dine Suline (Northern Athapaskan), countability is encoded in a set of highly productive verb roots which, crucially, contain both number- and classifier-type elements. This supports the claim that both elements are manifestations of a single countability function. However, the relation of these roots with nominal arguments is not one of morphosyntactic agreement, but one of semantic concord. This questions the claim that countability must be syntactically expressed. Languages have a choice whether they express countability lexically or syntactically.
Andrea Wilhelm (University of Victoria) Leslie Saxon (University of Victoria)
The "possessed noun suffix" and "possession" in two Northern Athabaskan languages

Session 78

This paper accounts for the distribution of the so-called possessed noun suffix (PNS) in two neighboring Northern Athabaskan languages, Dyne Súñiné and Tílchó Yatii. We will show that the somewhat misnamed suffix occurs not only on possessed nouns, but in a range of contexts which require the syntactic licensing of an argument. At the same time, an examination of inalienable nouns and compounds shows that the occurrence and the morphology of the suffix are not completely predictable, but must be partially lexically determined.

Kemp Williams (IBM Global Name Recognition)
Improved name matching using regularized name forms

Session 60

Difficulties in personal name matching can arise from language-internal spelling variation or from spelling variation created by transliteration from other writing systems. For example, Lachlin should retrieve Laughlan as a variant, despite their orthographic differences. Similarly, Abdurrahman should match Abd al Rehman, both being possible transliterations of the same Arabic name. The solution described here collapses related names into a canonical form based on culture-specific sets of regularization rules. The rules apply both to names stored in a database and a query name, allowing related names with divergent orthographic representations to match using standard string-matching algorithms.

Heather Willson (University of California, Los Angeles)
Marshallese passives

Session 14

This paper examines the syntactic evidence for classifying a Marshallese sentence as passive rather than stative and proposes a syntactic analysis for these two types of sentences. I argue that the set of Marshallese sentences traditionally analyzed as passives consists of two different constructions. The first is a stative construction and differs from the passive construction in that, in this construction, only certain prepositions are allowed as the head of the optional PP containing the argument bearing the agent theta role. The second construction is a passive construction and has a structure similar to the English passive construction.

Lynsey Wolter (University of Rochester)
I can't believe it!: Expressive meaning in belief reports

Session 6

I argue that propositional BELIEVE entails, in addition to its standard meaning, that the subject is emotionally prepared to accept the proposition expressed by the sentential complement. This leads to a straightforward account of several otherwise puzzling facts: (1) I know it but I can't believe it is intuitively coherent; (2) I can't believe the fact that P is attested; (3) belief questions are acceptable when the truth of the complement is presumed; (4) BELIEVE is compatible with passionately. More generally, the lexical semantics of BELIEVE is relevant to research on truth-conditional meanings that depend on subjective judgments.

Zhiguo Xie (Cornell University)
Wh-argument/adjunct asymmetry and exceptions in Mandarin

Session 14

Empirical data reveal that in Mandarin the wh-argument/adjunct asymmetry with respect to intervention effects is more complex than the literature has observed.

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The empirical complexity calls into question such analyses as Ko (2005) and Beck (2006). I argue that intervention effects in Mandarin come from two distinct sources. The algebraic structure of wh-adjuncts "invites" one type; the exhaustivity/focus interpretation of syntactic focus and wh-questions "triggers" the other type. Some cross-linguistic variation is considered as well.
Racquel Yamada (University of Oregon and Northwest Indian Language Institute)  
An updated analysis of [ ky- V -ng] in Kari'nja: Evidentiality or deixis?  

Session 81

This paper describes the [ ky- V -ng] construction in Kari'nja, a Cariban language of Suriname. Previous analyses assigned ky- and -ng to a greater interacting system of evidentiality. However, native-speaking collaborators in the language revitalization program reject the evidentiality analysis. By the analysis presented here, neither morpheme indicates source of information: ky- signifies distance, locative or temporal, which is metaphorically extended to indicate situations beyond the speaker's immediate sphere of perception, whereas -ng denotes "uncertainty" modality. This analysis better reflects modern speaker insights, and has aided formal teaching of this endangered language.

Yuan-chen Jenny Yang (Yale University)  
The verbal le in Mandarin Chinese: An Instantiation Relation approach  

Session 16

Recent research has uncovered two interpretations of the verbal le unexpected of perfective markers cross-linguistically: one, simple accomplishments only implicate rather than entail completion; two, the verbal le can give an imperfective reading (but I challenge the latter). By exploiting differences in the aspectual properties of stative and non-stative predicates (following Condoravdi 2003, Dee 2006), I propose an Instantiation Relation approach to the verbal le. This approach does not postulate empty result states for stelic predicates (Lin 2006), nor predict that simple achievements disallow a completive reading (Smith 1994) or that activities have an inchoative reading (Klein et al. 2000).

Suwon Yoon (University of Chicago)  
The scope of negation: predicate vs. propositional  

Session 24

The debate between constituent and sentential negation has been a long-standing issue between two major logical perspectives: term logic and propositional logic. Concentrating on the difference between two types of Korean negation, the current paper sheds lights on the scopal nature of negation by rigorously investigating a complex array of facts in this domain such as scope ambiguities, quantifier-negation interactions, negative concord, and negative island effects. All the contrasts observed in a variety of negative environments will be unified under the proposal that both predicate term negation and propositional negation analyses are equally viable as analyses of natural language negation.

Alan C. L. Yu (University of Chicago)  
A tale of two reduplication patterns in Washo  

Session 80

Early descriptions of Washo, a severely moribund language spoken around Lake Tahoe in California and Nevada, treat reduplication in the language as a monolithic phenomenon (Jacobsen 1964, Winter 1970). This paper argues that Washo in fact has two patterns of reduplication, partial and total, each serving different morphosemantic functions. It is argued that the apparent resemblance between these two patterns results from a truncation process that operates on the total-reduplicated forms.

Weihua Zhu (University of Florida)  
Possessor raising: Evidence from Chinese passive constructions  

Session 11

This paper analyzes an unusual construction in Mandarin Chinese in which a passive subject is interpreted as the possessor of the object:

(1) Xiao-Mei bei Li-Si tou-le qian-bao.  
Xiao-Mei PASSIVE Li-Si steal-PERF money-bag  
Lit. "Xiao-Mei was stolen purse by Li-Si"  
"Xiao-Mei's purse was stolen by Li-Si."

I argue that the construction involves possessor raising from the object followed by passivization of this derived object. Both operations are independently attested in Chinese. The paper argues against an analysis in which the main verb tou-le 'steal' is ditransitive and no possessor raising takes place.
Cynthia Levart Zoça (University of Connecticut)  
Session 8  
Like French or Chinese?—Optional Wh-movement in Brazilian Portuguese

Wh-in-situ constructions in Brazilian Portuguese (BP) fall between French and Chinese. Like in French, BP wh-in-situ questions have a null complementizer inserted in LF. Similarly to Chinese, a Q-operator allows the wh to be interpreted via Unselective Binding. The Q-operator can be generated inside a wh-phrase and can move away from it (French), or separately from the wh-phrase and bind it unselectively (BP, Chinese). Thus, wh-in-situ in French, but not BP, will be susceptible to intervention effects. The difference between Chinese and BP has to do with Unselectively Binding of wh-adverbials.

Elizabeth Zsiga (Georgetown University)  
Session 42  
Obstruent Nasalization at Word Boundaries in Korean and Korean-accented English

The few studies that have examined external sandhi in second language phonology have generally found that these processes do not transfer from a first to a second language. The argument has been that second-language learners pronounce each word as a separate unit, with no articulatory overlap. This study examines one external sandhi process, Korean obstruent nasalization, in which a word-final stop followed by a word-initial nasal becomes nasal. New phonetic data on obstruent#nasal sequences in Korean and in Korean-accented English shows that both phonological alternations and language-specific articulatory timing patterns at word boundaries can transfer from L1 to L2.

Cala Zubair (Georgetown University)  
Session 19  
John Beavers (University of Texas, Austin)  
Non-nominative subjects and the involitive construction in Sinhala

Sinhala involitive verbs forms are typically taken to express various types of non-volitional action, dependent on the subject's morphological case: nominative, accusative, or dative with intransitives and ergative, instrumental, or dative with transitives. We argue that these cases reflect a wider range of operations, including inchoativization for nominative and causativization for accusative subjects, with dative+intransitive and ergative+transitive representing true involitives. Instrumental and dative transitive subjects we argue are lexicalized quirky case (when they appear at all). The overloaded functionality of involitives is similar to other valence changing morphology such as Romance reflexives, indicating various stripes of non-canonicality of the subject.

Arnold Zwicky (Stanford University)  
Session 51  
Article-article-article: Faithfulness meets well-formedness (again)

Some proper names in English begin with an article: The Simpsons. Proper names can be used as prenominal modifiers – Macbeth performance – but then these nominals need a determiner to serve as full NPs: a/the/this Macbeth performance. What happens when we put these two things together? Some quantity modifiers in English begin with the article a: a lot. Quantity modifiers can modify comparatives – much bigger – and the combinations can modify nouns – much bigger dog – but the resulting nominals need a determiner to serve as full NPs: a/the/this much bigger dog. What happens when we put these two things together? In both cases, Faithfulness conflicts with Well-Formedness.
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