Meeting Handbook

Linguistic Society of America

American Dialect Society
American Name Society
North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences
Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics
Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas

Hilton Baltimore
Baltimore, MD
7-10 January, 2010
Introductory Note

The LSA Secretariat has prepared this Meeting Handbook to serve as the official program for the 84th Annual Meeting of the Linguistic Society of America (LSA). In addition, the Handbook is the official program for the 2010 Annual Meetings of the American Dialect Society (ADS), the American Name Society (ANS), the North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences (NAAHoLS), the Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics (SPCL), and the Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas (SSILA).

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

Co-Chairs: Larry Horn and Keren Rice

Members: Hana Filip, Heidi Harley, Sharon Inkelas, Jeff Lidz, Anna Papafragou, Eric Potsdam, and Sali Tagliamonte.

This year, the Program Committee received sixteen preliminary proposals for organized sessions, of which eleven were accepted for presentation. The Committee received 497 individual abstracts, of which 222 were accepted for presentation as 20-minute papers and 80 were accepted for presentation as posters.

All individual abstracts were reviewed anonymously. This year, each abstract was reviewed by the Program Committee and at least two additional reviewers drawn from a panel of 90 subfield experts. The LSA Secretariat and Program Committee extend sincere thanks to these external reviewers:

Barbara Abbott
Alexandra Aikhenvald
Shanley Allen
Raul Aranovich
John Archibald
Karlos Arregi
Julie Auger
David Basilico
Robert Bayley
Misha Becker
Jill Beckman
Patrice Speeter Beddor
Betty Birner
Claire Bowern
Diane K Brentari
Chris Brew
George Aaron Broadwell
Ellen Broselow
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Richard Cameron
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Laura Colantonio
Stuart Davis
Willem de Reuse
Kristin Denham
Marianna Di Paolo
Molly Diesing
Stanley Dubinsky
Colleen Fitzgerald
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Natalia Warner
Thomas Wasow
Andrew Wedel
Amy Weinberg
Martina Witschko
Susanne Wurmbrand
Alan Yu
Maria Luisa Zubizarreta

We are also grateful to David Boe (NAAHoLS), Ivy Doak (SSILA), Rocky Meade (SPCL), Allan Metcalf (ADS), and Kemp Williams (ANS) for their cooperation. We appreciate the help given by the Baltimore Local Arrangements Committee, chaired by Geraldine Legendre (Johns Hopkins University), with representation and assistance from the Center for Applied Linguistics, Gallaudet University, George Mason University, Johns Hopkins University, the Interagency Language Roundtable, and the University of Maryland, College Park. We also thank Inge Stockburger, who scheduled meeting volunteers, and Mariel Pullman, who helped with the preparation of this Handbook. Thanks are also due to the staff of the LSA Secretariat—Executive Assistant Rita Lewis, Director of Membership and Meetings David Robinson, and Executive Director Alyson Reed—for their work in organizing the 2010 Meeting.

LSA Executive Committee
January, 2010
Baltimore, Maryland

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Handbook Overview

This Handbook has been prepared with the intention of assisting attendees at the 84th Annual Meeting of the Linguistic Society of America and the meetings of its Sister Societies: the American Dialect Society (ADS), American Name Society (ANS), North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences (NAAHoLS), Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics (SPCL) and Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas (SSILA). Below are some guides to using specific portions of this Handbook.

Page 5 contains a diagram of the Exhibits Area, located in Key Ballroom 7 and 8, on the second floor of the West Building. We encourage meeting attendees to visit our Exhibitors and to view the poster presentations on display in the South Foyer immediately outside the Key Ballroom. Coffee will be served in the Exhibits Area on Friday and Saturday mornings at 10:30 and afternoons at 3:30.

Page 7 contains a three-dimensional diagram of meeting room space at the Hilton Baltimore. Please note that:

- LSA concurrent and organized sessions, SSILA meetings, and the Exhibits Area are all housed in the Key Ballroom on the second floor of the West Building. Registration and poster sessions will take place in the South Foyer immediately outside the Key Ballroom.
- LSA Plenary Sessions and the Presidential Address will take place in Holiday Ballroom 1-5 on the second floor of the East Building. The LSA Business Meeting (on Friday) and Presidential Reception (on Saturday) will be held in Holiday Ballroom 6.
- ADS, ANS, NAAHoLS, and SPCL meetings will take place in meeting rooms on the first floor of the East Building.
- Most smaller events, including committee meetings, office hours, “open houses,” and job interviews, will take place in third floor meeting rooms in the West Building.

Pages 8 through 11 contain General Meeting Information, including basic information about exhibit hours, the Job Placement Service, and times and locations of open committee meetings and special “office hours” held in conjunction with the Annual Meeting. You will also find a complete list, including descriptions, of special LSA events which take place at the Meeting.

Pages 14 through 21 contain “Meeting-at-a-Glance” tables for each day of the meeting, which will allow attendees to view LSA and Sister Society meetings by time and location. Each set of facing pages contains LSA and Sister Society information for one day of the meeting. Be sure to check the full program listings for exact times.

The full programs of the LSA and the Sister Societies are listed beginning on page 25. These programs list, in chronological order, all public events taking place as part of the LSA and Sister Society Meetings. Plenary, organized, concurrent, and poster sessions are listed along with the themes of the concurrent sessions, the names and affiliations of presenters, and the titles of their presentations. Each organized, concurrent and poster session is assigned a session number, indicated in large type to the right of the session title; session numbers are cross-referenced with the list of abstracts of regular papers beginning on page 113.

Finally, abstracts for all presentations are listed beginning on page 73. Abstracts for LSA Plenary presentations are listed first in chronological order, then abstracts for LSA Organized Sessions (with session abstracts as well as abstracts of individual presentations), also in chronological order. Abstracts for individual posters and papers for the LSA and Sister Society meetings are listed alphabetically by first author beginning on page 113. Each abstract is identified with a session number, appearing to the right of the presenter’s name, which will enable you to locate it in the LSA or Sister Society program of which it is part.

You will note a few changes to this year’s Handbook. The section concerning the LSA Business Meeting, beginning on page 37, now includes reports from the Secretary-Treasurer, Program Committee, Editors of Language and eLanguage, and the 2009 Linguistic Institute Director.

A link to an online evaluation form will be e-mailed to all attendees shortly after the conclusion of the Meeting. We would very much appreciate it if you would complete this survey by the indicated date; the information collected is useful to the LSA in planning our future meetings.
We thank our 2010 Annual Meeting exhibitors. Please stop by the Exhibits Area in Key Ballroom 7-8 to visit their representatives. Please also join us for coffee/tea breaks on Friday, 9 January and Saturday, 10 January, at 10:30 a.m. and 3:30 p.m.

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John Benjamins Publishing 200, 202
Blackwell Publishing 100, 102
Brill 108
Cambridge University Press 208, 210, 212
Columbia University Press 104
Duke University Press 203
Emerald Group Publishing 205
Equinox Publishing Ltd. 206
LINGUIST List/Endangered Language Fund 213
LSA/Joint Exhibit 105, 107, 109
MIT Press 204
Mouton De Gruyter 101, 103
North American Computational Linguistics Olympiad 209
Oxford University Press 201
Project MUSE 106
Routledge/Taylor & Francis 207
SIL International 111, 113
Springer Verlag 211

Join us for coffee and tea in the Exhibits Area
10:30 AM and 3:30 PM, Friday, 8 January and Saturday, 9 January
Please visit our exhibitors

The LSA thanks our 2010 Exhibitors and encourages you to visit the Exhibits Area in Key Ballroom 7-8 (Second Floor, West Building) for the latest in Linguistics publications, equipment, and information. The Exhibits Area is open on Friday and Saturday from 10:00 AM – 5:30 PM, and on Sunday from 8:30 – 11:30 AM.

Join us for Coffee/Tea breaks in the Exhibits Area on Friday and Saturday at 10:30 AM and 3:30 PM.

The following organizations are official LSA 2010 Annual Meeting Exhibitors:

Blackwell
Brill
Cambridge University Press
Columbia University Press
Duke University Press
Emerald Group Publishing
Equinox Publishing
Endangered Language Fund
John Benjamins
LINGUIST List
MIT Press
Mouton
North American Computational Linguistics Olympiad
Oxford University Press
Project MUSE
Routledge/Taylor & Francis
SIL International
Springer

^ See advertisement in 2010 Annual Meeting Handbook
^ LSA 2010 Annual Meeting Sponsor
General Meeting Information

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

- Thursday, 7 January: 1:00 – 7:00 PM
- Friday, 8 January: 8:00 AM – 7:00 PM
- Saturday, 9 January: 8:00 AM – 7:00 PM
- Sunday, 10 January: 8:30 – 11:00 AM

Exhibit
The Exhibits Area, including the LSA Joint Book Exhibit, will be in Key Ballroom 7-8. The Exhibits Area will be open during the following hours:

- Friday, 8 January: 10:00 AM – 5:30 PM
- Saturday, 9 January: 10:00 AM – 5:30 PM
- Sunday, 10 January: 8:30 – 11:30 AM

Job Placement Service
On Friday, 8 January and Saturday, 9 January the Job Information Area will be set up in the South Foyer, near the LSA Registration desk, from 8:30 AM – 5:30 PM. The Sunday hours will be 9:00 – 11:00 AM. Lists of job openings will be available, and applicants may leave copies of their CVs for employers who plan to interview at the Meeting. It is incumbent upon employers to retrieve any CVs left for them at the Job Information Area, to contact any candidates they wish to interview at the Meeting, and to arrange with LSA staff for interview room space, if available. The Job Placement Service will not have duplication facilities.

Open Committee Meetings
- LSA Executive Committee: Thursday, January 7, Paca, beginning at 9:00 AM
- Committee on Endangered Languages and Their Preservation (CELP): Friday, 8 January, Paca, 8:00 – 9:00 AM
- Committee on Social and Political Policies: Saturday, 9 January, Carroll A, 8:00 – 9:00 AM
- Committee on the Status of Women in Linguistics (COSWL): Saturday, 9 January, Brent, 8:00 – 9:30 AM
- Ethics Committee: Sunday, 10 January, Brent, 8:00 – 9:00 AM
- Fundraising Committee: Saturday, 9 January, Stone, 12:00 – 1:00 PM
- Linguistics in Higher Education Committee (LiHE): Friday, 8 January, Tilghman, 11:30 AM – 12:30 PM
- Program Committee: Sunday, 10 January, Carroll A, 7:30 – 9:30 AM
- Public Relations Committee: Saturday, 9 January, Chase, 8:00 – 9:00 AM
- Technology Advisory Committee (TAC): Saturday, 9 January, Douglass, 8:00 – 9:00 AM

Office Hours
- Language Codes (Rebecca Guenther), Friday, 8 January, Brent, 8:30 – 9:30 AM
- Center for Applied Linguistics, Friday, 8 January, Carroll A, 8:00 – 9:30 AM
- Endangered Language Fund, Friday, 8 January, Carroll B, 8:00 – 9:00 AM
- Editor of eLanguage (Dieter Stein):
  - Friday, 8 January, Chase, 7:00 – 8:30 AM
  - Saturday, 9 January, Hopkins, 7:00 – 8:30 AM
- Editor of Language (Greg Carlson):
  - Friday, 8 January, Tubman A, 11:00 AM – 12:00 PM
  - Saturday, 9 January, Tubman A, 11:00 AM – 12:00 PM
- 2011 Linguistic Institute (University of Colorado, Boulder): Friday, 8 January, 9:00 – 10:30 AM, Chase
• National Science Foundation: Friday, 8 January
  3:00 Joan Maling, Linguistics Program
  3:30 Walt Wolfram, Informal Science Education at NSF from the PI’s Perspective
  4:00-5:00 Susan Penfield, Documenting Endangered Languages Program
  Joan Maling, Linguistics Program
  Terry Langendoen, Robust Intelligence Program

Special Events

Thursday, 8 January
• ANS Executive Council Meeting: Peale A, 12:00 – 4:00 PM
• ADS Executive Council Meeting: Latrobe, 1:00 – 3:00 PM
• ADS Business Meeting: Latrobe, 3:00 – 3:30 PM
• ADS Word of the Year Nominations: Latrobe, 6:15 – 7:15 PM
• LSA Welcome: Holiday 1-5, 7:15 p.m.
• LSA Opening Session: Holiday 1-5, 7:30 – 8:30 PM, “Thursday Night at the Movies”
• Sister Society Meet & Greet Reception: (Hosted by ANS) Diamond Tavern (First Floor, East Building), 8:30 – 10:00 PM

Friday, 9 January
• LSA Invited Plenary Address: Holiday 1-5, 12:45 – 1:45 PM, Deborah Tannen (Georgetown University), “Abduction, Dialogicality, and Prior Text: The Taking On of Voices in Conversational Discourse”
• SSILA Business Meeting: Key 12, 2:00 – 5:00 PM
• ANS: Name of the Year Discussion and Balloting: Peale A, 3:15 – 4:00 PM
• LSA: Department Chairs and Program Heads Roundtable: Tubman B, 3:30 – 5:00 PM
• LSA Business Meeting and Induction of 2010 Class of LSA Fellows: Holiday 6, 5:15 – 7:00 PM
• ADS/ANS: Word of the Year/Name of the Year Vote: Ruth, 5:30 – 6:30 PM
• ADS: Bring Your Own Book Reception: Peale C, 6:45 – 7:45 PM
• LSA Invited Plenary Symposium: Holiday 1-5, 7:00 – 8:30 PM, “Documentary Linguistics: Retrospective and Prospective”
• LSA Graduate Student Panel: Key 5, 8:00 – 9:30 PM, “From Qualifying Paper to Published Paper”

Saturday, 10 January
• ADS: Annual Luncheon, Ruth, 12:15 – 1:45 PM
• LSA: Awards Ceremony: Holiday 1-5, 5:30 – 6:00 PM
• LSA: Presidential Address: Holiday 1-5, 6:00 – 7:00 PM, Sarah Thomason (University of Michigan), “Safe and Unsafe Language Contact”
• LSA: Presidential Reception: Holiday 6, 7:00 – 9:00 PM

Sunday, 11 January
• Funding Opportunities at the NEH (Rebecca Boggs): Chase, 8:00 – 9:00 AM
• Journal Editors’ Meeting: Carroll B, 9:30 – 11:30 AM
Special Events at the LSA Meeting

**Department Chairs and Program Heads Roundtable**: Friday, 8 January, 3:30 – 5:00 PM, Tubman B
This meeting will provide a forum for sharing information, group problem-solving, creative brainstorming, and general networking. We plan to address the following topics at this meeting: 1) Fostering interdisciplinary collaboration with other departments; 2) Making the case for the value of linguistics; 3) The role of Linguistics and General Education requirements; 4) How the LSA and LiHE may be of assistance to programs and departments.

**Graduate Student Panel**: Friday, 8 January, 8:00 – 9:30 PM, Key 5
The Graduate Student Panel aims to provide graduate students with information about career paths and ways to utilize a linguistics degree in both academia and industry. The panel is based on a Q&A format, in which questions from the audience are answered by the panel of professional linguists in both academia and industry. A drop-box for submitting questions in advance will be available at the registration area until 5:30pm Friday night. Note, however, that it is not necessary to pre-submit questions. More specific information is available on page 45 of this Handbook.

**Induction of the 2010 LSA Fellows**: At the LSA Business Meeting, Friday, 8 January, 5:30 – 7:00 PM, Holiday 6
The following members of the Society will be inducted as LSA Fellows in recognition of their distinguished contributions to the discipline: Peter Culicover (The Ohio State University), Susan Goldin-Meadow (University of Chicago), Brian Joseph (The Ohio State University), Mark Liberman (University of Pennsylvania), John Ohala (University of California, Berkeley), Stanley Peters (Stanford University), Ellen Prince (University of Pennsylvania), and John Rickford (Stanford University). Honorary members will also be announced at the Business Meeting.

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

**Leonard Bloomfield Book Award**: At the Awards Ceremony, Saturday 9 January, 5:30 – 6:00 PM, Holiday 1-5
The winning book is chosen by a three-member committee from among works submitted to the LSA for consideration. The winner of the 2010 Award is *Let's Speak Chickasaw, Chikashshanompa' Kilanompoli'* by Pamela Munro and Catherine Willmond. A collaboration between a linguist and a native speaker, *Let's Speak Chickasaw, Chikashshanompa' Kilanompoli'* is both the first complete grammar of Chickasaw and its first textbook. It tells us much about Chickasaw grammar that was previously unknown or inaccessible. Its extraordinary depth, analytic sophistication, and lucid explanations of complex topics are a significant contribution to linguistics. It is also a timely model of a new type of pedagogical grammar for endangered languages aimed at community members, language teachers, linguists, and the public.

**Linguistic Service Award**: At the Awards Ceremony, Saturday 9 January, 5:30 – 6:00 PM, Holiday 1-5
The Linguistic Service Award will be given to Ethan Poole, the LSA’s Webmaster. Since February 2009, Ethan Poole has donated many hours of his time as the volunteer webmaster for the LSA’s website, patiently working to improve both the content and navigability of the site. In addition to this important contribution, Ethan also donated the domain name, www.linguisticsociety.org, for use by the LSA. Ethan Poole has saved the LSA a great deal of money during a time of financial hardship for the Society, while also considerably improving our member services and marketing efforts.

**Linguistics, Language and the Public Award**: At the Awards Ceremony, Saturday 9 January, 5:30 – 6:00 PM, Holiday 1-5
The Linguistics, Language and the Public Award is given for a body of work that has had a demonstrable impact on the public awareness of language and/or linguistics. In 2010, it will be given to Walt Wolfram (North Carolina State University), whose North Carolina Language and Life Project models sociolinguistic engagement and public outreach about the value and beauty of linguistic diversity. Through documentaries, museum exhibits, and dialect awareness curricula, Walt epitomizes his “principle of linguistic gratuity:” Researchers should seek ways to return linguistic favors to the speech communities in which they work.

**Linguists in Government Poster Session**: Friday, 8 January, 10:30 AM – 12:00 PM, South Foyer
This special poster session features presentations by linguists employed in a variety of U.S. Government positions, describing the work done by linguists in their jobs.
**LSA Business Meeting:** Friday, 8 January, 5:30 – 7:00 PM, Holiday 6
The present Handbook now contains written reports, beginning on page 37, from the LSA Secretary-Treasurer, Program Committee, Editors of *Language* and eLanguage, and the 2009 Linguistic Institute Director. The 2010 LSA Fellows will be inducted, and Honorary Members proposed, during this meeting. Door prizes will also be offered to three attendees at the Meeting.

**Presidential Address:** Saturday, 9 January, 5:30 – 7:00 PM, Holiday 1-5
Every year, the President of the Society addresses the assembled members on a topic of interest. Please join LSA President Sarah Thomason (University of Michigan) as she addresses the membership on “Safe and Unsafe Language Contact.”

**Presidential Reception:** Saturday, 9 January, 7:00 – 9:00 PM, Holiday 6
Join the LSA for hors d’oeuvres and cash bar to celebrate the accomplishments of the past year, catch up with old friends and make new ones, and network with colleagues.

**Victoria A. Fromkin Lifetime Service Award:** At the Awards Ceremony, Saturday, 9 January, 5:30 – 6:00 PM, Holiday 1-5
The 2010 recipient of the Victoria A. Fromkin Lifetime Service Award for 2010 is Dr. D. Terence "Terry" Langendoen. Over the course of a 45-year career, Dr. Langendoen has served the LSA in every elective office (Member of the Executive Committee, Secretary-Treasurer, and President), on numerous committees, including the Program Committee and the Editorial Board of Language, and as Director of the 1986 Linguistic Institute. Beyond his work for the LSA, Dr. Langendoen has made important contributions to the linguistics profession in general. His wisdom, diligence, and good nature have made him a person much sought after for important tasks, and he has always responded with a will. He is an exemplary recipient of the Victoria A. Fromkin Lifetime Service Award.

Looking for a place to eat?

Check out the interactive dining guide prepared by local linguists:

http://www.communitywalk.com/baltimore/md/baltimore_restaurants/map/460609

or pick up a Baltimore dining guide at the registration desk.
LSA LEADERSHIP CIRCLE 2009

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

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Arthur Abramson
Karen L. Adams
Noriko Akatsuka
Stephen Anderson
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Naomi S. Baron
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Rose-Marie Weber
Anthony Woodbury
Jack B. Zeldis
Arnold Zwicky

About the Leadership Circle

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

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

Priority Needs:

$____ Financial Assistance and Student Support Fund
$____ Ken Hale Fund
$____ Program Development and Committee Activities Fund
$____ LSA General Fund
$____ Leadership Circle ($100 minimum annual contribution)

- Donation in honor of ________________________________
- Check for more information on including the LSA in your estate planning

The Secretariat would like to thank you for your contribution

Total Amount: US $________
Check/Money Order Enclosed ______
Credit Card (check one) VISA _____ MC _____
Card Number __________________________
Expiration Date: _______/_______
Billing Address of Card ______________________________

Please visit the LSA website www.lsadc.org for details on other contribution options, including a description of each fund or to make a donation online.
<table>
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**LSA at a Glance**

**Thursday, 7 January**

- **8:00** - 7:15 Welcome
- **7:30** - Thursday Night at the Movies
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## Sister Societies at a Glance
### Sunday, 10 January

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TRENDS IN APPLIED LINGUISTICS [TAL]
Ed. by Ulrike Jessner and Claire J. Kramsch

The new series Trends in Applied Linguistics meets the challenges of the rapidly growing field of applied linguistics. Applied linguistics is understood in a very broad sense, by focusing on the application of theoretical linguistics to current problems arising in different contexts of human society. Given the interdisciplinary character of applied linguistics the series will include cognitive, psycholinguistic, sociolinguistic and educational perspectives.

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Subscription rates for Volume 2 (2010)
Institutions/Libraries
Print only or Online only: € 178.00 / *US$ 267.00
Print + Online: € 205.00 / *US$ 308.00
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Two issues per volume (approx. 300 pp.)
ISSN 1866-9808 (Print)
ISSN 1866-9859 (Online)

Individual members of the UK-CLA receive the journal as part of their membership. Please contact Vyvyan Evans (email: v.evans@bangor.ac.uk) or see the journal web site at www.languageandcognition.net.

Language and Cognition is a venue for the publication of high quality peer-reviewed research of a theoretical and/or empirical/experimental nature, focusing on the interface between language and cognition. The new journal complements the journal Cognitive Linguistics by publishing research from the full range of subject disciplines, theoretical backgrounds, and analytical frameworks that populate the language and cognitive sciences, on a wide range of topics. Research published in the journal adopts an interdisciplinary, comparative, multi-methodological approach to the study of language and cognition and their intersection.

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American Dialect Society
American Name Society
North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences
Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics
Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas
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For a complete list of all titles that will be on display in Oxford’s booth visit www.oup.com/us/lsa
Linguistic Society of America  
Thursday, 7 January  
Afternoon  

Symposium: Medialingual: Representing Language in Film and Television  
Room: Key 5  
Organizer: Walt Wolfram (North Carolina State University)  

4: 00  
Walt Wolfram (North Carolina State University): Introduction of symposium and issues in media production  

4: 10  
K. David Harrison (Swarthmore College/Living Tongues Institute): Illustrative vignettes from The Linguists  

4: 30  
K. David Harrison (Swarthmore College/Living Tongues Institute): Speakers, linguists, and the media  

4: 50  
Ashley Stinnett (University of Arizona): Illustrative vignettes from The Red Queen & The Ring of Fire  

5: 10  
Ashley Stinnett (University of Arizona): Interdisciplinary filmmaking: Linguistics, anthropology, & genetics  

5: 30  
Tamrika Khtvisiashvili (University of Utah): Illustrative claymations  

5: 50  
Tamrika Khtvisiashvili (University of Utah): Animation: A tool for language revitalization  

6: 10  
Walt Wolfram (North Carolina State University): Illustrative vignettes from documentaries produced by the North Carolina Language and Life Project (e.g., Mountain Talk, The Carolina Brogue, Spanish Voices)  

6: 30  
Walt Wolfram (North Carolina State University): Collaborative issues in language variation documentaries  

Perception/Acquisition of Phonology  
Room: Key 1  
Chair: Jason Riggle (University of Chicago)  

4: 00  
Ingvar Lofstedt (University of California, Los Angeles/Pomona College): Allomorphy driven by perceptibility  

4: 30  
Peter Graff (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Gregory Scontras (Harvard University): Metathesis as asymmetric perceptual realignment  

5: 00  
Kenji Yoshida (Indiana University), Kenneth deJong (Indiana University), Pia-Maria Paivio (University of Toronto): A cross-linguistic study on perception of length contrast in Finnish and Japanese  

5: 30  
Benjamin Munson (University of Minnesota), Sara Kemper (Vassar College): Implicit perception of speaker sex affects fricative categorization  

6: 00  
Michael Becker (Harvard University), Anne-Michelle Tessier (University of Alberta): Trajectories of faithfulness in child-specific phonology  

6: 30  
Peter T. Richtsmeier (Purdue University): The influence of phonetic variability and word-type frequency on phonotactic representations  

Sign Language  
Room: Key 2  
Chair: Susan Fischer (Rochester Institute of Technology)  

4: 00  
Dany Adone (University of Cologne), Anastasia Bauer (University of Cologne): The emergence of nonmanual markers in a young sign language  

4: 30  
Marie A. Nadolske (Purdue University): Patterns of variation in ASL semantic classifiers: Native and nonnative VEHICLE handshapes  

5: 00  
Aaron Shield (University of Texas at Austin), Richard P. Meier (University of Texas at Austin): Visual perspective taking in sign language: Evidence from deaf children with autism
Thursday Afternoon

**Language Classification**

**Room:** Key 2  
**Chair:** Peter Austin (University of London)

5:30 Tyler Schnoebelen (Stanford University): (Un)classifying Shabo: Phylogenetic methods and the Basque of Africa
6:00 Danny Law (University of Texas at Austin): Mixed languages and genetic relatedness: The case of Tojol-ab’al
6:30 Fei Xia (University of Washington), Carrie Lewis (University of Washington), William Lewis (Microsoft Research): Language ID for a thousand languages

**Syntax: Clitics and Agreement**

**Room:** Key 3  
**Chair:** Stephen Anderson (Yale University)

4:00 Hyun-Jong Hahm (University of Texas at Austin): Number agreement in American Sign Language (ASL)
4:30 Edith Aldridge (University of Washington at Seattle): Cliticization and Old Chinese word order
5:00 Jennifer Culbertson (Johns Hopkins University), Lisa Brunetti (Université Lumière Lyon 2), Géraldine Legendre (Johns Hopkins University): Subject clitics as agreement in spoken French
5:30 Elizabeth Coppock (Cycorp, Inc.), Stephen Wechsler (University of Texas): The Hungarian definite conjugation: What is it and where did it come from?
6:00 Christina Tortora (City University of New York): Clausal domains and clitic placement generalizations in Romance
6:30 Johanna Nichols (University of California, Berkeley), David A. Peterson (Dartmouth College): Contact-induced spread of the rare Type 5 clitic

**Semantics: Quantification and Scope**

**Room:** Key 4  
**Chair:** Sally McConnell-Ginet (Cornell University)

4:00 Erin Zaroukian (Johns Hopkins University): Expressing numerical uncertainty
4:30 Stephanie Solt (Zentrum für Allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft): On the expression of proportion: Most and more than half
5:00 Dongsik Lim (University of Southern California): Measure phrases and semantics of deadjectival inchoative verbs in Korean
5:30 Aynat Rubinstein (University of Massachusetts Amherst): Gradations of force: Rethinking modal quantificational components
6:00 Janet Anderson (University of Southern California): Distributivity, dependencies, and reduplication in Kannada
6:30 Neal Whitman (Unaffiliated): Deriving wide-scoping operators in an associative Lambek categorial grammar

**Sociophonetics I**

**Room:** Key 9  
**Chair:** Dennis Preston (Oklahoma State University)

4:00 Wil A. Rankinen (Indiana University Bloomington): Michigan's Upper Peninsula vowel systems: Finnish- and Italian-American communities
4:30 Wenhua Jin (Clark University): Place effects on the Korean spoken in a non-peninsular region: The case of vowel /y/
5:00 Tyler Kendall (Northwestern University), Valerie Fridland (University of Nevada, Reno): Mapping production and perception: The influence of regional & individual norms
5:30 William Labov (University of Pennsylvania): Peripherality
6:00 David Quinto-Pozos (University of Texas at Austin), Amy DeVries (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign), Lisa Mellman (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign): Rates of fingerspelling in American Sign Language (ASL)
6:30 Kathryn Campbell-Kibler (The Ohio State University): Stylistic clustering in sociolinguistic perception
Psycholinguistics: Phonology
Room: Key 10
Chair: Jaye Padgett (University of California, Santa Cruz)

4:00 Irene Vogel (University of Delaware), Arild Hestvik (University of Delaware), H. Timothy Bunnell (A.I. Dupont Hospital for Children), Nadya Pincus (University of Delaware): Perception of compound vs. phrasal stress with different speech types

4:30 Elika Bergelson (University of Pennsylvania), Jennifer Merickel (University of Rochester), William Idsardi (University of Maryland), Jeffrey Lidz (University of Maryland): Structural biases in phonology: Evidence from artificial language learning in adults

5:00 Amy LaCross (University of Arizona): Regularity and vowel harmony: Statistical learning and rule abstraction

5:30 Matthew Adams (Stanford University): Noun information content influences verb duration in spontaneous speech

6:00 Yao Yao (University of California, Berkeley): Separating talker- and listener-oriented forces in speech using phonological neighborhood density

6:30 Marc Ettlinger (Northwestern University), Ann Bradlow (Northwestern University), Patrick Wong (Northwestern University): Production/perception asymmetries in the acquisition of opacity

Thursday 7 January
Evening

Welcome
Room: Holiday 1-5
Time: 7:15 PM

LSA President: Sarah Thomason (University of Michigan)

Opening Session
Room: Holiday 1-5
Time: 7:30 PM - 8:30 PM
Chair: Walt Wolfram (University of North Carolina)

Thursday Night at the Movies: Documentaries on Language Variation and Language Endangerment

Note: Dr. Ted Supalla (University of Rochester), the originally scheduled plenary presenter, will be unable to attend the Meeting due to illness.

Friday 8 January
Morning

Symposium: A Comparison of Models for Meter: Corpora and Other Sources of Evidence for Metrical Theory and Method
Room: Key 6
Organizers: San Duanmu (University of Michigan)
            Nigel Fabb (University of Strathclyde)

9:00 San Duanmu (University of Michigan): Investigating judgment on metrical form: variation and agreement

9:15 Nigel Fabb (University of Strathclyde), Morris Halle (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): Dylan Thomas’s syllabic verse, polymeters, and Bracketed Grid Theory

9:30 Discussion
Friday Morning

9:45  Chris Golston (California State University, Fresno), Tomas Riad (Stockholm University): Meter and markedness
10:00 Kristin Hanson (University of California, Berkeley): Interpreting metrical corpora
10:15 Discussion
10:30 Bruce Hayes (University of California Los Angeles), Anne Shisko (University of California, Los Angeles), Colin Wilson (Johns Hopkins University): Maxent grammars for the metrics of Shakespeare and Milton
10:45 Paul Kiparsky (Stanford University): Meter and performance as mutually constraining systems
11:00 Discussion
11:15 Stephanie Shih (Stanford University): Evaluating metrical theories using corpus and computational tools
11:30 Gilbert Youmans (University of Missouri-Columbia): Optimal English verse
11:45 Discussion

Tutorial: Archiving Ethically: Mediating the Demands of Communities and Institutional Sponsors when Producing Language Documentation
Room: Key 5
Organizers: Jeff Good (University at Buffalo)
           Heidi Johnson (Archive of the Indigenous Languages of Latin America)
Sponsors: Open Language Archives Community Working Group on Outreach/Ethics Committee

9:00  Peter Austin (University of London): Managing rights and access to your archival data
9:30  Lise Dobrin (University of Virginia): "What do they want from me?" Translating the field to your IRB
10:00 Tony Woodbury (University of Texas at Austin): Building projects around community members
10:30 Keren Rice (University of Toronto): Ethics in fieldwork: Consent and archiving
11:00 Jeff Good (University at Buffalo): Documenting consent, access, and rights
11:30 Panel Discussion

Experimental Phonology
Room: Key 1
Chair: Rachel Walker (University of Southern California)

9:00  Anne Pycha (University of Pennsylvania), Delphine Dahan (University of Pennsylvania): Diphthong formants as a test case for the phonetics-phonology interface
9:30  Grant McGuire (University of California, Santa Cruz), Jaye Padgett (University of California, Santa Cruz), Lillian Vale Clark (University of California, Santa Cruz), Nathaniel Pierce Hinchev (University of California, Santa Cruz), Rachael McClellan (University of California, Santa Cruz), Kaitlyn Pavlina (University of California, Santa Cruz), Elan Samuel (University of California, Santa Cruz), Alex Wolfe (University of California, Santa Cruz): On the bases of vowel dispersion: An experiment
10:00 Daniel Scarpace (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign), Cynthia Kilpatrick (University of Texas at Arlington): How exceptional are exceptional forms? Perception of hiatus in Spanish
10:30 Rebecca Morley (The Ohio State University): Inducing epenthesis: Phonetic, phonological, and morphological considerations
11:00 Iris Berent (Northeastern University), Evan Balaban (McGill University/SISSA), Tracy Lennertz (Northeastern University), Vered Vaknin-Nusbaum (University of Haifa/Western Galilee College): Phonological universals constrain the processing of non-speech stimuli
11:30 Adam Buchwald (New York University), Michelle Miozzo (University of Cambridge/Johns Hopkins University): Evidence for language-internal cluster well-formedness differences

Language Change, Loanwords, and Phonetic Methods
Room: Key 2
Chair: Michael Cahill (SIL International)

9:00  Paul D. Fallon (University of Mary Washington): The coronal ejectives in Proto-Agaw
9:30  Andrew Dombrowski (University of Chicago): Vowel harmony loss in West Rumelian Turkish
10:00  Adam I. Cooper (Cornell University): Constraint indexation locality and epenthesis in Vedic Sanskrit
10:30  Morgan Sonderegger (University of Chicago), Partha Niyogi (University of Chicago): Combining data and mathematical models to study change: An application to an English stress shift
11:00  Yaron McNabb (University of Chicago): Apparent pharyngealization in French loanwords in Moroccan Arabic
11:30  Laura Spinu (University of Delaware), Jason Lilley (University of Delaware): Acoustic methods of classifying fricatives

Syntax/Semantics: Datives
Room: Key 3
Chair: Alice Harris (University of Massachusetts Amherst)

9:00  Maximilian Bane (University of Chicago): A combinatoric model of variation in the English dative alternation
9:30  Mary Byram (University of Southern California), Maria Luisa Zubizarreta (University of Southern California): Contrastive and information focus as motivators of the dative alternation
10:00  Effi Georgala (Cornell University): The base word order of German double object constructions revisited
10:30  Silke Lambert (University at Buffalo): Dative, indirect affectee and the causal chain
11:00  Jóhanna Barðdal (University of Bergen): The rise of dative substitution in the history of Icelandic
11:30  Elena Shimanskaya (University of Iowa): Same preposition, different structure: The case of French à

Semantics: Negation, Polarity, Indefinites
Room: Key 4
Chair: Michael Israel (University of Maryland)

9:00  Ljuba Veselinova (Stockholm University): Standard and special negators: Their evolution and interaction
9:30  Hannah Pritchett (University of California, Berkeley): The development of double negatives in Chamic languages
10:00  Nicholas Fleisher (Wayne State University): Comparative quantifiers and negation
10:30  Natalia Fitzgibbons (University of Connecticut): A characterization of the distribution of Russian -nibud'-indefinites
11:30  Akio Hasegawa (University at Buffalo), Jean-Pierre Koenig (University at Buffalo): Multi-dimensionality and negative concord in the meaning of the Japanese focus particle shika

Sociophonetics II
Room: Key 9
Chair: William Labov (University of Pennsylvania)

9:00  Thomas C. Purnell (University of Wisconsin-Madison): Motor control of vowel space: Effect on dialect features under intoxication
9:30  John Riebold (York University): Creak in the rain: Phonation in Oregon English
10:00  Sai Samant (University of Michigan): Arab American ethnicity and the Northern Cities Shift
10:30  Cathy Hicks Kennard (Central Michigan University): Pitch, gender and speech style: Women and men’s use of pitch in authoritative and non-authoritative speech styles
11:00  Lal Zimman (University of Colorado at Boulder): Biology, socialization, and identity: Accounting for the voices of female-to-male transsexuals
11:30  Tammy Gales (University of California, Davis), Vineeta Chand (University of California, Davis): A corpus-based approach to word frequency and syntactic categories: Untangling their relationship within sound change

Language Acquisition I
Room: Key 10
Chair: Jennifer Bloomquist (Gettysburg College)

9:00  Seung Kyung Kim (Stanford University): Young children’s production of direct objects in spontaneous speech
9:30  Rachel M. Theodore (Brown University), Katherine Demuth (Brown University), Stefanie Shattuck-Hufnagel (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): Acoustic evidence for position and complexity effects on children’s production of plural -s
Friday Morning

10:00  
Gregory Aist (Iowa State University/Carnegie Mellon University), Jack Mostow (Carnegie Mellon University), Donna Gates (Carnegie Mellon University), Margaret McKeown (University of Pittsburgh): Derivational morphology affects children's word reading in English earlier than previously thought

10:30  
Jeffrey Lidz (University of Maryland), Rebecca Baier (University of Maryland): Predictive parsing impedes word learning in 19-month-olds

11:00  
Ann Bunger (University of Delaware), John Trueswell (University of Pennsylvania), Anna Papafragou (University of Delaware): Event apprehension for language production in children

11:30  
Jodi Reich (Yale University), Maria Babjonysev (Yale University), Elena L. Grigorenko (Yale University/Moscow State University): Nominal inflection in children with disorders of spoken language: Evidence from Russian

Posters: Morphology/Syntax/Semantics  
Room: South Foyer  
Time: 9:00 – 10:30 AM

Elizabeth Coppock (Cycorp Inc.): Ways to avoid being semantically predicative
Francesca Del Gobbo (University of California, Irvine), Cecilia Poletto (Ca’ Foscari University of Venice): On sentential particles: A cross-linguistic study
Minta Elsman (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Stanley Dubinsky (University of South Carolina): The morphosyntax of the American English perfect
Jonathan Howell (Cornell University): Adnominal emphatic reflexives and the use of web-harvested speech corpora
Linda Lanz (Rice University): Case stacking in Inupiaq
Lauren Ressee (The Ohio State University): Decomposability and semantic invariance: Russian verbal prefixes
Patrick Rich (Harvard University): What is n’t doing there? French expletive negation in comparative clauses
David Schueler (University of Minnesota Twin Cities): Presuppositions and definite process nominals

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Posters: Syntax  
Room: South Foyer  
Time: 10:30 AM – 12:00 Noon

Leah Bateman (University of Massachusetts Amherst): Participant nominalizers and aspect in Tibetan
Chao-Ting Tim Chou (University of Michigan): Feature inheritance and object raising in epistemic modal constructions in Mandarin Chinese
Oana Savescu Ciucivara (New York University): When syncretism meets word order: The case of Romanian postverbal pronominal clitics
Octav Eugen DeLazero (Cornell University): The syntax of modal adjectives: Movement and reanalysis
Carrie Gillon (Arizona State University), Hui-Ling Yang (Arizona State University): Southern Min postverbal negation
Peter Jenks (Harvard University): Correlates of DP-internal word order in classifier languages
Pet-Jung Kuo (University of Connecticut): Revisiting Chinese passives
Thomas Leu (Yale University): Adjectival inflection and V2
Tanya Scott (Stony Brook University): Spurious coordination in Russian multiple wh
Dennis Storoshenko (Simon Fraser University), Chung-hye Han (Simon Fraser University), Calen Walshe (Simon Fraser University): An experimental study of antecedent resolution for long-distance anaphor caki in Korean

18

Special Poster Session: Linguists in Government  
Room: South Foyer  
Time: 10:30 AM – 12:00 Noon

Rachel Lunde Brooks (Federal Bureau of Investigation) Peter Sursi (Federal Bureau of Investigation): The critical need for linguists at the FBI
David Gunn (National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency): Applied linguistics in the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency
Justin R. Kelly (Second Language Testing, Inc.), Beth Mackey (Department of Defense), Philippe Casteuble (Department of State, Foreign Service Institute): Language testing in the US government

Yuling Pan (U.S. Census Bureau): Language and measurement research at the United States Census Bureau

Friday 8 January
Afternoon

Invited Plenary Address
Room: Holiday 1-5
Time: 12:45 – 1:45 PM
Chair: Roger Shuy (Georgetown University Emeritus)

Abduction, Dialogicality, and Prior Text: The Taking On of Voices in Conversational Discourse
Deborah Tannen (Georgetown University)

Panel: Interdisciplinarity and Current Trends in Undergraduate Linguistics Education
Room: Key 5
Organizers: Gulsat Aygen (Northern Illinois University)
Nassira Nicola (University of Chicago)
Sponsor: Undergraduate Programs Advisory Committee/Linguistics in Higher Education Committee

2:00 Judith Parker (University of Mary Washington): Growing a healthy undergraduate program in linguistics: Strategizing and thriving in a public university
2:15 Julie Roberts (University of Vermont): Creating undergraduate linguistics programming: Building from the ground up
2:30 Kira Allman (The College of William and Mary): Undergraduate linguistics from the undergraduate perspective: One approach to interdisciplinarity
2:45 Peter Arcus Farago (Reed College): Undergraduate linguistics from the undergraduate perspective: Comparing programs and outcomes
3:00 Q&A and Discussion

Symposium: Contributions from Linguistics to Educational Challenges
Room: Key 5
Organizer: Carolyn Temple Adger (Center for Applied Linguistics)
Respondent: Diane August (Center for Applied Linguistics)

3:30 Carolyn Temple Adger (Center for Applied Linguistics): Introduction
3:35 James Bauman (Center for Applied Linguistics): A linguistically based framework for examining students’ access to test items
3:53 Response
3:58 Discussion
4:00 Mary Schleppegrell (University of Michigan): Linguistics for linking language and content area learning
4:18 Response
4: 23  Discussion
4: 30  William Labov (University of Pennsylvania): Sociolinguistics for preventing reading difficulties
4: 48  Response
4: 53  Discussion

Panel: Evidentials and evidential strategies in social interaction
Room: Key 6
Organizers: Lev Michael (University of California, Berkeley)
Janis Nuckolls (Brigham Young University)

2: 00  Victor Friedman (University of Chicago): The social embedding of evidentiality in the Balkans
2: 20  Discussion
2: 25  Ilana Mushin (University of Queensland): Evidential strategies and epistemic authority in Garrwa conversation
2: 45  Discussion
2: 50  Jack Sidnell (University of Toronto): Evidentiality, epistemics and sequence organization in social interaction

3: 10  Discussion
3: 15  Lev Michael (University of California, Berkeley): Rethinking quotatives, reported speech, and utterance responsibility: Implications of Nanti self-quotation
3: 35  Discussion
3: 40  Janis Nuckolls (Brigham Young University): From quotative other to quotative self in Pastaza Quichua evidential usage
4: 00  Discussion
4: 05  Rosaleen Howard (Newcastle University): Evidentiality in Quechua narrative discourse: The roles of deixis and speaker subjectivity
4: 25  Discussion
4: 30  William Hanks (University of Texas at Austin): Discussant

Phonology: Segmental Properties
Room: Key 1
Chair: Kenneth Olson (SIL International)

2: 00  Eun Jong Kong (University of Wisconsin-Madison), Mary E. Beckman (The Ohio State University), Jan Edwards (University of Wisconsin-Madison): VOT trumps other measures in predicting Korean children’s early mastery of fortis stops
2: 30  Mi Jang (University of Texas at Austin): The effect of prosodically driven phonetic properties on Korean stops
3: 00  Christian DiCanio (Université de Lyon): Cross-linguistic perception of Itunyoso Trique tone
3: 30  Eric N. Oglesbee (Bethel College): Language differences in the perceptual content of laryngeal contrasts
4: 00  Gillian Gallagher (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): Systemic markedness and laryngeal cooccurrence restrictions
4: 30  Laura Spinu (University of Delaware): Overriding markedness: Evidence from palatalization

Phonology-Morphology Interfaces
Room: Key 2
Chair: Robert Rankin (University of Kansas)

2: 00  Esra Kesici (Cornell University): Turkish stress and the prosodic structure
2: 30  James N. Stanford (Dartmouth College): Variation in adjective expressives among Sui clans
3: 00  Gabriela Caballero (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México): Non-optimizing outward conditioning in Tarahumara allomorph selection
**Phonology: Verse**

Room: Key 2  
Chair: Kristin Hanson (University of California, Berkeley)

3: 30  **Joshua M. Jensen (University of Texas at Arlington):** Jarai formulaic sayings: Hook rhyme & the nature of binarity in folk verse  
4: 00  **Jonah Katz (Massachusetts Institute of Technology):** Phonetic similarity in an English hip-hop corpus  
4: 30  **Bruce Hayes (University of California, Los Angeles), Claire Moore-Cantwell (University of Massachusetts Amherst):** Gerard Manley Hopkins's sprung rhythm: Corpus study and stochastic grammar

**Syntax: Case and Agreement**

Room: Key 3  
Chair: Edith Aldridge (University of Washington)

2: 00  **Cherlon Ussery (Carleton College):** Optionality and Multiple Agree: A view from Icelandic  
2: 30  **William Badecker (University of Arizona), Franc Marušič (Univerza v Novi Gorici), Andrew Nevins (Harvard University):** Effects of linear order and conjunct number on single conjunct agreement in Slovenian  
3: 00  **Zhanna Glushan (University of Connecticut):** Deriving case syncretism in differential object marking systems  
3: 30  **Martin Walkow (University of Massachusetts Amherst):** A unified analysis of the Person Case Constraint and 3-3-Effects in Barceloní Catalan  
4: 00  **Omer Preminger (Massachusetts Institute of Technology):** Basque unergatives, case-competition, and ergative as inherent case

**Information Structure, Discourse, Referentiality**

Room: Key 4  
Chair: Jeanette Gundel (University of Minnesota)

2: 00  **Nikola Predolac (Cornell University):** Word order, givenness and relative scope of focused arguments in Serbian  
2: 30  **Christopher Ahern (Northwestern University), Thomas Hayden (Northwestern University), Gregory Ward (Northwestern University):** An empirical investigation of typicality and uniqueness effects on article choice  
3: 00  **Maziar Toosarvandani (University of California, Berkeley):** Two exclusives in Persian  
3: 30  **Daniel Altshuler (Rutgers University):** The Russian imperfective as a partitive discourse marker  
4: 00  **Tatiana Nikitina (Freie Universität, Berlin):** Temporal deixis and deictic shift markers in Wan discourse  
4: 30  **Jennifer Dumont (University of New Mexico):** Toward a better understanding of discourse referentiality

**Language Acquisition II**

Room: Key 10  
Chair: Lisa Davidson (New York University)

2: 00  **Anna Papafragou (University of Delaware), Joshua Vieu (Johns Hopkins University), Barbara Landau (Johns Hopkins University):** A new asymmetry in the use of locative prepositions  
2: 30  **Sara Finley (University of Rochester), Elissa Newport (University of Rochester):** Morpheme segmentation in artificial grammars  
3: 00  **Megan Johanson (University of Delaware):** Universality and language-specificity in the acquisition of path vocabulary  
3: 30  **Jessica White-Sustaíta (University of Texas at Austin):** The development of variation categoricity and felicity in the syntax of questions  
4: 00  **Rachel Pulverman (Temple University), Twila Tardif (University of Michigan), Kristin Rohrbeck (The Ohio State University), Ping Chen (Peking University), Liqi Zhu (Chinese Academy of Sciences):** Specificity of multiple semantic dimensions of verbs predicts toddlers’ ability to learn them  
4: 30  **Géraldine Legendre (Johns Hopkins University), Isabelle Barrière (Brooklyn College/Yeled v’Yalda Research Institute), Thierry Nazzi (Université Paris Descartes/Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique), Louise Goyet (Université Paris Descartes):** French personal pronouns and the acquisition of implicated presuppositions
**Psycholinguistics**  
Room: Key 9  
Chair: Ann Bunger (University of Pennsylvania)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Speaker/Institution</th>
<th>Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2:00</td>
<td>Roger Levy (University of California, San Diego)</td>
<td>On hallucinated garden paths</td>
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<tr>
<td>2:30</td>
<td>Meghan Clayards (McGill University)</td>
<td>Using probability distributions to account for recognition of canonical and reduced word forms</td>
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<td>3:00</td>
<td>Philip Hofmeister (University of California, San Diego)</td>
<td>Semantic processing and memory retrieval</td>
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<td>3:30</td>
<td>Edward Holinger (University of Southern California), Elsi Kaiser (University of Southern California)</td>
<td>Effects of context on processing (non)-compositional expressions</td>
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<td>4:00</td>
<td>Klinton Bicknell (University of California, San Diego), Roger Levy (University of California, San Diego)</td>
<td>Eye movements in reading as optimal responses to the contextualized structure of language</td>
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<td>4:30</td>
<td>Evan Bradley (University of Delaware), Arild Hestvik (University of Delaware)</td>
<td>Testing the sensory hypothesis of the early left anterior negativity with auditory stimuli</td>
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**Posters: Psycholinguistics I**  
Room: South Foyer  
Time: 2:00 – 3:30 PM

- Zhong Chen (Cornell University), Shravan Vasishth (University of Potsdam): Locality cost in sentence comprehension: Evidence from Chinese relative clauses
- Elaine J. Francis (Purdue University), Laura A. Michaelis (University of Colorado at Boulder): Discourse conditions on relative clause extrapolation in English
- Kyle Grove (Cornell University): Why unaccusatives have it easy: Garden path difficulty and intransitive verb type
- Lara Hershovitch (Vanderbilt University), Matthew Gelfand (Georgetown University), Michael Pelster (Vanderbilt University), Michael Ullman (Georgetown University), P. David Charles (Vanderbilt University): Linguistic deficits in early stage Parkinson’s Disease patients receiving deep brain stimulation
- Yufen Hsieh (University of Michigan), Julie Boland (University of Michigan): Semantic support predicts processing difficulty for disambiguation to less preferred structure in Chinese
- Jessamy Norton-Ford (University of California, Irvine), Mary Louise Kean (University of California, Irvine), Siyi Deng (University of California, Irvine), Ramesh Srinivasan (University of California, Irvine): Sensitivity of the gamma band auditory steady state response to linguistic aspects of a stimulus
- Polly O’Rourke (Binghamton University): The P600 and syntactic processing
- Rachel Pulverman (Temple University): Validating studies of infants’ processing of manner and path: New evidence from adults
- Evelyn Richter (Eastern Michigan University): The acquisition of prefix and particle verbs in German: Evidence from CHILDES
- Hideko Teruya (Southern Illinois University Carbondale), Usha Lakshmanan (Southern Illinois University Carbondale): Syntactic priming effects on the L2 production of relative clauses by Japanese-English bilinguals

**Posters: Psycholinguistics II**  
Room: South Foyer  
Time: 3:30 – 5:00 PM

- Ariel M. Goldberg (Tufts University), Colin Wilson (Johns Hopkins University), Michele Miozzo (University of Cambridge/Johns Hopkins University), Brenda Rapp (Johns Hopkins University): Experimental evidence for gradient heteromorphemic phonotactic restrictions
- David Corina (University of California, Davis), Michael Grosvald (University of California, Davis): Perceptual invariance in sign language: Evidence from repetition priming
- Heike Lehnert-LeHouillier (University of Rochester), Neil Bardhan (University of Rochester), Joyce McDonough (University of Rochester): The importance of the acoustic realization of pronunciation variance in lexical activation
- Michael Wagner (Cornell University/McGill University): Prosodic optionality or syntactic choice?
- Kiyoko Yoneyama (Daito Bunka University), Benjamin Munson (University of Minnesota): Lexical and phonetic influences on Japanese listeners’ perception of spoken English words
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 an electronic ballot of the membership of the Society on the LSA website, no later than 90 days following such vote. Passage requires: a) a majority of those voting, and b) that the total of those voting in favor must be at least 2.5% of the individual membership.

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

3. Procedure Regarding Resolutions

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 electronic ballot (via the LSA website). Passage of such a 'sense of the majority of the membership' resolution requires the affirmative vote (more than 50%) of the membership responding.
SECRETARY-TREASURER’S REPORT
Paul G. Chapin, January 2010

As Secretary-Treasurer, I am pleased to present this report to the membership of the Linguistic Society of America on the Society’s business activities during 2009. Please note that this is an abridged version of the report, because of space limitations in the meeting handbook. The full report can be viewed on the LSA website.

Budget and Finance
Thanks to the efforts of many people, but especially Alyson Reed, David Robinson, and Rita Lewis at the Secretariat, the LSA’s budget situation has improved substantially since last year.

We ended Fiscal Year 2009 on September 30, 2009 with an operating budget deficit of $59,145 (subject to final audit). This compares very favorably with the deficit of $207,921 that was recorded in FY08, and also with the projected deficit of $152,588 appearing in the FY09 budget.

For FY2010, which began October 1, 2009, we are working with an operating budget, based on conservative assumptions in all categories of income and expenses, that is balanced, and actually projects a small surplus of just under $12,000. I hope that at this time next year I will be able to report to you that we in fact achieved that goal.

The audited LSA financial reports and current budget are available on the LSA website for inspection by any member.

During 2009 we carried out a major restructuring of LSA’s investment portfolio. We consolidated a scattering of small accounts into four major investment accounts: General Fund, Program Development and Committee Activities Fund, Linguistic Institute Fund, and Ken Hale Fund. We also restructured the investments within each account to tailor them to the specific purpose of that fund. Our plan is for each fund to generate income sufficient to support the activities for which the fund is designated, without having to meet those needs within our regular annual operating budget. That will help to even out our budgeting between Institute and non-Institute years, and will provide dedicated sources of funding for significant continuing LSA commitments.

Like most individuals and institutions, LSA’s investments continued to lose value through March of 2009. Since the market bottom at that time, we have seen some growth in the portfolio, the total value of which stood at $648,942 as of September 30, 2009, and has increased since that time. The new investment structure is designed for much less volatility in the accounts than we had previously experienced.

We have recently constituted a Fundraising Committee, which began its activities in November. The Committee is investigating ways of enhancing LSA’s revenues through grants, corporate outreach, planned giving, and fundraising appeals. While we hope and intend to keep our regular expenses and income in balance, additional funds that we can raise enable us to undertake new initiatives and offer new services to our membership and to the public. I ask you all to consider contributing to the growth and effectiveness of the LSA beyond your membership dues, with your participation in our annual fund drives and your ideas of new and better ways for the LSA to enhance its resources. You can send such ideas to me or to the Secretariat by e-mail at any time.

Membership
The LSA continues to be challenged by declining membership numbers. As of the end of FY09, the total number of individual memberships was 4,110, as compared with 4,504 in 2008, a decline of 8.7%. Since the end of the fiscal year more than 200 additional individual memberships have been registered, reducing the disparity but not eliminating it.

Within that overall total, we enjoyed an increase in student memberships, as is normally the case in Institute years, and stable or increased numbers in the Emeritus, Life, and Honorary membership categories. The decline was entirely in regular memberships, and was most pronounced in non-US memberships, which suffered a nearly 25% decline during the year.

Institutional subscriptions in the US increased modestly during the year (2.8%), reversing a long-term decline. However, non-US institutional subscriptions also declined significantly (-13%). It may be that the growing strength of professional linguistic societies in other countries has lessened the need for linguists and institutions in those countries to maintain membership in the LSA. Your thoughts and suggestions on this topic and others relating to LSA membership would be most welcome. They can be addressed to David Robinson, Director of Membership and Meetings, at the LSA Secretariat.
The Executive Committee has recently approved a new program of offering one year of free regular membership to anyone who has just completed a PhD in linguistics or a related field. We will be notifying linguistics departments and programs of this opportunity, and invite you to help spread the word.

Every member can help sustain and grow our membership numbers, and will benefit from doing so by enjoying a stronger LSA that can provide additional value to its members. If you find your LSA membership worthwhile, and you know that some of your colleagues are not members, bring it up in conversation with them sometime and encourage them to become members. Refer them to the LSA website for more information about the Society, its aims and activities.

A table showing LSA membership in various categories by year, from 1994 to the present, is available for viewing on the LSA website.

**Election Results**

On-line voting was open to all LSA members from September 7 to November 7, 2009. As a result of the voting, the Society elected Sandra Chung Vice-President/President-Elect, and Maria Polinsky and Eric Potsdam members at large of the Executive Committee for three-year terms.

Four constitutional amendments were also on the ballot, all relating to LSA committees. Three of the amendments passed, reconstituting the membership of the Audit Committee and removing the constitutional mandates for the Honorary Members Committee and the Committee on Member Services and Information Technology (COMSIT). A proposed amendment to reconstitute the membership of the Nominating Committee was defeated.

**Appreciation**

Many of you are aware that the Society went through a period of considerable turmoil in the Secretariat. It gives me great satisfaction to report that those days are truly past. We are now fortunate to have a skilled, energetic, and dedicated team working for us on 18th Street Northwest. Alyson Reed, David Robinson, and Rita Lewis have made my job as Secretary-Treasurer immeasurably easier, and my appreciation for their efforts is boundless.

Respectfully submitted,

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

Annual Meeting

This year, the Program Committee (PC) oversaw the evaluation and selection of the abstracts submitted to the Annual Meeting. We received a total of 497 submissions, which were divided into three distinct types (determined by the authors): ‘20-min’ (to be considered only as a 20 minute paper presentation), ‘20-min OR poster’ (to be considered as a paper, and then as a poster if not accepted as a paper), and ‘poster’ (to be considered as a poster only). The breakdown of submissions for this year appears in Table 1, with totals from recent years included for comparison.

Table 1: Poster and paper submission and acceptance 2001-2010
(15-min. and 30-min paper categories for years 2001-2005 are collapsed.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Posters</th>
<th>Papers</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>subm</td>
<td>acc</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>subm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Baltimore</td>
<td>185¹</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>San Francisco</td>
<td>182¹</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>169¹</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Anaheim</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Albuquerque</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>San Francisco</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Boston</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>Atlanta</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>San Francisco</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It will be noted that this year’s submissions are down a bit from the previous two years, a fact we attribute to the downturn in the economy, given its impact on both personal finances and institutional support for those contemplating attending the Annual Meeting. It is also possible that Baltimore is not as attractive a meeting site as Chicago or San Francisco, but this is speculative. In any case, by setting 222 20-minute papers as the cutoff point for selection for the Meeting, reflecting the decision made by the Executive Committee at the 2007 Meeting to limit the total number of parallel regular sessions in each block of talks to 6, we thus obtain the percentages of accepted papers indicated above. The cutoff for accepted posters remains essentially the same as in the two previous years.

Abstracts were evaluated by members of the PC and by a panel of 79 outside experts covering a range of subfields. Each abstract received at least three reviews, and most received four or five. No external reviewers were asked to review more than 19 abstracts, and no external reviewers were asked to serve more than two consecutive years.

As in previous years, the proportion of subfields for submitted papers to subfields for accepted papers were essentially equivalent, with the major subfields including Syntax (85 submitted abstracts), Phonology (73), Sociolinguistics (52), Semantics (49), Phonetics (43), Psycholinguistics (35), Morphology and Language Acquisition (20 each), Historical linguistics (18), Pragmatics and Discourse Analysis (15 each).

Organized Sessions

Invited Session on Morphological Phenomena in the Indigenous Languages of the Americas
Following the success of the invited session on inflectional contrasts in the languages of the Northwest Coast that took place at the 2009 Annual Meeting in San Francisco, the PC invited Richard Rhodes and Heidi Harley to organize a special invited 3 hour

¹ This number is the sum of the ‘poster’ submissions and the ‘20-min OR poster’ submissions that were not accepted as 20-min papers.
² This number combines the total number ‘20-min’ and ‘20-min OR poster’ submissions.
workshop on ‘The analysis of morphological phenomena in the indigenous languages of the Americas’ jointly sponsored by SSILA (the Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas) and the LSA.

**Plenary Session on Documentary Linguistics**

Continuing with the tradition established over the past three meetings that featured ‘state of the subfield’ invited plenaries on phonology, sociolinguistics, and computational linguistics, the PC invited Kenneth Rehg, Lise Dobrin, and Arienne Dwyer to organize a plenary session focusing on documentary linguistics and research on linguistic endangerment and preservation. The resulting two-part symposium, comprising a 1.5 hour plenary session on Friday evening and a follow-up 3 hour invited session Saturday morning, focuses on the interactions between work on documentary linguistics and descriptive, theoretical, and experimental linguistics. Additional sponsorship for these sessions is provided by the Committee on Endangered Languages and their Preservation.

**Special Poster Session on Linguists in Government**

Prompted in part by the Baltimore meeting site for the conference, the LSA solicited abstracts for a special poster session on Linguists in Government that welcomed submissions by those holding linguistics-related positions in agencies at the federal, state, and local government levels. Abstracts for this special session were not reviewed anonymously, but were still screened for relevance and not all the submissions were accepted. We anticipate that students seeking employment will find this session particularly useful.

In April the PC evaluated 11 additional preliminary organized session proposals that were submitted for consideration, providing detailed constructive feedback on all of them, and recommending extensive changes to two of them. 12 organized session proposals were submitted in final versions for the August 1 deadline. This figure includes nine resubmissions and two new submissions; one submission for which we recommended major changes was not resubmitted and another submission was withdrawn. After extensive deliberation, the Committee deferred acceptance for the two new submissions as well as one of the resubmissions, encouraging revisions of these proposals for reconsideration next year.

**Plenary Speakers**

The PC invited Colin Phillips, Ted Supalla, and Deborah Tannen to present plenary lectures at the Annual Meeting. Sarah Thomason will give the Presidential Address.

**Table 2: members of Program Committee (with years of service)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Years of Service</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Laurence Horn</td>
<td>(2007-2009)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jeffrey Lidz</td>
<td>(2007-2009)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sharon Inkelas</td>
<td>(2008-2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eric Potsdam</td>
<td>(2008-2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keren Rice</td>
<td>(2008-2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sali Tagliamonte</td>
<td>(2008-2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hana Filip</td>
<td>(2009-2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heidi Harley</td>
<td>(2009-2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anna Papafragou</td>
<td>(2009-2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scott Schwenter</td>
<td>(2010-2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alan Yu</td>
<td>(2010-2012)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Language Annual Report for 2009

Changes. This past year saw a transition of editors, with myself (Greg Carlson) taking over for Brian Joseph in January 2009. During this year, the book review editorship also changed hands, with Natsuko Tsujimura replacing Greg Stump, who consented to serve an extra half year. The board of Associate Editors saw the departures of Ted Gibson, Farrell Ackerman, Nick Evans, and Laura Michaelis. Joining the Associate Editors were R. Harald Baayen, Jürgen Bohnemeyer, Jen Hay, Jason Merchant; Jennifer Cole consented to serve on the board for an additional year. The year also included the decision to change companies that print and distribute the journal. Implementation of that transition is well underway.

Volume 85 of Language for the year 2009 consists of four issues comprising 959 pages. The volume contains 16 articles, 2 discussion notes, 2 review articles, 3 short reports and 67 book reviews.

Papers submitted in 2009. In all, 63 new submissions were received between January 15 and November 15 of 2009. Of those 63, 6 were accepted, and 3 were returned for revisions with invitation to resubmit, 16 were rejected, one was withdrawn and 37 are currently under review. Percentage accepted rate for these new submissions (which does not include the 37 under review) is 23 percent. Length of time between submission and decision for new submissions that were acted on by November 15 ranged from one to nine months; the average length of time to decision was 4.4 months.

Topic areas of the 2009 submitted papers were distributed as follows:

- Syntax 14
- Semantics 9
- Language acquisition 8
- Psycholinguistics 7
- Morphology 5
- Sociolinguistics 4
- Phonology 4
- Computational linguistics 2
- Phonetics 2
- Pragmatics 2
- Typology 2
- Morphophonology 1
- Discourse Analysis 1
- Lexicography 1
- Writing

Total papers acted on in 2009. Including the backlog of papers submitted in 2008 but remained under review as of January 15, a total of 68 papers were acted on in the January 15-November 15 time period. In all, 16 papers were accepted, 16 were returned for revision with suggestion to resubmit, and 36 were rejected. Percentage accepted rate of all papers acted on in 2009 is about 23 percent.

Referees. Requests for referee reports were sent to 155 different scholars this year, 102 accepted, and 75 have submitted their reports (the rest are pending). People serving as referees will be listed and officially thanked in the annual report which will appear in the June 2010 issue of Language.

Many thanks to outgoing editor Brian Joseph for his years of service to the journal, and for his extraordinary cooperation and support in making the editorial transition. Thank you to Associate Editors: R. Harald Baayen, Mark Baker, Jürgen Bohnemeyer, Jennifer Cole, Cleo Condoravdi, Jennifer Hay, Jason Merchant, D. Gary Miller, Joe Pater, Sali Tagliamonte, and to Greg Stump and Natsuko Tsujimura for their support and excellent work.

Audra Starcheus and Hope Dawson deserve special recognition for their essential, continued work in copy editing and proof reading. Thanks to Kerrie Merz in the journal main office for her excellent work. They have all gone above and beyond in the past year.

Agenda for 2010. The coming year will focus on completing the publishing transition from Maryland Composition to Dartmouth Journal Services, and on significantly improving time to decision for submitted papers. The developing relationship between the journal and the LSA’s web presence via eLanguage is underway and we look forward to further developments in the coming year.
Report on eLanguage

eLanguage has continued to develop on several fronts. New sections have been opened and existing sections have been elaborated.

1 Co.journals:
   - A new co-journal on syntax is still missing.
   - A new co-journal “African Linguistics” was admitted.
   - Existing co-journals are increasingly receiving submissions and publish under the principle that quality comes before quantity: I prefer to go for quality contributions at the expense of showing “many articles published”.

2. A new section on “Back issues and conference volumes” is being opened by BLS and the Journal of Pragmatics. It is anticipated that retrodigitization will be of major importance for eLanguage. LSA’s interest in this process together with the incumbent financial consequences should be discussed at the EC level.

3. A new section “Expanded Abstracts” will undergo its first pilot run with publication of the Baltimore AM meeting abstracts. After reviewing experience with the first pilot runs modifications may be made and the range of abstracts extended to other types of AM – related content. The issue of a special editor for this section is currently under discussion.

4. A section on “Grapevine” is ready to go in principle and should be launched soon.

5. The book notices, a section run by Language and its editorial staff, require urgent attention. The search for an editor has been opened. The book notices are amongst the type of content that draws the widest attention globally and is highly instrumental in popularizing eLanguage.

6. As another facet of the cooperation between Language and eLanguage, the next section to open will be empirical materials that are part of Language articles and is more easily represented and accessed on eLanguage.

7. Discussions are going on to draft an author contract that is in accordance with the Open Access philosophy of eLanguage and the Creative Commons Attribution license. The preparatory work by the legal counsel of LSA is gladly acknowledged. Currently a draft is being developed in concert with experts from Creative Commons’ staff.

Dieter Stein and Cornelius Puschmann
The 2009 Linguistic Institute, cosponsored by the LSA and the University of California, Berkeley, was held in Berkeley from July 6 through August 13. It was divided into two three-week sessions, running July 6 through 23 and July 27 through August 13, with six-week classes also running throughout the entire Institute. Attendees included students, affiliates, faculty, and weekend visitors (whom we did not count). There were 345 students in all (238 for all six weeks, 77 for Session 1 only, and 30 for Session 2 only), including local student helpers who took classes in return for Institute work, and there were 164 Affiliates or non-student participants (54 for all six weeks, 79 for Session 1 only, and 31 for Session 2 only). There were 98 faculty teaching courses (21 for all six weeks, 37 for Session 1 only, and 40 for Session 2 only); in all, the Institute had 607 registered participants (313 for all six weeks, 193 for Session 1, and 101 for Session 2 only).

The theme of the 2009 Linguistic Institute was “Linguistic Structure and Language Ecologies”. This was intended to highlight the relation between linguistic structures and the ecologies in which they are embedded, including physical and psychological contexts, demographic and social contexts, and historical and geographic contexts. In selecting courses, lectures, and other academic events, we tried to strike a balance between those emphasizing structural description and analysis and those emphasizing the various aspects of context. The organizing committee responsible for many of the academic and logistical decisions included me as Institute Director, Nick Evans as Associate Director, and several Berkeley colleagues (Larry Hyman, Sharon Inkelas, Keith Johnson, and Eve Sweetser), with a much broader group of colleagues in several Berkeley departments participating in the most important academic decisions (e.g. selection of faculty).

We offered 18 six-week courses, mostly on relatively general subjects suitable for advanced undergraduates or beginning graduate students (e.g. Acoustic phonetics, Historical linguistics, Pragmatics), and 72 three-week courses on more specialized subjects, typically in the research areas of the faculty teaching them (e.g. Acquisition of speech production, Linguistic anthropology of language contact, Polarity and scalarity). The three-week courses were evenly divided between Session 1 and Session 2. All classes met twice a week, for two hours per meeting.

Evening plenary lectures were presented by the Collitz Professor (Malcolm Ross), the Hale Professor (Stephen Levinson), the Sapir Professor (Donca Steriade), and three Forum Lecturers (Mark Baker, Natalie Schilling-Estes, Michael Tomasello). The Institute also hosted seven weekend conferences: the Dene Conference, the 33rd Stanford Child Language Research Forum, the summer meeting of the Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas, a specially organized conference “Cyberling 2009: Towards a Cyberinfrastructure for Linguistics”, the biennial meeting of the Association for Linguistic Typology, a conference “Frames and Constructions” in honor of Charles J. Fillmore, and the 2009 International Conference on Role and Reference Grammar. In addition, there were a variety of evening workshops on academic and professional topics, as well as organized social events.

We received generous financial support from UC Berkeley, the LSA, the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology, and the American Dialect Society. Further details, and links to photos of Institute highlights, can be found on the Institute website (lsa2009.berkeley.edu).

Andrew Garrett
Professor of Linguistics, UC Berkeley
Director, 2009 Linguistic Institute
Friday, 8 January
Evening

LSA Business Meeting and Induction of 2010 Class of LSA Fellows
Room: Holiday 6
Chair: Sarah Thomason
Time: 5:15 – 7:00 PM

Invited Plenary Symposium: Documentary Linguistics: Retrospective and Prospective
Room: Holiday 1-5
Organizers: Kenneth L. Rehg (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)
Lise Dobrin (University of Virginia)
Arienne Dwyer (University of Kansas)
Sponsor: Committee on Endangered Languages and Their Preservation
Program Committee
Time: 7:00 – 8:30 PM

7:00   Introductions
7:08  Michael Krauss (University of Alaska at Fairbanks): Linguistics for the sake of endangered languages, and/or endangered languages for the sake of linguistics?
7:28  Peter Austin (University of London): Documentary linguistics: An overview
7:48  Keren Rice (University of Toronto): Documentary linguistics and community relations
8:00  Q&A

Graduate Student Panel: From Qualifying Paper to Published Paper
Room: Key 5
Time: 8:00 – 9:30 PM
Co-sponsors: Committee on Student Issues and Concerns (COSIAC)
Committee on the Status of Women in Linguistics (COSWL)
Panelists: Greg Carlson (University of Rochester; Editor of Language)
Sandra Chung (UC Santa Cruz)
Monica Macaulay (University of Wisconsin-Madison)
Chris Potts (Stanford University)

This year's Graduate Student Panel addresses the transition every graduate student must face from writing term papers to writing for eventual journal publication. Both journal editors and seasoned authors will be present to discuss the various aspects of the publishing enterprise and how to navigate it successfully. Main points of discussion will be:

- Submitting: how to choose an appropriate journal;
- The Editorial Process: what editors and reviewers look for;
- The Revision Stage: how to handle referee reports and how to proceed if you get rejected.

The panel is open to all and there will be significant time for questions from the audience.
Student Mixer
Venue: TBD
Time: 9:30 – 11:30 PM

Saturday 9 January
Morning

Symposium: Issues in the Study of Sociolinguistic Variation and Sexuality
Room: Key 6
Organizers: Penelope Eckert (Stanford University)
            Robert J. Podesva (Georgetown University)
Sponsor: Committee on the Status of Women in Linguistics

9:00 Rusty Barrett (University of Kentucky): Introduction
9:15 Benjamin Munson (University of Minnesota): The sociophonetics of sexuality: Insights from laboratory phonology and experimental semantics
9:30 Robert Podesva (Georgetown University): California accent features and gay identity: Acoustic patterns and listener perceptions
9:45 Ron Smyth (University of Toronto, Scarborough): Phonetics, sexual orientation, and perceptual dialectology
10:00 Erez Levon (Queen Mary, University of London): Teasing apart to bring together: Gender and sexuality in variationist research
10:15 Penelope Eckert (Stanford University): Learning to talk like a heterosexual
10:30 Q&A for all papers
11:00 Gerard Docherty (Newcastle University): Discussant
11:15 Deborah Cameron (University of Oxford): Discussant
11:30 Sally McConnell-Ginet (Cornell University): Discussant
11:45 Q&A

Invited Symposium: Documentary Linguistics: Retrospective and Prospective
Room: Key 5
Organizers: Kenneth L. Rehg (University of Hawai’i at Mānoa)
            Lise Dobrin (University of Virginia)
            Arienne Dwyer (University of Kansas)
Sponsor: Committee on Endangered Languages and Their Preservation

9:00 Nicholas Evans (Australian National University): Land where the crow flies backwards: Putting the fieldworker back into fieldwork
9:30 Bertney Langley (Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana), Linda Langley (McNeese State University), Jack Martin (College of William and Mary): A collaborative, community-based approach to text collection
10:00 Carol Genetti (University of California, Santa Barbara), Spike Gildea (University of Oregon): Training at the university level: From linguistic description to language documentation
10:30 Joyce McDonough (University of Rochester): Experimental and instrumental data collection in the field
11:00 Nicholas Thieberger (University of Hawai’i at Mānoa/University of Melbourne): Using the right tools for the job: Technology in support of language documentation
11:30 General Discussion
Formal Phonological Theory
Room: Key 1
Chair: William Idsardi (University of Maryland)

9:00 Thomas C. Purnell (University of Wisconsin-Madison), Eric Raimy (University of Wisconsin-Madison), Joseph Salmons (University of Wisconsin-Madison): Bio-cognitive modularity and sound systems
9:30 Jason Riggle (University of Chicago), Maximilian Bane (University of Chicago): Choosing the right constraints (and the right theory of how they interact)
10:00 Aaron Kaplan (University of California, Santa Cruz): Gradualness and harmonic improvement without candidate chains in Chamorro
10:30 Peter Jurgec (University of Tromsø): Non-phonological cues of stratal affiliation
11:00 Matthew Wolf (Yale University): On the existence of counter-feeding from the past
11:30 Rachel Walker (University of Southern California): Vowel fission in Jaqaru

Prosody and Temporal Organization
Room: Key 2
Chair: Michael Wagner (McGill University)

9:00 Jason Shaw (New York University/Haskins Laboratories): Linguistic influences on the temporal organization of words
9:30 Jelena Krivokapic (Yale University): Prosodic structure: Local and distant effects of phrase length on pause duration
10:00 Sam Tilsen (University of Southern California): Syllable stress modulates articulatory planning: evidence from a stop-signal experiment
11:00 Susan Lin (University of Michigan): Effects of prosodic structure on the relative timing of articulatory movements in English laterals
11:30 Meghan Sumner (Stanford University): The salience of canonical forms

Syntax: Ellipsis, Minimality, A(nti)symmetry
Room: Key 3
Chair: Barbara Citko (University of Washington)

9:00 Yafei Li (University of Wisconsin-Madison), Rebecca Shields (University of Wisconsin-Madison), Vivian Lin (University of Wisconsin-Madison): Adverb classes and the nature of minimality
9:30 Zhiguo Xie (Cornell University), Tsewang Rikzen (China Correspondence University of Logic and Language): Fixing the general minimality constraint
10:00 David Medeiros (University of Michigan): Asymmetric resumption, extension, and the derivation of Hawaiian VSO
10:30 Michael Barrie (University of Ottawa): Antisymmetry, headedness, and OVS
11:00 Dan Parker (University of Maryland), T. Daniel Seely (Eastern Michigan University): MaxElide and its domain of application
11:30 Vera Gribanova (University of California, Santa Cruz): A subject-object asymmetry in Russian argument drop

Semantics: Interfaces
Room: Key 4
Chair: Christopher Potts (Stanford University)

9:00 Benjamin Slade (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign): Why wh-words need ordinary semantic values (and what to do about intervention effects)
9:30 Michael Freedman (Yale University): A contextual variable analysis for have and relational nouns
10:00 Jean Pierre Koenig (University at Buffalo), Karin Michelson (University at Buffalo): The semantics of pronominal affixes in Iroquoian
10:30 Antje Muntendam (Middlebury College): The syntax and pragmatics of language contact: A case study of Andean Spanish
11:00  Charles Beller (Johns Hopkins University): Accent and description: An account of anaphoric epithets
11:30  Öğe Gürcanlı (Johns Hopkins University), Barbara Landau (Johns Hopkins University), Colin Wilson (Johns Hopkins University): Spatial factors that influence linguistic choice in English

**Morphology**

Room: Key 9  
Chair: Seth Cable (University of Massachusetts Amherst)

9:30  Farrell Ackerman (University of California, San Diego), Robert Malouf (San Diego State University): An evolutionary explanation for the Paradigm Economy Principle
10:00  Matthew T. Carlson (University of Chicago), Colleen Balukas (Pennsylvania State University), Chip Gerfen (Pennsylvania State University): Suffix productivity and stem allomorph markedness in Spanish derivations with alternating diphthongs
10:30  Cynthia Hansen (University of Texas at Austin): Inalienable possession in Iquito (Zaparoan): A frequency analysis
11:00  Lindsey Newbold (University of California, Berkeley): Non-transitive affix ordering in Kuna (Chibchan, Panama): Non-local consequences of local constraints
11:30  Eugenia Antić (University of California, Berkeley): Bound and free roots in Russian: Experimental evidence for a root continuum

**Language Learning**

Room: Key 10  
Chair: Grant Goodall (University of California, San Diego)

9:00  Rebecca Sachs (Georgetown University): Trees as feedback: Can diagrams of c-command help L2 learners learn reflexive binding?
9:30  Teresa Mijung Lee (University of Virginia): UG accessibility: L2 acquisition of Korean floating quantifiers
10:00  Oksana Laleko (University of Minnesota): What errors can’t tell us about heritage grammars: On covert restructuring of aspect in Russian
10:30  Mila Tasseva-Kurktchieva (University of South Carolina): Comprehension and production skills in L2 Bulgarian and Spanish
11:00  Bozena Pajak (University of California, San Diego): L2 knowledge facilitates perception of L3
11:30  Daniel J. Ginsberg (Center for Applied Linguistics), Maya Honda (Wheelock College), Wayne O’Neil (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): Looking beyond English: Linguistic inquiry for English language learners

**Posters: Phonetics**

Room: South Foyer  
Time: 9:00 – 10:30 AM

Yung-hsiang Shawn Chang (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign): Lip rounding in Taiwan Mandarin retroflex sibilants
Ann Marie Delforge (Montclair State University): The Andean Spanish plural and Quechua pas: The role of frequency in a contact-induced phonetic change
Olga Dmitrieva (Stanford University): Perceptions of consonant length is universal: Evidence from American and Russian listeners
Christina M. Esposito (Macalester College): An acoustic and electroglossiographic study of White Hmong phonation
Zhaleh Feizollahi (Georgetown University): Does Turkish implement a two-way voicing contrast in stops as prevoiced vs. voiceless aspirated?
Melissa Frazier (University of California, Santa Cruz): Anti-Paninian rankings of articulatory constraints at the phonetics-phonology interface
Michael Grosvald (University of California, Davis), David Corina (University of California, Davis): A production and perception study of coarticulation in American Sign Language
Jen-ching Kao (University of Colorado at Boulder): The role of lexical tones and segments: Word recognition in context
Abby Kaplan (University of California, Santa Cruz): Articulatory reduction in intoxicated speech
Kevin B. McGowan (University of Michigan): Aerodynamic modeling of coarticulation for concatenative speech synthesis
Posters: Phonology
Room: South Foyer
Time: 10:30 AM – 12:00 Noon

Tuuli Adams (New York University): The effect of word learning and fluent speech listening on second language segmentation
Young-ran An (Stony Brook University): What can lexical statistics tell us about speakers’ behavior?
Ian Clayton (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill): On the perceptual robustness of preaspirated stops
Emily Elfner (University of Massachusetts Amherst): Stress-epenthesis interactions in harmonic serialism
Sara Finley (University of Rochester): Learning non-participating vowels
Maria Giavazzi (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Jonah Katz (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): Interaction of phonology and morphology in Kinande loanword adaptation
Laurel MacKenzie (University of Pennsylvania): Reduplication in Itawes
Sarah Ouwayda (University of Southern California): Contrast preservation in dialects of North Levantine Arabic
Eric Rainy (University of Wisconsin-Madison): Backcopying in Korean
Bridget Samuels (University of Maryland): Basque vowel assimilation: A direct interface approach
Katharina Schuhmann (Stony Brook University): An OO-analysis of German i-truncations
Irene Vogel (University of Delaware), Robin Aronow-Meredith (University of Pennsylvania): The role of native language and universals in the perception of coda clusters

Saturday 9 January
Afternoon

Invited Plenary Address
Room: Holiday 1-5
Time: 12:45 – 1:45 PM
Chair: Jeffrey Lidz (University of Maryland)

Grammatical Illusions: Where You See Them, Where You Don't
Colin Phillips (University of Maryland)

Workshop: Towards a Linguistically-Motivated Annotation Scheme for Information Status
Room: Key 5
Organizers: Cathy O'Connor (Boston University)
Annie Zaenen (Palo Alto Research Center)

2:00 Cathy O'Connor (Boston University), Annie Zaenen (Palo Alto Research Center): Conceptualizing and investigating annotation of information status
2:30 Betty Birner (Northern Illinois University): Annotation of speaker- and hearer-status
3:00 Jeanette Gundel (University of Minnesota): Annotation for referential (cognitive status) and relational (topic-focus structure) givenness/newness
3:30 Ann Taylor (University of York), Susan Pintzuk (University of York): Investigating information structure in Old English
4:00 Mark Steedman (Edinburgh University): Comments on topics
4:30 Gregory Ward (Northwestern University): Discussant
Saturday Afternoon

Workshop: The Analysis of Morphological Phenomena in the Indigenous Languages of the Americas

Room: Key 6
Organizers: Richard Rhodes (University of California, Berkeley)
             Heidi Harley (University of Arizona)
Co-sponsor: Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas

2:00 Heidi Harley (University of Arizona), Richard Rhodes (University of California, Berkeley): Introduction
2:05 Alana Johns (University of Toronto): Word-internal nominalization in Inuktitut
2:20 Jerrold Sadock (University of Chicago): Discussant
2:30 Q&A/Discussion
2:35 Tanya Slavin (University of Toronto): On the interaction of phonology and syntax in the Ojibwe verb complex
2:50 Richard Rhodes (University of California, Berkeley): Discussant
3:00 Q&A/Discussion
3:05 Martina Wiltschko (University of British Columbia): The syntax of feature composition
3:20 David Beck (University of Alberta): Discussant
3:30 Q&A/Discussion
3:35 Break
3:50 Seth Cable (University of Massachusetts Amherst): Syntactic approaches to Na-Dene morphology
4:05 Peggy Speas (University of Massachusetts Amherst): Discussant
4:15 Q&A/Discussion
4:20 Rolf Noyer (University of Pennsylvania): General commentary
4:30 Steve Marlett (SIL International/University of North Dakota): Commentary
4:40 General Q&A/Discussion
4:50 Heidi Harley (University of Arizona), Richard Rhodes (University of California, Berkeley): Closing Statement

Phonological Typology/General Phonology

Room: Key 1
Chair: Joseph Salmons (University of Wisconsin)

2:00 Kenneth S. Olson (SIL International/University of North Dakota), Christine A. Keating (SIL International): Crosslinguistic insights on bilabial trill genesis
2:30 Michael Cahill (SIL International): Tonal polarity and dissimilation are distinct
3:00 Carmen Jany (California State University, San Bernardino): Positional and cooccurrence restrictions on ejectives
3:30 Sverre Stausland Johnsen (Harvard University): Contrast maintenance in Norwegian retroflexion
4:00 Keith Plaster (Harvard University): Conflicting directionality and root-accent contrast in Thompson River Salish
4:30 Michael Becker (Harvard University), Andrew Nevins (Harvard University): Initial syllable faithfulness as the best explanation for size effects in voicing alternations

Phonology: Modelling Acquisition and Change

Room: Key 2
Chair: Chris Golston (California State University, Fresno)

2:00 Joe Pater (University of Massachusetts Amherst), David Smith (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Robert Staubs (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Karen Jesney (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Ramgopal Mettu (University of Massachusetts Amherst): Learning hidden structure with a log-linear model of grammar
2:30 Giorgio Magri (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): Constraint promotion
3:00 Gaja Jarosz (Yale University): Pairwise ranking learning for Optimality Theory: The hidden structure problem
3:30 Jeffrey Heinz (University of Delaware), William Idsardi (University of Maryland): Learning opaque phonological generalizations: The case of Samala (Chumash)
4: 00 Andrew Martin (Laboratory of Cognitive Science and Psycholinguistics), Sharon Peperkamp (Laboratory of Cognitive Science and Psycholinguistics), Emmanuel Dupoux (Laboratory of Cognitive Science and Psycholinguistics): Learning phonemes with a pseudo-lexicon

4: 30 James Kirby (University of Chicago): The role of probabilistic enhancement in phonologization

Syntax: Control and Licensing

Room: Key 3
Chair: Maria Luisa Zubizarreta (University of Southern California)

2: 00 Pilar P. Barbosa (Universidade do Minho): Overt subjects in raising and control complements and the Null Subject Parameter
2: 30 Michael Barrie (University of Ottawa), Christine Pittman (University of Toronto): On the derivation of partial control
3: 00 Jong Un Park (Georgetown University): On the ambiguity of obligatory control into the tolok-clause in Korean
3: 30 Alice Davison (University of Iowa): Long-distance agreement and restructuring
4: 00 Michael Diercks (Georgetown University): Complementizer agreement in Lubukusu and the properties of subjects
4: 30 Kyumin Kim (University of Toronto): Licensing of argument structures by functional heads: Evidence from English have

Syntax/Semantics: Focus

Room: Key 4
Chair: Sandra Chung (University of California, Santa Cruz)

2: 30 Ezra Keshet (University of Michigan): Focus on conditional and quantificational coordination
3: 00 Nyurguyana Petrova (University at Buffalo): Syntax-pragmatics interface in converbal constructions
3: 30 Roksolana Mykhaylyk (Stony Brook University), Svitolana Antonyuk-Yudina (Reed College/Stony Brook University): On the interaction of prosody and scrambling in Ukrainian
4: 00 Evangelia Adamou (CNRS-LACITO), Amalia Arvaniti (University of California, San Diego): Focus expression in Romani
4: 30 Christina Kim (University of Rochester), Christine Gunlogson (University of Rochester), Michael Tanenhaus (University of Rochester), Jeffrey Runner (University of Rochester): Focus alternatives and discourse parallelism

Sociolinguistics: Acquisition and Change

Room: Key 9
Chair: Penelope Eckert (Stanford University)

2: 00 Dennis R. Preston (Oklahoma State University): Transmission & diffusion contact and space & symmetry in the acquisition of norms
2: 30 Tara Sanchez (Unaffiliated): Individuals, social factors, and linguistic structure in speech community innovation: Insights from language contact
3: 00 Vineeta Chand (University of California, Davis): The implications of healthy versus moribund variables on sound change
3: 30 Christopher V. Odato (University of Michigan): Children’s use of vernacular functions of like in peer conversation
4: 00 Jingya Zhong (University of Florida): The influence of language change on stylistic variation: A comparison of two French sociolinguistic variables
**Psycholinguistics: Syntax**

Room: Key 10  
Chair: William Badecker (University of Arizona)

2:00  
Shin Fukuda (University of California, San Diego), Grant Goodall (University of California, San Diego), Dan Michel (University of California, San Diego), Henry Beecher (University of California, San Diego): Comparing three methods for sentence judgment experiments

2:30  
Johannes Jurka (University of Maryland): Extraction out of internal and external subjects in German

3:00  
Akira Omaki (University of Maryland), Ellen Lau (Massachusetts General Hospital/Tufts University), Colin Phillips (University of Maryland): Resolving English filler-gap dependencies in advance of verb information

3:30  
Lisa Levinson (Oakland University), Jonathan Brennan (New York University): The behavioral and neural correlates of silent causativity in verbs

4:00  
John E. Drury (McGill University), Nicolas Bourguignon (University of Montreal), Karsten Steinhauser (McGill University): ERP evidence of transfer effects: L1 grammar influences L2 sentence processing

4:30  
Dan Michel (University of California, San Diego): Relating working memory and d-linked wh-islands: An experimental syntax study

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**Posters: Historical Linguistics and Typology**

Room: South Foyer  
Time: 2:00 – 3:30 PM

Claire Bowern (Yale University): Two missing pieces in a Nyulnyulan jigsaw puzzle

Eugene Buckley (University of Pennsylvania): Tifinagh and consonantal writing systems

Gwendolyn Hyslop (University of Oregon): Sonorants, fricatives and a tonogenetic typology


Matthew L. Juge (Texas State University - San Marcos): Toward a typology of suppletion on semantic principles

Claudia Brugman (University of Maryland), Monica Macaulay (University of Wisconsin-Madison): Characterizing evidentiality

Jeff Good (University at Buffalo), Shakthi Poornima (University at Buffalo): Conceptual and implementational considerations in modeling word lists

Salena Sampson (The Ohio State University): Genitive word order and animacy in Old English verse

Christopher Straughn (University of Chicago): Grammaticalization without grammaticalization: The case of Uzbek complementation

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**Posters: Pragmatics and Sociolinguistics**

Room: South Foyer  
Time: 3:30 – 5:00 PM

Elizabeth Brunner (Rice University): Imitation, stereotypes and salience

Heather B. Carroll (University of Wisconsin-Madison): An acoustic analysis of reported and imagined speech

Anupam Das (Indiana University Bloomington): Politeness practice and social distance: The bulge found in Bangla social media

Ralph W. Fasold (Georgetown University): What is inherent variability in syntax?

Rebecca Dayle Greene (Stanford University): Solving the mystery of Southern /A/

Kirk Hazen (West Virginia University): Unassuming yet influential: Was contraction’s effect on leveling

Linda Humnick (SIL International/University of Minnesota): Kumyk demonstratives and scalar implicatures in the Givenness Hierarchy model

Steve Johnson (Michigan State University): The effect of personality on NCS vowel production among men

Jennifer Mack (Yale University): Subject selection, information structure, and genre

Jennifer Renn (University of North Carolina): Patterns of style during elementary and middle school: A longitudinal study of African American English
Amelia Tseng (Georgetown University): Code-switching and style in bilingual radio speech
Yuan-chen Jenny Yang (Yale University): Competing constructions in Mandarin Chinese

Saturday 9 January
Evening

Awards Ceremony
Room: Holiday 1-5
Time: 5:30 – 6:00 PM
Chair: David Lightfoot (Georgetown University)

Presentation of Awards: Leonard Bloomfield Book Award; Linguistics, Language and the Public Award; Linguistic Service Award; Victoria A. Fromkin Lifetime Service Award

Presidential Address
Room: Holiday 1-5
Time: 6:00 – 7:00 PM
Chair: Mark Hale (Concordia University)

Sarah Thomason (University of Michigan): Safe and Unsafe Language Contact

Presidential Reception
Room: Holiday 6
Time: 7:00 – 9:00 PM

Sunday 10 January
Morning

Symposium: Findings from Targeted Work on Endangered Languages: 13 Years of the Endangered Language Fund’s Projects
Room: Key 5
Organizers: Doug Whalen (Endangered Language Fund), Lenore Grenoble (University of Chicago)

9:00 D.H. Whalen (Haskins Laboratories/Endangered Language Fund), Lenore Grenoble (University of Chicago): Leveraging small grants for maximum linguistic discovery: The Endangered Language Fund experience
9:20 Christine Beier (University of Texas at Austin), Cynthia Hansen (University of Texas at Austin), I-wen Lai (University of Texas at Austin), Lev Michael (University of California, Berkeley): Reality status in Iquito (Zaparoan): An unattested mechanism for marking an inflectional category
9:40 Sarah Murray (Rutgers University): Cheyenne evidentials as not-at-issue assertion
10:00 Angela M. Nonaka (University of Texas at Austin): Insights into sign language typologies and speech/sign communities: Findings from Ban Khor, Thailand
10:20 John P. Boyle (Northeastern Illinois University), Alex Gwin (Mandaree Language Program): Hidatsa inquiry: Some recent answers and progress
10:40 Wilson Silva (University of Utah): The unusual traits of Desano, an endangered Eastern Tukanoan language of Northwest Amazonia
11:00 Joyce Twins (Cheyenne-Arapago Tribes of Oklahoma), Marcia Haag (University of Oklahoma): Long-term use from short-term funding: The Cheyenne Language CD Project
L2 Phonology
Room: Key 1
Chair: Mary Beckman (The Ohio State University)

9:00 Marcos Rohena-Madrazo (New York University): Perceptual assimilation of non-native obstruent voicing contrasts by Buenos Aires Spanish listeners
9:30 Charles B. Chang (University of California, Berkeley): Tracking second language learning effects on native language production
10:00 Erin Flynn Haynes (University of California, Berkeley): Phonetic transfer and intensification in L2 Northern Paiute
10:30 Lisa Davidson (New York University), Jason Shaw (New York University): Perceptual illusions in non-native clusters are context-dependent
11:00 Rachel E. Baker (Northwestern University): The perception of English prosodic prominence by non-native speakers
11:30 Eman Saadah (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign), Jennifer Cole (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign): The production of Arabic vowels by English L2 learners and heritage speakers of Arabic
12:00 Jiwon Hwang (Stony Brook University): The nature of inserted vowels in L2 learners’ production

Semantics: Modality, Tense, and Aspect
Room: Key 4
Chair: Paul Portner (Georgetown University)

9:00 Maria Biezma (University of Massachusetts Amherst): Inverted antecedents and covert modality in Spanish
9:30 Annahita Farudi (University of Massachusetts Amherst): Dividing deontics in Farsi: Morphosyntactic evidence for the split
10:00 Dave Kush (University of Maryland): The future and epistemic modality in Hindi
10:30 Zhiguo Xie (Cornell University): A temporal shifting analysis of ambiguity in the ‘non-root modal + PERF’ construction
11:00 Rebecca T. Cover (University of California, Berkeley): Modal orientation and aspect
11:30 EunHee Lee (University at Buffalo): Discourse properties of now
12:00 Peter Klecha (University of Chicago): Context dependence in English futures

Syntax/Semantics: Argument Structure
Room: Key 2
Chair: Stephen Wechsler (University of Texas at Austin)

9:00 Lilia Rissman (Johns Hopkins University): Instrumental with, locatum with, and the argument/adjunct distinction
9:30 Stephen Marlett (SIL International/University of North Dakota): Relational preverbs in Seri: A case of non-incorporation
10:00 Dan Brassil (H5): A middle voice in Appalachian English
10:30 Charles Jones (George Mason University): How to read easily

Semantics/Pragmatics: Discourse Markers
Room: Key 2
Chair: Jean-Pierre Koenig (University at Buffalo)

11:00 Jungmee Lee (The Ohio State University): A compositional analysis of the evidential meaning of -te in Korean
11:30 Iksoo Kwon (University of California, Berkeley): I guess Korean has some more mirative markers: -napo- and -nmoyang-
12:00 Osamu Sawada (University of Chicago): The multidimensionality of the Japanese minimizers chotto/sukoshi ‘a little’
Syntax: Determiners and Classifiers
Room: Key 3
Chair: Martina Wilschko (University of British Columbia)

9:00  Francesca Del Gobbo (University of California, Irvine): On secondary predication and specificity in Mandarin Chinese
9:30  Carlos de Cuba (Pomona College), Barbara Ūrőgdi (Hungarian Academy of Sciences): Referential features and CP
10:00 Graham Thurgood (California State University, Chico): Classifiers in Hainan Cham: Synchrony and diachrony
10:30 Elena Mihas (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee): Nominal classification in Asheninka (Arawak)
11:00 Hsu-Te Cheng (University of Connecticut): On the non-co-occurrence of CLP and DP: A minimalist approach
11:30  Katy McKinney-Bock (University of Southern California): Adjective classes and syntactic ordering restrictions
12:00 Hiroki Nomoto (University of Minnesota): Reference to subkinds and the role of classifiers

Morphology: Exponence
Room: Key 10
Chair: Robert Malouf (University of California, San Diego)

9:00  David Mortensen (University of Pittsburgh): Morphological doubling: Evidence from Jingpho echo-reduplication and coordinate compounding
9:30  Andrei Antonenko (Stony Brook University), Alice Harris (University of Massachusetts Amherst): Multiple exponence in Archi pronouns
10:00 Ariel Diertani (University of Pennsylvania), Aviad Eilam (University of Pennsylvania): How Amharic deals with multiple exponence
10:30  Robert Henderson (University of California, Santa Cruz), Matthew A. Tucker (University of California, Santa Cruz): Latest insertion in K’ichee’

Syntax: Questions and Clefts
Room: Key 10
Chair: Elaine Francis (Purdue University)

11:00 Paul Kroeger (Graduate Institute of Applied Linguistics/SIL International): Cleft sentences in Indonesian and Kimaragang
11:30  Natasha Abner (University of California, Los Angeles): Rightward wh-movement as clefting in American Sign Language
12:00 Barbara Citko (University of Washington), Martina Gracanin-Yuksek (Middle East Technical University): Multiple guises of multiple coordinated wh-questions

Sociolinguistics: Language, Gender & Identity
Room: Key 9
Chair: Ralph Fasold (Georgetown University, Emeritus)

9:00  Allyson Ettinger (Brandeis University), Mai Youa Moua (Macalester College), James Stanford (Dartmouth College): Linguistic construction of gender and generations in Hmong American communities
9:30  Andrea Hoa Pham (University of Florida): Negotiating Vietnamese address terms in relation to gender and sexuality
10:00 Giancarla Unser-Schutz (Hitotsubashi University): Personal pronouns and gendered speech in popular manga (Japanese comics)
10:30  Janneke Van Hofwegen (North Carolina State University) Walt Wolfram (North Carolina State University): Longitudinal trajectories of change in childhood and adolescent African American English
11:00 Renée Blake (New York University), Cara Shousterman (New York University), Lindsay Kelley (New York University): Ethnic and linguistic diversity within AAE: The case of black New Yorkers and postvocalic /r/
11:30  Anna Babel (University of Michigan): Why don't all contact features act alike? An argument from Valley Spanish
12:00 Elizabeth Spreng (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign): Semiotic contradictions of bilingual “mish-mash” in Eastern Germany: Identity, temporality, and standard language ideology
American Dialect Society
Thursday, January 7
Afternoon

Executive Council Meeting
Room: Latrobe
Time: 1:00 – 3:00 PM

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

Session 1
Room: Latrobe
Time: 4:00 – 6:00 PM

Panel: Cultivating socially minded linguists: Service learning and engaged scholarship in linguistics and education
4:00 Anne H. Charity Hudley (College of William and Mary): Introduction to African-American English and undergraduate service-learning
4:15 Christine Mallinson (University of Maryland, Baltimore County), Helen Atkinson (Independence School, Local 1): Graduate service-learning in a Baltimore, Maryland high school
4:30 Jeff Reaser (North Carolina State University): Teachers as researchers: Facilitating inquiry into culture and place
4:45 Adrian Wurr (University of Idaho): Composing cultural diversity and civic literacy
5:00 Colleen Fitzgerald (University of Texas at Arlington): Developing language empowerment projects with diverse communities
5:15 Carolyn Temple Adger (Center for Applied Linguistics), moderator of discussion

Words of the Year Nominations
Room: Latrobe
Time: 6:15 – 7:15 PM

Chair: Grant Barrett (Double-Tongued Dictionary)
Presenter: Wayne Glowka (Reinhardt College)

Friday, January 8
Morning

ADS Session 2
Room: Latrobe
Chair: Tyler Kendall (Northwestern University)

9:00 Kara Becker (New York University): Back vowels on Manhattan’s Lower East Side: A current look at New York City English [karabecker@nyu.edu]
9:30 Aaron Dinkin (Swarthmore College): Phonological transfer as a forerunner of merger in Upstate New York [ajd@post.harvard.edu]
10:00 Corrine McCarthy (George Mason University), Judith Hadley (George Mason University): Midland or South? The phonetics of Northern Virginia [cmccart6@gmail.com]


**Friday, January 8**

**Afternoon**

**ADS Session 4**

Room: Latrobe  
Chair: Susan Tamasi (Emory University)

2:00 _Jennifer Cramer (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign):_ Styles, stereotypes, and the South: Constructing difference at the linguistic border [jcramer2@illinois.edu]

2:30 _Thomas C. Purnell (University of Wisconsin-Madison), Eric Rainy (University of Wisconsin-Madison) and Joseph Salmons (University of Wisconsin-Madison):_ Visualizing and simulating sociophonetics and linguistic mapping: New tools for teaching and research [tcpurnell@wisc.edu]

3:00 _Stefan Dollinger (University of British Columbia):_ The realm of deontic and epistemic obligation/necessity in Canadian English: must, have to, got to and other usual suspects revisited [dstefan@interchange.ubc.ca]

**ADS Session 5**

Room: Latrobe  
Chair: Ben Zimmer (Visual Thesaurus)

3:45 _Rose Rittenhouse (University of Wisconsin-Madison):_ Hypercorrection in Wisconsin High German: The realization of schwa [rittenhouse@wisc.edu]

4:15 _Nathalie Dajko (Tulane University):_ Style reduction and language death: A real-time study [timbits25@yahoo.ca]

4:45 _Mary Blockley (University of Texas at Austin):_ Not just for punks: /oy/ the naturalized diphthong [blockley@mail.utexas.edu]

**Friday, January 8**

**Evening**

**Words of the Year Vote**

Room: Ruth  
Time: 5:30 – 6:30 PM

Words in half a dozen categories as well as a Word (or Phrase) of the Year will be chosen from the slate of nominees determined at Thursday evening’s meeting. Before each vote, brief statements will be invited from advocates for or against the candidates. After the choice of words for 2009, there will be a vote on Word of the Decade 2000–09.

The hour will begin with the American Name Society’s vote on its choice of Name of the Year. All ADS members, ANS members, and friends are welcome to participate.
Bring-Your-Own-Book Exhibit and Reception  
Room: Peale C  
Time: 6:45–7:45 PM

Saturday, January 9  
Morning

ADS Session 6  
Room: Latrobe  
Chair: Connie Eble (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)

8:30  
Douglas S. Bigham (University of Texas Austin), Jessica White-Sustaíta (University of Texas Austin), and Lars Hinrichs (University of Texas Austin): Apparent-time low vowels among Mexican-Americans and Anglos in Austin, Texas  
jessicabwhite@gmail.com

9:00  
Christian Koops (Rice University): Southern and Post-Southern /ey/ and /e/ variants in Houston EAE and AAE: An analysis of formant contours  
ckoops@rice.edu

9:30  
Jessica White-Sustaíta (University of Texas Austin): The cross-dialectal development of pragmatic distinctions in questions  
jessicawhite@mail.utexas.edu

ADS Session 7  
Room: Latrobe  
Chair: William A. Kretzschmar, Jr. (University of Georgia)

10:30  
Erica Britt (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign): “Can the church say Amen”: Strategic uses of black preaching style at the State of the Black Union  
erbritt2@gmail.com

11:00  
Jennifer Renn (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill): Understanding stylistic variation: The influence of social factors in early AAE  
jrenn@email.unc.edu

11:30  
Rita Turner (University of Maryland, Baltimore County), Vered Nusinov (University of Maryland, Baltimore County): Integrating language awareness into interdisciplinary instruction  
rtturner@curveofastory.com  
vtasch1@umbc.edu

Saturday, January 9  
Afternoon

ADS Annual Luncheon  
Room: Ruth  
Time: 12:15–1:45 PM.

H.L. Mencken and the American Language  
Richard W. Bailey (University of Michigan)
ADS Session 8
Room: Latrobe
Chair: Kathryn Remlinger (Grand Valley State University)

2:00 Tracey L. Weldon (University of South Carolina): Bougie banter: The representation of middle class AAE in film [weldont@mailbox.sc.edu]

2:30 Joseph Hill (Gallaudet University), Carolyn McCaskill (Gallaudet University), Ceil Lucas (Gallaudet University), Robert Bayley (University of California, Davis): Signing outside the box: The size of signing space in Black ASL [jaceyhill@gmail.com] [cmccaskill@sprint.blackberry.net] [rjbayley@ucdavis.edu] [CeilLucas@aol.com]

3:00 Stephen L. Mann (University of South Carolina): When non-mainstream does not equal nonstandard: Toward an understanding of in-group assessments of intelligence by speakers of Gay American English [mannsl@mailbox.sc.edu]

ADS Session 9
Room: Latrobe
Chair: Julie Roberts (University of Vermont)

4:00 Sarah Bunin Benor (Hebrew Union College): Ethnolinguistic repertoire: Avoiding contradiction in research on language and ethnicity [SBenor@huc.edu]

4:30 Rebecca Starr (Tulane University): “Abbrevs is totes the lang of the fuche”: Variation and performance of abbreviation slang [rstarr@gmail.com]

5:00 John R. Rickford (Stanford University), Lisa Young (Claflin University): Sociolinguistics lessons in A Lesson Before Dying [ljyoung2006@gmail.com]
American Name Society
Thursday, 7 January
Afternoon

ANS Special Panel: Address Forms in American Academic Settings
Room: Peale B
Chair: Donna L. Lillian (East Carolina University)
Time: 4:15 – 5:45 PM

Donna L. Lillian (East Carolina University): The More Things Change: Power and Politeness in Forms of Address
Susan Meredith Burt (Illinois State University): Interpreting Address Term Choices in an Academic Department
Yuan Zhang (Illinois State University): Address Term Usage in Academic Settings: A Comparative Study between American Native Speakers and Chinese L2 Users of English
Saundra Wright (California State University, Chico): First-Name Address and the Millennial Generation

Multicultural Personal Names I
Room: Peale B
Chair: Michael McGoff (University at Binghamton)

6:00 Ellen S. Bramwell (University of Glasgow): “…if I’m trying to explain someone to them I’ll have to put it in the sort of Gaelic sense”: Forms and Functions of Naming in the Western Isles of Scotland
6:30 Brad Wilcox (Brigham Young University): Identifying Unique Names in The Book of Mormon
7:00 Ernest L. Abel (Wayne State University): Names Influence Longevity

Meet and Greet Reception
Room: Diamond Tavern (First Floor, East Building)
Time: 8:30 – 10:00 PM

Friday, 8 January
Morning

Multicultural Personal Names II
Room: Peale A
Chair: Aaron Demsky (Bar-Ilan University)

8:00 Genevieve Leung (University of Pennsylvania): Onomastic Practices of Ethnic, Diasporic, and Overseas Chinese in the United States
8:30 Saleh Al-Blushi (Sultan Qaboos University): Names and Changes in Naming Trends in Oman from 1986-1990
9:00 Aaron Demsky (Bar-Ilan University): Acronymic Jewish Surnames
Names and Identity
Room: Peale B
Chair: Michel Nguessan (Governors State University)
8:00 Myleah Y. Kerns (East Carolina University): Females’ Perceptions of Their First Names Related to Their Ability to Navigate Socially and Professionally
8:30 Ellen Osterhaus (Purdue University): Identity Construction through Consumption: Onomastic Trends in Gender Branding
9:00 Michel Nguessan (Governors State University): Self-perception and Self-naming: A Study of African National Soccer Team Names

Naming Places
Room: Peale A
Chair: Saundra Wright (California State University, Chico)
9:45 Dwan Lee Shipley (Western Washington University): French and Spanish Influence on the Toponymy of the Four Corners States of Utah, Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona
10:15 André Lapierre (University of Ottawa): The Pikangikum Experiment: New Approaches to Names of Aboriginal Origin
10:45 Saundra Wright (California State University, Chico), Richard Hunt (Peloton Research Partners): The Naming of American Communities

Literary Onomastics I
Room: Peale A
Chair: Michael Adams (Indiana University)
11:30 Tatyana Hramova (University of Reading): Two Indo-European Roots in the Names of Samuel Beckett’s Characters
12:00 Michael Adams (Indiana University): Cratchit: The Etymology

Friday, 8 January
Afternoon

Invited Speaker
Room: Peale A
Time: 2:00 – 3:00 PM
Moderator: Michael McGoff (University at Binghamton)

Six Decades of the American Name Society
Tom Gasque (University of South Dakota)

Name of the Year Discussion and Balloting
Room: Peale A
3:15 – 4:00 PM
Moderator: Cleveland K. Evans (Bellevue University)
Naming in Cyberspace, Hollywood, and Hip-Hop

Room: Peale A  
Chair: Alleen Pace Nilsen (Arizona State University)

4:00  Karen Kow Yip Cheng (University of Malaya): Cyber Names: Constructing Individual and Cultural Identities
4:30  Anjali Pandey (Salisbury University): Taxonomies of Onomastic Insult in 21st Century Hollywood: A Diachronic Analysis
5:00  Alleen Pace Nilsen (Arizona State University): Creative Naming in Hip-Hop

American Dialect Society Word of the Year/American Name Society Name of the Year Celebration

Room: Ruth  
Time: 5:30 – 6:30 PM

Saturday, 9 January
Morning

Multicultural Personal Names III

Room: Peale A  
Chair: Carol G. Lombard (Independent scholar)

8:00  Joshua Abiodun Ogunwale (Obafemi Awolowo University): An Anthropolinguistic Analysis of Yoruba Personal Names
8:30  Bayram Unal (Binghamton University), Mehmet Ekiz (Nigde University): Naming Politics and the Political Interests in Everyday Life: The Case of Nigde, Turkey
9:00  Eve K. Okura (Brigham Young University): Di-morphemic Maya Name Glyphs: An Assertion of Power and Political Authority
9:30  Carol G. Lombard (Independent scholar): The Sociocultural Significance of Niitsitapi Personal Names: An Ethnographic Analysis

Linguistic Approaches to Naming

Room: Peale B  
Chair: Willy van Langendonck (University of Leuven)

8:00  Brad Wilcox (Brigham Young University), Wendy Baker (Brigham Young University), Dennis Egget (Brigham Young University), Bruce L. Brown (Brigham Young University): Unique Names from The Book of Mormon and The Lord of the Rings: A Phonotactic Comparison to English Norms
8:30  Philip Nweke Anagbogu (Nnamdi Azikiwe University), Ifeoma Emmanuella Udoye (Anambra State University): A Semantic Classification of Akwa Anthroponyms
9:00  Peter E. Raper (University of the Free State): The Etymology of the Names Bushman and San
9:30  Willy Van Langendonck (University of Leuven): Is Name Formation a Form of Grammaticalization?

Names in Science and Science Fiction

Room: Peale A  
Chair: Dwan Lee Shipley (Western Washington University)

10:15  David Wade (Wade Research Foundation): Searching for Amelia Earhart
10:45  Mark A. Mandel (Linguistic Data Consortium): Conomastics: The Naming of Science Fiction Conventions
Saturday, 9 January
Afternoon

Literary Onomastics II  
Room: Peale A  
Chair: Christine De Vinne (Ursuline College)

2:00  Herbert Barry III (University of Pittsburgh): Names of Fictional Characters in Novels by Three Bronte Sisters
2:30  Don L. F. Nilsen (Arizona State University): Dark Name Play in Neil Gaiman’s The Graveyard Book
3:00  Christine De Vinne (Ursuline College): Thematic Naming in The Great Fire

Sociocultural Factors in Naming Children  
Room: Peale A  
Chair: Cleveland K. Evans (Bellevue University)

3:45  Khady Tamba (University of Kansas): Wolof Naming in Exceptional Circumstances: The Case of “Born-Again” Babies
4:15  Idowu Odebode (Redeemer’s University): A Socio-semantic Study of Twins’ Names among the Yoruba Nigerians
North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences
Friday, 8 January
Morning

Linguistic Origins and Backgrounds
Room: Peale C
Chair: David Boe (Northern Michigan University)

10:00  Peter T. Daniels (New York, NY): The invention of writing as a history of linguistics
10:30  Jason F. Siegel (Indiana University): A short history of (English-language) dictionaries of linguistics
11:00  Hope C. Dawson (Ohio State University), Brian D. Joseph (The Ohio State University): The discipline of linguistics and its representation in Language

Friday, 8 January
Afternoon

History of Generative Grammar
Room: Peale C
Chair: Danilo Marcondes (Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro)

2:00  David Boe (Northern Michigan University): Humboldt and the origins of generative grammar
2:30  Margaret Thomas (Boston College): Chomsky revisited, reviewed, republished, renewed
3:00  David Lightfoot (Georgetown University): Distinguishing I-language and E-language to solve 19th century problems
3:30  Break
3:45  Marc Pierce (University of Texas-Austin): Early responses to Historical linguistics and generative grammar
4:15  Nataliya Semchynska-Uhl (Purdue University): The recent history of time: Temporal studies in generative grammar and its descendents

Saturday, 9 January
Morning

Historiography of Native American Languages
Room: Peale C
Chair: Margaret Thomas (Boston College)

9:30  Danilo Marcondes (Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro): “A sweet language”: Language in Jean de Léry’s Histoire d’un voyage fait en la terre du Brésil
10:00 Joyce McDonough (University of Rochester), Benjamin V. Tucker (University of Alberta): Experimental field phonetics: Replicating Goddard’s 1905 kymographic study of the sounds of Dene Ṣuliné
10:30  Break
10:45  Piotr Cichocki (Western Institute, Poznań), Marcin Kilarski (Adam Mickiewicz University): Eskimo words for “snow” and linguistic misconceptions in social sciences and philosophy
11:15  Wallace Chafe (University of California, Santa Barbara): Lewis Henry Morgan, Floyd Lounsbury, and the Seneca kinship system
Saturday, 9 January
Afternoon

Linguists and Language Learning
Room:  Peale C
Chair:  Marc Pierce (University of Texas-Austin)

2:00  *Shawn Gaffney (Stony Brook University): Polyglottism: What can Mithridates tell us?*
2:30  *Arika Okrent (Philadelphia, PA): The linguist as parent, parent as linguist*

Business Meeting
Room:  Peale C
Time:  3:15 – 4:15 PM
Friday Morning  SPCL

Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics

Friday, 8 January 2010
Morning

Session 1  Typology
Room: Johnson A
Chair: Marlyse Baptista (University of Michigan)

8:45  Opening Remarks - Marlyse Baptista (University of Michigan) - Acting President
9:00  Peter Bakker (Aarhus University): Creoles versus languages with little morphology
9:30  John McWhorter (Manhattan Institute): The creole prototype ten years later: Tying up loose ends
10:30 Break

Session 2a  African American English
Room: Johnson A
Chair: Ronald Schaefer (Southern Illinois University)

11:00 Arthur K. Spears (City University of New York): Nigga and its cognates in Afro-American languages
11:30 Gerard Van Herk (Memorial University of Newfoundland): Free variation: slave status and earlier African American English
12:00 Elizabeth Dayton (University Puerto Rico, Mayagüez): Pragmatic context and grammaticalization of progressive 'try' in AAE in filmic speech

Session 2b  Language Contact
Room: Johnson B
Chair: Mikael Parkvall (University of Stockholm)

11:00 Hannah Pritchett (UC Berkeley): Modern Indonesian in contact with Arabic: A textual analysis
11:30 Carol Myers-Scotton (Michigan State University), Janice L. Jake (Midlands Technical College): Asymmetry & uniformity: Accounting for structure in creoles and other contact phenomena

Friday, 8 January 2010
Afternoon

Session 3a  Lexicography/Semantics
Room: Johnson A
Chair: Michele Stewart (University of the West Indies, Mona)

2:00  George Huttar (SIL International): Sources of African-derived Sarmaccan lexemes
2:30  Kari Dako (University of Ghana): Semantic masking in English lexical borrowings in Student Pidgin (SP)
3:00  Nicole Scott (University of the West Indies, Mona): Definiteness and markedness in Trinidadian French-Lexicon Creole
3:30 Break
Session 3b  Origin
Room: Johnson B
Chair: Peter Bakker (Aarhus University)

2:00  Eric Russell Webb (University of California, Davis): Examining the role of perception in contact induced change: What can laboratory studies reveal?
2:30  Margaret Wade-Lewis (State University of New York at New Paltz): The role of Raleigh Morgan as a romance creolist of the 1960’s
3:00  Mikael Parkvall (University of Stockholm), Stéphane Goyette (Brandon University, Manitoba): On Creoles as (un)mixed languages
3:30  Break

Session 4  Typology
Room: Johnson A
Chair: Arthur Spears (City University of New York):

4:00  Stéphane Goyette (Brandon University, Manitoba): Creoles, non-creoles and diachrony
4:30  Jeff Good (University at Buffalo) Simple or paradigmatically simple? A reassessment of Creole “simplicity”

Saturday, 09 January 2010
Morning

Session 5  Phonology
Room: Johnson A
Chair: Rocky R. Meade (University of the West Indies, Mona)

8:45  Conference Announcements: Rocky Meade – Executive Secretary/Treasurer
9:00  Paul Edward Clayton (University of Utah), Jestina S Bangura-Clayton (Unaffiliated): Double articulations and syllabic nasals in young speakers of Salone Krio
9:30  Nickesha Dawkins (University of the West Indies, Mona): Gender-based vowel use in Jamaican dancehall lyrics
10:00  Break

Session 6a  Syntax
Room: Johnson A
Chair: George Huttar (SIL)

10:30  Michele M. Stewart (University of the West Indies, Mona): The emergence of determination in the speech of 2-year-olds in urban Kingston
11:00  Ronald P. Schaefer (Southern Illinois University): Serial verbs and transition types
11:30  James A. Walker (York University): Looking for agreement in the Eastern Caribbean: S- marking in Bequia

Session 6b  Sociolinguistics
Room: Johnson B
Chair: M. Wade-Lewis (State University of New York at New Paltz)

10:30  Walter Edwards (Wayne State University): The sociolinguistics of Chutney lyrics: comparisons with calypso and soca
11:00  Presley Ifukor (University of Osnabrück): Technologically-mediated transcultural textual multilingualism
Saturday Afternoon

Saturday, 09 January 2010
Afternoon (+ Dinner)

**Session 7a  Comparative**
Room: Johnson A
Chair: M. Wade-Lewis (State University of New York at New Paltz)

2:00  Marlyse Baptista (University of Michigan): On the development of verbal and nominal morphology in four Lusophone Creoles

2:30  Sheikh Umarr Kamarah (Virginia State University): Sierra Leone Krio in asylum cases: The problems of Pidgin English and non-native dialects of Creole in language analysis

3:00  Break

**Session 7b  Discourse Analysis**
Room: Johnson B
Chair: Carol Myers-Scotton (Michigan State University)

2:00  Piotr Kocyba (Technische Universität Dresden) Creole languages in Upper Silesia: A debate between ideology and methodological reflection.

2:30  Kadian Nadeisha Walters (University of the West Indies, Mona): “Come around the round about”: An analysis of the procedural discourse of public service representatives in giving directions to bilingual callers

3:00  Break

**Session 8  Keynote Address**
Room: Johnson A
Chair: Marlyse Baptista (University of Michigan)

3:30  Arthur K. Spears (City University of New York): Getting African American English right: Shallow grammar & the Neocreolist Hypothesis

4:15  Lisa Green (U Mass, Amherst): Discussant

4:30  Open floor questions/discussion

4:45  Closing Remarks - Marlyse Baptista (University of Michigan)- Acting President

**LSA Presidential Address and Awards Ceremony**
Room: Holiday 1-5
5:30  Presentation of awards: Linguistics, Language and the Public Award; Linguistic Service Award; Victoria A. Fromkin Lifetime Service Award

6:00  Presidential Address - Sarah Thomason (University of Michigan): Safe and unsafe language contact

**SPCL Dinner**
Place: To be announced
Time: 7:30 PM
Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas
Thursday, 7 January
Evening

Spatial frames of reference in languages of Mesoamerica

Room: Key 11

5:00  
Juergen Bohnemeyer (University at Buffalo): Spatial frames of reference in Yucatec: Referential promiscuity and task-specificity

5:20  
Alyson Eggleston (Purdue University), Elena Benedicto (Purdue University), Mayangna Yulbarangyang Balna (URACCAN Rosita): Preferred spatial frames of reference in Sumu-Mayanga

5:40  
Gilles Polian (CIESAS): New insights on spatial frames of reference in Tseltal

6:00  
Rodrigo Romero Mendez (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México): Projective and topological spatial descriptions in Ayutla Mixe

6:20  
Guadalupe Vazquez (UNAM): Variation in frames of reference use by literacy and age in Meseño Cora

6:40  
Gabriela Perez Baez (University at Buffalo): Dominance of allocentric frames of reference in Juchitán Zapotec

7:00  
Néstor H. Green (Universidad Autónoma de Querétaro), Enrique L. Palancar (Universidad Autónoma de Querétaro), Selene Hernández-Gómez (Universidad Autónoma de Querétaro): Space codification in San Ildefonso Tultepec Otomi: The many interpretations of the loan word lado

7:20  
Carolyn O’Meara (University at Buffalo): Frames of reference in Seri, revisited

7:40  
Eve Danziger (University of Virginia): Discussion

Syntax

Room: Key 12

5:00  
Rosa Vallejos (University of Oregon): Is there a ditransitive construction in Kokama-Kokamilla?

5:30  
Kayo Nagai (Unaffiliated): –lu subordinate clause in St. Lawrence Island Yupik

6:00  
Honore Watanabe (ILCAA/Tokyo University of Foreign Studies): Insubordinating use of formally subordinate clauses in Sliammon Salish

6:30  
Conor Quinn (Massachusetts Institute of Technology/ELDP/University of Southern Maine): Incorporated verbal classifiers in a predictive typology of noun incorporation

7:00  
Michael Barrie (University of Ottawa): Wh-movement and noun incorporation in Onondaga

Phonology

Room: Key 11

9:00  
Carmen Jany (California State University, San Bernardino): Obstruent voicing and sonorant devoicing in Chuxnabán Mixe

9:30  
James Watters (SIL International): Phrase-final glottal stop in Tlachichilco Tepehua

10:00  
Kirill Shklovsky (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): Syncope as failure to insert a copy vowel: A case of Tzeltal

10:30  
Pat Shaw (University of British Columbia): The role of schwa in Kwak’wala

11:00  
Stephen Marlett (SIL International): Round vowel epenthesis and velar consonant epenthesis in Seri

11:30  
Shawn Gaffney (Stony Brook University): Phonetic motivations for the Eastern Algonquian intrusive nasal

Friday, 8 January
Morning

Phonology

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## Friday Morning

### Arawak Negation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Speaker/Institution</th>
<th>Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>Tania Granadillo</td>
<td>On negation in Kurripako Ehe-Khenim</td>
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<td>9:30</td>
<td>Lev Michael</td>
<td>Clausal negation in Nanti (Kampan, Peru)</td>
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<td>10:00</td>
<td>Alexandra Aikhenvald</td>
<td>Negation in Tariana: a North Arawak perspective in the light of areal diffusion</td>
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<td>Françoise Rose</td>
<td>Irrealis and negation in Mojeño Trinitario, a South Arawak language</td>
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<td>11:00</td>
<td>Ana Paula Brandao</td>
<td>Standard and non-standard negation in Paresi-Haliti (Arawak)</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:30</td>
<td>José Álvarez</td>
<td>Auxiliary versus derivational negation in Wayuunaiki/Guajiro</td>
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## Friday, 8 January

### Afternoon

#### Annual Business Meeting

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#### Presidential Address

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#### Morphosyntax

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#### Syntax

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Saturday, 9 January
Morning

Acquisition/Documentation
Room: Key 11

9:00 Linda Lanz (Rice University): Age-based phonemic variation in Iñupiaq
9:30 Susan Kalt (Roxbury Community College): Grammatical change and innovation in Child L1 Cusco Quechua
10:00 Katherine Matsumoto-Gray (University of Utah): Language apprenticeship programs: Targeting teens in language revitalization
10:30 Christine Beier (University of Texas at Austin), Lev Michael (University of California, Berkeley), Greg Finley (University of California, Berkeley), Stephanie Farmer (University of California, Berkeley): The Muniche Language Documentation Project: Effective methods for tangible outcomes
11:00 Brian Joseph (The Ohio State University): Wyandot Language, Culture, and History Materials at Ohio State University
11:30 Shannon Bischoff (University of Puerto Rico Mayagüez), Musa Yasin Fort (University of Puerto Rico Mayagüez): Simple frameworks for storage and retrieval: The Coeur d'Alene Archive

Historical Linguistics
Room: Key 12

9:00 Marianne Mithun (University of California, Santa Barbara): Questionable Relatives
9:30 Wallace Chafe (University of California, Santa Barbara): Kinship terms as clues to an earlier stage of Northern Iroquoian
10:00 Catherine Callaghan (The Ohio State University): Incorporation of Tense and Aspect Markers in Eastern Miwok
10:30 Marie-Lucie Tarpent (Mount Saint Vincent University): Segments vs. clusters in Penutian correspondences
11:00 Cecil Brown (Northern Illinois University), David Beck (University of Alberta), Grzegorz Kondrak (University of Alberta), James Watters (SIL International), Søren Wichmann (Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology): Linking Proto-Totonacan and proto-Mixe-Zoquean
11:30 Robert D. Sykes (University of Utah), Marianna Di Paolo (University of Utah): Acoustic evidence for a change in progress of Shoshoni vowels
12:00 Peter Bakker (Aarhus University): Salish and Algonquian revisited

Saturday, 9 January
Afternoon

Workshop: The Analysis of Morphological Phenomena in the Indigenous Languages of the Americas
Room: Key 6
Organizers: Richard Rhodes (University of California, Berkeley)
Heidi Harley (University of Arizona)
Co-sponsor: Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas

2:00 Heidi Harley (University of Arizona), Richard Rhodes (University of California, Berkeley): Introduction
2:05 Alana Johns (University of Toronto): Word-internal nominalization in Inuktitut
2:20 Jerrold Sadock (University of Chicago): Discussant
2:30 Q&A/Discussion
2:35 Tanya Slavin (University of Toronto): On the interaction of phonology and syntax in the Ojibwe verb complex
2:50 Richard Rhodes (University of California, Berkeley): Discussant
3:00 Q&A/Discussion
3:05 Martina Wiltschko (University of British Columbia): The syntax of feature composition
Saturday Afternoon

3:20  
David Beck (University of Alberta): Discussant
3:30  
Q&A/Discussion
3:35  
Break
3:50  
Seth Cable (University of Massachusetts Amherst): Syntactic approaches to Na-Dene morphology
4:05  
Peggy Speas (University of Massachusetts Amherst): Discussant
4:15  
Q&A/Discussion
4:20  
Rolf Noyer (University of Pennsylvania): General commentary
4:30  
Steve Marlett (SIL International/University of North Dakota): Commentary
4:40  
General Q&A/Discussion
4:50  
Heidi Harley (University of Arizona), Richard Rhodes (University of California, Berkeley): Closing Statement

Prosody
Room: Key 11

2:30  
Indrek Park (Indiana University): Pitch accent in Hidatsa
3:00  
Olga Lovick (First Nations University of Canada), Siri Tuttle (University of Alaska, Fairbanks): An exploration of Upper Tanana conversational prosody
3:30  
Gabriela Caballero (Stony Brook University): Tone in Choguita Rarámuri (Tarahumara) word prosody
4:00  
Eric Campbell (University of Texas at Austin), Anthony Woodbury (University of Texas at Austin): The comparative tonology of Chatino: A prolegomenon
4:30  
Diane Hintz (SIL International): The Prosody of Affect in South Conchucos Quechua

Negation
Room: Key 12

2:30  
Marie-France Patte (CEILIA/CNRS): Privative ma- and negation in Guianese Arawak Lokono
3:00  
Sidi Facundes (Universidade Federal do Pará): Negation in Apurinã (Arawak)
3:30  
Christopher Ball (Dartmouth College): Verbal category and speech act function in Wauja (Arawak) negation
4:00  
Michael Galant (California State University, Dominguez Hills): Negation in San Juan Yaee Zapotec

Sunday, 10 January
Morning

Morphology
Room: Key 11

9:00  
Louanna Furbee (University of Missouri): Status markers distinguish independent from conjunct verbs in Tojol-ab'al (Mayan)
9:30  
Tatyana Slobodchikoff (University of Arizona): Hopi suppletion: A phase-theoretic account
10:00  
Alice Lemieux (University of Chicago): A compositional approach to bipartite verbs in Washo
10:30  
George Aaron Broadwell (University at Albany): Incompatible grammars: Revising our understanding of Timucua morphosyntax

Areas/Contact/Variation
Room: Key 12

9:00  
Ryan Denzer-King (Rutgers University): Reduplicated animal names in the Plateau linguistic area
9:30  
Yuni Kim (University of Manchester): Comparing Mesoamerican areal features in two varieties of Huave
10:00  
Daniel J. Hintz (SIL International): Auxiliation in Quechua: The role of contact within evolution
10:30  
Erin Debenport (University of California, Los Angeles/University of Chicago): Tense/aspect use in Tiwa pedagogical “dialogues”
Abstracts of LSA Plenary Addresses
Outstanding Titles from Cambridge!

The Cambridge Encyclopedia of Language
David Crystal

Romance Languages
A Historical Introduction
Ti Alkire
Carol Rosen

Middle Egyptian
An Introduction to the Language and Culture of Hieroglyphs
James P. Allen

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Julie S. Amberg
Deborah J. Vause

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Analysing Discourse in Clinical Contexts
Elissa D. Asp
Jessica de Villiers

Latin Alive
The Survival of Latin in English and Romance Languages
Joseph Solodow

The Study of Language
George Yule

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R.E. Batchelor
Miguel Ángel San José
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A Natural Language Processing Perspective
Chu-Ren Huang
Nicoletta Calzolari
Aldo Gangemi
Alessandro Lenci
Alessandro Oltramari
Laurent Prévot

Change in Contemporary English
A Grammatical Study
Geoffrey Leech
Marianne Hundt
Christian Mair
Nicholas Smith

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Edited by Daniel Schreier
Peter Trudgill
Edgar W. Schneider
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Nick Riener
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Chris McCully

Old English
A Linguistic Introduction
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Opening Session
Holiday 1-5
7:30-8:30 PM

Thursday Night at the Movies

presented by
Walt Wolfram
William C. Friday Distinguished Professor of Sociolinguistics
University of North Carolina

The Program Committee regrets to announce that Professor Ted Supalla has had to withdraw the plenary talk originally scheduled for this slot from the meeting program because of illness.

In place of Professor Supalla’s talk, the LSA presents “Thursday Night at the Movies,” a program of videos and video clips from documentaries of linguistic interest, many of which have been shown to acclaim (including a regional Emmy Award) on PBS and The Documentary Channel. These documentaries deal with language variation, language endangerment, and other issues of interest to the membership.
Abduction, Dialogicality, and Prior Text:
The Taking on of Voices in Conversational Discourse

Deborah Tannen
Georgetown University

In her 2005 LSA plenary address, Eckert argues that phonological variables do not directly index membership in social categories but rather are "resources for the production of social meaning through the construction of personae." Thus the "indexential potential of some variables is located in a conventional and relatively abstract meaning." This view of meaning in interaction is akin to Bakhtin's ([1952-53]1986) dialogicality, Bateson's (1979) abduction; and Becker's (1995) notion that meaning results from a series of relations to prior text. Put another way, language in interaction conveys meaning not by direct indexicality but rather by the indirect indexicality of conventionalized associations or relations.

Drawing on the commonalities in these varied frameworks, I propose that speakers take on voices other than their own to convey meaning by indexing abstract characteristics associated with the personae thus constructed. I support this claim with examples from naturally-occurring family discourse, including conversations among sisters as well as examples drawn from a research project in which both parents in four families wore or carried tape recorders and recorded everything they said for a week. I suggest the term "ventrilooquizing" to describe instances in which a family member uses the phonological resources of pitch, amplitude, rhythm, intonation, and voice quality to take on the voice of another family member, a preverbal child, a child not yet born, or a pet dog. By constructing personae other than their own, speakers "borrow" abstract characteristics associated with those they voice.

For example, in order to praise her four-year-old son for putting away not only his own toys but also the "toys" of their pet dog, a pug, a mother speaks in a high-pitched voice that she frequently uses to speak to or, as in this case, as the dog. Using the dog-voice, she says, "Yes, I never put them away! I consider my family to be a slew of maids." In this way, she "borrows" abstract characteristics associated with the dog, such as obliviousness to personal responsibility and the blithe expectation that others will wait on him, to teach her son a character-building lesson.

The analysis contributes to the literature on framing; on what has been called (misleadingly, I argue) "reported speech"; and on the communicative function of paralinguistic qualities that constitute “voice,” at the same time that it expands our understanding of how language creates meaning in interaction.

References:


Eckert, Penelope. 2006. Variation, convention and social meaning. LSA Plenary Address.

Deborah Tannen is university professor and professor of linguistics at Georgetown University. She has been McGraw Distinguished Lecturer at Princeton University and was a fellow at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences following a term in residence at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, NJ. Among her 21 books, Conversational Style: Analyzing Talk Among Friends and Talking Voices: Repetition, Dialogue and Imagery in Conversational Discourse were recently re-issued in second editions with new introductions by Oxford University Press and Cambridge University Press respectively. The topics of her articles and books have included analysis of conversational discourse, spoken and written language, orality and literacy, doctor-patient communication, cross-cultural communication, modern Greek discourse, formulaicity, framing, the relationship between conversational and literary discourse, narrative, and gender and language. Her most recent publications include "'We've Never Been Close, We're Very Different': Three Narrative Types in Sister Discourse" (Narrative Inquiry 18[2008]:2); "Abduction and Identity in Family Interaction: Ventriloquizing as Indirectness" (Journal of Pragmatics, in press 2010); and You Were Always Mom's Favorite! Sisters in Conversation Throughout Their Lives (Random House 2009). She has also published short stories, poems, essays, and a play. She received her PhD from the University of California, Berkeley in 1979 and has been awarded five honorary doctorates.
Documentary Linguistics: Retrospective and Prospective

Organizers: Kenneth L. Rehg (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)
Lise Dobrin (University of Virginia)
Arienne Dwyer (University of Kansas)

Sponsor: Committee on Endangered Languages and Their Preservation
Linguistic Society of America

Participants: Peter K. Austin (Endangered Languages Academic Programme, SOAS)
Carol Genetti (University of California, Santa Barbara)
Spike Gildea (University of Oregon)
Michael Krauss (University of Alaska at Fairbanks)
Linda Langley (McNeese University)
Bertney Langley (Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana)
Jack B. Martin (College of William and Mary)
Joyce McDonough (University of Rochester)
Keren Rice (University of Toronto)
Patricia Shaw (University of British Columbia)
Nicholas Thieberger (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa, University of Melbourne)

Over the past decade, an increasing number of linguists have taken up the task of creating a lasting, multipurpose record of the world’s many endangered and minority languages. These efforts, often referred to as “language documentation,” have drawn new attention to the tools, methods, and products of basic linguistic research.

A substantial body of literature on language documentation, endangerment, and conservation now exists, and a number of grant initiatives have arisen during recent years that provide support for this work in the form of funding, training, and conferences. Such efforts have been further augmented by dramatic technological advances that aid linguistic analysis and assist in the dissemination and archiving of research results. Local communities have also provided support, encouragement, and sometimes employment opportunities for linguists willing to assist them in their efforts to maintain their languages. Work within this field has attracted widespread public attention, with positive consequences for linguistics as a whole.

Nevertheless, in spite of these many encouraging developments, fieldwork and fieldworkers remain marginalized in many linguistics departments. In 2004, Paul Newman surveyed 45 American universities offering a PhD in linguistics and found that, while 80% offered a course in field methods, only 38% required it of PhD students, and only 42% offered the course every year. These statistics were virtually unchanged from a similar survey he reported on in 1992, the same year Hale et al.’s seminal collection on language endangerment appeared in Language.

The fact is, while most linguists are aware that many languages are likely to be dead or moribund by the end of this century, few fully understand what they might do in response to this crisis. This symposium demonstrates what documentary linguistics is, how linguists can get involved, and why work of this nature has multiple positive consequences. It consists of an evening plenary and a morning organized session.

The plenary includes three presentations. Michael Krauss provides an update to his contribution to the 1992 collection and reviews developments in linguistics since his initial call to action. Peter Austin provides an overview of documentary linguistics and characterizes the goals of this new discipline. Keren Rice focuses on the relationship between linguists and communities and considers how such interactions can profit both parties, as well as serve the cause of social justice.

The organized session includes five presentations and a thirty-minute open-discussion period. It addresses questions of current interest in documentary linguistics. What types of institutional arrangements are required if language documentation is to be a viable professional activity for linguists? (Genetti and Gildea) How can linguistic capacity building in communities improve the documentary record and support the goals of revitalization? (Shaw) What kinds of linguistic data are most useful—and to whom? (Langley, Langley, and Martin) What are the benefits and challenges of using instrumental methods in the field? (McDonough)
How can technology be applied so as to make a documentation project empirically stronger, more enduring, and more readily applicable to a diverse set of questions and problems? (Thieberger)

Plenary Abstracts

**Michael Krauss** (University of Alaska at Fairbanks)
*Linguistics for the sake of endangered languages, and/or endangered languages for the sake of linguistics?*

Eighteen years ago, my assertion that mankind’s 6000 languages were undergoing a catastrophic mass extinction gained the attention of the discipline. This paper reviews developments in linguistics since this call to action.

The direness of the prediction still holds, though some widespread misinterpretations (e.g., how much will be lost this century) require clarification. But with a handful of important exceptions, the disciplinary response has overwhelmingly been “business as usual.” Language endangerment has triggered a minority rush to enrich linguistics with exotic gems soon to be irretrievably buried. Language documentation, too humble since 1957 to even count as linguistics, is now a buzzword allowing linguists to get grants and mine a few of the gems. Yet systematic comprehensive documentation, e.g., mere dictionaries and grammars, still do not suffice for gaining degrees or promotion. Languages are of value to linguistics. What will it take for linguistics to be of value to languages?

**Peter K. Austin** (Endangered Languages Academic Programme, SOAS)
*Documentary linguistics: An overview*

Documentary linguistics is “concerned with the methods, tools, and theoretical underpinnings for compiling a representative and lasting multipurpose record of a natural language or one of its varieties” (Himmelmann 2006). It is characterized by:

- attention to principles and practices for the collection, curation, preservation, and analysis of primary data
- concern for accountability and replicability
- attention to data management, workflow, and analytic tools
- interdisciplinarity
- partnerships with speech communities

I outline concepts and debates that are emerging within documentary linguistics, and how its methods and results differ from descriptive linguistics. Contrary to what some observers have stated, documentary linguistics is not just about collecting data but is a fundamental reframing of the interplay between empirical and theoretical research in linguistics, as seen in the outcomes of projects on endangered and non-endangered languages.

**Keren Rice** (University of Toronto)
*Documentary linguistics and community relations*

Documentary linguistics has brought many issues to the fore, among them the social responsibilities of a linguist working in a community to that community, especially when the language is endangered. Some have argued that linguists have a responsibility to engage with the community, using models such as participatory action research, community-based research, community-centered research, and collaborative research. This paradigm is controversial in many academic institutions and in some communities. I focus on two issues. First, from the academic perspective, I address strengths that community-based research in linguistics can bring to traditional academic questions as well as the kinds of new areas of research that it opens up. Second, from the community perspective, I ask who defines the knowledge that contributes to making a difference, and how such decisions might be negotiated. These topics are important in documentary linguistics, which seeks to focus on collaboration, participation, and social justice.

Organized Session Abstracts

**Carol Genetti** (University of California, Santa Barbara)
**Spike Gildea** (University of Oregon)
*Training at the university level: From linguistic description to language documentation*

In preparing students to be productive contributors in the field of documentary linguistics and prepare them for the job market, it is critical that they receive training in the current state of the art. However, this training must be balanced with the already rich curriculum required by many doctoral programs. Linguistics departments around the world have responded to this need in a variety of ways, including developing graduate programs specifically in language documentation, instituting new courses,
changing field methods, supporting documentary activities on campus, and developing or sending students to summer training programs. Institutional challenges of implementing richer graduate programs in documentation include resource allocation, time to degree, and topics that qualify as appropriate doctoral dissertations. Finally, we will discuss the young doctorate who has specialized in language documentation, how that person might approach the job market, and how to articulate the need for additional faculty positions in this field.

Patricia Shaw (University of British Columbia)

Academic-community interface: Goals and agency in endangered language documentation

One of the most influential consequences of Krauss’s 1991 revelation of the critically endangered status of the world’s languages has been a refocusing on linguistic fieldwork. Through this same period, the responsibilities of field documentation have diversified considerably, particularly in the context of emergent technologies, evolving archival protocols, and shifting recognitions of intellectual copyright issues. Fieldwork with a critically endangered language community can present even more fundamental challenges, as such communities may not perceive the academic goals, process, time frames, or outcomes of linguistic documentation as compatible with their own goals of language revitalization. Community members want the requisite skills not only to understand and use the linguistic results, but also to actively participate in the research. If linguistic capacity-building were systematically incorporated into documentation practice, then not only would the record be better informed, but also that core of trained community-based people would create genuine potential for revitalization.

Linda Langley (McNeese University)
Bertney Langley (Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana)
Jack B. Martin (College of William and Mary)

A collaborative, community-based approach to text collection

Descriptive linguistics traditionally attempts to capture language use by collecting texts. The emerging field of documentary linguistics (Himmelmann 2002, Woodbury 2003), in contrast, imagines a situation in which text collection is less technical, is conducted by the speech community, and incorporates interdisciplinary perspectives and methodology.

This talk focuses on our ongoing attempts to document Koasati (or Coushatta), an endangered Muskogean language with 300 speakers in Louisiana. When we began the project three years ago, there was no accepted writing system. In the intervening period, the Tribe has established a language committee, held workshops on developing an alphabet, created a talking dictionary, and drafted a textbook for sixth graders. We now have a team of tribal members in place to conduct interviews with elders and to transcribe and translate texts in three-line format. We describe the project methodology, the workflow process, necessary training, related activities, and accomplishments to date.

Joyce McDonough (University of Rochester)

Language documentation: Experimental and instrumental data collection in the field

Linguists have been collecting instrumental and behavioral data since the early 1900s as an integrated part of the documentation of indigenous languages. While this work is important for broadening our knowledge base and contributing to linguistic theory, it also plays an important role in the language communities themselves. In this paper, I discuss four key issues that arise in experimental/instrumental field investigations: the relevance of the data to language documentation, the longevity of the data, the orality of the speech communities (the ‘literacy’ issue), and the ethics of this work. The case study I will consider is the Cold Lake Dene S̱uline (Athabaskan) community first visited in 1906 by Goddard, who collected air pressure and flow data (kymograph) and tongue-palate contact patterns, as well as transcribed stories. The visit is well remembered by community members, who are using the results today in ongoing documentation and interactions with linguists.

Nicholas Thieberger (University of Hawai’i/Mānoa/University of Melbourne)

Using the right tools for the job: Technology in support of language documentation

Using current tools and methods for language documentation ensures that we will create citable and reusable records that can be used for analysis of the language and then be stored for subsequent access, by us and by the speakers we work with, with multiple possible output forms (various kinds of dictionaries, text collections of multimedia outputs). This is all the more important when these may be the only recordings of a language. It is now possible to deposit files in an archive to ensure persistent location of the data, and to then use those files to build a corpus—a task that should be part of a linguist’s current toolkit. In this presentation I will outline a method for constructing a corpus of field recordings with transcripts together with interlinear annotations of the texts, all linked back to the primary media located in a digital archive.
Grammatical Illusions: Where You See Them, Where You Don’t

Colin Phillips
University of Maryland

Grammatical constraints impose diverse requirements on the relations between words and phrases in a sentence. Research on the on-line implementation of grammatical constraints reveals a strikingly uneven profile. Speakers show impressive accuracy in the application of some rather complex constraints, but make many errors in the implementation of some relatively simple constraints. Just as the study of optical illusions has played an important role in the study of visual perception, this highly selective vulnerability to interference and ‘grammatical illusions’ in the language comprehension system provides a valuable tool for understanding how speakers mentally encode structured linguistic representations and how they navigate those representations in real time.

The talk aims to synthesize findings from constraints on unbounded dependencies, anaphora, agreement, negative polarity, and comparatives, using data from a number of languages (e.g., English, Japanese, Chinese, and Brazilian Portuguese) and experimental paradigms (ratings, reading times, and electrophysiology). This research is part of a larger effort to develop an understanding of linguistic computation that can be characterized in terms of real-time neurocognitive processes.

Colin Phillips is Professor in the Department of Linguistics and the Program in Neuroscience and Cognitive Science at the University of Maryland, where he also directs the interdisciplinary program in ‘Biological and Computational Foundations of Language Diversity’ and co-directs the Cognitive Neuroscience of Language Laboratory and the Maryland MEG Center. After a fortuitous encounter with cognitive science while a visiting student at the University of Rochester, he abandoned his roots as a medievalist and turned to linguistics, taking a PhD at MIT (1996) and then spending a few years at the University of Delaware before moving to Maryland in 2000. His research has covered language processing, cognitive neuroscience, language acquisition and syntactic theory, with a particular interest in making links across these areas.
Presidential Address
Holiday 1-5
6:00 – 7:00 PM

Safe and Unsafe Language Contact

Sarah Thomason
University of Michigan

In the last two or three decades, ever since language contact entered its boom period as a focus of intensive linguistic research, many authors have been unable to resist the temptation to describe contact situations with warlike metaphors. Terms like 'languages in conflict' and 'language wars' and even 'language murder' are typical. The notion that the inevitable outcome of language contact is language death emerges from a widespread view built into some theories of contact-induced language change -- namely, that every contact situation features one dominant language and one or more subordinate languages. On this view, the subordinate language loses all its speakers to the dominant language. Of course it's true that (almost?) every case of language death involves language contact, but the reverse does not hold; language contact does not always lead to language death. In this talk I'll emphasize the safe side of language contact: stable contact situations, especially those in which speakers exploit their varied linguistic repertoires to create new linguistic forms. I'll conclude by contrasting safe with unsafe language contact, arguing that the linguistic and sociolinguistic processes that characterize gradual language death also reflect humans' creative ability to manipulate their languages.

After completing a German major at Stanford (1961) and a Ph.D. in linguistics at Yale (1968), Sarah Thomason taught Slavic linguistics at Yale and then general linguistics at the University of Pittsburgh before moving to the University of Michigan in 1999. She has worked with the Salish & Pend d'Oreille Culture Committee in St. Ignatius, Montana, since 1981, compiling a dictionary and other materials for the tribes' language revitalization program. Her research focuses on contact-induced language change and Salishan linguistics. Among her publications are Language contact, creolization, and genetic linguistics (with Terrence Kaufman, 1988, 1991), Language contact: an introduction (2001), 'Chinook Jargon in areal and historical context' (1983), 'Genetic relationship and the case of Ma'a (Mbugu)' (1983), 'Before the Lingua Franca: Pidgin Arabic in the eleventh century A.D.' (with Alaa Elgibali, 1986), and 'Truncation in Montana Salish' (with Lucy Thomason, 2004). She was editor of Language (1988-1994) and has been an instructor at four LSA Linguistic Institutes (once as the Collitz Professor) and an elected member of the LSA Executive Committee (2001-2003); she has also been Chair of AAAS Section Z, Linguistics & Language Sciences (1996), and President of the Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas (2000).
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Above are just a few examples of newly prominent terms identified and featured in American Speech, the official journal of the American Dialect Society. Each year the journal publishes the “Words of the Year,” based on words or terms that dominated the national discourse, such as Earmarxism in 2008 and to You Tube in 2007.

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

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Medialingual: Representing Language in Film and Television

Key 5
4:00 – 7:00 PM

Organizer: Walt Wolfram, North Carolina State University

Participants: K. David Harrison (Swarthmore College/Living Tongues Institute)
Tamrika Khvtisiashvili (University of Utah)
Sue Penfield (National Science Foundation)
A. Ashley Stinnett (University of Arizona)
Walt Wolfram (North Carolina State University)

This symposium considers the role of the media in the public presentation of language issues. As a field, linguistics lags behind other social and natural sciences in the presentation of a public image through the media. Although there are a number of linguistic issues that might be chosen for public media presentation, this symposium focuses on issues of language and society, in particular, on language change, language variation, language endangerment, and language preservation and documentation. How do we present our research for formal and informal public education? How do we balance our technical expertise with an authentic portrayal of the language communities which we have engaged in our research? And how do we present important issues about the social life of language in a way that is appealing to the public interest, factually faithful, and authentically representative? Each of the participants in this symposium has been actively engaged in media productions that have led to local, regional, and national media portrayals receiving considerable attention and positive reception by the general public and/or particular language communities. Media venues presented and discussed range from documentaries produced for film festivals, museum exhibitions, and public television, to curriculum materials used in revitalization, preservation, and formal educational programs. Formats range from real-life filming to simulated models and animation. The unique presentation format of the symposium allows each participant to present a body of illustrative vignettes from their productions as well as to discuss their rationale for the presentation format and production process.

The format includes both a 20-minute video presentation of illustrative vignettes and then a 20 minute discussion of the rationale and production issues related to the production.

K. David Harrison (Swarthmore College/Living Tongues Institute)

Speakers, linguists, and the media

Film clips: The Linguists, other clips from endangered languages

What role can film play in communicating language and linguistics among various stakeholders? How can linguists and the field of linguistics use the medium of film to effectively communicate to the general public knowledge about our field, including the social and scientific issues connected to language loss, documentation, and revitalization? Through illustrative vignettes from the 2008 documentary film "The Linguists", as well as some additional film footage produced in the course of the scientific research portrayed in the film, we address some of the concerns that the linguist must consider in working with indigenous communities and the public. We further address issues of how some indigenous communities participate in, interpret, use, or are affected by the medium of film. Significant contrasts are drawn between video filmed for community uses and for scientific/archival purposes, as well as video intended for public consumption.

A. Ashley Stinnett (University of Arizona)

Interdisciplinary filmmaking: Linguistics, anthropology & genetics

Film clips: Voyagers on the Ring of Fire

This film, supported by a National Science Foundation, Human Social Dynamics grant, presents the complex issues and exciting results of an interdisciplinary approach to the history of the peopling of the Indonesian archipelago. The researchers explore non-
traditional techniques and theories surrounding disease, social structure, and languages. Using historical linguistics, genetics and ethnography, this documentary-style film follows the researchers to remote islands throughout the archipelago. One challenge is the difficult balance between language and genetic data presentation. Working in an interdisciplinary and international setting, where each of the units (anthropology, linguistics, genetics) have a deep commitment to their contribution to the larger research question, tying together a coherent “story” that fairly represents the goals of the researchers and the participants, creates a situation in which “cutting room floor” decisions become complex. In highlighting an interdisciplinary research approach, we hope to join a growing body of work dedicated to language awareness in film.

**Tamrika Khvtisiashvili** (University of Utah)

*Animation, a tool for language revitalization*

Film clips: Claymations of Shoshone/Coshute stories

Almost all media representations of indigenous Native American languages are in the dominant language of English rather than the indigenous language. As the languages become endangered, and in some cases extinct, many communities try actively to keep them alive through revitalization efforts that may include media portrayals. Since all cultures contain oral stories that are important and pertinent to their history, these stories can be turned into animations that speakers can watch and learn from to enhance revitalization. Creating animations is an important step in expanding revitalization efforts beyond the traditional teaching methods and enables tools beyond traditional classroom techniques. Examples of different claymations created for and with Shoshone / Goshute tribes, which are currently being used as part of the curriculum and by the community at large, show how speakers’ experiences in language and culture can be enhanced through the media.

**Walt Wolfram** (North Carolina State University)

*Collaborative issues in language variation documentaries*

Film clips: *The Carolina Brogue, Mountain Talk, Spanish Voices*

Video documentaries produced with and for local language communities raise issues about the collaborative goals of vested community language interests and the role of linguistic experts and documentary producers. One of the challenges is including a genuine range of sociolinguistic variation and representation rather than “exotic”, iconic divergence. Another challenge is the balance between expert linguistic opinion and community voice. The negotiated, collaborative steps in the editing process are an important aspect of any production that seeks to be faithful both to community voice and to professional linguistic presentation. In the presentation of illustrative video vignettes and discussion from documentaries produced by the North Carolina Language and Life Project for national, regional, and local media, we consider issues of representation and presentation as well as the framing and editing decisions that attempt to maintain the collaborative spirit in producing documentaries about language variation.
Archiving Ethically: Mediating the Demands of Communities and Institutional Sponsors when Producing Language Documentation

Key 5
9:00 AM – 12:00 PM

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

Sponsors:  
Open Language Archives Community Working Group on Outreach  
LSA Ethics Committee

Participants:  
Peter Austin (University of London)  
Lise Dobrin (University of Virginia)  
Jeff Good (University at Buffalo)  
Keren Rice (University of Toronto)  
Anthony C. Woodbury (University of Texas at Austin)

Since the LSA Committee on Endangered Language Preservation was established in 1992, interest among linguists in documenting endangered languages has grown tremendously. Focused seminars and tutorials at annual meetings, new funding initiatives such as the NSF/NEH Documenting Endangered Languages program, and organizations such as the Open Language Archives Community have helped both to stimulate and to support this interest. The urgency of the need for more language documentation projects is another major stimulus, both for languages that are nearly extinct and for those that may be teetering on the brink of survival.

As linguists have expanded their efforts at documentation, there has been an increasing interest in collecting, preserving, and disseminating old and new records—e.g., audio, video, and text—of the world’s languages. In order to do this responsibly, it is necessary to establish access conditions to these materials that represent the interests of all of their stakeholders including the linguist, the community of speakers of the language being studied, the archive where the materials will be deposited, and the institutions hosting the research. Linguists can easily be overwhelmed by the sometimes contradictory demands of these entities, in particular when trying to translate them into terms that can be understood by the Institutional Review Boards which play a prominent role in approving research involving human subjects in the United States. Researchers must meet obligations to all parties in ways that satisfy not only the technical requirements but which are also conformant to their sense of ethics.

This tutorial will provide field linguists with concrete guidance from the earliest stages of a documentation project to its completion so that the concerns of all stakeholders are satisfied in a way that will best support the ongoing needs of the speaker community and the researcher. It will also address concerns that arise from so-called “legacy” materials which were produced during times when issues surrounding intellectual property rights were less sensitive and which, even when their stakeholders are clear, may not be readily associable with their legal owners. The theme for this year's OLAC tutorial was chosen to coincide with the launch of the new LSA Ethics committee.

Tutorial talks will cover general topics such as how to design a metadata system where rights and access restrictions to resources are made sufficiently clear; how to present a documentation project to an Institutional Review Board so that they understand the ways in which fieldwork is, and is not, similar to research of types that will be more familiar to them; and effective ways of documenting consent from those taking part in linguistic research, even in cases where cultural barriers make processes designed for Western settings problematic. They will also offer illustrative case studies about how to integrate research and community interests so that speaker communities—crucial stakeholders—remain comfortable with a project and do not attempt to restrict access to documentary materials out of a sense of grievance directed towards the linguistics community.
Peter Austin (University of London)
Managing rights and access to your archival data

Materials deposited with an archive must be accompanied by metadata, including information about which people can access the materials and how they can use them. The Endangered Languages Archive (ELAR) at the School of Oriental and African Studies is archiving digital materials from over 150 projects from all over the world, and has set up a flexible system of managing access and usage rights to the archived data. I will present this system and demonstrate how individual researchers use it to ensure that their materials are managed according to their needs and those of the communities of speakers with whom they work. I will also talk about some of the challenges facing researchers, communities and digital archivists in relation to issues of access and use management.

Lise Dobrin (University of Virginia)
"What do they want from me?": Translating the field to your IRB

Although linguists are aware of the need to engage ethically with the people and communities who provide them with data, they often find it oppressive to have to submit their research to formal monitoring by ethics review bodies or IRBs. Fortunately, given that the rationale behind the IRB system is generally compatible with linguists’ own ethical goals, the review process can be made less onerous by approaching it as a problem of translation: making comprehensible the practices that are most ethical in the field but that do not conform to standard IRB assumptions about the nature of research.

Anthony C. Woodbury (University of Texas at Austin)
Building projects around community members

This paper describes a model, exemplified by our Proyecto de la documentación del idioma Chatino, where local language activism and training are driving forces in the slow, ‘organic’ growth of a large scale effort to document and describe a family of Otomanguean languages in Oaxaca, Mexico. It began in 2003 when two speakers of one Chatino language became Texas graduate students; it now covers all the languages and includes seven students as well as senior collaborators and local trainees and preceptors. We advocate a flexible approach, focused on training, where the linguistic agenda ‘follows the energy,’ i.e., is guided by the enthusiasms and capacities of participants, and respects the dynamic nature of documentation, linguistic discovery, and the public perceptions of these activities both inside and outside the communities of focus. In such a model, students can develop projects that make sense both scientifically and in a community context.

Keren Rice (University of Toronto)
Ethics in fieldwork: consent and archiving

I raise questions around consent with respect to language documentation and archiving. What is consent? What do terms of consent informed, voluntary, ongoing - mean? Why is consent important? Who gives consent? What does it mean to give consent? Are speakers participants, or co-researchers? Does consent allow free rein with material collected? How is credit given? How is consent recorded? Why does consent matter for archiving? Does the speaker/community determine material to be archived? Who determines the archive? Are there access conditions; restrictions on when material becomes available; restrictions on use? With legacy materials, if there was not consent to archive, is the person who gathered the materials allowed to archive them? What role do descendants play? While there are thorny questions around consent, one hopes that communities and linguists might agree about the value of archiving, and find ways of defining consent that are appropriate for community and academic.

Jeff Good (University at Buffalo)
Documenting consent, access, and rights

The most successful plan for obtaining consent and establishing an equitable system of rights and access for documentary materials will be meaningless if it is not properly documented. This problem is complicated by the fact that tomorrow’s technologies may offer possibilities for the use of documentation that we can scarcely imagine today. This talk will discuss possible strategies for documenting consent, access restrictions, and rights to language resources in ways that will stand the test of time. Specific topics which will be addressed include how to work on these issues with communities who have had little or no exposure to modern recording and dissemination technologies, how to document redundantly so that knowledge of consent, rights, and access cannot completely disappear with the loss of a single file, and how to develop strategies for obtaining consent and describing rights and access restrictions which anticipate the changing technological landscape of the future.
A Comparison of Models for Meter:
Corpora and Other Sources of Evidence for Metrical Theory and Method

Key 6
9:00 AM – 12:00 PM

Organizers: San Duanmu (University of Michigan)
Nigel Fabb (University of Strathclyde)

Participants: San Duanmu (University of Michigan)
Nigel Fabb (University of Strathclyde)
Chris Golston (California State University, Fresno)
Morris Halle (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)
Kristin Hanson (University of California, Berkeley)
Bruce Hayes (University of California, Los Angeles)
Paul Kiparsky (Stanford University)
Tomas Riad (Stockholm University)
Stephanie Shih (Stanford University)
Anne Shisko (University of California, Los Angeles)
Colin Wilson (Johns Hopkins University)
Gilbert Youmans (University of Missouri-Columbia)

Metrical theory has developed to the point where there are now a number of distinct, extensively-worked out, cross-linguistically illustrated, and sometimes corpus-based theories of metrical poetry. These include a number of competing constraint-based theories and a rule-based theory. This symposium includes presentations from proponents of these theories; its goal is to establish whether there is a body of facts about metrical poetry which all presenters share, beyond the most concrete level of the written or spoken texts, and whether those facts are to be found in local textual analysis, in tendencies across large corpora, in speaker performance, and/or in audience judgments.

The issues discussed in the symposium include the following: Metrical theorists are divided over the use of a corpus, an annotated collection of a poet’s works, and several papers explicitly address this issue, with Hayes et.al. and Shih exploring the construction, metatheory, and virtues of a corpus. Duanmu and Hanson seek an alternative to the corpus, asking whether performers and audience are able to make judgments of metricality, including aesthetic preference, and how we can assess these. The issue of the corpus as opposed to judgements relates to the question of whether metrical theory should offer discrete (e.g., metrical-unmetrical) or gradient accounts of the data; Hayes et.al. and Youmans particularly promote the idea of a gradient approach. The related issue of recitation and the gap between speech and text is a topic for Duanmu and for Kiparsky, who take different views on its significance. Duanmu, Kiparsky, and Youmans discuss the significance of variation, between listeners as well as between poets. The artistic function of poetry is central to Hanson’s presentation, and a key component of the theory of Golston and Riad. The relation between ordinary and literary language, a central problem for modern literary linguistics, is a concern for Fabb and Halle, Golston and Riad, and Hanson: the extent to which meter is dependent on phonology is a source of disagreement between them. There are important disagreements over specific issues. One is the status of supernumary syllables (in a metrical line, the number of actual syllables may exceed the number of metrical units); this is central to Duanmu’s talk, but also important in the discussion of loose meters by Fabb and Halle, and by Kiparsky. Another important question is how widely ranging a metrical theory must be: for example, whether a wider range of phonological information may prove relevant (as Shih explores), or whether syntax and semantics also interact with the metrical rules (as Youmans argues). Finally, an important technical question is whether the length of the line must be controlled by the metrical rules (note that the counting of elements is not generally a factor in language); Both Golston and Riad and also Fabb and Halle provide a solution to this problem from very different theoretical perspectives.

Different theoretical approaches take very different views of what a metrical theory should explain. We expect there to emerge areas of specific disagreement, but also agreement, between the competing theories.
San Duanmu (University of Michigan)
Investigating judgment on metrical form: variation and agreement

Current metrics studies often infer grammaticality from corpus frequency patterns, rather than speaker judgment. The assumption is that the poet’s grammar may differ from that of a reader. The practice has four shortcomings. First, the metricality judgment may be inconclusive or theory-internal. Secondly, it is not always clear which frequency data are relevant. Thirdly, it is unclear how different metric grammars can be across speakers, especially with regard to basic metrical requirements. Finally, it is important to find out in what ways speaker judgments can vary and in what ways they do not.

This study reports three experiments on how extra syllables are absorbed in modern Chinese verse. Our results show that (a) a line can have multiple analyses and (b), whereas there is some degree of variation, there are also important agreements. The patterns follow from general metrical principles, which also govern English verse.

Nigel Fabb (University of Strathclyde)
Morris Halle (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)
Dylan Thomas’s syllabic verse, polymeters, and Bracketed Grid Theory

We show that Thomas’s syllable-counting poems are polymetric; i.e., they are simultaneously in two distinct meters. One of these is a syllable-counting meter, and the other a loose iambic meter. We argue that Bracketed Grid Theory (Fabb and Halle 2008) is particularly well-suited to account for lines of this kind because it assigns metrical grids to lines of verse with the help of ordered rules, rather than relying on constraints. In particular, the theory allows us to separate the counting of the syllables from the location of stressed syllables in the line, and this in turn makes possible a dual treatment of super-numerary syllables, which may be either (i) non-projected, or (ii) projected but not included in any group (foot). Because such options are not available to rhythm-oriented constraint-based theories, such theories are incapable of providing a proper account of these meters that were used by Thomas.

Chris Golston (California State University, Fresno)
Tomas Riad (Stockholm University)
Meter and markedness

We outline here an approach to meter that directly relates metrical structure to linguistic constraints on binarity, strict layering, and alignment. We propose that the common tetrameter derives from the prosodic hierarchy under binarity and strict layering. The more artistically serviceable pentameter is an artistically marked version of tetrameter, which violates strict layering by having one foot that is not directly dominated by the half-line. Similarly, the preference for iambs over pyrrhics over spondees over trochees derives from two constraints on stress placement. Jointly, ‘All stresses are foot-final’ and ‘All words are stress-final’ rank feet in the following order of goodness: (.x) > (..) > (xx) > (x.). The first of these constraints we claim is borrowed from French, the second is native to English. Metrical structure can then be seen as an artistically manipulated (‘marked’) version of natural language structures found in the ambient language.

Kristin Hanson (University of California, Berkeley)
Interpreting metrical corpora

As noted in Halle and Keyser's (1966) original study, poets' intuitive knowledge about possible lines distinguishes not only metricality, but also tension. Early quantitative accounts measuring the tension of lines have proved largely irrelevant to both metrical theory and metrical criticism; more recently, Golston (1998) has appeared to correlate tension with frequency, and Fabb (2002) to treat it mostly as a pragmatic effect.

In contrast, I want to endorse Halle and Keyser's original position that tension is a formal linguistic intuition which should be modeled as a metrical phenomenon, and show that the theory of meter in Hanson and Kiparsky (1996), augmented with Hanson (in press), is entirely up to the task. In our theory, tension is not a property of lines, but a rich and inalienable experience of moments of structure within them. This challenges all theories of meter which claim to do without templates and/or without mapping rules.
Maxent grammars for the metrics of Shakespeare and Milton

Bruce Hayes (University of California, Los Angeles)
Anne Shisko (University of California, Los Angeles)
Colin Wilson (Johns Hopkins University)

Since its inception, generative metrics has employed violable constraints, which result in intermediate degrees of ill-formedness. Gradient metrical grammars are hard to formulate and assess rigorously, and there has been no way of determining when the lines violating a proposed violable constraint really are underrepresented in the data as claimed. Assessment is particularly difficult for conjoined constraints: when *A and *B are already in the grammar, should *A & B be included as well? We seek to resolve this impasse by stating the analyses with maxent grammars, previously applied to phonotactics by Hayes and Wilson (LI 2008). Such grammars are fully explicit and make quantitative well-formedness predictions. They also offer a method for assessing the whether a proposed constraint makes a statistically significant difference in predictive accuracy. We apply these techniques to verse corpora from Shakespeare and Milton, assessing various proposals in English metrics in light of our findings.

Paul Kiparsky (Stanford University)

Meter and performance as mutually constraining systems

Nearly all versions of generative metrics insist on the distinction between what Jakobson called VERSE DESIGN, VERSE INSTANCE, and DELIVERY INSTANCE. Starting from this distinction, and focusing on Dylan Thomas’ work, I investigate the relation between meter and recitation, and specifically their mutual accommodation in poetic practice. Our main findings are that Thomas’ recitation is independent of meter in so far as language dictates stress and phrasing that diverges from it. This is true for dolnik verse as well, where even generative metrists have been tempted to identify the metrical form of a poem is with the rhythm of its performance (Hayes & McEachern 1998). At the same time, certain aspects of Thomas’ metrical practice seem designed to accommodate his mode of recitation. For example, he avoids short unstressed syllables in strong position even in meters where they are traditionally allowed.

Stephanie Shih (Stanford University)

Evaluating metrical theories using corpus and computational tools

Since the analysis of large quantities of data is fundamental to the study of meter and the development and evaluation of metrical theory, a critical flaw in generative metrics has been its heavy reliance on a researcher’s own hand-coding. Several problems arise from this methodological shortcoming. Most notably, the deficit of quantitative and statistical evidence in metrics, despite the wide use of computational and statistical tools in other linguistic subfields, cripples the comprehensive comparison of the extant competing metrical theories. Metricists have not had the tools to evaluate how well divergent metrical representations reflect the distributional patterns of phenomena in verse. This talk reports on the building of a prototype automatically annotated poetic corpus that can facilitate the analysis of metrical data on a scale otherwise near-unattainable by hand. Even a limited annotated corpus provides much-needed quantitative substance to the debate of what a metrical theory should describe and include.

Gilbert Youmans (University of Missouri-Columbia)

Optimal English verse

Optimality constraints are ranked across, as well as within, linguistic dimensions. For instance, George Gascoigne (1575) advises English poets to avoid non-native word order, as in *a woman fair, “and yet sometimes the contrary may be borne ... where rhyme enforceth, or per licentiam Poëticam ...” In effect, Gascoigne identifies *N+Adj as a violable syntactic constraint that is outranked by Rhyme! and Meter! Generalizing:

Gascoigne’s Law (GL): Alter the idiomatic order of words (when and) only when a poem's rhyme scheme or meter requires it.
Definition: Gascoigne Transformation (GT): Any variation from idiomatic word order that optimizes a poem's rhyme scheme or meter.

Examining thousands of GTs demonstrates that GL is strongly normative in Chaucer, Shakespeare, and Milton. Hence, GTs provide valuable evidence for metrical principles as well as for the relative markedness of syntactic constructions that rarely occur in prose, such as *V+Aux, *N+Adj, and *SOV.
Interdisciplinarity and Current Trends in Undergraduate Linguistics Education

Key 5
2:00 – 3:30 PM

Organizers: Gulsat Aygen (Northern Illinois University)
Nassira Nicola (University of Chicago)

Participants
Judith Parker (The University of Mary Washington)
Patrick Arcus Farago (UC Santa Cruz)
Julie Roberts (University of Vermont)
Kira Allman (The College of William and Mary)

The Trends and Current Practices in Undergraduate Linguistics Panel aims to address major issues in current linguistics curricula, including a growing trend of linguistics education outside established departments of linguistics, and to initiate a discussion that will involve all categories of stakeholder in linguistics education: not only administrators, but also faculty and students. This panel also aims to emphasize the importance of undergraduate linguistics education to both academic linguists and the general public, and to facilitate an exchange of ideas among attendees regarding the best methods of fostering linguistic literacy at the undergraduate level.

The panel addresses the following issues:
1) What is the role of academic linguists in building linguistics curricula? How can linguists in institutions without formal programs or departments in linguistics help build such programs support students with a desire to learn more about the field?
2) What do we currently teach in linguistics at the undergraduate level? What should we be teaching? How do we design a linguistics curriculum that prepares students a) for a career track: acquiring skills suitable to the market of the 21st century (communication disorders, speech pathology, computational linguistics, area linguistics/critical languages, second-language pedagogy, etc), or b) for a grad school track: a broad introduction to multiple theories and multiple sub-disciplines to allow for an educated choice of a future research agenda; opportunities to conduct research and develop identities as professional linguists
3) What is the role of linguistics in the undergraduate education of nonlinguists? Can linguists foster public linguistic literacy through interdisciplinary/interdepartmental cooperation?

Judith Parker (The University of Mary Washington)
Growing a healthy undergraduate program in linguistics: Strategizing and thriving in a public university

The undergraduate linguistics program of the University of Mary Washington has grown steadily since the late 1980s. Three full-time linguists have developed a program of course offerings that fulfill requirements at every curricular level. Along with introductory survey courses, the linguistics program supports the department with diverse seminars, undergraduate research courses, individual and group independent studies, as well as internship and service-learning opportunities. Courses are well-integrated into the curriculum, meeting general education, crosscurricular, state education certification, and English major requirements. Students design special majors, and there is potential for a minors program in linguistics. Alumni attend graduate programs in speech-language pathology and communication disorders, TESL, linguistics, and related programs in teaching and computer sciences. Here we will note past and present challenges as we address the successful strategies we’ve employed over the last two decades in hiring, curriculum, and program development in linguistics.

Patrick Arcus Farago (University of California, Santa Cruz)

I will present a student’s-eye view of the linguistics programs at two Portland, Oregon institutions. Portland State University (PSU) is a large urban university whose applied linguistics program is deeply connected to TESOL. Reed College is a small liberal arts school with an enrollment of one twentieth PSU’s, which emphasizes formal approaches, linguistic typology, and sociolinguistics.

Both PSU and Reed have had great success developing their core theoretical linguistics curricula, and both have produced successful graduate students. As portions of the linguistics curriculum per se, TESOL and sociolinguistics have prospered at PSU and Reed, respectively. However, institutional inertia has kept both schools from developing the interdisciplinary programs required for a comprehensive education in emerging areas such as computational linguistics and speech pathology. I will discuss
this problem and its potential remedies. Finally, I present brief case studies of several graduates from PSU and Reed, and discuss their postgraduate career paths.

**Julie Roberts** (University of Vermont)

*Creating undergraduate linguistics programming: The University of Vermont*

Prior to the initiation of the minor, in the fall of 2008, and the major, under consideration, linguistics faculty were spread over several departments at the University of Vermont, and there was no official venue for students interested in studying linguistics. This presentation will focus on the creation and curriculum of this program of study, including the following purpose, how it is fulfilled, and what challenges still remain. i. To unite faculty and students interested in the study of language; ii. To provide a preparatory program for students wanting to pursue academic study in linguistics as well as those wishing to prepare for careers and graduate programs in related areas.

The current program is an interdisciplinary one, in that core linguistics faculty are spread over two departments (recently consolidated from three). It comprises core courses and concentration areas that allow students to focus on one of four related areas.

**Kira Allman** (The College of William and Mary)

At the College of William and Mary, our Linguistics degree is interdisciplinary, drawing from courses including socio-linguistics, Generative Syntax, Phonetics and Phonology, and Descriptive Linguistics. Special emphasis is placed on allowing students to cultivate skills in approaching language analytically and recognizing the ways that language interacts with society. Linguistics students are encouraged to participate in service learning, integrating linguistic knowledge with community volunteering and field work. William and Mary has increasingly accomplished this goal through courses that foster community research, partnership with programs such as the College's Sharpe Community Scholars, faculty-student undergraduate research projects, and the establishment of a new Community Studies minor. We embody a conviction that Linguistics departments and their students have to make some noise, get noticed, and stay proactive and involved in order to effectively share their academic, theoretical and empirical contributions to the field with real communities of speakers.
Contributions from Linguistics to Educational Challenges

Key 5
3:30 – 5:00 PM

Organizer: Carolyn Adger (Center for Applied Linguistics)

Participants: Diane August (Center for Applied Linguistics)
Jim Bauman (Center for Applied Linguistics)
William Labov (University of Pennsylvania)
Mary Schleppegrell (University of Michigan)

This symposium spotlights ways in which linguistics is being brought to bear on issues in K-12 education concerning reading instruction and assessment. The papers examine the ways in which language and dialect differences can interfere in reading and how educational interventions that depend on linguistic knowledge can make a difference in learning. The session is intended to attract other linguists to this area of endeavor by showing just what linguists contribute and how experts on language engage with experts on education.

Jim Bauman (Center for Applied Linguistics) reports an on-going study of how language factors in test item design affect response patterns for native English speakers and English language learners at various levels of English proficiency. The working hypothesis is that student performance on tests varies as a factor of the relative accessibility of test items. Since English language learners lack the linguistic skills to process typical test items measuring performance, they lack access to them. Accessibility is defined according to theories of language structure, discourse function, and cognitive (semantic) function, premised on work in systemic functional linguistics and cognitively based semantics. This definition is exemplified with parallel test items that contrast in language and non-language loads. The practical goal is to predict how test items will perform during trials for different groups of test takers; the larger goal is to create tests that are equitable for all groups. If linguistic manipulation can help to create more equitable tests and inform instruction, linguists must be involved in the debate on language simplification strategies and in explicating the relations between language and non-language-based representations.

Mary Schleppegrell (University of Michigan) reports on her nine-year engagement with elementary, middle, and high school teachers on connecting the language of school and academic constructs, in support of English language learners’ development. She describes activities that enable teachers to support students’ reading comprehension and subject matter learning through a focus on sentence- and text-level linguistic features, and she identifies issues in the linguistic metalanguage that is typically available to teachers. With a focus on the notion of subject, she describes a method of working with teachers as they learn to identify and name constituents in ways that help students recognize that variation in form relates to differences in meaning.

William Labov (University of Pennsylvania) outlines his ten-year linguistic analysis and sociolinguistic research program addressing the problem of raising reading levels in low-income schools. He describes a tutoring intervention that proved effective with elementary school children performing below grade level. He also identifies linguistic problems that must be solved to promote advances in reading instruction. These include issues like the role of exceptions, the use of the elsewhere condition, the cognitive impact of differences in inflectional morphology, and the underlying forms of words for pre-literate speakers.

Diane August (Center for Applied Linguistics) responds to the papers from the perspective of reading research and educational practice.

Jim Bauman (Center for Applied Linguistics)

A linguistically based framework for examining students’ access to test items

Evidence to support claims about a test’s ability to validly measure content knowledge must demonstrate alignment of test demands with the test takers’ opportunity to learn test content and to access and address test demands. When accessibility and performance depend on language proficiency, as they typically do, the validity argument fails for English language learners taking tests expressed in English. Inferences regarding the true content ability of English learners on such tests are un supportable. This presentation reports on a study that experimentally modified the language load of test items in math and science for 4th and 8th graders, and analyzed the resulting items against a linguistically derived framework for measuring discourse coherence. Results
show the value of the framework in predicting item performance when controlling for test taker ability. They suggest the appropriateness of linguistically sensitive strategies for creating accessible test items and improving curriculum and instruction.

**Mary Schleppegrell** (University of Michigan)
*Linguistics for linking language and content area learning*

This presentation highlights lessons learned by linguists who have been collaborating with teachers over the past decade in the design of professional development to enable teachers to better support the literacy development of English language learners. It offers examples from two contexts—secondary school history and early reading comprehension—and focuses on the linguistic meta-language and constructs that have been most useful and usable in helping teachers connect a focus on language with their content-area teaching goals. In particular, issues related to parsing clause constituents and talking about subject in English will be discussed, illustrating how constructs from systemic functional linguistics have enabled teachers to engage their students in exploring form-meaning relationships in the texts they read. The discussion also highlights some limitations in the linguistic constructs typically offered teachers to help them talk about language.

**William Labov** (University of Pennsylvania)
*The use of sociolinguistics research for preventing reading difficulties*

This presentation concerns unanswered linguistic issues that bear on efforts to raise reading levels in low-income schools. The aim here is to recruit linguists to use their knowledge of phonology and morphology to help solve the problems of the minority gap in reading. The program begins with an analysis of what each child knows about phoneme/grapheme relations. The basic problems appear to be with combinatorial relations, such as the silent-e rule, that violate the expectation of left to right decoding. The presentation will consider three linguistic issues: (1) the use of the elsewhere principle to deal with exceptions; (2) the presence or absence of variable coronal stops in underlying forms; and (3) the effect of morphosyntactic zeros on decoding ability, particularly the absence of inflectional suffixes to mark third singular present verb and possessive noun phrases.
Evidentials and evidential strategies in social interaction

Key 6
2:00 – 5:00 PM

Organizers: Lev Michael (University of California, Berkeley)
Janis Nuckolls (Brigham Young University)

Participants: Victor Friedman (University of Chicago)
William F. Hanks (University of Texas at Austin), Discussant
Rosaleen Howard (Newcastle University)
Lev Michael (University of California, Berkeley)
Ilana Mushin (University of Queensland)
Janis B. Nuckolls (Brigham Young University)
Jack Sidnell (University of Toronto)

Although evidentiality has attracted significant descriptive and typological scrutiny since the 1980s (Nichols and , 1986; Aikhenvald and Dixon, 2003), attention to this grammatical category from socially- and interaction-oriented students of language has been more sporadic and less systematizing in nature. As a result, major questions remain regarding evidentiality and evidential strategies, including their role in mediating social interaction, their communicative functions, and how they are distinguished from apparently similar notional and grammatical categories, such as epistemic modality. A deeper understanding of the interactional and socio-cultural functions of evidentials and evidential strategies is important because of: 1) their role in the grammaticalization of evidentiality; 2) their capacity to shed light on the pragmatics of evidentials; and 3) their provision of a rich domain in which to explore the mechanisms behind the social instrumentality of grammatical forms.

If the grammaticalization is driven by token frequency (Hopper and Traugott, 2003), we expect that the interactional functions of evidentials, which significantly affect their discourse frequency, would influence the emergence of grammaticalized evidentials. By studying their interactional and social functions, it should be possible to gain insight into the social factors contributing to the high token frequencies of evidential meanings in discourse and their eventual grammaticalization. Research in this area is important, since the highly uneven cross-linguistic distribution of evidentiality has been attributed to the characteristics of the societies in which evidentials are found. Socfactors that have been argued to be relevant for the emergence of evidentials include the nature of interpersonal relations in small-scale societies, and in particular, the imperative to avoid direct confrontations (Fortescue, 2003), and areally prevalent cultural patterns in interpreting moral responsibility in light of misfortune (Aikhenvald, 2004). Such intriguing explanations need to be evaluated in the light of close studies of the actual social instrumentality of evidentials in a variety of societies.

A second reason for examining evidentiality in interaction stems from the continuing debate regarding the delimitation of evidentiality as a grammatical category (Aikhenvald, 2004; De Haan, 1999; Chafe and Nichols, 1986; Nuckolls, 1993, 2008; Palmer, 2001; Stenzel, 2004). In particular, disagreements remain regarding whether evidentiality should be narrowly defined as denoting ‘source of information’ or whether it should be defined more broadly as denoting ‘attitudes towards knowledge’, thus including epistemic modality. Examination of the meaning of ‘evidentials’ in interaction should contribute to our understanding of how evidentiality should be delimited as a grammatical category by distinguishing encoded from inferred meanings in this notional domain.

And third, evidentials and evidential strategies provides a rich in which to explore the social instrumentality of grammatical form, as they clearly shape both small-scale personal interact(Hill and Irvine, 1993; Sidnell 2005), as well as forming part of larger scale cultural patterns (Hardman, 1986). Evidentials have been identified as playing a role in modulating epistemic responsibility in interaction, but it is becoming evident that they exhibit a much wider range of interactional functions that need to be explored (Michael, 2008).
Victor Friedman (University of Chicago)
*The social embedding of evidentiality in the Balkans*

Balkan evidential systems encode speaker's stance toward the narrated event. The effect is often that of literal evidentials, since the justification for stance is often source of information. Examining three social embeddings of Balkan evidentials —micro-level, synchronic macro-level, and diachronic macro-level—I argue that their usage and spread depends on social context, thus demonstrating the significance of evidentials in social interactions. (1) In yes-no questions evidential choice signals speaker's interactional intent rather than expectation of addressee's knowledge. (2) In news reports from Bulgaria, Kosovo, and Macedonia, evidential usage encodes elicitation of political solidarity or resistance. (3) The spread of evidentiality in the Ottoman Balkans followed social relations connected to power, prestige, intimacy, and resistance regardless of linguistic structure, suggesting a correlation between cultural values and borrowability in Sprachbünde. Furthermore, this supports the theoretical claim that limits on borrowability are not structural but social.

Ilana Mushin (University of Queensland)
*Evidential strategies and epistemic authority in Garrwa conversation*

Evidential particles and clitics have been described for a number of Australian Aboriginal languages, but these appear to only be used in certain marked discourse contexts (eg. criticism (Wilkins 1986)). There has been little investigation of how epistemic authority is managed in Aboriginal Australian discourse, and how evidential strategies are employed to do this. Here I use a corpus of Garrwa (Northern Australia) conversations to investigate how epistemological stance and epistemic authority are managed interactively. I focus on conversational sequences where knowledge is in dispute (eg. disagreements) and where we might expect evidential strategies to be used. Overall the corpus is striking for its lack of evidential strategies. I suggest here that the patterns observed are consistent with what has been described as a general communicative style in Aboriginal communities – where information is considered 'public' and not the domain of any particular individual (eg. Walsh 1991).

Jack Sidnell (University of Toronto)
*Evidentiality, epistemics and sequence organization in social interaction*

From an interactional point of view as opposed to a “grammatical” one, evidential strategies must be understood in relation to a broader set of epistemic practices by which participants in interaction modulate the knowledge claims that attend their talk. The focus of the presentation is the use of evidential and other epistemic marking in assessment sequences (A: That Pat’s a real doll, B: Yeah, isn’t she pretty?). Heritage and Raymond have argued that a first assessment “carries an implied claim that the speaker has primary rights to evaluate the matter assessed” (2006: 684). Because first position assessments carry such an implied claim “practices for downgrading claimed rights to assess cluster in first position, while practices for upgrading claims cluster in second position” (2006:685). I conclude with a discussion of recent arguments that the term “evidentiality” should be restricted to obligatory exponents of a well-defined grammatical category.

Lev Michael (University of California, Berkeley)
*Rethinking quotatives, reported speech, and utterance responsibility: Implications of Nanti self-quotation*

It is commonly claimed that quotatives and reported speech constructions mitigate speakers' epistemic responsibility for utterances. Using naturally-occurring discourse data from Nanti, a Peruvian Arawak language, I show that in cases of self-quotatation, quotative resources have the opposite effect: they emphasize speaker responsibility. Contrasting functions of quotatives stem from their simultaneous encoding of indirect sensory access and attribution of utterances to particular individuals. In the reponsibility-mitigating function of quotatives, the assumption that speakers evidentially mark utterances in the strongest possible manner yields inferences that speakers have indirect sensory access to a given event, diminishing their epistemic responsibility. In cases of self-quotatation, inferences regarding exclusively indirect sensory access are cancelled (self-knowledge is generally incorrigible), and only the sense of individuation obtains. This results in exclusive attribution of the utterance to the speaker, thereby emphasizing the speaker's responsibility for the utterance.

Janis B. Nuckolls (Brigham Young University)
*From quotative other to quotative self in Pastaza Quichua evidential usage*

The deictic nature of evidentiality in the Northern Pastaza dialect of Quichua (Amazonian Ecuador) is clarified by examining the use of the two most contested suffixes –mi and –shi in narrative genres. The pragmatic functions of –mi and -shi cannot be
coherently understood with concepts of direct and indirect experience, as has often been claimed. Rather, I argue for the interactional functions of these suffixes with concepts of deixis and perspective. Shifts in evidential perspective from a quotative other to a quotative self are motivated by narrative requirements for the foregrounding of highly salient, emotionally transparent and dramatically momentous passages in narratives. I find evidence for this position in contiguous narrative fragments which are mostly alike in narrative content, but differing in their evidential marking. Such contrastive narrative fragments reveal that shifts in speaker perspective rather than shifts in the extralinguistically direct or indirect source of information are what motivate speakers’ use of –mi and –shi.

Rosaleen Howard (Newcastle University)
*Evidentiality in Quechua narrative discourse: The roles of deixis and speaker subjectivity*

The paper will examine evidentials in Huamalies Quechua, a Peruvian dialect of the ‘Quechua I’ sub-group (Torero 1964, 1968), which expresses evidentiality through two correlating grammatical sub-systems: verbal tense marking and a series of class-free evidential enclitics. In order to explore the relationship between evidentiality and social interaction, the paper will develop a framework for describing the interrelationship between deixis, epistemic modality, and speaker stance in spoken narratives, with focus on past events. Evidential marking is motivated by temporality (concluded pastness versus non-concluded pastness) and by modality (direct experience versus indirect experience). However, some variability occurs and invites explanation in terms of performative features of the situation of utterance. Spatial orientation, temporal framing, and speaker stance and responsibility all come into play. The way in which the physical presence and cognitive influence of the landscape appear to trigger variability in the grammatical marking of evidentiality in any given utterance will be of special interest.
Issues in the study of sociolinguistic variation and sexuality

Key 5
9:00 AM – 12:00 PM

Organizers: Penelope Eckert (Stanford University)
Robert J. Podesva (Georgetown University)

Participants: Penny Eckert (Stanford University)
Erez Levon (Queen Mary, University of London)
Ben Munson (University of Minnesota)
Ron Smyth (University of Toronto, Scarborough)

This symposium examines current issues in the study of language and sexuality, with a focus on work in sociolinguistic variation. Given the related but sometimes disparate foci of the field’s key practitioners in the fields of sociolinguistics and phonetics, the panel aims to move toward a research agenda that at once engages with the latest theoretical developments in social constructionist approaches to sexuality; advances the development of cognitive models that incorporate both linguistic and social information; and promotes methodological rigor from social and experimental perspectives. The symposium promises to encourage communication across subfields about central issues, such as the relation between gender and sexuality, the advantages and limitations of various approaches to data collection and analysis, and how to handle socially constructed categories in an experimental paradigm.

The papers represent a diversity of approaches to the study of language and sexuality in variation, examining patterns of both speech production and perception in settings ranging everywhere from the laboratory to the field. In spite of this array of methodologies, the papers address a number of common issues. First, they collectively advance recent trends in sociolinguistics to uncover the complexities underlying seemingly straightforward correlations between linguistic behavior and identity. The papers illustrate that sexuality is not indexed directly, but rather constituted in an indexical field of meanings (Eckert 2008) connecting sexuality with a host of other social dimensions. Thus linguistic features are not simply markers of sexual orientation, but rather resources for doing social work that relates more or less directly to sexuality. Second, the papers in this symposium critically examine the relationship between gender and sexuality. Third, the panel addresses the shortage of work examining the role of regional accents in constructing sexual identity. This is a particularly important consideration, given that in spite of the widely held assumption that children develop their (regionally based) vernaculars in early childhood with their peers, sexuality and its linguistic ramifications develop some time later. Finally, these papers offer a range of experimental alternatives for investigating the connection between language and sexuality.

Ben Munson (University of Minnesota)
The sociophonetics of sexuality: Insights from laboratory phonology and experimental semantics

This talk examines the assumptions that underlie much research on the perception of speaker attributes (like sexuality) through phonetic variation. I argue that the methodology used to measure gay-soundingness in previous studies—including my own—is based on the assumption that the semantic representation of speaker attributes parallels those for 'regular' signifié-signifiant relationships in the lexicon. This assumption is contradicted by a growing body of research (e.g., Campbell-Kibler, 2008, 2009; Eckert, 2008). Second, I will present the results of a new set of studies on the perception of sexuality in speech, showing that the association between one variable (/æ/ tensing) and ratings of gayness are highly variable across different rating tasks (Smith, Hall, & Munson, 2008; Smith, Munson, & Hall, 2009; Munson, Hall, & Smith, 2009).

Robert J. Podesva (Georgetown University)
California accent features and gay identity: Acoustic patterns and listener perceptions

Given the underexamined role of regional accents in constructing sexuality, this paper draws on production and perception data to examine the California Vowel Shift’s (CVS) potential to index gay identity. An acoustic study of an individual’s vowels across speaking situations reveals that advanced variants of the CVS correlate with non-heteronormative prosodic patterns. These
patterns and an analysis of the discursive contexts in which they are produced suggest that the speaker produces a “partier” persona, which while not wholly gay is characterized by distinctly gay notions of fun. A perception study, designed to elicit listener interpretations of resynthesized tokens featuring varying degrees of the CVS, was carried out to further establish the connection between the CVS and gay identity. The social meanings associated with the CVS derive from stereotypes about Californian character types; these meanings can in turn be recruited to construct particular gay personas.

**Ron Smyth** (University of Toronto, Scarborough)

*Phonetics, sexual orientation, and perceptual dialectology*

I will first review our research on correlations between continuous social variables (perceived age, sexual orientation, social class) and continuous acoustic variables, as well as the interrelationships among all of these variables. This leads to a constructive analysis of research methods in the sociophonetics of gender, sexual identity and sexual orientation. Key issues include the role of listener perceptions vs. speakers’ self-assessments of gender identity; the disjunction between speaker characteristics and listeners’ mental representations of these characteristics; speaker and listener sampling issues (gay, lesbian, straight, trans; wider ranges of SES, age, educational level, familiarity with sexual diversity); the strengths and weakness of different speaking tasks (sociolinguistic interviews, word lists, online film descriptions, reading passages, internet blogs and vlogs); and different types of listeners’ ratings (e.g. of sexual orientation, passing, masculinity/femininity). Finally I will consider conceptions of speech communities and communities of practice, and implications for the acquisition of gendered speech.

**Erez Levon** (Queen Mary, University of London)

*Teasing apart to bring together: Gender and sexuality in variationist research*

That gender and sexuality are related is undisputed. Mapping out what that relationship is, however, and how it is borne out in practice remains a topic of lively debate in the field of language and sexuality studies (e.g., Bucholtz & Hall 2004; Cameron & Kulick 2003; Eckert 2002; Sauntson 2008). In this paper, I contribute to this ongoing discussion by offering an analysis of prosodic variation in the speech of Israeli lesbian and gay activists. I demonstrate how despite the fact that gender and sexuality are tightly imbricated in the Israeli context, speakers linguistically attend to these constructs in identifiably distinct ways. In other words, while I acknowledge the profound interrelations between gender and sexuality in Israel, I argue that only by separating the two is it possible to accurately interpret the patterns of identity-linked variation observed. I close by suggesting implications of this argument for experimental research on the perception of sexuality.

**Penelope Eckert** (Stanford University)

*Learning to talk like a heterosexual*

The study of language and sexuality has to a great extent been dominated by the identity categories straight, gay and lesbian. The focus has been on the latter two, while the language of the category straight has generally been treated as unmarked – as the point of comparison for non-heterosexual speech. That straight category is, furthermore, viewed as consisting of binary gender categories, whose members speak as canonical males and females; and non-heterosexual people are commonly viewed as appropriating cross-gender speech features. This talk will focus on the problem with viewing heterosexual speech as unmarked, and with viewing gender differences as pre-existing the sexual. Based on ethnographic and sociolinguistic fieldwork following a cohort of kids from fifth into seventh grades, this talk will show how gender differences in variation emerge as part of the construction of heterosexuality.
Towards a Linguistically-Motivated Annotation Scheme for Information Status

Key 5
2:00 – 5:00 PM

Organizers: Cathy O’Connor (Boston University)
Annie Zaenen (Palo Alto Research Center)

Participants: Betty Birner (Northern Illinois University)
Jeanette Gundel (University of Minnesota)
Cathy O’Connor (Boston University)
Susan Pintzuk (University of York)
Mark Steedman (University of Edinburgh)
Ann Taylor (University of York)
Gregory Ward (University of Chicago), Discussant
Annie Zaenen (Palo Alto Research Center)

Recent research by linguists emphasizes the importance of information status (e.g. definiteness, given/new, topic-focus structure) in predicting the grammatical realization of arguments at the clause level and at the level of connected discourse. Researchers are increasingly exploring the categorical and probabilistic manifestation of these semantic/pragmatic features in language production and understanding, in acquisition, in language pathology, and in human language technologies. Growth in such studies has been fueled by increasingly easy access to large electronic corpora; this growth has in turn fueled an urgent interest in textual annotation and its standardization.

In order to ensure comparability across studies, some standard set of annotation categories is highly desirable. At the same time, annotation schemes to aid machine learning have been proposed by some who are necessarily more interested in reliability than in deep understanding of the domain. The organizers see a need for contributions by linguists to ensure that emerging annotation standards in the broader language sciences reflect what linguists have learned over several decades. It’s also important that these new annotation standards and resultant tools serve the needs of linguists exploring questions in their subfield with the aid of annotated corpora.

In October 2008, with NSF funding, the organizers of this workshop brought together a small group of researchers with a range of perspectives on animacy and information status. The aim was to take steps towards consensus on four kinds of annotation-related issues: ontology (which descriptive categories are widely accepted as basic underpinnings of animacy and information status, irrespective of theoretical commitments?); heuristics (how can consistent decisions be made across the research community about how to apply the annotation categories?); interannotator agreement and dissemination. In this workshop we will present some results from collaborative efforts to make progress on the annotation of information status, its ontology and heuristics for coding.

Our goal was not to convince linguists to set aside their commitments about these issues. Rather, it was to leverage the findings and experience of key researchers in the field to better understand what dimensions would be useful for any proposal for a widely usable annotation system. One outcome of our workshop is a collaborative effort to explore further the conceptual underpinnings of information status from several distinct theoretical standpoints. At the workshop, participants from a variety of perspectives discussed the ontology and predictions of their frameworks. A proposal emerged to see where they overlap, what common assumptions they share, what common predictions they make, and conversely, where they critically diverge.

Using a set of texts from the Switchboard corpus, we have annotated a uniform set of markables with the information status categories that have featured centrally in the work of Betty Birner, Jeanette Gundel, and the Edinburgh group (Calhoun, Carletta, Massim and Steedman, i.a.). Preliminary results have begun to emerge on which of the key categories in each system overlap with a high degree of reliability, and which pick out substantially different dimensions of information structure. This work will allow us to discuss a first cut on common categories that each researcher will argue should be included in a standard set of annotation categories for information status.
Annie Zaenen (Palo Alto Research Center)  
Cathy O'Connor (Boston University)  

**Conceptualizing and investigating annotation of information status**

In this half-hour introduction, we will describe the goals and findings of our NSF-funded workshop, thus introducing the issues we identified there to a wider audience of linguists. We will report on an initial list of linguistic features that participants agreed are relevant to the annotation of discourse structure. We discuss differences between linguists who work on annotating their own data using intuitions to carry out ‘high-inference’ coding and some computational linguists, who focus on finding indirect ‘low-inference’ proxies that can be easily and reliably identified. Finally, we will present in broad outline the results of our three-way annotation comparison, a comparison that relies on the coding categories of Birner, Gundel, and the Edinburgh group.

Betty Birner (Northern Illinois University)  

**Annotation of speaker- and hearer-status**

Research in information status (Birner and Ward 1998, inter alia) has shown the relevance of three categories proposed by Prince 1992: discourse-status, hearer-status, and open propositions, reflecting the status of information with respect to the preceding discourse, the hearer’s (assumed) knowledge-store, and/or a presupposed open proposition, respectively. Each affects the felicity of information appearing in certain positions in noncanonical syntactic structures (e.g., preposings, postposings, clefts, inversions, and passives). Thus, annotation of corpora for these information-status categories holds promise for the investigation of other constructions; however, given the number of distinct categorizations used by various researchers, it is important to avoid the proliferation of independent corpus-annotation schemes. A preliminary joint coding effort comparing the above statuses with those annotated by Gundel et al. (Gundel and Fretheim 2004, Gundel, Hedberg, and Zacharski 1993) suggests points of overlap and difference, as well as directions for future annotation research.

Jeanette Gundel (University of Minnesota)  

**Annotation for referential and relational givenness/newness**

Information structural schemes often conflate two logically independent given-new distinctions. (1) Relational givenness-newness involves partition of the semantic/conceptual representation of a sentence into two parts: X (what the sentence is about) and Y (what is predicated about X). X (topic/theme/ground) is given in relation to Y—taken for granted and outside the scope of predication. Y (comment/rheme/focus) is new in relation to X: it is new information predicated about X. (2) Referential givenness-newness, by contrast, involves a relation between a linguistic expression and a corresponding non-linguistic entity in the discourse model (including e.g., familiarity, activation.) First I describe the relational givenness-newness concept of topic-focus structure, and the referential givenness-newness statuses on the Givenness Hierarchy assumed in our joint annotation project. I discuss areas of overlap with the Birner/Ward/Prince categories, seeking candidates for information structural or information status primitives. I will also discuss areas of fundamental difference.

Ann Taylor (University of York)  
Susan Pintzuk (University of York)  

**Investigating information structure in Old English**

Much work in Old English (OE) syntax has focussed on how to derive the variable position of objects with respect to the non-finite verb, with appeals often made to information status as a factor. However, little empirical work has tested this hypothesis. Our ongoing project on objects in OE aims to rectify this. Promising early results (Taylor and Pintzuk 2008) based on a three-way distinction -- given, new, and accessible -- are in the expected direction with post-verbal objects more often new than pre-verbal objects. Here we compare the effectiveness of this 3-way categorization to two others: discourse-status/hearer-status (Birner 2006, Prince 1992); and the Givenness Hierarchy (Gundel, Hedberg and Zacharski 1993). Our motives are twofold: to test how consistently and objectively these methods can be applied to historical data from multiple genres; and to compare their usefulness and reliability in predicting object position in OE.
Mark Steedman (University of Edinburgh)

Comments on Topics

The paper compares some established related notions of "Topic", "Theme", and "open proposition" in opposition to related complementary notions such as "Comment" or "Rheme", and discusses the possibility of getting reliable annotation of corpora for such objects. I shall reject the idea that this can be done on the basis of objective properties of the speech signal or text, and propose instead that it should be done on the basis of annotator intuitions about speaker and hearer discourse models, reified in the annotator manual in terms of an informal description of Mat's Rooth's Alternative Sets. A notion of "newness" or contrast between alternatives will be crucial to this specification. I'll propose such a scheme with examples for discussion. I'll propose some experiments that will address the relation of morpho-syntactic and prosodic markers in spoken and written texts to such a semantics, based on work by Gundel, Paul Taylor, and others.

Gregory Ward (University of Chicago), Discussant
The Analysis of Morphological Phenomena in the Indigenous Languages of the Americas

Key 6
2:00 – 5:00 PM

Organizers: Richard A. Rhodes (University of California, Berkeley)
Heidi Harley (University of Arizona)

Co-sponsor: The Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas (SSILA)

Participants: Seth Cable (University of Massachusetts)
Alana Johns (University of Toronto)
Tanya Slavin (University of Toronto)
Martina Wiltschko (University of British Columbia)

In recent years the number of linguists doing original fieldwork on languages spoken by the indigenous peoples of the Americas has both grown and become more theoretically heterogeneous. Since Baker's seminal work on incorporation opened theoretical syntacticians to the value of indigenous languages to theory construction, the gap between theory driven work and language documentation work has narrowed. More theoreticians are doing fieldwork, and more fieldworkers are doing sophisticated syntax. Nevertheless, there remain some deep differences. Most fieldworkers with deep commitments to theory building seem to prefer a syntactiocentric approach to morphology. Many, if not most, assume the general framework of Distributed Morphology. On the other hand, most fieldworkers with deep commitments to documentation feel that morphology, especially derivational morphology, cannot usefully be reduced to syntax.

This session brings together representative members of these populations of theoretically-oriented and documentation-oriented linguists who have in common that they work on syntax in languages of the Western hemisphere and have them address issues in derivational morphology, in order to advance the understanding of the viability of the idea that morphology can be subsumed by syntax.

The session consists of four papers and extensive commentary. The four talks, all from linguists who generally adopt the syntactic perspective, address issues in morphological analysis. The first paper investigates the problem of nominalizing participial morphology internal to Inuktitut verb-words, attempting to determine whether the nominalizing morphology is syntactically and semantically active or merely an 'ornamental', post-syntactic morpheme.

The second paper considers the possibility of encoding a distinction between two types of DP features in purely syntactic terms, appealing to the Minimalist notions of set-merge and pair-merge by contrasting the syntactic properties of determiners in German, on one hand, with analogous properties of determiners in Halkomelem, and Blackfoot.

The third paper identifies a novel phonological and syntactico-semantic domain within the Ojibwe verb-word, and proposes to relate it to the phase-based cycles of morphosyntactic derivation proposed for Hebrew and other languages.

The fourth paper considers the best way to approach a serious problem for the syntactic approach, namely the status of discontinuous morphemes in Na-Dene verb derivation.

The topics touched on in these papers range from phonological to semantic, but all are focused on morphological questions. The specific proposals of the talks themselves are not the central focus of the session. Rather, the talks are intended to stimulate discussion of the specifics of different theoretical approaches and the empirical phenomena they are best suited to treat, and whether syntactiocentric approaches are in general clarifying or confusing the emerging picture of crosslinguistic morphological analysis. The commentators are generally senior linguists, with considerable experience in both fieldwork and theoretical analysis. They have all produced foundational work in both the documentation and analysis of their respective language specializations. They are well-qualified to provide an overview of the empirical domain and the theoretical issues at hand. Between the analyses presented and the commentators' discussion, we expect to shed light on the broader issues of morphological analysis in these complex and fascinating languages.
Alana Johns (University of Toronto)

*Word-internal nominalization in Inuktitut*

Complex words in Inuktitut have a long history of syntactic explanation (Fortescue 1980; Sadock 1980; Johns 2007; Compton and Pittman 2007). As Compton and Pittman argue, the syntactic word looks very much like a standard clause – minus the arguments. In fact, one may go so far as to say that it is not necessary to specify individual lexical items as affixes. Nominalization through use of participles is strikingly frequent within Inuktitut word sentences, as in (1), but such structures are not familiar in syntactic analysis.

(1) taqa-ju-mmari-alu-u-junga
    tired-part.-definitely-a lot-be-part.mood.1s
    ‘I’m very tired’

From a standard bottom-up derivation, lower syntactic elements are to the left, so what guarantees that the nominalizing participle will be merged above the verb taqa ‘tired’ in (1), such that mmari(k) ‘definitely’ (often found on nouns) can be added? This paper will investigate the distribution of these nominalizing elements.

Tanya Slavin (University of Toronto)

*On the interaction of phonology and syntax in the Ojibwe verb complex*

The Algonquian verb has long been considered to be a morphological object, but recently there has been a shift in perspective. In this paper I argue that a syntactic perspective allows for a deeper investigation of certain properties of the verb, leading to a different understanding of its internal structure. I argue that in Ojibwe there are two different domains within the verb complex. One is the stem, commonly considered to be a vP. The other is a hitherto unnoticed intermediate domain below the vP level that also exhibits phonological and syntactic independence, domain α. I show that despite their similarities, domain α and vP are two fundamentally different types of domains. The existence of a phonologically and syntactically isolable domain within the verbal complex challenges the traditional morphology-centered view of the Algonquian verb.

Martina Wiltschko (University of British Columbia)

*The syntax of feature composition*

A study of determiner features (F) in three languages (Halkomelem, Blackfoot, and German) reveals two patterns: 1) complementary — the values of F are in complementary distribution, and 2) inclusive — the distribution of one value of F includes the distribution of one (or more) other values. German gender-number (and Halkomelem location marking) are complementary: no determiners are genderless, agreement is obligatory, gender on the determine is uninterpreted. In contrast, Halkomelem gender and number (and German location marking) are inclusive: Some determiners are genderless, agreement is only optional, and gender is always interpreted. I argue that the difference between the two types of F-marking reduces to the mechanics of MERGE: two different patterns of F-marking in function words reduce to two different modes of merge, and it follows that word-internal feature composition is syntactically conditioned. I will show that traditional morphological approaches cannot adequately capture the two types of F-marking.

Seth Cable (University of Massachusetts)

*Syntactic approaches to Na-Dene morphology*

The Na-Dene languages exhibit a system of verbal morphology that seems to defy principled analysis. Some of the most distinctive properties of this system appear to challenge core predictions of any 'syntacto-centric' approach to morphology directly. I review some major syntacto-centric approaches to the verbal morphology of Na-Dene languages (Speas 1991, Rice 2000, Hale 2001, Den Dikken 2003, Rice & Saxon 2005). I will argue that the successes of these approaches are largely confined to the puzzles of morpheme order within the prefix string. However, there are some deeper problems posed by these morphological systems — ones that have thus far not received much discussion within the syntacto-centric literature. Of central interest is the phenomenon of ‘discontinuous inflectional morphemes’ in these languages. I will highlight the questions raised by these cases, and identify why they actually seem to be the most problematic for the syntacto-centric perspective on morphology.
Findings from Targeted Work on Endangered Languages: 13 Years of the Endangered Language Fund’s Projects

Key 5
9:00 AM – 12:00 PM

Organizers: D.H. Whalen (Haskins Laboratories/Endangered Language Fund)
Lenore Grenoble (University of Chicago)

Participants: Christine Beier (University of Texas at Austin/Cabeceras Aid Project)
Claire Bowern (Yale University)
John P. Boyle (Northeastern Illinois University)
Lenore Grenoble (University of Chicago)
Alex Gwin (Mandaree Language Program)
Marcia Haag (University of Oklahoma)
Cynthia Hansen (University of Texas at Austin/Cabeceras Aid Project)
I-wen Lai (Defense Language Institute)
Lev Michael (University of California, Berkeley/Cabeceras Aid Project)
Sarah Murray (Rutgers University)
Angela M. Nonaka (University of Texas)
Wilson Silva (University of Utah)
Joyce Twins (Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma)
D.H. Whalen (Haskins Laboratories/Endangered Language Fund)

As the Endangered Language Fund (ELF) enters its 13th year of operation, we find it appropriate to step back and see what kinds of contributions to linguistic science have been achieved through the small level grants that ELF has been able to provide. This session brings together the research of seven grantees who have been funded over the last dozen years to work on endangered languages that vary widely typologically, genetically, and geographically.

Language documentation has increased dramatically in the past decade. One of the most pressing concerns for linguists and community members engaged in documentation and revitalization is the issue of limited resources. With so many endangered languages, how can financial resources best be leveraged to meet the demands of all stakeholders, with often disparate goals. The papers in this symposium address these issues, explicitly and implicitly through the experience of their own work. They center around three key questions: what is the value of relatively small grants in language documentation? how can such grants be successfully leveraged? how can the goals of communities and external linguists be served with documentation projects?

The first four papers in the symposium are devoted to the value of their work to linguistic science: (1) Beier et al. reveal a previously unknown pattern in Iquito, where the distinction between realis and irrealis is marked through word order, not morphologically or lexically; (2) Murray focuses on illocutionary mood markers and evidentials in Cheyenne, concluding that they are a semantic natural class; (3) Boyle and Gwin highlight three aspects of contact-induced change in Hidatsa, showing how loss of the switch reference system has been reinterpreted on the model of English coordination; and (4) Silva demonstrates how Desano data contradict some existing typological claims for evidentiality.

The next three papers center around interactions with and delimitations of the language communities: (5) Nonaka finds unusual structures in the Ban Khor Sign Language of Thailand and proposes a metric for identifying and delineating speech/sign communities; (6) Twins and Haag discuss a revitalization project for Cheyenne, which provided the impetus for a lengthier than expected development phase but has been of continuing use; and (7) Bowern, reporting on her work with the Bardi community, focuses on the role of small grants in funding pilot projects and argues that linguistic research projects can be fruitfully combined with community revitalization and pedagogical projects.

We argue that small grants are extraordinarily effective in such projects and that they can be used to leverage human resources which are critical in language documentation and revitalization projects alike. The permanent record these projects generate will continue to provide linguistic insights for future generations of scholars and language learners. Some insights are available now, as the present papers demonstrate. Even small scale projects are capable of providing new evidence of the diversity of linguistic function. We can expect continuing progress in understanding language based on directed work on endangered languages.
D. H. Whalen (Haskins Laboratories/Endangered Language Fund)  
Lenore Grenoble (University of Chicago)  
*Leveraging small grants for maximum linguistic discovery: The Endangered Language Fund experience*

The Endangered Language Fund (ELF) was created in 1996 to provide grants for the scientific study and revitalization of endangered languages. Since then, the main program has awarded 138 grants, with budgets averaging around $2,000. Given the worldwide nature of language endangerment, it is fitting that awards funded studies on every inhabited continent. The nearly $300,000 spent in 13 years is about the size of a single three-year NSF award. Can small amounts produce useful results? We asked this of the ELF awardees, and seven of their reports were selected for this symposium. The wide range of insights gained and the continuing usefulness of the material collected during the grant years is impressive and, to our mind, beyond what one might expect from such small investments. Both the results and the continuing interest of all the stakeholders in this competition argue that small grants have a useful role to play.

Christine Beier (University of Texas at Austin/Cabeceras Aid Project)  
Cynthia Hansen (University of Texas at Austin/Cabeceras Aid Project)  
I-wen Lai (Defense Language Institute)  
Lev Michael (University of California, Berkeley/Cabeceras Aid Project)  
*Reality status in Iquito (Zaparoan): An unattested mechanism for marking an inflectional category*

With fewer than 30 speakers, Iquito, a Zaparoan language of northern Peruvian Amazonia, is highly endangered. Prior to the Iquito Language Documentation Project (ILDP), documentation and description of Iquito was limited, and much remained to be understood about its tense-aspect-mood (TAM) system. A small grant from the Endangered Language Fund in 2002 was crucial to launching the ILDP and obtaining a major documentation grant from the Hans Rausing Endangered Languages Documentation Programme for multi-year, team-based research on Iquito. In analyzing Iquito's TAM system, we discovered a previously unattested mechanism for marking an inflectional category: word order. Cross-linguistically, inflectional categories are expressed by a variety of morphological mechanisms, including affixation, reduplication, ablaut, metathesis, and suprasegmental features such as tone. In this paper, we present evidence that in Iquito, reality status (i.e. a binary distinction between realis and irrealis) is marked solely by word order.

Sarah Murray (Rutgers University)  
*Cheyenne evidentials as not-at-issue assertion*

In Cheyenne (Algonquian: Montana), evidentials are part of the illocutionary mood paradigm, in morphological alternation with, e.g., imperative and interrogative mood markers. Results from my fieldwork on Cheyenne suggest that current views on the nature of assertion need to be revised. Based on semantic diagnostics, I argue Cheyenne sentences with evidentials grammaticize a distinction in assertion between what is at-issue and what is not. Evidentials contribute to the not-at-issue component of assertion. Their contribution is new and truth-conditional, but is not part of the at-issue content, the ‘main point’ of the sentence. The at-issue component of assertion is treated as a proposal to update the common ground while the not-at-issue component is added directly to the common ground. This analysis generalizes to other types of speech acts, which can be modeled as different kinds of proposals. On this view, Cheyenne evidentials and illocutionary mood markers form a natural semantic class.

Angela M. Nonaka (University of Texas)  
*Sign language typologies and speech/sign communities: Findings from Ban Khor, Thailand*

Manual-visual languages that spontaneously emerge in small, rural communities with high incidences of hereditary deafness constitute one of three major types of extant sign languages. Known as ‘indigenous’ or ‘village’ sign languages, they are among the world’s least documented but most endangered languages. This presentation reports key findings from one such language variety in Thailand, Ban Khor Sign Language. Discussion begins with description and analysis of selected linguistic features of Ban Khor Sign Language: a rare phonological form, a non-manual sign, color terminology, the WH-question system, and baby talk/motherese. Finally, based on the Ban Khor case study, a replicable anthropological metric is proffered for developing first-pass estimates of the size, scope, and membership of other undocumented village sign languages.
**John P. Boyle** (Northeastern Illinois University)
**Alex Gwin** (Mandaree Language Program)

*Hidatsa inquiry: Some recent answers and progress*

Hidatsa is one of the least documented languages of the Siouan family. Although sporadic work on Hidatsa has contributed greatly to our understanding of the language, an ELF grant received in 2005 has allowed a sustained and ongoing relationship with the Hidatsa community. This grant has provided funding for two different veins of research. The first, and most tangible area of research to the Hidatsa community, is the development of pedagogical materials. The second area of research is one of linguistic documentation and discovery. In this talk, we will briefly highlight three areas of discovery within the morphosyntactic structure of Hidatsa made possible by the ELF grant. These areas are a switch-reference system, a large number of illocutionary force markers, and internally headed relative clauses. We will conclude with some brief remarks about how these discoveries fit into the larger area of Siouan Studies.

**Wilson Silva** (University of Utah)

*The unusual traits of Desano, an endangered Eastern Tukanoan language of Northwest Amazonia*

In this study, I investigate a number of the typologically most interesting traits of Desano (DES), which have not been accounted for well in the available literature. DES has unusual nasal harmony in which voiceless stops are affected by nasal spreading. I also present evidence of a tonal system. Another important trait is the evidentials, which mark the information in a sentence as visual, non-visual or hearsay, each further distinguished by a direct/indirect distinction for a total of six markers. The last trait I explore is the noun class and classifier systems. Like other E. Tukanoan languages, nouns in DES contrast ‘animate’ vs. ‘inanimate’. ‘Animate’ nouns are further classified as singular or plural, and when singular, as masculine or feminine. In DES, some animate nouns can also take the shape classifier. These new findings raise questions about previous descriptions of DES and have much to contribute to the linguistic typology.

**Joyce Twins** (Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma)
**Marcia Haag** (University of Oklahoma)

*Long-term use from short-term funding: The Cheyenne Language CD Project*

With a $4000 grant from the Endangered Language Fund, the research team was able to directly underwrite some basic costs, such as travel and speakers’ fees. But more importantly, they were able to multiply the monies from the grant by using undergraduate assistants to write elicitation scripts and do recordings, by taking advantage of professional volunteers, and by leveraging the activities of the original grant to gain more grant monies to pay for editing of the CD. Nevertheless, there were some drawbacks to this piecemeal fashion of gaining resources: reliance on undergraduate skills and timelines and borrowed acoustic equipment made the final product of a lesser quality than could have been attained with more control over the resources, and it took three years for the CD to be distributed. However, this CD remains one of the primary tools used in Cheyenne language classes.

**Claire Bowern** (Yale University)

*Archival language documentation and the role of small grants*

In 2003 I received an ELF grant to work on material relevant to my PhD thesis on the Bardi language of north-west Australia. This was combined with a second small grant. With these funds I was able to complete a final field trip for my dissertation. I worked with four speakers in analyzing texts recorded in 1929-30. We investigated syntactic structures which had not surfaced through translation-based elicitation and other narratives.

There is a role for small grants for pilot projects which produce results far out of proportion to their cost. Furthermore, it is important to emphasize the theoretical linguistic work which can be done in the context of community projects. Finally, the use of existing textual materials as stimuli for further work is undervalued, and fieldworkers should be encouraged to make use of archival materials in their work on underdescribed languages.
Abstracts of Regular Sessions
Ernest L. Abel (Wayne State University)  
*Names influence longevity*

Most people have a special attachment to their names and initials that can influence major life decisions, including careers and marriage. We examined the significance of names beginning with “A” or “D” on longevity among professional athletes. Athletes whose first names began with “A” lived on average two years longer than those whose names began with E to Z; those whose first names began with “D” lived about 1.3 fewer years. These results were interpreted in terms of “implicit egotism,” an unconscious tendency for people to focus more attentively on whatever makes them aware of or reminds them of themselves.

Natasha Abner (University of California, Los Angeles)  
*Rightward wh-movement as clefting in American Sign Language*

WH-Phrases in American Sign Language (ASL) often appear in the right periphery of the clause (WH-R). This talk presents evidence that WH-R questions can be semantically distinguished from their WH- in situ counterparts on the basis of (a) the presuppositions they carry, (b) the exhaustivity enforced on their answers and (c) their appropriateness in identificational and contrastive contexts. These are the distinctions found between regular WH-questions and clefted questions cross-linguistically, suggesting the same dichotomy is at play in ASL. A remnant movement analysis of WH-R clefts is used to explain their structural and interpretational properties in single and multiple questions.

Farrell Ackerman (University of California, San Diego)  
Robert Malouf (San Diego State University)  
*An evolutionary explanation for the Paradigm Economy Principle*

Carstair’s (1987) Paradigm Economy Principle is the observation that for any given paradigm there are as many inflectional classes as there are realizations of the paradigm cell with the most realizations. We claim that this is a direct consequence of the ways that speakers of morphologically complex languages predict the full paradigms of novel words given exposure to a small number of word forms. We constructed a simple agent-based iterated learning simulation which traces the evolution of (artificial) languages. The resulting languages show a level of complexity that is much like that found in real morphological systems.

Evangelia Adamou (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique-LACITO)  
Amalia Arvaniti (University of California, San Diego)  
*Focus expression in Romani*

Data from story-telling and natural dialogues show that the variety of Vlach Romani spoken in Thrace, Greece uses two cross-linguistically unusual features to mark focus. First, focus can be indicated by a non-metrically motivated stress-shift. Second, changes in accentuation can be co-produced with word order changes, the focus particle da, or stress-shift. These data show that focus marking strategies additional to those already known may be available cross-linguistically, such as the stress-shift of Romani. In addition, Romani can be added to the small number of languages that have a large repertoire of focus markers and tend to use them concurrently.

Matthew Adams (Stanford University)  
*Noun information content influences verb duration in spontaneous speech*

Language users unconsciously modulate the acoustic duration of words in systematic and predictable ways. In the present study, the duration of English verbs is shown to be dependent on the information content of the following noun phrase. The study finds that the more infrequent or locally unpredictable a noun is, the longer the duration of the verb. These observations are linked to the notion of maintaining uniform information density across an utterance. Acoustic lengthening of syntactic elements that precede a surprising element leads to a smoother information density profile, with possible implications for processing and comprehension of online speech.
Cratchit is one of Charles Dickens' most thematically and stylistically significant character names, as well as arguably the best loved. Nevertheless, the name's etymology has given rise to relatively little commentary and is as yet undetermined. This paper examines various etymological claims and argues for a particular, mixed etymology, one that makes both linguistic (morphological, semantic, pragmatic) and literary (thematic, characterological, stylistic) sense. Every edition of *A Christmas Carol* should include an explanatory note on Cratchit, and every study of the novel should consider the significance of the name. This paper provides the basis for future critical explanation of the name.

This study investigates second language learners’ abilities to segment words from fluent speech. English speakers learned words and listened to speech in an unfamiliar language (Finnish), then chose between word pairs to identify real words of Finnish. Results show that English speakers exhibit a bias towards identifying initially stressed words as real, likely an effect of a native language segmentation strategy. However, the test group that listened to fluent speech performed better than the group that did not; hearing words in context aids in developing an L2 segmentation strategy, facilitating learning other phonotactic patterns and identifying possible words.

The commenter will synthesize information learned from the individual papers as they relate to the more general theme of public outreach and linguistics. Panel participants will take questions from the audience in a moderated format. Panel participants will discuss significant successes and challenges specific to their service-learning initiatives, woven into a more general discussion of how linguists, educators, and community activists can partner together to promote literacy, raise reading levels, and foster the educational attainment of non-standardized English-speaking students.

In this paper we discuss the development of nonmanual markers (NMs) in an emerging sign language, Mauritius Sign Language (MSL). Based on the data collected so far, we observe these NMs gradually develop grammatical functions. In the first part of the paper we present the sociolinguistic background of this young sign language. In the second part of the paper we compare the NMs found in MSL to those found in more established sign languages.

Previous analyses of English definite article use fail to account for the dual felicity of the definite and indefinite article with ‘attributive-possession’ NPs, e.g. (1), where two similar-looking men, only one of whom has a cane, are in view:

(1) The man with the/a cane is my neighbor.

We argue that what is relevant for the (in)definiteness of such an NP is whether it is interpreted as property-denoting or object-denoting (Partee 1987). The results of our empirical study suggest that, in addition to uniqueness, the perceived typicality of the NP’s referent plays a crucial role in its interpretation.
**Alexandra Aikhenvald** (James Cook University)  
Session 100  
*Negation in Tariana: A North Arawak perspective in the light of areal diffusion*

Tariana is the only North Arawak language currently spoken within the multilingual linguistic area of the Vaupés River Basin. Long-term interaction based on institutionalized multilingualism between East Tucanoan languages and Tariana has resulted in the rampant diffusion of grammatical and semantic patterns (rather than forms).

Tariana preserves the Proto-Arawak negative prefix *ma-* in derivational and nominal negation. Some inherently negative lexemes most likely result from calquing the East Tucanoan patterns, while the discontinuous negators in Tariana is fairly recent, and appear to reflect a combination of genetically inherited and areally diffused patterns. I address these in the light of data from other North Arawak languages.

**Gregory Aist** (Iowa State University/Carnegie Mellon University)  
**Jack Mostow** (Carnegie Mellon University)  
**Donna Gates** (Carnegie Mellon University)  
**Margaret McKeown** (University of Pittsburgh)  
*Derivational morphology affects children's word reading in English earlier than previously thought*

What use do children make of prefixes while reading? Initial letters of nine common prefixes are surprisingly unreliable semantically: 37% (*un-* to 5% (*dis-, *en-*) reliable in the ANC (*displeased, *encouraged*) vs. unreliable (*mister, *enough*). Such low reliability might support the conventional delay of morphology instruction in reading until perhaps grade four. However, reliable words’ reading times from 212 children were 19% slower than unreliable words. This effect appears to result from reliable head, reliable tail (*repaint*) and letter bigram frequency, and holds across reading levels. Thus, children may be sensitive to morphology in printed English earlier than traditionally thought.

**Saleh Al-Blushi** (Sultan Qaboos University)  
Session 71  
*Names and changes in naming trends in Oman from 1986-1990*

The word "name" is translated into Arabic to *Ism* or ﻃﺎم which means sublimity, highness, eminence, sign, mark, etc. Arabs believe that the name of a person is a timeless message that will last throughout his lifetime and his descendents will inherit it and transfer it from one generation to another. This study, the first in a series of proposed research projects, is expected to clarify various issues such as: the most popular female and male names, naming practices in Oman, do naming trends change over time? Also, this study provides the meanings of each name mentioned in the study.

**Edith Aldridge** (University of Washington at Seattle)  
Session 5  
*Cliticization and Old Chinese word order*

This paper addresses the controversial question of whether Old Chinese was an OV or VO language. Evidence frequently cited for the OV analysis is the fact that objects sometimes surface in preverbal position. In this paper, I argue that basic word order in Old Chinese was uniformly VO. Preverbal objects achieved their position via movement. This is unsurprising, given that preverbal objects were typically wh-words and pronominal clitics. The primary evidence for the movement analysis, however, comes from the demonstration that it accounts for constraints on pronoun positioning which would be mysterious on a base-generation approach.

**Daniel Altshuler** (Rutgers University)  
Session 26  
*The Russian imperfective as a partitive discourse marker*

I argue that Russian imperfective VPs pattern with eventive VPs in the way they relate to time intervals introduced by adverbials but with static VPs in the way they relate to previously mentioned discourse eventualities. This dual nature of the Russian imperfective reveals that the contribution of aspect is not predictable based on the event/state status of VP (Kamp & Rohrer 1983, Moens & Steedman 1988) and doesn’t just constitute a relation between the topic time and a VP-event part (Smith 1991, Klein 1994). Instead, aspect relates the described eventuality to two temporal coordinates—a time and a state.
Negation in Wayuunaiki/Guajiro is performed by using the auxiliary negative verb *nnojoluu* (independently predicing negative existence), or a derivational process which prefixes *ma-* to active verb stems, creating stative negative verbs. *Nnojoluu* takes all the inflection markers of the following main verb, which receives a subordinating suffix. While auxiliary negation is unrestricted, derivational negation is restricted to active verbs, which can thus have two forms of negation. Derivational negation is more appropriate for permanent predication. A negative verb, being stative, can only enter into intransitive constructions. Pragmatic factors explain the remaining cases of intransitives where both negation types are possible.

When the base begins in a vowel (V) in Korean total reduplication, the reduplicant has an inserted consonant (C), e.g. *als’ony-tals’on* ‘confusing,’ whose choice is not made at random. Data from a dictionary and experiments show that there is a tendency to avoid inserting Cs that are identical to base Cs. I argue that this pattern does not simply replicate what exists in the lexicon, but speakers have a grammar they refer to in choosing Cs for insertion, by testing several hypotheses concerning frequencies of Cs, Vs and their combinations, both in the general corpus and the corpus of reduplication.

Names are a mirror that reflects the cultural attributes of a people. Igbo names are not just tags or labels, but rather a reflection of their culture. This is also evident in Awka names. Awka is a dialect of Igbo and names are largely derived from the culture of the Awka people, and may be derived from festivals, market days, gods, etc. The study therefore seeks to document and classify those names derived from the culture. Simple structured interviews were used to elicit information, which was subjected to semantic analysis. The findings confirm that Awka names are culture-based.

Kannada uses reduplication of the numeral associated with the low-scope QP to indicate distributivity. This paper argues that the reduplicant's need to be c-commanded by a wide-scope QP, and Numeral Reduplication's distributive interpretation, follows from the reduplicant being a variable over cardinals. The reduplicant is bound by the cardinality of the wide-scope QP and combines with the rest of the low-scope QP through multiplication. The behavior of reduplicated pronouns in Kannada further supports a binding-based account, as they must be bound, but non-reduplicated pronouns may be either bound or referential.

In this study I present the results of a prefix separation experiment that shows that free and three types of bound roots in Russian form a continuum rather than a dichotomy. While there are clear differences between free and bound roots, I show that they are not due to storage of roots. I interpret these results, and reinterpret previous results that find no differences between free and bound roots, within the word-based network theory of morphology (Bybee 1985, Langacker 2002, Booij 2005, Bochner 1993). The results of this study lead to a new construal of roots in the mental lexicon.

In this paper we consider multiple exponence in Archi pronouns. We investigate the morphological structure of pronominal forms with several class markers, and demonstrate how the schema-based approach advocated by Harris (2009) can account for
their occurrence. We show that pronominal forms with multiple class markers consist of a number of independent morphemes, each taking a class marker. Finally we show that concord is responsible for obligatory co-occurrence of the morphemes on the sequences of reflexive pronouns in Archi. This paper provides additional arguments for a layered structure of words in languages with multiple exponence based on morphological schemas.

Anna M. Babel (University of Michigan)  
Session 59

*Why don't all contact features act alike? An argument from Valley Spanish*

In this paper, I show that multiple patterns of distribution of contact features may exist simultaneously within a single community, and suggest an account of how and why these patterns form. Using data from a region of Bolivia with high cultural and linguistic contact between Spanish and Quechua, I demonstrate that divergent patterns in the distribution of contact features can be understood through the theoretical concept of *enregisterment* (Agha 2005). More generally, this research indicates that even when typological distance between languages in contact is a constant, social pressures result in variation in the density and distribution of contact features.

William Badecker (University of Arizona)  
Session 25

Franc Marušič (University of Nova Gorica)  
Andrew Nevins (Harvard University)

*Effects of linear order and conjunct number on single conjunct agreement in Slovenian*

We evaluate results from Slovenian sentence-elicitation studies designed to determine how speakers compute number and gender agreement between predicates and conjoined subjects. Participants produced both Resolution Agreement and Single Conjunct Agreement (SCA)—including Closest Conjunct (CCA) and true First Conjunct Agreement (tFCA). SCA patterns were influenced by conjunct number, linear order, the presence of nominal agreement features, and paradigm syncretism. Results include the fact that SCA was virtually absent for singular conjuncts; and when SCA was observed with preverbal, non-singular conjuncts, CCA dominated. We discuss the implications of experimentally-elicited properties of SCA in Slovenian for theories of agreement.

Gabriela Perez Baez (University at Buffalo)  
Session 97

*Dominance of allocentric frames of reference in Juchitán Zapotec*

This paper describes frame of reference (FoRs) preferences in Juchitán Zapotec (Juchiteco; Otomanguean). Linguistic data for this paper was gathered through a referential communication task (12 participants) and non-linguistic data was obtained through a memory recall task (19 participants). In discourse, the absolute and intrinsic FoRs dominate. In memory recall, the dominant response type is consistent with absolute FoR use. A bias for allocentric FoRs is typologically unusual yet it is common across Mesoamerican languages, alongside productive part-naming systems. Juchiteco data provides evidence as to the co-occurrence of both features.

Richard W. Bailey (University of Michigan)  
ADS Annual Luncheon

*H. L. Mencken and the American language*

Published first in 1919, Mencken’s *The American Language* was a bestseller, and he continued to expand it until the end of his life. Raven I. McDavid condensed the book, and that volume appeared in 1963. During his lifetime, Mencken was known as the “sage of Baltimore,” and the house in which he was born and lived most of his life is now a museum. The Mencken Room at the Enoch Pratt Free Library preserves his books and papers. Mencken was famous for his “prejudices,” and my talk will explore those prejudices and their impact on his writings about language.

Rachel E. Baker (Northwestern University)  
Session 52

*The perception of English prosodic prominence by non-native speakers*

Recent research has shown that English learners produce prosodic prominence errors due to L1 to L2 transfer. Less work has studied the effects of such transfer on prosodic prominence perception. This study examines how the native language prosody of Mandarin and Korean speakers influences their perception of English pitch accents. The results show that both groups have difficulty with the detection and the interpretation of English pitch accent placement, and have more difficulty with pitch accent
interpretation than detection. However, the different error patterns for the two groups indicate that the transfer of phrase-level prosodic features affects non-native prosody perception.

**Peter Bakker (Aarhus University)**

*Creoles versus languages with little morphology*

Session 85

There is an ongoing debate among creolists about whether Creole languages constitute a typological subgroup; have exceptionally little morphology, and are morphologically distinct from non-creoles. Our minority position claim that creoles indeed have relatively little morphology, and form a typological group even from the world’s non-creole languages with the least morphology. We compare a set of structural features assumed by creolists to be typical for creoles with a sample of non-creole languages with little morphology. Second, we compare them using a set of features established as relevant for linguistic diversity by typologists. In both perspectives creoles are established as a clear typological subgroup. The conclusion must be that the relative young age of creoles is responsible for their typological distinctness, even compared with languages with little morphology.

**Peter Bakker (Aarhus University)**

*Salish and Algonquian revisited*

Session 104

Edward Sapir suggested genetic links between a.o. Salish and Algonquian in the 1920s. Denny (e.g. 1991), Dryer (e.g. 2004, 2007), Bakker (2006, 2007) have recently taken up the discussion. In this paper we will provide new arguments for a historical connection between Algonquian and Salish. We will present new linguistic data, a.o. from person inflection, lexical similarities and typological contrasts between these families and the rest of North America. Data from Kutenai and the Ritwan languages will also be taken into consideration, and appear to strengthen the connection.

**Christopher Ball (Dartmouth College)**

*Verbal category and speech act function in Wauja (Arawak) negation*

Session 106

I present common formal negation strategies in Wauja, an Arawak language spoken in the Brazilian Upper Xingu, with special attention to the speech act functions of negative expressions. I argue that the grammar of verbal affixation, which is relatively semantically stable in Wauja verbal constructs, has come to produce somewhat arbitrary associations between specific suffixes and specific pragmatic functions in the formation of negative adverbials. Correlations between these verbal categories and pragmatic function are presented for comparison within Arawak and cross-linguistically to determine if these associations are relatively arbitrary or motivated, and if motivated, by what possible grammatical and semantic factors.

**Max Bane (University of Chicago)**

*A combinatoric model of variation in the English dative alternation*

Session 13

This paper reports on a novel method of modeling a significant portion of English speakers’ nondeterministic variability in arranging the arguments of a certain class of dative, ditransitive verbs. Its general thesis is that the gradience of this variable phenomenon can be derived to a significant (though not total) extent from an otherwise categorical competence grammar by supposing that said grammar is *incomplete* or *underspecified* in some respect (as in Anttila 1997 et seq. and Adger 2006), and that observed asymmetries in the gradient data correspond directly to similar asymmetries in the combinatorics of how this underspecification can be resolved.

**Marlyse Baptista (University of Michigan)**

*On the development of verbal and nominal morphology in four Lusophone Creoles*

Session 94

This paper focuses on reconstructing the plausible evolution of inflectional and free-standing morphemes in four lusophone creoles, Cape Verdean Creole, Guinea-Bissau Creole, Papiamentu and Angolar. We test whether a cluster of historically-related creoles shares the same core morphological properties or whether they may follow their own developmental path. We examine diachronic materials found in Gil Vicente 16th century plays (studied in Teyssier, 1959). We investigate whether free standing morphemes appeared before or after inflectional morphemes and whether the semantic values of the morphemes conveying Tense, Mood, Aspect as well as plurality were present from the start or are the results of later developments.
Pilar P. Barbosa (Universidade do Minho)  
*Overt subjects in raising and control complements and the null subject parameter*

The paper argues that control and raising (non-inflected) infinitives have overt subjects in European Portuguese, in conformity with Szabolcsi’s (2009) generalization: (1) the overt subjects of control complements can only be pronouns; the overt subjects of raising complements can be pronouns or lexical DPs. It is shown that (1) constitutes a strong case in favour of a non-raising approach to Obligatory Control. Relying on the observation that all of the Romance Null Subject Languages comply with (1), we present an Agree-based theory of Obligatory Control that aims to capture the association between this phenomenon and the Null Subject Property.

Jóhanna Barðdal (University of Bergen)  
*The rise of dative substitution in the history of Icelandic*

Dative substitution in Icelandic (the change from accusative to dative subjects) has been explained in the generative literature as a change from idiosyncratic to thematic case marking. I show in my investigation that the two constructions occupy the same semantic field, which undermines the generative explanation, suggesting instead an analysis based on type frequency. A further comparison of the use of the dative subject construction in Old and Modern Icelandic reveals that one of its subconstructions has gained salience from Old to Modern Icelandic, which in turn explains the late onset of Dative Substitution in 19th century Icelandic.

Michael Barrie (University of Ottawa)  
*Antisymmetry, headedness and OVS*

Early explanations of word order posited a Headedness macroparameter challenged later by Antisymmetry. We bring data from OVS (Hixkaryana) to bear on this discussion and argue in favour of microparametric approach to word order constrained by Antisymmetry. Kayne shows that while VO often disallows VSO, OV does not disallow OXS. OVS languages, however, do not allow OXVS. Hixkaryana has postpositions, and wh-XPs are obligatorily fronted. We propose that OVS arises by EPP-VP (Massam, 2000), smuggling the direct object across the subject, which remains *in situ*. The absence of OXVS languages is derived under AS but not under Headedness.

Michael Barrie (University of Ottawa)  
Wh-movement and noun incorporation in Onondaga

We investigate the properties of wh-constructions in Onondaga and their interaction with noun incorporation (NI). We show that wh-movement is compatible with NI only if it is d(-isourse)-linked. We argue that there is no syntactic incompatibility between wh-phrases and NI but rather that non-d-linked wh-phrases and NI are semantically incompatible. NI serves to background an entity that has been introduced. Since the non-d-linked questions cannot presuppose any kind of answer, they cannot appear with NI constructions. D-linked questions, however, are fully compatible since both the wh-phrase and the IN presuppose the existence of an instance of what they denote.

Michael Barrie (University of Ottawa)  
Christine Pittman (University of Toronto)  
*On the derivation of partial control*

We present new data on recursively embedded PC constructions and evaluate various proposals for PC against these data. We conclude that a movement-based (Boeckx and Hornstein, 2006, Hornstein, 2001) covert comitative approach (Hornstein, 2003, Rodrigues, 2007) captures these data best. Our proposal also accounts for the absence of PC effects in raising constructions and the fact the PC is found only in a handful of languages (while control itself is relatively widespread).
Herbert Barry III (University of Pittsburgh)
Session 79
Names of fictional characters in novels by three Bronte sisters

Names and behavior of fictional characters were compared in “The Professor” and “Jane Eyre” by Charlotte Bronte, in “Wuthering Heights” by Emily Bronte, and in “Agnes Grey” and “The Tenant of Wildfell Hall” by Anne Bronte. The five novels by the three sisters have many similarities. All five are narrated by a fictional character. An important character feels socially alienated. Charlotte created the most diverse names and characters, Emily the fewest and most violent characters, Anne the most conflicted and changeable characters. Accordingly, the sisters were most differentiated by Charlotte’s extensive friendships, Emily’s angry solitude, and Anne’s conflicted sentiments.

Leah Bateman (University of Massachusetts Amherst)
Session 18
Participant nominalizers and aspect in Tibetan

In this paper, I show that, contra existing accounts, (i) distinctions among Tibetan participant nominalizers are syntactic, not semantic, and (ii) two morphemes previously identified as nominalizers are viewpoint aspect markers. I provide evidence from fieldwork that the nominalizer –mkhan. refers to the syntactic subject of the nominalized verb, not the Agent, and that the nominalizer –sa. refers to an argument marked with dative/locative/oblique Case. In contrast, –pa. and –yag., earlier analyzed as Patient and Patient/Instrument nominalizers, exhibit properties that parallel those of verbal aspect markers, and I propose that they Merge in an Aspect Phrase under a null nominalizer.

Kara Becker (New York University)
Session 61
Back vowels on Manhattan’s Lower East Side: A current look at New York City English

This study contributes a current picture of the vowel phonologies of a diverse group of New York City speakers, sampling 65 long-term residents of the Lower East Side stratified by age, ethnicity, gender, and class. Normalized formant values extracted from sociolinguistic interviews for BOOT, BOAT, PUT, BUT, BOT, BOUGHT, BORE, and BALL yield a corpus of over 6,000 words. Vowel plots, combined with linear regression analyses, investigate the status of these vowels and the correlations that arise with social factors, providing much needed data on the regional variety spoken in America’s largest city.

Kara Becker (New York University)
Session 47
The current state of BOUGHT-raising on Manhattan’s Lower East Side: Who uses c[ø›]ffee t[ø›]lk?

This paper presents current data on a salient feature of New York City English (NYCE) - the raising of the low back rounded vowel /ø/ in words like coffee and dog – that provide a different perspective from pervious work. Collected during sociolinguistic interviews with 64 native New Yorkers on the Lower East Side, the data suggest a change away from raised BOUGHT for young white speakers of NYCE, while speakers of other ethnicities, normally overlooked in dialectology, do produce raised BOUGHT. A new understanding of who uses “c[ø›]ffee t[ø›]lk” on the Lower East Side challenges our traditional dialectological model.

Michael Becker (Harvard University)
Andrew Nevins (Harvard University)
Session 43
Initial syllable faithfulness as the best explanation for size effects in voicing alternations

In Turkish, voicing alternations (akrep ~ akrebi) are more common in long words than in short words. In Russian, short words are more likely to alternate (xlep ~ xeiba). We contrast three explanations: (1) our syllable-counting account, which distinguishes monosyllables from polysyllables, and reaches the highest R-squared scores, (2) Pycha et al.’s (2007) mora-based account, which distinguishes bimoraic CVC from longer stems, and (3) Wedel’s (2002) lexicon based account, where words in dense lexical neighborhoods are prevented from alternating, which has the worst fit to the Turkish data and goes the wrong way in Russian.
This talk analyzes two non-target processes in child phonology: the steady development of faithfulness to complex onsets, contrasted with the U-shaped progress of consonant harmony. We connect this difference to the typology of attested natural languages, and we offer a computational model that generates these patterns by relying on both stored errors and the availability of constraint induction. This learner has two competing sources for productions: previous forms, stored as slowly-decaying errors, and the current grammar’s outputs. Competition causes a gradual increase in faithfulness unless a newly-added markedness constraint, e.g. Agree(MajorPlace), creates a U-shaped trajectory.

This paper describes the methodology and results of the Muniche Language Documentation Project, an intensive, short-term, team-based effort, carried out by a team of six linguists and seven semi-speakers, to document Muniche, a language of Peruvian Amazonia. Muniche presented a priority for documentation work: modest lexical documentation (especially critical, given the uncertain classification of Muniche), limited grammatical documentation, and the absence of materials for the heritage community, combined with extreme endangerment. The MLDP is presented as an example of a successful methodology for rapid language documentation in contexts of extreme language attrition that prioritizes materials creation for the heritage community.
and Russian participants indicates that the processing of nonspeech inputs is modulated by linguistic experience and is inexplicable by generic auditory processing strategies. Results suggest that the computation of idiosyncratic linguistic outputs is not restricted to speech inputs. This possibility challenges both domain-specific and domain-generalist accounts of language.

**Elika Bergelson** (University of Pennsylvania)  
**Jennifer Merickel** (University of Rochester)  
**William Idsardi** (University of Maryland)  
**Jeffrey Lidz** (University of Maryland)  

*Structural biases in phonology: Evidence from artificial language learning in adults*

We present evidence from three artificial-language learning experiments investigating the notion of phonological finality in support of the view that typological universals derive from constraints on language learning. We argue that in these cases the constraints reflect substantive rather than purely formal biases on possible languages. In each experiment, the data presented to learners is compatible with two grammars, one typologically attested, one unattested. In each case, the learners preferentially acquired the attested grammar. We conclude that learners bring substantive biases on possible phonological rules to the task of acquisition.

**Klinton Bicknell** (University of California, San Diego)  
**Roger Levy** (University of California, San Diego)  

*Eye movements in reading as optimal responses to the contextualized structure of language*

Nearly all psycholinguistic work using reading to investigate language processing relies on implicit assumptions about how visual input and linguistic knowledge are combined and guide eye movement behavior. This paper contributes to our understanding of this relationship through a model of optimally combining these information sources and moving the eyes under a simple formalization of the task of reading. We show that linguistic context plays a crucial role in the model and including context significantly improves its fit to human data, suggesting that some aspects of human eye movements may approximate optimal responses to the problem of reading contextualized language.

**Maria Biezma** (University of Massachusetts Amherst)  

*Inverted antecedents and covert modality in Spanish*

*Haber + participle clauses (HPCs) have been characterized by Bosque (1980) as imperatives in the past.*

1. a. I am sorry I am late  
   b. Haber salido antes. [HPC]  
   have.Aux.Inf left earlier  
   ‘You should have left earlier’

Notice that HPCs are always replies. According to Bosque's (1980) analysis HPCs are a counterexample to the widely accepted crosslinguistic generalization that imperatives are future oriented. This paper shows that (1b) is not an imperative. Instead, I propose that HPCs are conditionals with inverted antecedents whose consequent has to be retrieved from the context.

**Douglas S. Bigham** (University of Texas at Austin)  
**Jessica White-Sustaíta** (University of Texas at Austin)  
**Lars Hinrichs** (University of Texas at Austin)  

*Apparent-time low vowels among Mexican-Americans and Anglos in Austin, Texas*

This work investigates the interaction of the LOT, THOUGHT, PRICE, and TRAP vowels among 24 Mexican American and Anglo speakers in Austin, Texas. Though most research on vowel shifts in North American English has focused on the speech of Anglos or African Americans, research into Texas and Western English (e.g., Bailey, et al., 2004; Fought, 2003; Thomas, 2001) repeatedly demonstrates the importance of considering Mexican-American speech as well. Our work provides further support to Fought’s (1999) suggestion that we consider the implications of supposed majority-based sound changes on minority speakers and look more closely at the interactions between speaker groups when discussing sound change in a community.
Shannon Bischoff (University of Puerto Rico, Mayagüez)  
Musa Yasin Fort (University of Puerto Rico, Mayagüez)  
Session 103  
Simple frameworks for storage and retrieval: The Coeur d'Alene Archive

This paper presents the Coeur d'Alene Archive (CA). The CA was created over six weeks using very basic HTML, Java Script, and PHP (all learned during the creation period)...a process repeatable by most linguists and community members. The archive contains over 1,200 pages of unpublished manuscripts and field notes, searchable root dictionary (1,300 roots, 7960 "words"), searchable stem (1,300) and affix (200) list, grammatical sketch, guide to orthographic conventions, links to other resources, among other elements. In short, until a repository for all languages is created, a simple alternative is naive language specific archives such as the CA.

Renée Blake (New York University)  
Cara Shousterman (New York University)  
Lindsay Kelley (New York University)  
Session 59  
Ethnic and linguistic diversity within AAE: The case of black New Yorkers and postvocalic /r/

The present study examines the role of ethnicity, as well as generation, in conditioning linguistic behavior and creating social differentiation. We investigate the use of postvocalic /r/ among African Americans with U.S.-born parentage and second-generation Caribbean Americans. Our results indicate that Caribbean American-identified blacks have higher rates of /r/-fullness than African American-identified blacks. Moreover, there is an emergence of /r/-fullness in NYC AAE that shows age-grading, which may motivated by the linguistic marketplace. In the end, we challenge categories such as “African American” and even “AAE”, recognizing the often missed complexities.

Mary Blockley (University of Texas at Austin)  
Session 64  
Not just for punks: /oy/ the naturalized diphthong

Of the phonemes in GAE, only /oi/ is a sound not traceable to OE. Words like boy indicate that the sound spread beyond Romance derivatives, probably through merger with /ui/, evidence for which appears from the thirteenth to the sixteenth centuries (Dobson 1968: §§252-263). Dialects of World English have reduced this diphthong (e.g. Newfoundland, Liberia) or merged it with /ai/. Pederson (2001: 260, 269, 278) notes a change “from /oi/ to /ai/” in lexical items like oil and hoist in American dialects. Is /oi/ destined for loss in World English, as Crystal has claimed the interdental fricative is?

David Boe (Northern Michigan University)  
Session 82  
Humboldt and the origins of generative grammar

In Aspects of the Theory of Syntax (1965) and in Cartesian Linguistics (1966), Chomsky suggests that the work of the German linguist Wilhelm von Humboldt (1767-1835), and in particular his On Language (1836), anticipates and sets the stage for contemporary generative theory, in spite of Humboldt’s often Romantic and relativistic views of language. In this presentation, I will provide an overview of Chomsky’s numerous references to Humboldt, and I will reassess the critique that Chomsky was somewhat selective in his adoption of Humboldt as a theoretical predecessor.

Juergen Bohnemeyer (University at Buffalo)  
Session 97  
Spatial frames of reference in Yucatec: Referential promiscuity and task-specificity

A referential communication task conducted with five pairs of native speakers of Yucatec Maya produced evidence of “referential promiscuity” in the selection among spatial frames of reference (FoRs): speakers switched freely between FoRs and pervasively combined multiple types in single descriptions. In contrast, a recall memory experiment conducted with 18 speakers revealed a strong bias towards responses consistent with the use of absolute, geocentric, and landmark-based FoRs. It is argued that referential promiscuity makes FoR selection more task-specific, preventing the linguistic conditioning of spatial reference in internal cognition that has been predicted for populations with more constrained linguistic usage.
Claire Bowern (Yale University)
Two missing pieces in the Nyulnyulan jigsaw puzzle

Nyulnyulan is a fairly closeknit language family of northwestern Australia. It has been suggested that the family may be an old dialect continuum. While most classifications have recognized two branches, the languages in the middle were all but unattested. It has therefore proven difficult to judge whether the two branches are a result of a tree-like split, or a consequence of missing data. I show from previously missing data that Nyulnyulan is not a dialect chain; there is a clear split even when considering data from the middle languages. This is further evidence that Australian languages are not outside the methods of traditional historical linguistics.

John Boyle (Northeastern Illinois University)
Lewis Gebhardt (Northeastern Illinois University)
An analysis of the structure of DP and nominal compounding in Siouan

In this paper, we focus on the structure of the Siouan NP. We argue there is a functional layer above the noun headed by a determiner. We then examine noun+verb compounding, which previous research describes as a lexical process. We show that these compounds are un categorized roots that are inserted into the syntactic structure and receive their syntactic status in the derivation. We postulate two possible analyses based on relative clauses and noun incorporation. We argue that the one based on noun incorporation is superior. This analysis accounts for the structural similarities we find in all of the Siouan languages.

Evan D. Bradley (University of Delaware)
Arild Hestvik (University of Delaware)
Testing the sensory hypothesis of the early left anterior negativity with auditory stimuli

Recent work has shown that the visual ELAN is sensitive to morphological and phonological features of words in sentence processing, indicating that a) sensory cortex accesses syntactic information, and b) early parsing is not ‘syntax-only’. The current study examines predictions of this sensory hypothesis in auditory processing using EEG. Ungrammatical filled-gap NPs which contain closed-class functional morphology elicited an early negativity indexing unexpected grammatical category, while those without such morphology elicited an N400 indexing argument structure integration difficulty. These results extend the sensory hypothesis into the auditory domain, and prompt further questions about the role of form in structure-building.

Ellen S. Bramwell (University of Glasgow)
“...if I’m trying to explain someone to them I’ll have to put it in the sort of Gaelic sense”: Forms and functions of naming in the Western Isles of Scotland

There are varied and multifaceted links between personal names and the societies in which they are bestowed and used. This paper considers the naming practices of a community in the Western Isles of Scotland, United Kingdom, and examines how official and unofficial names function as a system within this society. Data on the naming practices of a community on these islands were obtained through qualitative interviews. Analysis of different features of this naming system, both Gaelic and English, showed a picture of community practices tied closely to the society in which they are used.

Ana Paula Brandao (University of Texas at Austin)
Standard and non-standard negation in Paresi-Haliti (Arawak)

The goal of this work is a contribution to an understanding of negation in Paresi. The analysis proposed here establishes that Paresi has asymmetric negative constructions paradigmatically in standard negation (Miestamo, 2007). Paresi also has a special marker for prohibitive constructions. In addition, non-verbal clauses are negated by using nonstandard negation, and passives by standard or non-standard strategies. Paresi is spoken by approximately 1300 people, distributed in several villages in Tangará da Serra (Mato Grosso), Brazil. The Paresi data presented come from my own research in the field in 2007 and 2008, and from Rowan (1978, 1979).
Dan Brassil (H5)  
_A middle voice in Appalachian English_

This paper examines the need + passive participle construction found in Appalachian English (e.g. _these cars need sold_). Based on syntactic and semantic diagnostics, it’s shown, contrary to previous descriptions, that the Appalachian construction should be analyzed as a middle voice construction (e.g. _these cars sell well_) as opposed to a passive construction (e.g. _these cars need to be sold_). Gerke and Grillo’s (2009) event-structure analysis of passivization is extended to account for the Appalachian construction thereby providing support for an event-structure approach to voice alternation – passivization and middle formation – by illustrating the two can be unified under one theoretical model.

Erica Britt (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)  
"Can the church say amen": Strategic uses of black preaching style at the State of the Black Union

A qualitative examination of the introductory speeches of three panelists for the 2008 State of the Black Union and announcements and asides by moderator Tavis Smiley reveals how switches to black preaching style are used to redefine the role expectations of the speakers and audience members. Drawing from Myers-Scotton’s (1985) Markedness Model (specifically the notion of rights and obligations) and Irvine and Gal's (2000) notion of iconicity, I argue that iconic features of black preaching style, and the rights and obligations that govern sermonizing, become highly favorable tools for evoking audience agreement, most noticeably in the form of "amen".

George Aaron Broadwell (University at Albany)  
_Incompatible grammars: Revising our understanding of Timucua morphosyntax_

Timucua is an extinct language, once spoken primarily in Florida. Our knowledge of it comes entirely from 17th century Spanish colonial documents. The most important of these fall into two categories: a.) a Latinate “Arte”(Pareja 1614) , giving a treatment of some aspects of Timucua grammar and b.) several long volumes of parallel Spanish-Timucua religious materials, including a confessional , three catechisms, and a doctrina.

This paper demonstrates that significant portions of the grammar described in the "Arte" are incompatible with the grammar found in the Timucua texts. This discrepancy means that the data on Timucua morphosyntax are heterogeneous in reliability. This important point is not recognized by the only modern treatment of the language, Granberry (1993). If we restrict ourselves to only the most reliable data, we arrive at a system considerably different from that which Granberry describes.

Rachel Lunde Brooks (Federal Bureau of Investigation)  
The critical need for linguists at the FBI

_Linguists in Government_

Language positions are central to the FBI's mission of dealing with terrorism, intelligence, and criminal activities. Special Agents, Intelligence Analysts, Language Analysts, Applied Linguists, and Testers all use language on a daily basis. FBI's language research has recently included a validation study of Verbatim Translation Exams, heritage and native speaker speaking proficiency profiles, the relationship between translation ability and reading and writing skills, the effect of nativeness and language proficiency on rating ability, and the application of Forensic Linguistic techniques to language testing practices.

Cecil Brown (Northern Illinois University)  
David Beck (University of Alberta)  
Grzegorz Kondrak (University of Alberta)  
James Watters (SIL International)  
Soren Wichmann (Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology)

_Linking Proto-Totonacan and Proto-Mixe-Zoquean_

Previous proposals have been made suggesting possible genetic affiliations between Totonacan and Mixe-Zoquean languages (e.g., McQuown 1942, 1956), but to date no systematic attempts have been made to establish sound correspondences between the two languages families using traditional comparative-reconstructive methodology, or to reconstruct any significant amount of
proto-Totozoquean vocabulary. This paper compares Proto-Mixe-Zoquean (pMZ) words reconstructed in Wichmann (1995) and proto-Totonacan (pTn) forms from Kondrak et al. (2007) and presents a set of 200 cognate sets showing systematic sound correspondences that we believe constitute convincing evidence of a genetic link between the two families at a chronological depth comparable to that of Indo-European.

**Claudia Brugman** (University of Maryland)  
**Monica Macaulay** (University of Wisconsin-Madison)  
*Characterizing evidentiality*

We survey prominent characterizations of evidentials and compile an inventory of the properties invoked in the literature, including: source of evidence, speaker deixis, forming a grammatical system, and carrying epistemic meaning. We then evaluate these properties against data from Karuk and Eastern Pomo. These items meet some criteria and fail to meet others, leaving the status of the Karuk and Eastern Pomo items unclear according to definitions in the literature. We conclude that a flexible, parameterized approach to the phenomenon of evidentiality is necessary in order to account for the range of attested data.

**Claudia Brugman** (University of Maryland)  
**Monica Macaulay** (University of Wisconsin-Madison)  
*The expression of evidential functions in Karuk: Yánava and Súva*

This paper considers two evidential-like particles in the highly endangered Hokan language Karuk, *yánava* and *súva*. We first describe their behaviors based on a corpus of examples drawn from all of the available textual sources. We then show that they exhibit many – although not all – of the formal and functional properties of canonical evidentials, and exhibit other properties besides. *Yánava* and *súva* present an interesting dilemma for the linguistic theorist because as evidentials they are typical in some respects and exceptional in others.

**Elizabeth Brunner** (Rice University)  
*Imitation, stereotypes, and salience*

This study investigates the production and perception of authentic and imitated foreign accents. Results show that imitated speech reveals cognitive realities and reflects salient linguistic features. Free (spontaneous) imitations are recognized better than both modeled imitations and authentic accents, leading to the conclusion that stereotypes produced by free imitations are closer to our cognitive representations of accents than are actual accents. These stereotypes therefore may reflect those features of an accent that are most salient in perception. Sociophonetic analysis of imitated speech is put forward as a fruitful method to discover and establish the relative importance of salient linguistic cues.

**Adam Buchwald** (New York University)  
**Michele Miozzo** (University of Cambridge/Johns Hopkins University)  
*Evidence for language-internal cluster well-formedness differences*

Differences in consonant cluster well-formedness typically focus on perception and production of non-native clusters, thus reporting gradient “ill-formedness.” Following Buchwald (2008), this talk reports on the performance of aphasic speaker DLE who exhibits performance differences in producing clusters that are attested in his native language (gradient “well-formedness”). DLE frequently repairs /s/ initial clusters with /s/ deletion. We report several acoustic analyses identifying these errors as having a phonological locus rather than motoric. After establishing that these errors are phonological, we discuss the role of sonority and frequency in predicting accuracy differences as an index of grammatical well-formedness within the language.

**Eugene Buckley** (University of Pennsylvania)  
*Tifinagh and consonantal writing systems*

Gelb (1963) famously claimed that the seemingly consonantal West Semitic script is a syllabary with CV signs in which the vowel is unspecified (or zero). Others have argued for a more straightforward approach that assumes consonants directly, but both approaches are empirically adequate for Semitic. The Tifinagh script for Tuareg shows more definitively that individual signs in a
script can truly denote just consonants, since an initial vowel is unwritten even when that vowel constitutes the entire syllable. The script is further sensitive to the contextual realization of a high vocoid as a vowel or glide.

Ann Bunger (University of Delaware)  
John Trueswell (University of Pennsylvania)  
Anna Papafragou (University of Delaware)  

Event apprehension for language production in children

This study investigates the processes that support event apprehension and utterance formulation in children. We ask whether omissions in children’s linguistic output reflect an impoverished conceptual system or processing constraints. English-speaking adults and 5-year-olds viewed and described motion events in an eyetracking study. Preschoolers were less likely than adults to mention Paths. However, eye movements revealed striking similarities across age groups during event viewing, and a memory task indicated that children encoded Paths despite not mentioning them. We conclude that children’s tendency to omit Path information in event descriptions is due to performance limitations rather than inadequacies in event encoding.

Susan Meredith Burt (Illinois State University)  

Interpreting address term choices in an academic department

Results from focus group interviews show that university faculty, graduate students and undergraduates have different communicative and relational interests both in choosing address terms for others and in deciding which address terms they prefer for themselves. While faculty are concerned with establishing appropriate social distance with students, undergrads are concerned with finding titles that are correct and do not offend instructors. Graduate students find it hard to negotiate title choice, both in classes they teach and in classes they take. Different interpretations of titles like Ms. and Professor contribute to the difficulty of address decisions for all three groups.

Mary Byram (University of Southern California)  
Maria Luisa Zubizarreta (University of Southern California)  

Contrastive and information focus as motivations for the dative alternation

The arguments of English double-object verbs appear in the dative form (ex: “Give the sailor the cup.”) or the PP-frame (ex: “Give the cup to the sailor.”). We report a production study testing whether information focus or contrastive focus drives this variation, and whether focus interacts with weight. We found that heavy themes and information-focused constituents appear sentence finally, but contrastive focus does not significantly affect word order. Furthermore, information focus had a stronger effect than weight. This suggests that theories of word order need to consider at least two types of focus, in addition to weight.

Gabriela Caballero (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México)  

Non-optimizing outward conditioning in Tarahumara allomorph selection

This paper documents a novel case of Phonologically Conditioned Allomorphy (PCA) in an endangered language, Tarahumara (Uto-Aztecan), where allomorph distribution is determined by the presence or absence of outer suffixes. This pattern gives an apparent strong empirical argument in favor of allomorphy as phonological optimization, but allomorph selection does not satisfy surface phonological well-formedness. Instead, PCA in this language arises from morpho-prosodic alignment constraints operating at different stem levels. Tarahumara challenges the claim that there is no outward conditioning in PCA, but also shows that strong evidence for phonological optimization in allomorph selection is yet to be found.

Gabriela Caballero (Stony Brook University)  

Tone in Choguita Rarámuri (Tarahumara) word prosody

This paper examines the phonetic and distributional properties of Choguita Rarámuri word prominence, which features a tone system that is dependent on metrical structure. Acoustic analysis of data obtained through field research shows that a contrast between /H/ and /L/ is only attested in some stressed syllables. Unstressed syllables emerge with a M tone and morphologically conditioned stress shifts condition tone deletion. While the development of tone has been documented for a number of Uto-
Aztecan languages, no variety of Rarámuri has ever been described as featuring a tonal contrast. This paper provides the first description and analysis of Rarámuri tone.

Michael Cahill (SIL International)  
Session 43  
Tonal polarity and dissimilation are distinct

Kenstowicz, Nikiema and Ourso (1988) argue that all tonal “polarity” is dissimilation. However, a language may have both, or a dissimilation analysis may be untenable. In Kɔnni, the plural suffix of Class 1 nouns has polar tone (tàn-á ‘stones’, tíg-é ‘houses’). Dissimilation fails with kágí-á ‘crops’, kágí-í ‘the crop.’ The definite suffix -í is High, so the stem tones are HHL. Dissimilation in ‘crops’ would thus produce *kágí-á. The polar tone of kágí-í is thus underlyingly present. The constraint POLAR is satisfied by either underlying tone or insertion. I suggest that the POLAR family comprises language-specific morphological constraints.

Catherine Callaghan (The Ohio State University)  
Session 104

Incorporation of tense and aspect markers in Eastern Miwok

This paper traces the development of two Proto Miwok tense particles. PMi *ka~ka 'past tense' remained in variable position in Coast Miwok verbal constructions, but appeared as suffixes marking the recent past in Northern Sierra Miwok paradigms and the remote past in Plains Miwok paradigms. PMi *ma~ma 'perfect' remained in Lake Miwok and became incorporated into the Plains Miwok perfect paradigm. In both cases, incorporation was triggered by the movement of all verbal and pronominal particles to post-verbal position.

Eric Campbell (University of Texas at Austin)  
Anthony Woodbury (University of Texas at Austin)  
Session 105

The comparative tonology of Chatino: A prolegomenon

Chatino is a shallow language family of Oaxaca, Mexico, belonging to the Zapotecan branch of Otomanguean. It consists of three languages: Zenzontepec, Tataltepec, and the internally-diverse Eastern Chatino. Segmental correspondences were established by Upson & Longacre (1965) but they did not consider tone, which recent work has shown to be significant in all varieties, but quite different in each: e.g., Zenzontepec has three mora-based tones while Quiahije (Eastern) has twelve stem-based tones and extensive sandhi. Here we present the patterns of tonal correspondences we have found and discuss their strengths, weaknesses, and implications for Chatino reconstruction, subgrouping and typology.

Kathryn Campbell-Kibler (The Ohio State University)  
Session 7

Stylistic clustering in sociolinguistic perception

The term style has been used, among other definitions, to refer to clusters of linguistic cues which co-occur and are socially related. Eight recordings of male spontaneous speech were manipulated for four variables, linked in the previous literature to masculinity and/or sexual orientation: (ING) (-in/-ing), pitch (original/high), s/z placement (fronted/mid/backed) and s/z length (original/long).

76 participants provided three descriptive phrases and assessed regional origin for each speaker, while 176 provided ratings (smart, knowledgeable, masculine, gay, friendly, laid-back, country, educated, confident). The results show that the linguistic variables cluster differently across social qualities, suggesting perhaps multiple stylistic dimensions.

Matthew T. Carlson (University of Chicago)  
Colleen Balukas (Pennsylvania State University)  
Chip Gerfen (Pennsylvania State University)  
Session 37

Suffix productivity and stem allomorph markedness in Spanish derivations with alternating diphthongs

We present a detailed statistical analysis of the distribution of allomorphs in attested Spanish derivations with diphthongizing stems, and argue that the appearance of the marked (diphthong) allomorph is predicted by a wide variety of factors describing both the stems, suffixes, and whole-word derivations. These factors define a gradient of well-formedness constraining the
distribution of the marked allomorph. Crucially, this gradient is shown to apply differently depending on the frequency of the attested derivation, suggesting that the expansion of the lexicon via productive word-building processes may gradually alter the lexically-defined well-formedness parameters that will impact subsequent additions to the lexicon.

Heather B. Carroll (University of Wisconsin-Madison)  
Session 50  
*An acoustic analysis of reported and imagined speech*

This study reports on a comparison of acoustic analysis of prosodic features and vowel targets of one disk jockey’s typically projected voice, his reported hypothetical speech and his performances of a German accent, a Scottish accent and pilot speak. The data demonstrates that while sometimes the types of parameters that are manipulated overlap in the two categories, more is required in the performing than in the reporting of hypothetical talk. Additionally, I explore the notion that as the social comment being made about the performed becomes more deprecating, the number of manipulated parameters increases.

Wallace Chafe (University of California, Santa Barbara)  
Session 104  
*Kinship terms as clues to an earlier stage of Northern Iroquoian*

A conspicuous feature of the Northern Iroquoian languages Mohawk, Oneida, and Onondaga is the use of two prefixes for a feminine singular referent. Seneca and Cayuga employ only one of these prefixes, and it was previously assumed that those two languages reflected an earlier stage of Northern Iroquoian, with the two prefixes in the other languages an innovation. It will be suggested that scattered irregularities in Seneca kin terms are retentions of an earlier usage in which Seneca used both options. These irregularities are thus relics that revise earlier views of the evolution of the Northern Iroquoian pronominal prefix systems.

Wallace Chafe (University of California, Santa Barbara)  
Session 83  
*Lewis Henry Morgan, Floyd Lounsbury, and the Seneca kinship system*

Fifty years ago, the componential analysis of kin terms was seen as a breakthrough in the analysis of meaning. Floyd Lounsbury's analysis of the Seneca kinship system used data from Lewis Henry Morgan (1871), which he found at odds with the classic "Iroquois" type. Examining Morgan recently, I discovered that the diagnostic terms were not there. Did Lounsbury's enthusiasm for componential analysis lead him to find more in Morgan than was present, or did contemporary Seneca speakers provide insights he extrapolated to Morgan? In any case, the traditional Seneca system was in fact as Lounsbury described it.

Vineeta Chand (University of California, Davis)  
Session 47  
*The implications of healthy versus moribund variables on sound change*

Drawing on variationist analyses of three phonological variables from natively spoken Indian English, I examine the relative strength of social and linguistic factors for variables with different realization distributions. The ratio of significant social to linguistic factors, whether the variable is changing diachronically, the overall number of significant factors, and the ordering of these factors vis-à-vis their respective degree of categoricity vary, and highlight a larger phenomenon: when the range of variation is narrower, linguistic factors are more influential to realization quality than social factors regardless of a) the number of realizations and b) whether the variable is changing diachronically.

Charles B. Chang (University of California, Berkeley)  
Session 52  
*Tracking second-language learning effects on native-language production*

This study examines the speech production of 20 native English-speaking second language learners during their first weeks in an elementary Korean class. Acoustic analyses of these learners’ speech over time show that learning Korean affects the production of English (in terms of the voice onset time and/or fundamental frequency onset of stops) in as little as one week, with the English sounds approximating the Korean sounds to which they are most phonetically similar. These results indicate that native-language phonological categories are rapidly affected by second-language learning, suggesting that cross-language equivalence classification of categories may be based in low-level acoustic comparisons.
Yung-hsiang Shawn Chang (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)  
Session 39
Lip rounding in Taiwan Mandarin retroflex sibilants

This articulatory study investigates whether lip rounding is used to compensate for a lesser degree of retroflexion in Taiwan Mandarin retroflex sibilants with EMA (Electromagnetic Articulography) data. Although it has been claimed that some Taiwan Mandarin speakers make no or little distinction between dental/alveolar sibilants and their retroflex counterparts, a significant acoustic contrast between Taiwan Mandarin retroflex and non-retroflex productions has been found. Since the acoustic pattern of retroflexion can be similarly achieved by lip rounding, this paper proposes that retroflexion contrast may be enhanced by the lip-rounding gesture should the tongue configurations for retroflexion are compromised.

Anne H. Charity Hudley (The College of William and Mary)  
Session 60
Introduction to African-American English and undergraduate service-learning

I present different models for introductory linguistics courses that include service-learning components concerning African-American English and Education. In the first course, students worked with the American Reads Program to help create a tutoring manual for struggling readers. In the second course there was a focus on the linguistic and social features of African-American English and students were required to engage in four hours a week of direct service. Students mentored elementary school students through the Big Brother Big Sister in-school program and at a school for students who were suspended or expelled from the general public school population.

Zhong Chen (Cornell University)  
Session 29
Shravan Vasishth (University of Potsdam)
Locality cost in sentence comprehension: Evidence from Chinese relative clauses

A self-paced reading study was carried out on Chinese prenominal object relative clauses (RC). It provides evidence consistent with the locality theory of Gibson (2000) that the cost of introducing a discourse referent may be critical in determining the difficulty of completing a head-dependency relationship. As experimental conditions, RCs either had an adjective intervener or a prepositional phrase intervener containing a discourse referent. The results of the analysis under the spillover effects control show that interposing an adjective did not increase reading time at the head noun, whereas interposing a PP resulted in longer reading time at the head noun.

Hsu-Te Johnny Cheng (University of Connecticut)  
Session 56
On the non-co-occurrence of CLP and DP: A minimalist approach

Languages differ in their availability of Numeral Quantifier Floating (NQF). While Japanese and Chinese allow NQF, English and French do not. The paradigm may have two possible correlations: (1) the former has a classifier system while the latter does not; (2) the latter has an overt determiner while the former doesn’t. In this paper I argue these two correlations can actually be linked through the analysis of NQF, in which the existence of the CLP projection in Chinese and Japanese makes NQF possible. English and French lack this projection and NQF will be ruled out either by PIC or Anti-locality.

Karen Kow Yip Cheng (University of Malaya)  
Session 75
Cyber names: Constructing individual and cultural identities

This study is on the construction of individual and cultural identity via one’s choice of cyber names in chat rooms. The database for this paper is a million word corpus from blogs, chats and e-mails in Malaysia. The construction and reconstruction of the self by analyzing the netizens’ choice of nicknames in a chat room forms the crux of this research. The relative anonymity of cyberspace allows for the making of identities that are not bound by the conventions of a physical world. Given the anonymous nature of chat rooms, this study is a complex and hence exploratory one.
Chao-ting Tim Chou (University of Michigan, Ann Arbor)  
Feature inheritance and object raising in epistemic modal constructions in Mandarin Chinese  

Session 18

We argue that the object raising in epistemic modal constructions in Chinese is A-movement. The consequence of this claim is the apparent violation of Minimal Link Condition. Following Chomsky’s (2007 & 2008) feature inheritance hypothesis, we argue that the T of the TP complement of epistemic verbs does not contain any unvalued phi-features due to the absence of CP-layer, and contains only the inherent EPP requirement, which, in itself, does not impose minimality restriction. The implication of this analysis is two-fold: Chinese employs delayed Phase Impenetrability Condition and the v* in Chinese does not value Case.

Piotr Cichocki (Western Institute, Poznań)  
Marcin Kilarski (Adam Mickiewicz University)  
Eskimo words for “snow” and linguistic misconceptions in social sciences and philosophy  

Session 83

In this paper, we examine the complex interdependence of linguistics and the discourses of social sciences and philosophy on the basis of the Eskimo words for “snow” and other examples from American Indian languages. By tracing the history of the Eskimo example since its first mention in 1911 by Franz Boas, we demonstrate the influence of social and philosophical theories on linguistic analysis, and the subsequent reflexive impact of linguistic evidence. In particular, we examine the foundations of the demand for the example and the reasons for its prevalence, based on a content analysis of a sample of studies in social sciences and philosophy.

Barbara Citko (University of Washington at Seattle)  
Martina Gracanin-Yuksek (Middle East Technical University)  
Multiple guises of multiple coordinated wh-questions  

Session 58

This talk discusses the structure and interpretation of wh-questions with coordinated wh-pronouns (CWH questions) from a cross-linguistic perspective. Existing accounts of CWH questions fall into two broad classes: those that propose a bi-clausal structure and those that propose a mono-clausal structure.

(1)  
a. \[
\emptyset \text{CP WH}_i \text{TP} \ldots \text{t}_i \ldots \text{]} \text{ and } \text{CP WH}_j \text{TP} \ldots \text{t}_j \ldots \text{]}
\]

b. \[
[\text{CP} \emptyset \text{WH}_i \text{and WH}_j \text{TP} \ldots \text{t}_i \ldots \text{t}_j \ldots \text{]}
\]

We point out problems with both types of accounts and argue for the existence of three distinct types of CWH questions: one mono-clausal and two biclausal ones.

Oana Săvescu Ciucivara (New York University)  
When syncretism meets word order: The case of Romanian postverbal pronominal clitics  

Session 18

This paper investigates a contrast between plural 1st and 2nd person clitics in Romanian and their singular counterparts: the former, but not the latter, are case syncretic between dative and accusative case. This asymmetry correlates with a difference in the order of these clitics in post-gerundial contexts: while plural clitics exhibit the order accusative dative, singular clitics show the reverse order. A syntactic analysis is proposed whereby the correlation between word order and case syncretism on Romanian clitics is accounted for through the interaction between intervention effects due to case syncretism and a novel derivation of gerunds.

Meghan Clayards (McGill University)  
Using probability distributions to account for recognition of canonical and reduced word forms  

Session 28

One of the challenges of spoken word recognition is how to deal with the massive variability in speech including between canonical and reduced forms of words. Studies have shown that the frequency of a word form influences how efficiently it is processed, but canonical forms often show an advantage over reduced forms even when the reduced form is more frequent. This paper addresses this paradox by considering a model in which representations of lexical items consist of a distribution over forms. Optimal inference given these distributions accounts for item based differences in recognition of phonological variants and canonical form advantage.
**Ian Clayton** (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)  
Session 40

*On the perceptual robustness of preaspirated stops*

Some phonological patterns are rare crosslinguistically, others commonplace. Rare patterns must be (a) seldom innovated or (b) diachronically unstable. For instance, preaspirated stops occur in < 1% of languages, while postaspirated stops occur in almost 29% (Maddieson 1984). Prevailing explanations have considered only (b), attributing preaspiration’s scarcity to a presumed but unverified perceptual inferiority to postaspiration. Preaspirated stops are hard to hear, it is claimed, thus diachronically unstable (Silverman 2003, Bladon 1986). This paper concludes from both experimental and typological evidence that preaspirated stops are better characterized as infrequently innovated but diachronically stable, consistent with Greenberg’s (1978) State-Process model.

**Paul Edward Clayton** (University of Utah)  
**Jestina S. Bangura-Clayton** (Unaffiliated)  
Session 91

*Double articulations in young speakers of Salone Krio*

Among speakers of Salone Krio, double articulations (velar-labials) are produced differently by the young adult generation than by previous generations. Furthermore, young Krios typically speak other languages of Sierra Leone that have double articulations (such as Mende or Temne) more competently than their parents. This presentation explores possible explanations for intergenerational variation in the production of double articulations, examining in particular the impact of changes in the relative prestige between various Sierra Leonean speech communities. The intergenerational variation probed here indicates a conclusion that other languages are gaining prestige in relation to Salone Krio.

**Adam I. Cooper** (Cornell University)  
Session 12

*Constraint indexation, locality and epentheses in Vedic Sanskrit*

This paper presents data from Vedic Sanskrit challenging the conception of locality associated with constraint indexation, which requires that the structure militated against by the indexed constraint include some portion of the indexed morpheme. In the Vedic perfect, *i* is inserted between stem and ending to avoid superheavy syllables composed of stem-final V:C or VCC. Contrary to the expectations of constraint indexation, it is shown that the perfect ending must be indexed, not the stem. Therefore, we are compelled to redefine the ‘local’ domain to include not only the indexed morpheme, but also segments or structures immediately adjacent to it.

**Elizabeth Coppock** (Cycorp, Inc.)  
Session 17

*Ways to avoid being semantically predicative*

It has been claimed recently that the syntactic predicativity of an adjective is not entirely predictable; Goldberg (2006) cites *The child is mere* as evidence that “the distributional properties of these words and constructions must be learned individually.” I argue for the Predicativity Principle: An adjective is semantically predicative iff it is syntactically predicative. To support this, I examine the full range of syntactically non-predicative adjectives. They can be intensional (*former senator*), non-intersective semantic predicates (*beautiful dancer, sorry sight*), degree predicates (*utter fool*), second-order predicates (*mere child*), or functions from sets to individuals (*prime suspect*), all semantically non-predicative.

**Elizabeth Coppock** (Cycorp, Inc.)  
**Stephen Wechsler** (University of Texas at Austin)  
Session 5

*The Hungarian definite conjugation: What is it and where did it come from?*

Hungarian definite/indefinite conjugations reflect the presence/absence of a definite object. On the agreement analysis (Bartos 1997), definite verbs indicate formal definiteness of the object. On the pronoun analysis (Szamosi 1974; den Dikken 1999) definite verbs incorporate an object pronoun. We present new evidence for the agreement analysis from word order, specific indefinites, reflexives, QNPs, islands, and focus raising. We suggest that the definite conjugation derives from focus-based differential object marking (Harms 1977), not pronoun incorporation.
David Corina (University of California, Davis)  
**Session 30**  
Michael Grosvald (University of California, Davis)  
*Perceptual invariance in sign language: Evidence from repetition priming*

This study used a novel repetition priming paradigm to explore early stages in the processing of self-grooming gestures and ASL signs. Specifically, we investigated whether deaf signers’ and hearing non-signers’ perception of these actions might be differentially robust to changes in viewpoint. If signers’ perception of signs showed relatively greater robustness, this would provide evidence that the “lack of invariance” phenomenon is not limited to spoken language. However, our results were generally similar for the deaf and hearing subjects, suggesting that sign perception might be more closely linked to the raw perceptual signal, at least at the early stages.

Rebecca T. Cover (University of California, Berkeley)  
**Session 53**  
*Modal orientation and aspect*

I argue that data from Badiaranke (Atlantic) support von Stechow’s (2005) claim that modal orientation is determined by aspectual properties of the modal’s complement. Whereas von Stechow attributes future orientation in English to covert insertion of a future tense, I derive the same phenomenon in Badiaranke from an independently motivated semantics for Badiaranke aspect, which encodes the relationship between perspective time and evaluation time. By determining modal orientation, aspectual properties of the complement also restrict which modal bases are available: a perfective-marked complement can yield only an epistemic interpretation, while an imperfective-marked complement allows a metaphysical reading as well.

Jennifer Cramer (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)  
**Session 63**  
*Styles, stereotypes, and the South: Constructing difference at the linguistic border*

This study addresses how speakers in Louisville, Kentucky, located on the northern border of the South, construct regional identity. Using theoretical notions of enregisterment (Agha 2005), iconization, and recursivity (Irvine 2001), I show how Louisvillians construct an identity that is both Southern and non-Southern, providing evidence to the fluid nature of identities at the border. Highly-stylized Southern accents for voicing the non-Southerner, iconic links between Southern speech and marrying cousins, and suggestions that Louisville does not represent the “real” South indicate that the linguistic border of the South is blurry, and speakers use different styles to construct fluid border identities.

Jennifer Culbertson (Johns Hopkins University)  
Lisa Brunetti (Université Lumière Lyon 2)  
Geraldine Legendre (Johns Hopkins University)  
**Session 5**  
*Subject clitics as agreement in spoken French*

The status of French subject clitics as inflectional elements or syntactic arguments is heavily debated (e.g. De Cat 2007, Auger 1994, Rizzi 1986, Kayne 1975). A particularly important source of evidence is clitic doubling of subjects. Constraints governing the use of this construction have led some to analyze it as left-dislocation (involving the clitic as a resumptive), rather than true doubling (involving the clitic as an agreement marker). We present experimental results supporting a true doubling analysis for Spoken French, and extensive corpus data as well as typological evidence which rebut additional claims leveled against the agreement hypothesis.

Nathalie Dajko (Tulane University)  
**Session 64**  
*Style reduction and language death: A real-time study*

Using longitudinal data from a formerly isolated Louisiana French community, this study challenges prevailing notions of reduction of style in language death. The data was collected via interviews conducted in 2006 and 2007 with the last survivor of a series of interviews carried out in 1978. Focusing on features known to be linked to style, the results suggest that while a language may become morphologically more casual and while formal speech acts may be eliminated in language death, the language nonetheless becomes phonologically more formal, with older fluent speakers taking care to use a more prestigious version of the code.
Semantic masking in English lexical borrowings in Student Pidgin (SP)

Student Pidgin (SP) is a youth language of the secondary and tertiary institutions in Ghana. Whereas extensive CS takes place between SP, some local languages and English, English lexical borrowings undergo semantic and morphological changes obscuring their original significance, as these examples demonstrate:

*Tachee* - from ‘attached’ a person who should be ‘attached to’ or ‘serving’ somebody else: ‘Chalie –wai ju no be he? Ju mai tatchi.’ (Chalie – why are you not here? You should be here with me).

*Flex* – from ‘flexing your/his etc. muscles’: ‘I go bi laik ju de flex am’. (It looks like you are showing off).

The invention of writing as a history of linguistics

Writing systems reflect native speakers’ understanding of the structure of their language, and at every stage of development they reveal something of the nature of that understanding. The inventions of writing show how the syllable is the most salient element of the speech stream. The invention of consonantal and then alphabetic writing reveals the phonemic inventory of a language. Language change with orthographic stasis -- as well as spontaneous orthographic change with linguistic stasis -- suggests awareness of morphophonemic processes. Examples will be provided from all types of writing systems, at all levels of analysis, from all over the world.

Politeness practice and social distance: The bulge found in Bangla social media

This study investigates the interplay of linguistic politeness and social distance in text-based dyadic interactions of Bengalis on the social network site *Orkut*. It tests the applicability of the claim that relationships at the extremes of social distance observe less politeness, whereas relationships that are more toward the center of the scale observe more politeness (*bulge theory*). Although my study found the bulge pattern to hold true when frequency of politeness acts were plotted against the social distance scale, the study argues that the scale needs to be redesigned. The study sheds light on the politeness practices of the Bengalis.

Perceptual illusions in non-native clusters are context-dependent

Listeners have difficulty discriminating between non-native CC and native CVC sequences (e.g. /zgomu/~/zɡomu/ for English). Some argue that the phonology causes a “perceptual illusion” in which a vowel is perceptually epenthesized between the consonants. However, production studies show that non-native sequences are not always repaired with vowel insertion, suggesting that perceptual epenthesis is not the only recourse available. We present two discrimination studies that pair non-native word-initial clusters with various repairs, including epenthesis, deletion, C1 change, and prothesis. Results show that CC~CVC trials are not always the most confusable; rather, accurate discrimination between CC and the various repairs depends on the manner combination of the cluster.

Long-distance agreement and restructuring

Agreement in Hindi/Urdu may optionally hold between the matrix verb and the object of a matrix infinitive. Bhatt 2005 reduces this optionality to Restructuring, the option of lacking a PRO subject in the infinitive. PRO in Hindi is subject to a lexical case condition, which should be obviated if PRO were missing in the restructured case with LDA. But sentences are ungrammatical both with and without LDA. I argue that PRO is always present, in both the LDA and default agreement cases. Restructuring is not an option for LDA matrix verbs in this language.
This paper provides an update on a study of vowel use by male and female artists in the music genre of Jamaican dancehall. It considers how the primary target audience influences language use (relevant to linguistic style) in popular recorded songs. The data suggest that both male and female artists tend to target more men than women. This could be viewed as not surprising with respect to the male artist in terms of normal association but could be seen as significant in the case of the female artists. Indications of the extent of the dominance of men in the music industry in Jamaica and the influence that may have on the audience targeted and related linguistic choices, particularly vowel quality, is examined.

Hope C. Dawson (The Ohio State University)
Brian D. Joseph (The Ohio State University)
The discipline of linguistics and its representation in Language

The mission statement for Language implies that, as the journal of the largest professional organization for linguists, it should be fully representative of the field at large. Broad impressions derived from Language’s tables of contents suggest this mission has been taken seriously. We go beyond impressions here, surveying the distribution of subfields represented in Language at different points in the journal’s, and the field’s, history. We augment this view of Language’s relation to the field with data on submissions taken from annual Editor’s Reports, where available, and with other information from the journal itself and other LSA publications.

Elizabeth Dayton (University of Puerto Rico, Mayagüez)
Pragmatic context and grammaticalization of progressive 'try' in AAE in filmic speech

In representations of African American English (AAE) in filmic speech, 'try' occurs in the present progressive, where an agentive subject makes an active attempt. This paper focuses on 'try' in positive and negative clauses and develops the argument that 'try' is grammaticalizing in the direction of a modal with the interpretation of volition/intention. Evidence that 'try' is grammaticalizing with the interpretation of volition comes from the pragmatic context while evidence that 'try' is grammaticalizing with the interpretation of intention comes from the link of active attempt to intention through one path for future gram development: attempt > intention > future.

Erin Debenport (University of California, Los Angeles/University of Chicago)
Tense/aspect use in Tiwa pedagogical dialogues

As part of the community language program, tribal members at San Antonio Pueblo, New Mexico, have been creating bilingual pedagogical materials, including written and recorded dialogues for use during Tiwa classes. This paper examines tense/aspect marking in two types of language learning dialogues: those created by fluent speakers, and those written by students in English, then translated into Tiwa. The fluent speakers exhibit a reliance on past tense markers, while the student authors display a preference for imperfect forms, locating the action of the stories in the present, patterns that index extant and emergent language ideologies in this community.

Carlos de Cuba (Pomona College)
Barbara Üröldi (Hungarian Academy of Sciences)
Referential Features and CP

Rizzi (1990) and Cinque (1990) propose that the certain wh-phrases carry a referential index (those that receive a referential theta-role, like agent, theme, goal, etc.), while other wh-phrases (manner, measure, etc.) do not. In this paper we argue that the notion of referentiality is also crucial to consider when dealing with the CP-domain. Specifically, we argue that there are two (structurally) different sized CPs, and this difference in syntactic size correlates with the referential or non-referential status of CP. These differences in size and referentiality are then exploited to account for different syntactic patterns between the two types of CP.
Octav Eugen DeLazero (Cornell University)  
Session 18  
The syntax of modal adjectives: Movement and reanalysis

The distinctive behavior of modal adjectives results from the underlying structure of the adjectival phrases. An adjective such as probable being predicated of an event, not of an entity, cannot be used in predicative position to qualify entities (*John is alleged) because it combines with events, rather than entities, has semantic type st, and takes event arguments (complement CPs). Modal AdjPs are not adjuncts of NP underlingly, and combine not by predicate modification, but by function application. Their use with entities reflects a historically late (18th century) movement of the entity-denoting DP out of the complement CP, followed by reanalysis.

Ann Marie Delforge (Montclair State University)  
Session 39  
The Andean Spanish plural and Quechua pas: The role of frequency in a contact-induced phonetic change

Data collected in Southern Peru indicate that the commonly-occurring Quechua additive suffix -pas and the Andean Spanish plural suffix exhibit higher rates of vowel devoicing than other grammatical morphemes in these languages whose phonetic characteristics are equally conducive to the process. Based on similarities between the roles of Quechua pas and Spanish plurals in devoicing and the fact that this type of lenition is unusual in Spanish, a language with a propensity to weaken consonants rather than vowels, I propose that the development of vowel devoicing in Andean Spanish represents a case of contact-induced change mediated by a frequency effect.

Francesca Del Gobbo (University of California, Irvine)  
Session 56  
On secondary predication and specificity in Mandarin Chinese

I analyze the Secondary Predication Construction in Mandarin Chinese, illustrated below:

Ta you vige meimei hen xihuan kan dianying.
he has one.CL sister very like watch movie
‘He has a younger sister who likes to see movies.’

I explain the construction’s syntactic features by adopting the notion of a Predication Phrase (Bowers 1993; Hazout 2004). The Specificity Effect is accounted for through the theory of Perspective Structure (Borchev and Partee 2002). This analysis can be extended to structures that in other languages surface as relatives, allowing us to capture the similarities and differences between SPC and relativization.

Francesca Del Gobbo (University of California, Irvine)  
Session 17  
Cecilia Poletto (Ca’ Foscari University of Venice)  
On sentential particles: A cross-linguistic study

The empirical domain of this work are sentential particles (SPs) in Romance and Chinese. We claim that they belong to three classes with distinct properties. All particles are bound by either speaker or addressee, but occur in three sets of positions. Sentence final SPs are heads located in the CP layer and attract IP to their specifier. Particles which are specifiers occur in IP and do not attract any XP and occupy positions similar to adverbs. Particles which are whole elliptical clauses occur in the same high space where vocatives are.

Aaron Demsky (Bar-Ilan University)  
Session 71  
Acronymic Jewish surnames

Many Jewish surnames are acronyms created from the first letters of Hebrew words. These acronyms designate lineage (Katz), patronyms (Barzel), occupations (Shub), toponyms (Papp) and biblical verses (Azoulai). It is especially the latter sub-group of abbreviated biblical verses that reflects the high level of Hebrew literacy in the Bible among men in the traditional society. I would also suggest that the motivation in the creation of this unique group of surnames was an attempt to emphasize Jewish identity even in foreign surnames by finding in them an allusion to the Hebrew Bible.
The purpose of this paper is to show that the Plateau is a distinct subarea of the Northwest Coast linguistic area, using data taken from dictionaries and other resources compiled by experts in the various Plateau languages. These data show that while Plateau area languages commonly used reduplicated names for animals, related languages of the Northwest Coast outside the Plateau feature such reduplicated names to a lesser degree or not at all. The analysis of these reduplicated animal names establishes an example of areal diffusion in the Plateau, and supports the grouping of the Plateau as a separate linguistic area.

**Christine De Vinne (Ursuline College)**

*Thematic naming in The Great Fire*

In *The Great Fire*, winner of the 2003 National Book Award, Shirley Hazzard recalls 1666 London and 1945 Hiroshima as backdrop for what ignites between a principled thirty-one-year-old major and the seventeen-year-old daughter of another officer. Aldred (< OE “noble” + “counsel”) Leith and Helen (< Gr “torch”) Driscoll meet in Japan, where he investigates nuclear devastation and she tends her invalid brother. Hazzard’s repetitive style calls attention to fore- and surnames of her main characters, while peripatetic secondary characters, at precisely identified sites, are swept with them into the private and public infernos of love and war.

**Christian DiCanio (Université de Lyon)**

*Cross-linguistic perception of Itunyoso Trique tone*

This paper examines the tone perception in Itunyoso Trique (Otomanguean, Mexico) by Trique and French speakers. The results from an AXB discrimination experiment reveal that both the psychoacoustic differences between tones and their phonological status explain how well tonal categories are perceived for Trique speakers, while only the former accounts for French speakers' behavior. For Trique speakers, increases in discriminability corresponded to increased categorization function slope in an AXB identification task. Overall, Trique speakers performed worse in tonal discrimination than French speakers, mainly because the former largely ignored within–category phonetic differences, while the latter did not.

**Connie Dickinson (University of Oregon)**

**Simeon Floyd (University of Texas at Austin)**

**Marta Pabón (Colombia)**

*Event classification in Barbacoan*

All of the Barbacoan languages, have complex systems of predication. While previous analysis of these systems have approached these constructions as complex predicates or verb/auxiliary systems, in this paper, we analyze the predication systems found in Tsafiki, Cha’palaa and Totoró, in terms of their additional function as event classification systems. The southern Barbacoan languages have two overt event classification systems which resemble in turn both noun class and noun classifier systems. By comparing these two predication systems, with that of Totoró, we explore the classifiers’ functions, how they arose and whether it is possible to reconstruct these systems for proto-Barbacoan.

**Michael Diercks (Georgetown University)**

*Complementizer agreement in Lubukusu and the properties of subjects*

Lubukusu (Bantu, Kenya) displays a typologically rare form of complementizer agreement where a complementizer agrees in phi-features with the matrix subject. This paper proposes that this agreement relation is triggered by a null operator in the left periphery of the embedded clause which is necessarily bound by the subject of the matrix clause, relying on proposals by Luigi Rizzi that there is a structural position designated for subjects. This analysis is linked to the prohibition of the agreeing complementizer in factive verbs, drawing a connection between previously-proposed operators in non-factive verbs and this complementizer agreement relation.
Ariel Diertani (University of Pennsylvania)  
Aviad Eilam (University of Pennsylvania)  

How Amharic deals with multiple exponence

In this paper we analyze the strategies employed in Amharic to repair cases of multiple exponence arising due to diachronic fusion. Amharic possesses two compound verbal forms consisting of a main verb and auxiliary, in which redundant inflectional morphology has been elided. Interestingly, the two forms differ as to whether elision applies to the first or second exponent. We propose that this is a manifestation of two distinct historical deletion processes, selected by properties of the overall paradigm, and discuss the implications for a crosslinguistic typology of repetition avoidance, and for the role of paradigms in diachronic and synchronic terms.

Aaron J. Dinkin (Swarthmore College)  

Phonological transfer as a forerunner of merger in Upstate New York

In a sample of speakers from Upstate New York who maintain a phonemic distinction between /o/ (LOT) and /oh/ (THOUGHT), words historically with /o/ before /l/ plus a consonant (e.g., revolve, golf) are produced with /oh/ in 74% of tokens. This transfer appears to be an early indicator of a long-term trend toward /o~/oh/ merger. It is found in communities subject to the Northern Cities Shift, but absent in Poughkeepsie, where /oh/ is raised. The difference between Poughkeepsie's resistance to transfer and the NCS communities' participation in it is explained through Labov's (forthcoming) theory of reversible and irreversible sound changes.

Olga Dmitrieva (Stanford University)  

Perception of consonant length is universal: Evidence from American and Russian listeners

Perception and production of consonant length was examined in the experiment with two groups of participants: speakers of American English and speakers of Russian. The results, strikingly similar for both groups of participants, offer a phonetic explanation for the cross-linguistic dominance of geminate consonants in certain positions. The perception of a contrast depends on the position: in intervocalic, post-stress, and word-initial positions consonants are perceived as long at a shorter duration. This shift of the perceptual boundary is hypothesized to make the contrast more resistant to neutralization, more stable overtime, and to ultimately shape the cross-linguistic inventory of geminate consonants.

Stefan Dollinger (University of British Columbia)  

The realm of deontic and epistemic obligation/necessity in Canadian English: must, have to, got to and other usual suspects revisited

This talk provides an account of variation and change throughout history for deontic and epistemic necessity and obligation in Canadian English. Based on a new research tool, the Bank of Canadian English, it is possible to offer a real-time account of morphosyntactic variation. Previous research has shown that CanE has been, historically speaking, a fairly progressive variety, by adopting newcomers such as /have to/ at higher rates than BrE, but at lower rates than AmE. This more comprehensive account allows a comprehensive look at one area of verbal modality for one variety of North American English.

Andrew Dombrowski (University of Chicago)  

Vowel harmony loss in West Rumelian Turkish

This paper provides a quantitative analysis of the breakdown of vowel harmony in the West Rumelian Turkish dialect spoken in Ohrid, Macedonia, in which harmony no longer exists as a productive process. Disharmonic and variable allomorphy is shown to characterize all levels of the lexicon to a degree that cannot be explained as the cumulative result of known sound changes and the introduction of disharmonic loanwords. The role of contact with neighboring Albanian and Slavic, which lack vowel harmony, is explored as a possible mechanism for the loss of vowel harmony.
**John E. Drury** (McGill University)  
**Nicolas Bourguignon** (University of Montreal)  
**Karsten Steinhauer** (McGill University)

*ERP evidence of transfer effects: L1 grammar influences L2 sentence processing*

ERPs in French and Mandarin speakers were compared against English natives in response to English DPs violating (Mandarin/English) pre-nominal Adjective-Noun ordering, but not the French post-nominal order. In the absence of behavioral effects between L2-groups, the ERPs demonstrated striking asymmetries just where interference was predicted for the French participants. Whereas the English-L1 and Mandarin-L1 groups showed an N400/P600 pattern, for French-L1 there was an initial (L1-driven) effect for the *pre-*nominal control condition (violating French word-order), which was followed by the pattern seen in the other two groups for the violation. Implications regarding transfer effects in L2 processing are discussed.

**Jennifer Dumont** (University of New Mexico)

*Toward a better understanding of discourse referentiality*

The distinction between referential and non-referential NPs is essential for understanding grammatical patterns and information flow effects. Several criteria for distinguishing between referential and non-referential NPs have been proposed; however, discourse referentiality 'cannot be established by a single quantitative criterion' (Ewing: 2005:149). This study examines a variety of morphological, syntactic, and semantic factors and finds that a combination of these can be used to distinguish between referential and non-referential NPs. In addition to demonstrating a reliable and replicable way of coding referentiality, this investigation highlights the need to define referentiality when examining NP distribution with respect to information flow.

**David Durian** (The Ohio State University)

*The “Canadian Shift” in the US Midland: Purely a chain shift?*

A recent study of Columbus, OH (Durian, 2009), found evidence of the “Canadian Shift” (CS) among male speakers born after 1950. Previous studies of CS in Canada (e.g., Clarke, et al., 1995; Labov, et al., 2006) have treated it purely as a chain shift. Yet Boberg’s (2005) study of CS in Montreal suggests an alternative perspective, unexplored in previous studies. That is, CS may involve two components: a) /æ/-retraction linked to /ɑ/ and /ɔ/merge/near-merger as a chain shift; b) /ɛ/- and /ɪ/-retraction linked to /æ/ retraction as a parallel shift. Our results reveal CS consists of two components in Columbus.

**Walter F. Edwards** (Wayne State University)

*Sociolinguistics of chutney lyrics: Comparison with calypso and soca*

The paper establishes that Chutney derives from Indian *birahas, bhajans, sohars, chowtal, hori* and *chaiti* songs. Linguistic characteristics of Guyanese chutney include the predominant use of rural Guyanese Creole. Specifically, the paper shows that such rural GC features as indefinite article *wan*, infinitive marker *fi*, habitual/progressive aspect marker *a* and post-vocalic [*r*] absence are widespread in chutney lyrics. Sociolinguistically, the paper reveals that code switching between Hindi and Guyanese Creole principally marks this genre as Indian, and thus serves to preserve a cultural space for Indo-Caribbean popular expression in a milieu dominated by Afro-Caribbean music.

**Alyson Eggleston** (Purdue University)  
**Elena Benedicto** (Purdue University)  
**Mayangna Yulbarangyang Balna** (URACCAN, Rosita)

*Preferred spatial frames of reference in Sumu-Mayangna*

A spatial relations communication task conducted with four pairs of native speakers of Sumu-Mayangna (Misumalpan) showed a distinct preference for the direct frame of reference (FoR). However, the same speakers also showed use of the absolute FoR, though to a lesser degree. Although these FoRs are preferred, all other FoRs (intrinsic, relative) are available to speakers. These findings, which serve as an important source of comparative data for other geographically close but genetically unrelated languages, provide the first detailed account of spatial relations in Sumu-Mayangna and show that different frames of reference are available to speakers of the language.
Emily Elfner (University of Massachusetts, Amherst)  
Session 40  
*Stress-epenthesis interactions in Harmonic Serialism*

In some languages, epenthetic vowels are invisible to stress assignment. There are many proposals for addressing this problem; however, the challenge is particularly acute in Classic OT because the markedness constraints responsible for stress only evaluate surface forms. This poster presents a new proposal within the framework of Harmonic Serialism, a version of OT that combines constraint interaction with serial derivation. This proposal accounts for opaque stress-epenthesis interactions using only traditional constraint ranking, and shows that Harmonic Serialism retains many of the advantages of Classic OT including factorial typology and the use of constraint ranking to account for non-uniform interactions.

Minta Elsman (University of Massachusetts Amherst)  
Session 17  
*The morphosyntax of the American English perfect*

American English has four phonologically distinct variants of perfect aspect: *have, ‘ve, of,* and *a.* Traditional accounts treat them as variants of a single auxiliary verb (Akmajian, Steele, & Wasow 1979), while Kayne 1997 analyzes *have/‘ve* as an auxiliary verb and *of/a* as a prepositional complementizer. We analyze *have/‘ve* as an auxiliary verb and *of/a* as a functional *Asp*(ect) head that selects modal complements. Our analysis accounts for several facts: (i) only *have/‘ve* can bear tense; (ii) *of/a* appears only with past-tense modals; and (iii) in some American English varieties, *of/a* (but not *have/‘ve*) may select a preterite complement.

Christina M. Esposito (Macalester College)  
Session 39  
*An acoustic and electroglottographic study of White Hmong phonation*

White Hmong is traditionally described as having seven tones (high, mid, low, high-falling, mid-rising, low-falling, and mid-low) and three phonation types (breathy, modal, creaky). Speakers were recorded producing words with all seven tones. Acoustic (f0, CPP, H1*, H2*, H1*-H2*, H1*-A1*, H1*-A2*, H1*-A3*, H2*-H4*) and electroglottographic (closed quotient and peak-closing velocity) measures were made at nine points. None of the measures tested distinguished three phonation types at a given time point. Peak-closing velocity and H1* were the only measures that distinguished all three phonation types, but did not do so at the same time-point. Other measures distinguished two phonation categories.

Allyson Ettinger (Brandeis University)  
Mai Youa Moua (Macalester College)  
James N. Stanford (Dartmouth College)  
Session 59  
*Linguistic construction of gender and generations in Hmong American communities*

This paper helps expand the scope of variationist sociolinguistics in underrepresented minority communities (cf. Stanford & Preston 2009) by exploring variation in Hmong. We conducted recordings of Hmong conversations and ethnographic interviews focused on gender and generations. For Hmong Americans, “doing gender” (Eckert & McConnell-Ginet 1992) includes moment-by-moment linguistic choices that depend crucially on generational relationships between interlocutors. Hmong Americans’ views on language ideology show interacting stances: (1) a “respectful,” “traditional,” “daughter-like” stance, (2) an “authoritative/lecturing voice,” and also (3) “masculine” and (4) peer-to-peer. We correlate these categories with observations of Hmong variation in acoustic intensity, F0, and lexical variants.

Marc Ettlinger (Northwestern University)  
Ann Bradlow (Northwestern University)  
Patrick Wong (Northwestern University)  
Session 8  
*Production/perception asymmetries in the acquisition of opacity*

Opaque phonological interactions are considered marked relative to transparent ones. This accords with surface-based theories of phonology (e.g. OT) wherein transparent interactions easily obtain, while opaque interactions require theoretical enhancement. In a series of behavioral experiments, we show that while transparent interactions are indeed more easily learned in a perception experiment, opaque interactions are more easily learned for production. Furthermore, while opaque forms get leveled to
transparent forms in perception, transparent forms yield opaque forms in production. We argue that these results suggest the need for two-level constraints reflecting a production oriented preference for input-based rather than surface-based generalizations.

Cleveland K. Evans (Bellevue University)  
_Session 80_

_Classy Cornhuskers: An analysis of social class differences in infant naming in Nebraska in 2008_

Names given babies born in Nebraska in 2008 are analyzed by mother’s education to illustrate social class differences. Mothers with college degrees favor names with a longer history of use, such as Samuel, Henry, and Madeline. Less educated mothers are more likely to use recent creations such as Jayden, Kingston, and Nevaeh. Though some names such as Emily and Alexander show a pattern of “falling down the social scale” over time, others such as Benjamin, Claire and Nevaeh don’t follow that curve.

Sidi Facundes (Universidade Federal do Pará)  
_Session 106_

_Negation in Apurinã (Arawak)_

In Apurinã (Arawak, Southwestern Amazônia, Brazil), the negative attributive (or privative) marker m(a)- derives intransitive verbs that take object pronominal markers. Syntactic or periphrastic negation is marked with the negative particle kuna ‘not, no’ (cf. areka-ry ‘It’s good’ vs. kuna areka-ry ‘It’s not good’). Other morphological negation markers are used in combination with the negative particle kuna, and they are -iuka (kuna awa-iuka ‘there’s no longer’) and –ika (kuna u-nhika-ika ‘She doesn’t eat anymore’). The grammatical and semantic scope properties of negation are examined within the family and linguistic typology in general.

Paul D. Fallon (University of Mary Washington)  
_Session 12_

_The coronal ejectives in Proto-Agaw_

This paper provides evidence for the reconstruction of coronal ejectives in Proto-Agaw, the Central branch of the Cushitic family. The existence of native Agaw words with coronal ejectives, coupled with cognate forms in other Cushitic languages, argues against a reconstruction of Proto-Agaw without glottalized consonants. The significance of this study lies in the increased accuracy of reconstruction of Proto-Agaw, and a better understanding of both sound change in glottalic consonants and the complex relationship between EthioSemitic and its Agaw substratum.

Annahita Farudi (University of Massachusetts Amherst)  
_Session 53_

_Dividing deontics in Farsi: Morphosyntactic evidence for the split_

Brennan (1993), building on the work of early transformational grammarians (Hofmann 1966, Ross 1969, Perlmutter 1971, a.o.), argues that Feldmann's (1986) division of deontic modals into ought-to-do deontics and ought-to-be deontics maps onto a syntactic difference: ought-to-be deontics, like epistemic modals, pattern with raising verbs, while ought-to-do deontics, with all other root modals, are control verbs. This conclusion is rejected by Wurmbrand (1999), who maintains that all deontic modals are raising verbs. In this talk, I provide evidence, from the distinct morphosyntactic behavior of two deontically interpreted modals in Farsi, in favor of Brennan's syntactic division.

Ralph W. Fasold (Georgetown University)  
_Session 50_

_What is inherent variability in syntax?_

Linguistic variation is said to be inherent, but just what that means is unclear. Syntactic variables often turn out to be choices of lexical elements. For example, in relative pronouns, the variation is the choice of WH-form, zero or that. Sometimes, syntactic variation involves movement. If movement is motivated by feature-checking, possibly these features have variable strength. Variable-strength features cannot account for lexical choice, but choice can account for variable movement if movement is choice between abstract elements that contain movement-inducing features and ones that do not. Either choice implies that variation cannot be fully inherent in minimalist syntax.
Zhaleh Feizollahi (Georgetown University)  
**Session 39**  
*Does Turkish implement a two-way voicing contrast in stops as prevoiced vs. voiceless aspirated?*

I present the results of a production and perception study on voicing in Turkish obstruents and review literature (Wilson 2003, Kallestinova 2004), which demonstrate that orthographically voiced stops are devoiced in word-initial position following voiceless consonants (at#d̥a), in word-final position (a#d - Wilson 2003), and variably in phrase-initial position (φ#d - Kallestinova 2004). A perception study demonstrates that listeners are able to identify the underlying voicing of word-initial stops in a voiceless context. I therefore argue that Turkish patterns more like an 'aspiration' language such as German (Jessen & Ringen 2002), since prevoicing only reliably occurs in a voiced context.

*Sara Finley (University of Rochester)*

**Session 40**  
*Learning non-participating vowels*

Non-participating vowels in vowel harmony can be classified in two categories: transparent and opaque. Transparent vowels allow spreading to pass through the non-participating vowel; they do not spread their own feature value (V+ F V− F V+ F). Opaque vowels block harmony and create a new domain for spreading (V+ F V− F V− F). The present study explores whether learners are sensitive to the representational differences between transparent and opaque vowels in vowel harmony. The results of three artificial grammar learning experiments suggest that learners are biased towards opaque vowels, which require simpler representations than transparent vowels.

*Sara Finley (University of Rochester)  
Elissa Newport (University of Rochester)*

**Session 27**  
*Morpheme segmentation in artificial grammars*

Morphological structure involves systematic mappings related word forms onto meaning. While previous studies of morphological learning rely on semantic associations, a learning mechanism for morphological structure must explain why forms that share meanings are likely to share the same form. We performed several artificial grammar learning experiments testing whether learners can decompose words into stems and affixes, in the absence of semantic information. Learners showed knowledge of the parsing of words into stems and affixes using only distributional information. These results suggest learners can extract distributional regularities in morphologically related words, even if semantic information is sparse.

*Colleen Fitzgerald (University of Texas at Arlington)*

**Session 60**  
*Developing language empowerment projects with diverse communities*

I present three different projects that integrate service-learning and offer insights in building community partnerships. The first project involved three years and developed ESL classes taught by university students in conjunction with a community service agency (reported in Fitzgerald 2009). The second project is replicating this approach in a new community by integrating outreach into a practicum course for MA TESOL students. The third is a developing collaboration with Oklahoma tribes and institutions of higher education to serve Native American language communities. A Spring 2010 course on sustainability and language endangerment will have an outreach component geared toward this goal.

*Natalia Fitzgibbons (University of Connecticut)*

**Session 14**  
*A characterization of the distribution of Russian –nibud’-indefinites*

Russian –nibud’-indefinites have received partial descriptions (Pereltsvaig 2008, etc.), but no comprehensive account of their distribution has been proposed. I show that although –nibud’-indefinites are similar to NPIs in that they are licensed in many of the usual NPI-licensing environments, they differ from NPIs when it comes to licensing by quantifiers. The quantifiers that license –nibud’ do not form a natural class with respect to either downward entailiness or (non)veridicality. I explore licensing of –nibud’ by quantifiers and find support for Ferreira’s (2005) theory that quantificational determiners and adverbs form a natural class. The resulting account of –nibud’-licensing is syntactic.
Nicholas Fleisher (Wayne State University)  
Comparative quantifiers and negation

I discuss interpretive interactions between comparative quantifier phrases (CQPs) and negation. Particular attention is devoted to a discrepancy in negation's ability to outscope a CQP subject: it may do so with upward monotone CQPs headed by more, as in the factive embedded clause It's too bad that more people don't recycle, but not with downward monotone CQPs headed by fewer, as in #It's too bad that fewer people don't smoke. A parallel phenomenon is observed with equative QPs embedded under counterfactuals. I argue that the discrepancy is unexpected from a purely semantic point of view and offer a syntactic account.

Elaine J. Francis (Purdue University)  
Laura A. Michaelis (University of Colorado at Boulder)  
Discourse conditions on relative clause extraposition in English

Prior studies concur that extraposition from NP, as in (1), typically occurs with an unaccusative predicate and rarely allows a definite subject.

(1) …certain conditions existed which cannot be applied to all other countries at all times. (ICE-GB)

These tendencies have been attributed to discourse focus (Huck & Na 1990; Kuno & Takami 2004; Rochemont & Culicover 1990), but without quantitative evidence. In addition, a corpus-based study (Francis to appear) showed that grammatical weight can predict choice of extraposition. The current study analyzed extraposed and non-extraposed tokens in the ICE-GB corpus, revealing a trade-off between discourse focus and grammatical weight.

Melissa Frazier (University of California, Santa Cruz)  
Anti-Paninian rankings of articulatory constraints at the phonetics-phonology interface

Articulatory constraints penalize effortful phonetic productions (Boersma 2006, 2007) and are assumed to be ranked according to effort alone or to undergo language-specific demotion for practiced articulations (Boersma and Hamann 2008). I show that anti-Paninian rankings (where a more general constraint dominates a less general constraint; Prince 1997) of articulatory constraints are necessary to account for the phonetic details of pitch and glottalization in Yucatec Maya. Such rankings must be entirely language-specific, and I thus argue for scalar, freely rankable articulatory constraints (following de Lacy 2002) whose ranking values are learned alongside the ranking values of other constraints.

Michael Freedman (Yale University)  
A contextual variable analysis for have and relational nouns

This paper investigates the connection between the ambiguities present in have sentences with relational nouns (e.g., John has a sister) and infelicities associated with relational nouns in out-of-the-blue contexts (e.g., # A sister walked into the bar). On the analysis proposed here, the relevant denotations of relational nouns and have contain contextual variables. The different resolutions of these variables account for the ambiguities in have sentences and the inability to resolve the variable in relational nouns explains the cases of infelicity.

Shin Fukuda (University of California, San Diego)  
Grant Goodall (University of California, San Diego)  
Dan Michel (University of California, San Diego)  
Henry Beecher (University of California, San Diego)  
Comparing three methods for sentence judgment experiments

We argue that the traditional response methods in sentence acceptability judgment experiments (yes/no and n-point scale) may be at least as reliable in detecting contrasts in acceptability as magnitude estimation (ME), which has been taken to be the gold standard for experimental syntax. In our study, we used all three methods to collect judgments for wh-questions involving three separate structural violations with increasingly subtle acceptability contrasts: presence/absence of inversion, that-trace effects, and
extraction out of subject vs. object DPs. Overall, our findings suggest that all three methods are equally capable of capturing acceptability contrasts regardless of the subtlety of these contrasts.

Louanna Furbee (University of Missouri)  
Session 107  
Status markers distinguish independent from conjunct verbs in Tojol-ab'al (Mayan)

A distinction between use of Independent and Conjunct verb forms in Tojol-ab'al appears governed by pragmatic and other discourse considerations. The Independent forms are marked by status markers on the intransitive verb, on transitive verb roots, and perhaps also on derived transitive verbs. Given the completeness of the Independent-Conjunct and the status-marker systems in Tojol-ab'al, these findings are important for comparison with other modern Mayan languages, and may speak to the current attempt to identify the primary lowland language in which were written Classic Lowland Mayan texts. They also provide an additional means for examining the discourse of hieroglyph text.

Shawn Gaffney (Stony Brook University)  
Session 99  
Phonetic motivations for the Eastern Algonquian intrusive nasal

A regular sound change took place in certain Eastern Algonquian languages of New England from Proto-Algonquian (PA) *aː to Eastern Algonquian (EA) *ãː. Until recently this change has been explained by a belief in the propensity of the low vowel to spontaneously nasalize, a process attested cross-linguistically and also possibly motivated by contact with Iroquoian languages and areal diffusion. Vowel duration and rhinoglottophilia are other possible motivations for this change, whereas there is little evidence for low vowel nasalization and areal change. The thesis of this paper is that long vowel nasalization and rhinoglottophilia could account for the change.

Shawn Gaffney (Stony Brook University)  
Session 84  
Polyglottism: What can Mithridates tell us?

Throughout history, there have been a minority of people with exceptional abilities in reasoning, memory, learning, and so forth. One of these is the ability to learn and use foreign languages. For example, Mithridates was supposed to have spoken the 23 languages of his empire. This number is impressive even today, but in ancient times, when the number of known or recognized languages was far fewer, this must have been considered an amazing accomplishment. This paper hopes to look a little deeper into the relationship between polyglottism and what these stories reveal about the language-knowledge at the time.

Michael Galant (California State University, Dominguez Hills)  
Session 106  
Negation in San Juan Yae Zapotec

In this paper, I describe the morphosyntax of negation in San Juan Yae Zapotec, including clausal, constituent, andcontrastive negation. I present a negative concord construction of special interest since it triggers the use of a special set of subject clitics, similar to what Galant (2005) describes in the case of certain classes of verbs in this language that usually select for an experiencer or other dative-type argument. In addition to describing the relevant constructions, I also discuss possible cognates for the morphemes described here in other Zapotecan languages.

Tammy Gales (University of California, Davis)  
Session 15  
Vineeta Chand (University of California, Davis)  
A corpus-based approach to word frequency and syntactic categories: Untangling their relationship within sound change

Word frequency (WF) has a conflicted relationship with phonological change. First, no one-to-one relationship between the direction of change and WF exists; second, research offers inconsistent interpretations of ‘frequent.’ WF also has a complicated relationship with syntactic category vis-à-vis content vs. function words. By illustrating the implications of multiple coding schemas on a data set, we problematize WF application in variationist research and offer methodological insights from corpus linguistics such as norming, lemmatization, function word paradigms, and genre/register variation to establish linguistically sound WF coding practices in order to better understand and model language variation and change.
**Gillian Gallagher** (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
*Systemic markedness and laryngeal cooccurrence restrictions*

I present a typology of laryngeal cooccurrence restrictions and argue for a Dispersion Theoretic (Flemming 1995, 2004) analysis, supported by a perception experiment diagnosing the varying strength of laryngeal contrasts depending on other laryngeal contrasts in the word. The central idea is that laryngeal cooccurrence restrictions are not prohibitions against certain configurations of laryngeal features, but rather are restrictions on the perceptual distinctness of contrasts between possible words in a language. Assimilation or dissimulation in laryngeal features results from a markedness constraint favoring neutralization of the contrast between forms showing assimilation and dissimulation.

**Thomas J. Gasque** (University of South Dakota, Emeritus)  
*Six decades of the American Name Society*

Nearly sixty years ago, in December 1951, a group of scholars interested in onomastics gathered at the MLA meeting in Detroit and agreed to organize a society for the study of names. Since then, the American Name Society has gone through good times and bad but remains a national and international focus group for onomastics of all kinds. A year after that first meeting, the first issue of Names appeared and the journal is still going strong. This presentation will focus on the interests, accomplishments, and personalities of the people who have made this organization what it is today.

**Effi Georgala** (Cornell University)  
*The base word order of German double object constructions revisited*

In the recent literature on double object constructions (DOCs), it has been argued (Müller 1995, McGinnis 1999, among others) that in German the direct object (DO) is base generated higher than the indirect object (IO). These claims would make German an outstanding counterexample to the crosslinguistic generalization that IOs merge higher than DOs (Marantz 1994, Pylkkänen 2002, Bowers forthcoming, among others). In this paper, I provide novel data from stranded depictives and quantifier float, in support of the view that IO>DO in fact is the underlying order in German DOCs (Lenerz 1977, among others).

**Maria Giavazzi** (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
**Jonah Katz** (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
*Interaction of phonology and morphology in Kinande loanword adaptation*

In Kinande (Bantu), phonological adaptation of French and English nouns interacts with a complex grammatical class system. Loanwords may undergo a variety of phonological changes in order to be analyzed as containing a monosyllabic class prefix. Many such changes are unattested elsewhere in the loan grammar. This paper investigates the issue of how fine details of phonological correspondence can affect and be affected by valuation of morphosyntactic features; most models of grammar predict the two components to be only indirectly related (via the lexicon).

**Carrie Gillon** (Arizona State University)  
**Hui-Ling Yang** (Arizona State University)  
*Southern Min post-verbal negation*

In this paper, we examine the phenomenon of so-called post-verbal negation in Southern Min (SM) (1). As postverbal negation is unexpected in a language without V movement, we analyze the negative element in post-verbal negation as occupying a different position than it would in pre-verbal position. In this paper, we argue that *bo* is a verb in a Serial Verb Construction (SVC) (cf. Aikhenvald and Dixon 2006), rather than a Resultative Verb Compound (RVC) as suggested by Huang (2003).
Is there a role for linguistic inquiry in a class of high school English Language Learners? Based on a year-long pilot project initiated by a Greater Boston high school teacher, we present evidence:

1. that examining the spoken and written languages represented in the classroom captures students’ interest and engages them in critical inquiry about the nature of linguistic knowledge and about their beliefs about language;
2. that the analysis of students’ home languages validates these languages in the school context, defining them as a rich resource worthy of study, rather than as a hindrance to education.

The survey of the literature describing the DOM phenomenon (Bossong (1985), (1991), Baerman et al (2005)) reveals three major patterns of syncretism in DOM cross-linguistically. This paper offers a unified account of the three major patterns of syncretism in DOM. I argue for the existence of a single DOM rule. The choice of a case syncretism pattern in a DOM language is determined by the presence/absence of Nom=Acc syncretism and the order of application between the DOM rule and the Neutralization rule. The specific outcome of the DOM rule is partly predicted from the properties of a language’s case system.

Although research has shown that speakers encode both categorical and gradient phonotactic restrictions for tautomorphemic sequences, it’s not known whether heteromorphemic sequences can be gradiently well-formed. In Study 1, subjects read multimorphemic words with varying degrees of cross-morpheme consonant similarity (TAMED, SHOES). Reaction times increased with similarity, demonstrating a gradient heteromorphemic OCP effect. Study 2 found a slowdown for compounds containing geminates (FIELD DAY). In Study 3, the speech errors of a brain-damaged individual were analyzed. The errors, which arose at a grammatical level of processing, repaired suboptimal heteromorphemic configurations. These results demonstrate that speakers encode gradient heteromorphemic phonotactic restrictions.

McWhorter (2001) has argued that Creole grammars are simpler than those of older languages, while work like Klein (2006) has offered counter-evidence to this assertion, at least as a global pattern. This paper seeks to address these apparently contradictory results of by suggesting that Creole simplification may be best understood as a phenomenon whose effects are restricted to just one class of complexities, referred to as paradigmatic complexities. The general conclusion will be that, like languages, complexities, too, can be typologized, and we should expect to find that different kinds of complexities are associated with different outcomes during creolization.
word lists and dictionaries to be straightforwardly captured, a key step in achieving interoperation among diverse kinds of lexical resources.

**Stéphane Goyette** (Brandon University)  
*Creoles, non-creoles and diachrony*  
Session 90

The presentation highlights a feature found in Romance Creoles that is alien to any non-creole Romance language: the elimination of all bound person-marking morphemes. These morphemes are found in all Romance lexifiers and have been eliminated in all Romance creoles. Yet phonologically unmotivated loss of person-marking morphology appears to be alien to the diachrony of any attested language with such marking (with the exception of pidgins). Thus, in European Romance no variety has lost inherited or newly-created person-marking morphology. This loss of person-marking morphology in Romance creoles indicates that they are indeed nativized pidgins.

**Peter Graff** (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
**Gregory Scontras** (Harvard University)  
*Metathesis as asymmetric perceptual realignment*  
Session 2

We investigate the perceptual salience of consonant order in intervocalic stop–fricative (ST/TS) and stop–nasal clusters (NT/TN) and present evidence that speakers of English (N=24) more readily perceive these clusters with the stop in prevocalic position, regardless of their native lexical statistics or whether the fricatives or nasals are native sounds. This bias is amplified when the stop-burst is removed, indicating that perceptual repairs increase as a function of the availability of phonetic cues. Our findings support the proposal that CC-metathesis is driven by optimization of auditory cues in consonant clusters (Hume 2001; Steriade 2001) rather than symmetric confusability.

**Tania Granadillo** (University of Western Onatrio)  
*On negation in Kurrípako Ehe-Khenim*  
Session 100

In the Ehe-Khenim dialect of Kurrípako there are two different negation strategies. One of them involves the commonly-found privative Arawak morphological marker *ma-* as in (1) and the other involves the negative particle *khenim* and its contraction *khen* as in (2).

1. **meepe-ka hliaha aatsinali**  
   *Priv-meat DEM man*  
   ‘that man is thin’

2. **nu-ito-kada phia khenim**  
   1.S-go-COND 2.S NEG  
   ‘If I go, you don’t [go’

I provide examples collected in the field of the various strategies, their similarities and differences, in order to provide more data in this under-described and endangered language.

**Néstor H. Green** (Universidad Autónoma de Querétaro)  
**Enrique L. Palancar** (Universidad Autónoma de Querétaro)  
**Selene Hernández-Gómez** (Universidad Autónoma de Querétaro)  
*Space codification in San Ildefonso Tultepec Otomi: The many interpretations of the loanword lado*  
Session 97

The Spanish loanword “lado” ‘side’ in San Ildefonso Tultepec (SIT) Otomi (Otomanguean, Mexico) appears in constructions with ambiguous meanings in the codification of spatial relations. Interestingly, these constructions encode all “frames of reference” (Levinson 2003), according to the oral texts collected through the Ball-and-Chair task (Bohnemeyer 2008) with 10 older native speakers of SIT Otomi, in which the speakers were asked to describe the location of a ball with respect to a chair in variety of picture sets. In this paper, we describe the distribution and use of these constructions, as well as the frames of reference involved.
Rebecca Dayle Greene (Stanford University)  
Solving the mystery of Southern /Λ/

Is Southern /Λ/ fronted, raised, or both? In this study I use data from sociolinguistic interviews with thirty life-long residents of Elliott County, Kentucky, to study /Λ/ acoustically (using /i/ and /a/ as points of comparison). It appears that most Elliott Countians both raise and front /Λ/, and age and education were not found to significantly predict either. /Λ/-raising seems to be a broad Southern pattern, as observable in the vowel plots of Thomas (2001). Fronting, in contrast, does not seem to be limited to any particular group of Americans.

Vera Gribanova (University of California, Santa Cruz)  
A subject-object asymmetry in Russian argument drop

This talk explores an obscured subject-object asymmetry in Russian argument drop and its consequences for our understanding of the inventory of unpronounced material. Huang’s (1984, 1989) distinction between the absence of a pronominal argument (pro-drop) and ‘topic’-drop (i.e. a variable bound by an operator in topic position) has been questioned, e.g. by Sigurðsson and Maling (2008). Genuine object drop in Russian — when distinguished from Verb-Stranding VPE — is prohibited inside islands, while subject drop in islands is permitted, revealing that the two types of drop originally proposed by Huang (1984) are necessary apart from any specific approach taken to binding conditions.

Michael Grosvald (University of California, Davis)  
David Corina (University of California, Davis)  
A production and perception study of coarticulation in American Sign Language

This project examines anticipatory long-distance coarticulation in ASL. Five signers outfitted with motion-capture sensors signed ASL sentences and the coarticulatory effects of later signs on earlier signs were then investigated. Evidence of effects of one sign on another were found across up to three intervening signs, but were generally weaker than effects found in analogous spoken-language studies. The experiment also included a non-linguistic condition so that we could assess the degree to which the effects seen for signs might be considered language-specific. A subsequent perception experiment showed that both deaf signers and hearing non-signers were sensitive to these effects.

Kyle Grove (Cornell University)  
Why unaccusatives have it easy: Garden path difficulty and intransitive verb type

This talk explains why reduced-relative garden-path effects with unaccusatives (‘melted’; 1a) are easier to comprehend than those with unergatives (‘raced’; 1b).

(1)  
   a. The butter melted in the microwave was lumpy.  
   b. The horse raced past the barn fell. [Stevenson and Merlo, 1997]

We argue that unergative reduced-relatives require PP-attachment reanalysis before the active-passive ambiguity can be resolved, deriving the processing asymmetry.

David Gunn (National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency)  
Linguists in Government

Applied linguistics in the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency

The National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA) applies linguistics to matters of geography. For example, to map Afghanistan, linguists must design and apply a single transliteration system to derive romanized geographic names from multiple languages. Partial representation of vowels in the source script poses a challenge. Lack of standardization in the native script names poses another challenge. Linguists train Afghan geographers in names standardization, including how to field check names. Language politics come to play as Afghans decide how to represent names that are produced differently in several languages.
Özge Gürcanlı (Johns Hopkins University)  
Barbara Landau (Johns Hopkins University)  
Colin Wilson (Johns Hopkins University)  

Spatial factors that influence linguistic choice in English

Recent research has suggested that English, unlike Korean, does not encode the distinction between tight- and loose-fit events. We addressed this issue by asking how spatial information is expressed in English speakers’ descriptions of scenes. The analysis revealed a significant effect of tight-/loose-fit and five other factors -- direction (joining/separating); asymmetrical movement; containment; size; and part-whole relationship -- on choice of verb and number of arguments. This result supports the claim that the expression of spatial information, including fit, is expressed in English and sheds light on how different types of spatial information are distributed throughout the clause.

Hyun-Jong Hahm (University of Texas at Austin)  
Number agreement in American Sign Language (ASL)

In ASL, verb agreement differs in SVO vs. OSV order. The analysis is given as follows: Targets check their controllers’ phi-features, assigning referential meaning if no trigger feature is found. In the basic SVO, verbs show strict number agreement with objects realized with pointing signs. When agreeing with nouns without pointing signs which lack number, the verbs contribute to their targets’ number interpretation. In the topicalized OSV construction, verbs and their topicalized object arguments are in not grammatical but anaphoric agreement. It is explained by the idea that the verbs have optional arguments showing anaphoric agreement with the topic.

Cynthia Hansen (University of Texas at Austin)  
Inalienable possession in Iquito (Zaparoan): A frequency analysis

The differential marking of alienable and inalienable possession has been attributed to iconicity, under the assumption that items that are conceptually close will have less linguistic distance (e.g. Haiman 1983). Haspelmath (2008) argues against iconicity, claiming instead that the coding asymmetry can be explained by an economy approach. This paper looks at the marking of inalienable possession in Iquito, a Zaparoan language of the northern Peruvian Amazon, and presents data in favor of Haspelmath’s analysis, by showing that the shorter, more cohesive forms found with inalienably possessed nouns are better explained by frequency of use than by iconicity.

Rebecca Hanson (La Trobe University)  
Sara Johansson (University of Calgary)  
Kim Meadows (University of Calgary)  
Accompaniment in Blackfoot and Yine

Accompaniment constructions are sentences like the English "John ate with Mary", where Mary is an “associate” argument. In this work we present a unified analysis of accompaniment constructions in Blackfoot and Yine. We propose that these constructions are single-event associative applicatives, and not bi-eventive sociative causatives. We give evidence that both arguments of an accompaniment verb are actors; however, in Blackfoot both arguments must be volitional, whereas this is not required in Yine. We propose a single structure to capture the facts in both Blackfoot and Yine, and account for the semantic differences between the two languages with language-internal mechanisms.

Akio Hasegawa (University at Buffalo)  
Jean-Pierre Koenig (University at Buffalo)  
Multi-dimensionality and negative concord in the meaning of the Japanese focus particle SHIKA

Japanese has a focus particle roughly paraphrasable as only, -shika. The particle must co-occur with a negation and has been analyzed as a universal NPI or exceptive marker (Yoshimura, 2006). Although such an analysis allows for a compositional semantics for sentences containing –shika, we show that several difficulties plague the exceptive/universal NPI analysis of shika. We adopt Bach’s (1999) and Potts’ (2005) multipropositional/multi-dimensional approach to particles and argue that shika
combines a primary exclusive meaning as well as a secondary ‘negative’ meaning and that the negative morpheme –na is lexically marked to combine with this secondary meaning.

**Bruce Hayes** (University of California, Los Angeles)  
**Clare Moore-Cantwell** (University of Massachusetts Amherst)  
*Gerard Manley Hopkins’s sprung rhythm: Corpus study and stochastic grammar*

Gerard Manley Hopkins (1844-1889) wrote many of his poems in a meter he called “sprung rhythm.” This meter is one of the best known puzzles of English metrics. A core understanding of the meter was achieved by Kiparsky (1989), who demonstrated that it is based on syllable weight and offered an explicit analysis based on this claim. In the work described here, we recheck Kiparsky’s original analysis, extend it with new constraints, and show that by replacing Kiparsky’s non-gradient constraint system with a gradient maxent grammar, we can obtain a closer match to the data.

**Erin Flynn Haynes** (University of California, Berkeley)  
*Phonetic transfer and intensification in L2 Northern Paiute*

Rapid phonetic and phonological change is a pervasive characteristic of endangered languages, and is especially prevalent when languages are primarily learned by adults. There are three proposed accounts for these changes: transfer effects from learners’ first languages, internally motivated simplification towards universally unmarked features, and intensification of socially salient features. This paper presents research examining these accounts in the context of Oregon Northern Paiute (ONP), an endangered Uto-Aztecan language of the Western Numic branch, and adds a fourth possibility for language change: transfer of socially salient features from another non-related but geographically close endangered language.

**Kirk Hazen** (West Virginia University)  
*Unassuming yet influential: Was contraction’s effect on leveling*

Considering was contraction’s occurrence in Appalachia for several decades, this paper presents quantitative sociolinguistic analysis to explain how was contraction operates linguistically and socially. Contraction is one of the linguistic features which contributes to the maintenance of was leveling in vernacular Appalachia. Socially, the rate of contraction is not declining for younger speakers, indicating a lack of social saliency. Linguistically, was contraction appears to be enhanced by frequency effects and a robust lexicon where pronoun and verb combinations could be stored as single units.

**Jeffrey Heinz** (University of Delaware)  
**William Idsardi** (University of Maryland)  
*Learnt opaque phonological generalizations: The case of Samala (Chumash)*

In Samala (Chumash), a local harmony process ([s] becomes [S] before [t,l,n]) conflicts with a regressive sibilant harmony process in underlying forms like /stijepus/. One of the generalizations can be maintained (i.e. [Stijepus] or [stijepus]), but not both. Either way, learners face evidence against a bonafide generalization. First, we correct a misunderstanding about the interaction of the two generalizations that exists in the secondary phonological literature. Second, we present a model which infers the long-distance generalization (using Strictly Piecewise grammars), the local generalization (using Strictly Local grammars), and how the two generalizations interact (using a model of intercausal relations).

**Robert Henderson** (University of California, Santa Cruz)  
**Matthew A. Tucker** (University of California, Santa Cruz)  
*Latest insertion in K’ichee’*

This talk aims to explain the distribution of verbal status suffixes in K’ichee’. Status suffixes obligatorily appear when the verb is clause-final and do not trigger a difference in interpretation. Furthermore, the status suffixes are not analyzable as CP-final: they carry the peak of Intonational Phrase (iP) prominence and in syntactic constructions that show a mismatch between iP and CP boundaries, the status suffixes track iP and not the CP boundaries. We argue that these suffixes subcategorize for the right edge of iP and discuss how this observation requires prosodic information to be available to the mechanism of morphological insertion.
Lara Hershcovitch (Vanderbilt University)  
Matthew Gelfand (Georgetown University)  
Michael Pelster (Vanderbilt University)  
Michael Ullman (Georgetown University)*  
P. David Charles (Vanderbilt University)*  
*co-senior authors

Linguistic deficits in early stage Parkinson’s Disease patients receiving deep brain stimulation

Parkinson’s Disease (PD) is associated with impaired verb generation due to deficits in procedural memory. This study tests this association in deep brain stimulation (DBS) treated PD using the Declarative/Procedural Model (DPM), a paradigm in which declarative memory supports mental lexicon and procedural memory governs rule-based grammar. Twenty-eight controls and 22 PD patients (11 on DBS and medication, 11 on medication alone) were tested while ON and OFF DBS and/or medication in tasks that rely on procedural and declarative memory. Results suggest that DBS of the subthalamic nucleus may influence verb generation through non-motor basal ganglia thalamocortical circuits.

Joseph Hill (Gallaudet University)  
Carolyn McCaskill (Gallaudet University)  
Ceil Lucas (Gallaudet University)  
Robert Bayley (University of California, Davis)  

Signing outside the box: The size of signing space in Black ASL

Deaf African American signers are reported to use a larger signing space (i.e. signs that exceed the rectangle that extends from the top of the head to the waist, from shoulder to shoulder, and a foot in front of the signer) than their White counterparts. We report on a test of that perception based on an analysis of more than 2000 signs extracted from twenty-four elicited narratives from Black and White signers. Results indicate that the Black signers consistently use a larger signing space than do White signers. We explore morphological and discourse motivation for the size of signing space.

Daniel J. Hintz (SIL International)  

Auxiliation in Quechua: The role of contact within evolution

This paper describes the formation of auxiliary verbs in Quechua and examines how processes of language change and contact introduce new aspectual contrasts expressed through verbal periphrases. Auxiliation provides a window through which to view the interaction of language-internal and -external mechanisms of grammatical change. Bilingual speakers draw upon their full repertoire of linguistic resources, appropriating native Quechua forms and structures, remodeled on the basis of Spanish patterns. The replication of foreign patterns and material may have only minor effects in the short-term, but such changes can set in motion a sequence of internal developments leading to typologically significant change.

Diane Hintz (SIL International)  

The prosody of affect in South Conchucos Quechua

This study contributes to our understanding of prosody by showing how fundamental frequency and voice quality (together with content and verbal tense) are used to communicate specific kinds of affect in South Conchucos Quechua discourse. Marked F0 elevation and widened range indicate positive affect (e.g., excitement and happiness). Correspondingly, lowered F0 and narrowing of the range communicate negative affect (e.g. shame and apprehension). Laughter can communicate positive affect, while use of a glottal stop, creating forceful voice quality, communicates negative affect. This study is an initial step towards describing the richness of the communication of affect in a native language of the Americas.

Philip Hofmeister (University of California, San Diego)  

Semantic processing and memory retrieval

Semantic processing, as opposed to superficial processing, has been shown to facilitate recognition and recall performance. Here, I present evidence that processing more semantic features related to a discourse entity during language comprehension enhances
subsequent retrieval efficiency. These effects are explained in terms of the reduction of similarity-based interference. Recall data show that representations with greater semantic complexity provide an advantage vis-à-vis the processes involved in memory retrieval. What this means for discourse and comprehension generally is that semantic complexity acts as a mechanism for modulating the “accessibility” of discourse entities.

**Jessica Holman** (University of Kentucky)  
*Instrumental voice in K’iche’*

The instrumental voice in K’iche’ refers to a morphological process which promotes the instrument noun to direct object and demotes the patient noun to an oblique (Mondloch 1981). Recent data gathered during primary field research showed patterns that differed noticeably from the data in Mondloch’s 1981 study and suggested a possible innovation in the language. By comparing data from Mondloch and classical literature to that of modern literature and primary fieldwork, this paper describes the emergence of a trend towards ditransitive instrumental voice constructions in the Nawal Ja’ dialect of K’iche’.

**Edward Holsinger** (University of Southern California)  
**Elsi Kaiser** (University of Southern California)  
*Effects of context on processing (non)-compositional expressions*

We report a self-paced reading experiment investigating phrasal verbs that are ambiguous between literal/non-literal interpretations (wait on {a bench, a customer}). We tested how/whether contextual biases (towards literal/non-literal interpretations) influence processing ease. Our results suggest an asymmetry in how contextual bias affects processing: When context biases the non-literal interpretation, comprehension proceeds smoothly regardless of whether the verb sequence turns out to be literal or non-literal; when context biases the literal interpretation, processing difficulties arise when the verb sequence turns out to be non-literal. We discuss the implications of our findings for existing models of non-compositional processing.

**Jonathan Howell** (Cornell University)  
*Adnominal emphatic reflexives and the use of web-harvested speech corpora*

I present new claims about the formal semantics of adnominal emphatic reflexives (AERs) (e.g. *himself* in *The king himself agreed*). AERs are focus operators with DP-scope (cf. König 1991, Siemund 2000). Presuppositional effects that motivate a competing “identify function” analysis (e.g. Moravcsik 1972, Eckhardt 2001, Gast 2006) result from focusing of this operator itself. In such cases, the focus argument of the AER (e.g. *himself*) is phonologically realized as a “second occurrence focus” (Partee 1991). Support for these claims come from machine learning classification of naturally-occurring, web-harvested speech using acoustic parameters to identify the different prosodic realizations.

**Tatyana Hramova** (University of Reading)  
*Two Indo-European roots in the names of Samuel Beckett’s characters*

This paper will look at the ways in which two Indo-European roots, *mer*- and *mel*-, act in word- and name-formation throughout Samuel Beckett’s œuvre, encouraging the interaction of many languages and eliminating the boundaries between them. In this way, the paper will show how the memory of language creates a certain surplus, ‘surlexical’ meaning that may help the reader to see a character or an episode in a different light and discover some surprising links between characters and texts.

**Yufen Hsieh** (University of Michigan)  
**Julie Boland** (University of Michigan)  
*Semantic support predicts processing difficulty for disambiguation to less preferred structure in Chinese*

Two eye-tracking experiments were conducted to evaluate a limited, ranked parallel account in which multiple syntactic alternatives can be maintained for several words. We manipulated the strength of support for the two analyses of the Chinese ambiguous construction *Verb NP₁ de NP₂*, which was then disambiguated to the dispreferred structure. Greater processing difficulty arose at disambiguation when the preferred analysis was much more highly activated than the dispreferred alternative then when the two readings were activated to a similar degree. The results provided evidence that the degree of processing difficulty varied as a function of the availability of the required structure at disambiguation.
Linda Humnick (SIL International/University of Minnesota)  
Session 50

Kumyk demonstratives and scalar implicatures in the Givenness Hierarchy model

The Givenness Hierarchy (Gundel, Hedberg, and Zacharski 1993) proposes that referring forms signal the cognitive status of their referents and that these statuses are hierarchically ordered, implicationally related, and in a unidirectional entailment. This implies that no form will signal the set difference between two statuses, but that pragmatic principles give rise to a scalar implicature that the referent does not have a higher status than the one explicitly signaled. A study of Kumyk demonstratives following this model shows that one of three forms that signal ‘activated’ has a specialized association with the implicature, ‘not in focus’.

George L. Huttar (SIL International)  
Session 88

Sources of African-derived Saramaccan lexemes

Previous explorations of which African languages contributed to the various creoles of Suriname in which lexical domains, while shedding light on the chronology of such lexical contributions, have taken only one of the creoles, Ndyuka, as a starting point. This paper supplements previous work by looking at more African-source lexemes in Saramaccan, including those with no attested parallels in Ndyuka or Sranan. The resulting picture of the lexical contributions of five different groups of African languages to Suriname creole lexicons provides additional evidence for gradual development of a creole’s lexicon.

Jiwon Hwang (Stony Brook University)  
Session 52

The nature of inserted vowels in L2 learners’ production

We report on results of perception experiments comparing Korean and English native speakers on stop-nasal sequences. The results revealed that voicing of the stop induced bias toward perception of illusory vowel only for Korean listeners. However, we did not find any evidence for the place asymmetry in production (i.e., more frequent vowel insertion in velar-nasal than in bilabial-nasal sequences) from their perceptual behavior. We argue that the source of the place asymmetry in production is gestural mistiming, rather than misperception. The present study shows that the L2 production pattern results from two independent factors: misperception and gestural mistiming.

Gwendolyn Hyslop (University of Oregon)  
Session 49

Sonorants, fricatives and a tonogenetic typology

While some phonological mechanisms underlying tonogenesis have been understood for some time (e.g. Maspero (1912), Haudricourt (1954), inter alia) ongoing research in tonogenesis suggests that the full picture is more complex than previous studies have indicated. In this study I contribute to our understanding of tonogenesis by compiling a typology from published sources of reported tonogenesis. Based on this typology, I show that although languages develop tone by different diachronic means, there is a strong tendency for tonogenesis to begin in syllables that are opened or closed by sonorants and then spread to the fricatives.

Presley Ifukor (University of Osnabrück)  
Session 93

Technologically-mediated transcultural textual multilingualism

The main thesis of this paper is that Nigerian netizens (including textizens) use technologically mediated inspirational and invocatory texts to perform liturgical acts. The data discussed are selected from a larger corpus of Playful Language Alternation in Nigerian Electronic Texts (PLANET). We argue that Nigerian Pidgin, being the most widely used code, is a viable site for presenting a linguistically neutral discursive construction of national identity in the multilingual Nigerian context. We buttress this fact principally with multilingual email. We state that the fusion or blending of these diverse elements is in itself a discursive manipulation of accommodation and identity in informal interpersonal and transcultural interactions. A qualitative discourse analysis of the data is done within the analytical framework of computer mediated discourse analysis (Herring 2004). The analysis eventually shows that Nigerian Pidgin in TMC discursively indexes what Trudgill (2008:280) calls “multidirectional accommodation.”
Ann Irvine (Johns Hopkins University)  
Session 49  

The rich data made available by the World Atlas of Language Structures is ripe for computational exploration. In particular, linguists may use it to expand theories regarding the existing diversity of the world’s languages. The Language-Feature Network (LFN) is an optimized map where languages are plotted relative to one another in terms of their linguistic features. LFNs are useful tools for visualizing and analyzing various types of information that are available but not always obvious in the WALS dataset. They are especially useful in exploring the typological similarity both within and among groups of languages geographically or genealogically classified together.

Mi Jang (University of Texas at Austin)  
Session 22  
*The effect of prosodically driven phonetic properties on Korean stops*

This study investigates how prosodic position and word type affect the phonetic structure and resulting perceptual identification of Korean stops. The durational intervals were cumulatively lengthened for lenis and aspirated stops in the higher prosodic domain-initial positions. The domain-initial lenis stops showed significantly longer duration in nonsense words than in real words. The results of perception study revealed that Korean listeners are sensitive to the prosodically driven phonetic properties from different prosodic domain-initial positions in the perception of continuous speech. This study provides the evidence that speakers tend to provide perceptual cues for the prosodic position with less contextual information.

Carmen Jany (California State University, San Bernardino)  
Session 99  
*Obstruent voicing and sonorant devoicing in Chuxnabán Mixe*

Obstruent voicing and sonorant devoicing are common to Mesoamerica and regarded as defining traits of this linguistic area (Campbell et al. 1986). While voicing and devoicing patterns have been noted in a number of Mixe languages (Bickford 1985; Crawford 1963; Dieterman 2008; Schoenhals 1982; Van Haitsma 1967), there is no phonological study explaining these processes. This paper posits two rules based on a small set of distinctive features (Chomsky and Halle 1968) to account for the assimilatory processes in Chuxnabán Mixe and other Mixe languages. Furthermore, this work presents the first acoustic analysis of voicing and devoicing patterns in Mixe.

Carmen Jany (California State University, San Bernardino)  
Session 43  
*Positional and cooccurrence restrictions on ejectives*

Different studies have looked at phonotactic restrictions on ejectives from a variety of perspectives focusing on syllable structure or on general patterns of laryngeal features, such as coocurrence limitations or positionally motivated neutralization of contrast (Blevins 2004, Coulston 2001, MacEachern 1997, Maddieson 2004, Rimrott 2003, Steriade 1999). This paper examining ejectives in thirty languages brings together these diverse approaches suggesting that all phonotactic restrictions are based on articulatory and auditory features often working together. Given that languages vary with respect to perceptual similarity, different restriction patterns are found cross-linguistically.

Gaja Jarosz (Yale University)  
Session 44  
*Pairwise ranking learning for Optimality Theory: The hidden structure problem*

A number of learning algorithms for OT and related frameworks exist; however, learning of phonological grammars in the face of structural ambiguity is a topic of ongoing work. Tesar and Smolensky (2000) developed a large test set with hidden structure that Boersma and Pater (2008) recently used to evaluate the performance of several existing learning algorithms, which learned between 47% and 89% of the languages in the system. I present a novel learning algorithm for OT, inspired by Yang’s (2000) Naive Parameter Learner, that achieves 100% accuracy on the same system. I discuss implications of this result for future work.

Peter Jenks (Harvard University)  
Session 18  
*Correlates of DP-internal word order in classifier languages*

I propose a syntactic typology of numeral classifier languages based on the observation that the order of nouns and numeral classifiers correlate with substantial differences in the syntactic uses of classifiers. In languages where classifiers precede nouns,
they have an article-like use marking definiteness. We take this as evidence that classifiers are functional projections of the NP there, forming a constituent with that noun. In languages where classifiers follow nouns, they do not form a constituent with the head noun, but are anaphoric, explaining why these languages almost universally exhibit classifier-associated quantifier float.

**Joshua M. Jensen** (The University of Texas at Arlington)  
*Jarai formulaic sayings: Hook rhyme & the nature of binarity in folk verse*

Formulaic sayings in Jarai (Austronesian; Vietnam) are a folk poetic form with lines joined by hook rhymes. The first member of each hook-rhyme pair is line-final, and the second member is line-initial, as in this poem excerpt:  
\[
\text{tʃuʔ pʰa ra} / \text{ʔia pʰa nao} / \text{plao pʰa doʔ}'
\]

different mountains / walking along different waters / living on different islets.’ By means of hook rhyme, each line except the first and last is a member of two couplets. This overlapping couplet structure – a binary organizing principle – often results in a poem with an odd number of lines.

**Wenhua Jin** (Clark University)  
*Place effects on the Korean spoken in a non-peninsular region: The case of vowel /y/*

This study investigates the status of the vowel /y/ in the Korean spoken in Shenyang, China. Result of the analysis shows the relative stability of the linguistic system brought there by immigrants from the Korean peninsula more than a century ago and also some patterns of variation that are explicable under the place effects in the speech community, including not only linguistic and social factors, but also the role played by bilingualism and language contact that can slow down and alter some linguistic change already completed in monolingual communities.

**Megan Johanson** (University of Delaware)  
*Universality and language-specificity in the acquisition of path vocabulary*

Previous research claims that children learning different languages show different patterns of acquisition of spatial language (Choi & Bowerman, 1991). Other research argues for consistent acquisition patterns cross-linguistically (Johnston & Slobin, 1979). We tested a potentially universal aspect of motion language in English and Greek speaking adults and children: the preferential encoding of goal information over source information (Lakusta & Landau, 2005; Regier & Zheng, 2007). Results from an elicitation task confirmed the hypothesis that the goal bias emerges out of robust ways of processing motion linguistically. Nevertheless, the precise implications of the goal bias were shaped by language-specific properties.

**Sverre Stausland Johnsen** (Harvard University)  
*Contrast maintenance in Norwegian retroflexion*

East Norwegian contrasts /s/ with a retroflex /ʂ/. In initial position, this contrast is neutralized to /ʂ/ when conditioned by a retroflex rule. Two production experiments show that speakers are significantly less likely to apply the rule in a position where /s/ and /ʂ/ frequently contrast than in a position where the /s/ ↔ /ʂ/ contrast is virtually non-existent. I argue that this is a generalized contrast maintenance effect resulting from the mislabeling of ambiguous tokens.

**Steve Johnson** (Michigan State University)  
*The effect of personality on NCS vowel production among men*

This study explores the effect of personality traits on the progression of the Northern Cities Shift, In this study of 21 male undergraduates at Michigan State University, self-ratings on a battery of 60 personality traits based on Bem’s (1974) Sex Role Inventory are correlated with F1 and F2 values of the vowels /Q/, /A/, and /E/. Results suggest that men who strongly self-identify as “jealous” and “dominant” have the most advanced productions of NCS vowels and that variation in traits connected to femininity rather than masculinity plays a larger role in accounting for linguistic variation among men.
I outline and discuss a somewhat novel reading of the adverbial element in the English middle, *This bread cuts easily*, in which it relates directly to the subject NP. A subject-oriented reading of *easily* is suggested by the non-middle *This wire conducts (electricity) easily*, where *easily* characterizes the conductive property of the wire, i.e., having low resistance. The proposed general semantic representation of the middle implicates neither the implicit agent nor the genericity often claimed for the middle.

Brian D. Joseph (The Ohio State University)  
*Wyandot language, culture, and history materials at Ohio State University*

There are, sad to say, few traces of American Indian languages in Ohio today. The Buser Collection of Wyandot Indian Materials at Ohio State University, a recently acquired archive of primary and secondary materials on the Wyandots gathered by Charles Buser over decades of devotion to the Wyandots, promises to change that by offering a basis for re-establishing awareness of the Wyandots to the Ohio scene. In this largely descriptive and informational presentation, aimed at offering an overview of this unique archival resource, I provide details about the collection, with special attention to the range of linguistic material it contains.

Matthew L. Juge (Texas State University-San Marcos)  
*Toward a typology of suppletion on semantic principles*

Non-overlapping suppletion (*go~went*) and overlapping suppletion (*Surmeiran vign ‘come/go’*) raise important semantic issues in diachronic and synchronic morphology. Romance data, including cases of optional overlapping suppletion, necessitate refinement of my earlier claim that it involves semantically distant roots. Deixis and continuum effects involving semantically related notions (e.g., *KILL and DIE*) that fall into a grey area with variable resolutions also play a role. This analysis illuminates a key understudied aspect of suppletion and the interaction of phonology and semantics in morphological development. Similar patterns in suppletion, contamination, and analogy suggest directions for future research with connections to psycholinguistics and neurolinguistics.

Peter Jurgec (University of Tromsø)  
*Non-phonological cues of stratal affiliation*

This paper provides evidence that speakers can distinguish lexical strata even if they are phonologically indistinguishable from each other. In a forced choice questionnaire, 374 Slovenian words were presented to 127 subjects. For each word, the subjects had to determine whether it was a loanword or a native word. On average, loanwords had significantly higher scores, regardless of whether they had cues of foreignness or not (p<.001). In particular, native words (median=1.59) differed significantly (p<.001) from loanwords without phonological cues of foreignness (27.78). The results indicate that speakers can differentiate loanwords from native words even if they are homophonous.

Johannes Jurka (University of Maryland)  
*Extraction out of internal and external subjects in German*

A controlled acceptability judgment study in German shows that speakers judge extraction out of internal subjects (unaccusatives and passives, i.e. underlying complements) en par with extraction out of objects, while extraction out of external subjects (unergatives , i.e. underlying specifiers) is degraded. In addition, extraction out of subjects of intransitive unergatives is preferred to transitives. We attribute the former asymmetry to a grammatical difference between complements and non-complements, while the latter is argued to be the result of an information structural constraint.

Susan Kalt (Roxbury Community College)  
*Grammatical change and innovation in Child L1 Cusco Quechua*

We conducted fieldwork among 85 Bolivian and Peruvian Quechua-speaking schoolchildren to see if lexical borrowing from Spanish correlates with grammatical change (VandeKerke 2006.) We find the following types of changes.
Word order change:

a) Cortachka-f n papel-ta
Cutting-3Obj-3Subj paper-acc
"She's cutting paper"

Missing case marker:

b) Jose (-man) churachka-f n
Jose (-dat) put-prog-3Obj-3Subj
"She's putting them on José."

This child population innovates the inflection of nouns as verbs:

c) Chumpa-ku-chka-n
Sweater-reflexive-3Subj
"He's putting the sweater on"

We compare bilingual children’s comprehension of object pronouns in Quechua and Spanish (Kalt 2002) finding that children transfer a superset of agreement features to L2.
comparing productions of intoxicated subjects with those of sober subjects, assuming that intoxicated subjects produce more ‘easy’ articulations. Intoxicated subjects did not uniformly increase voicing of post-nasal or intervocalic stops; rather, the range of voicing durations contracted for both types of stops. I conclude that considerations of effort do not straightforwardly predict post-nasal and intervocalic voicing: the traditional effort-based account of these processes must be refined.

Jonah Katz (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
Session 24  
Phonetic similarity in an English hip-hop corpus

This paper presents a large corpus of English hip-hop rhymes. Imperfect-rhyme data from the corpus tend to support the hypothesis that speakers possess detailed auditory/perceptual knowledge about their language and that they manipulate rhymes in ways that reflect this phonetic knowledge. The data were analyzed with a novel statistical approach, using a log-linear implementation of a Biased Choice Model. The results indicate that mismatches in voicing, continuancy, and nasality between corresponding coronal segments in rhyme domains are more likely in contexts where these mismatches are less perceptually salient. These patterns are inexplicable in terms of distinctive phonological features.

Justin R. Kelly (Second Language Testing, Inc.)  
Linguists in Government  
Beth Mackey (Department of Defense)  
Philippe Casteuble (Department of State, Foreign Service Institute)  
Language testing in the US government

As the demand for language specialists in the government and military increases, the capacity to evaluate the language skills of prospective individuals is crucial to the mission. Language testing is of growing importance in governmental agencies in the United States, and applied linguists with backgrounds in language testing are an integral part of these organizations. This poster will present basic information on several language tests utilized by the government for interested theoretical and applied linguists and discuss opportunities to contribute to the development of tests of language skills in the government and in private industry.

Tyler Kendall (Northwestern University)  
Session 7  
Valerie Fridland (University of Nevada, Reno)  
Mapping production and perception: The influence of regional & individual norms

Expanding on previous work which indicated significant regionally-based differences for front vowel categorization on a US English perception task, the current project acoustically analyzes the vowel productions of the experiments’ participants to map their productive and perceptual spaces, asking what kinds of links exist between speakers’ actual speech production and perception. We explore not only the overall picture of how differences in regional dialect and gender influence this relationship, but also how speakers that show different degrees of regionally based productive shifts (such as the Southern Vowel Shift or the Northern Cities Shift) within regions also show significant perceptual differences.

Cathy Hicks Kennard (Central Michigan University)  
Session 15  
Pitch, gender, and speech style: A similarity in women and men’s use of pitch in authoritative and non authoritative speech styles

This paper presents results of a study on the speech of Marine Corps Drill Instructor School students. The question I sought to answer was whether or not the Command Voice taught in DI School was used differently by female and male students. Six participants were recorded in four speech styles. For both females and males, the average pitch used in authoritative speech styles was far above normal conversational averages, with highest pitch values occurring in authoritative speech. Further, females and males exhibited similar patterns of pitch variability and range, counter to much research on the relationship between gender and pitch.

Deborah Kennedy (Center for Applied Linguistics)  
Kevin Gormley (National Security Education Program/U.S. Department of Defense)  
Linguists in Government  
Language proficiency in government service: The English for Heritage Language Speakers program

English for Heritage Language Speakers (EHLS) prepares native speakers of critical languages for federal service by developing their professional English language proficiency and their knowledge of the culture and expectations of the federal workplace.
EHLS focuses on development of English language proficiency to the Superior level on the Interagency Language Roundtable (ILR) scales. This poster presentation will describe the EHLS program; relate its admission process, curriculum, and outcome goals to the skills and abilities needed for entry into federal service; and describe the types of federal positions that program graduates have obtained to date.

**Myleah Y. Kerns (East Carolina University)**  
*Females’ perceptions of their first names related to their ability to navigate socially and professionally*

Using empirical data from surveys, I will explore how female respondents’ first names compare to the most popular girls’ names according to the United States Social Security Administration’s Names Database to determine actual name popularity versus the respondents’ perception of their names’ popularity. I will present the relationship between the name holder’s perceptions of the popularity of her first name and how she navigates social and professional situations. I predict that respondents with less popular names, as defined by the Social Security Administration database, will express more difficulty navigating professional and social spaces than those with more popular names.

**Ezra Keshet (University of Michigan)**  
*Focus on conditional and quantificational coordination*

This paper concerns conditional coordinations (Culicover and Jackendoff (1997), Culicover (1970, 1972), Russell 2007) like (1) that are interpreted roughly like (2):

(1) You drink too much at a bar, and the bouncer kicks you out.
(2) If you drink too much at a bar, the bouncer kicks you out.

A compositional semantics is proposed for CCs and the related phenomenon of Quantificational Coordination using the standard definition of and. Akin to the Lewis/Kratzer/Heim analysis of true conditionals, the proposal posits a (possible null) modal or adverb of quantification (AQ) in CCs, which derives its restriction entirely from focus structure.

**Esra Kesici (Cornell University)**  
*Turkish stress and the prosodic structure*

While Turkish stress is generally word-final, there are some notable departures from this regular pattern. In the analysis proposed here, different classes of suffixes are associated with distinct prosodic structures. The prosodic class a suffix belongs to determines its stress behavior as well as its vowel harmony (VH) pattern. Earlier approaches don’t capture the full range of stress facts, nor do they account for the VH pattern (Inkelas 1999, Inkelas and Orgun 2003, Kabak and Vogel 2001). The proposed analysis avoids the shortcomings of these earlier approaches and, furthermore, captures the parallelism between stress and VH, which was previously left unexplained.

**Christina Kim (University of Rochester)**  
**Christine Gunlogson (University of Rochester)**  
**Michael Tanenhaus (University of Rochester)**  
**Jeffrey Runner (University of Rochester)**  
*Focus alternatives and discourse parallelism*

Sentences with focus-sensitive elements like ‘only’ depend on context to appropriately restrict the domain of alternatives for interpreting the sentence, but exactly what cues listeners use and how these interact remains largely unarticulated. Three visual-world eye-tracking experiments show that explicit mention, or indirect mention via conceptual category members, strongly restrict focus alternatives in the context of ‘only’; further, a general effect of context informativity reflects a preference for adjacent sentences to be related in content. Experiment 4, which manipulates discourse parallelism, suggests the pattern of effects from Experiments 1-3 further interacts with the larger discourse structures sentences are embedded in.
Kyumin Kim (University of Toronto)  
Session 45  
Licensing of argument structures by functional heads: Evidence from English have

This paper provides a unified syntactic account for the distribution of English *have* in causative and experiencer constructions. I argue that *have* is realized in the context of an applicative head (Appl) and an event introducer v, regardless of the type of v. In causative, *have* is spelled out when Appl merges under v\text{cause}, and in experiencer when Appl merges under v\text{ex}. The proposed account supports a theoretical claim that argument structure is licensed by functional syntactic structure (Borer 2005); unlike this study, however, it shows that the relevant functional heads are not aspectual heads, but Appl and v.

Seung Kyung Kim (Stanford University)  
Session 16  
Young children’s production of direct objects in spontaneous speech

The study investigates toddler’s (1;6-2;6) use of direct objects (DOs). It aims to provide a detailed description of their use of DOs compared to their parents, and assess whether pronominal DOs are preferred in toddler’s speech and if they have a stronger preference for pronominal DOs than parents. The results show that children’s use reflects parental uses, but children’s production is less diverse and more skewed. Children’s overuse of pronominal DOs is partly attributable to smaller vocabulary and higher short noun usage. Children’s DO production is arguably sensitive to input distributional properties and shaped by developmental properties of child language.

Yuni Kim (University of Manchester)  
Session 108  
Comparing Mesoamerican areal features in two varieties of Huave

This paper assesses the presence of Mesoamerican areal features (Campbell, Kaufman and Smith-Stark 1986) in two varieties of Huave, an isolate spoken in four villages of Oaxaca State, Mexico. One goal is to clarify the position of Huave with respect to areal typology, and another is to address noticeable variation between two otherwise fairly similar dialects in the manifestations of certain areal features. Overall, the result is that Huave has (in some form or other) more Mesoamerican features than previously noticed, including most if not all of the key ones.

James Kirby (University of Chicago)  
Session 44  
The role of probabilistic enhancement in phonologization

While neutralizing sound changes may result from loss of contrast, at least some cases of phonologization appear to be the result of contrast enhancement. This talk shows how phonologization may result from probabilistic cue enhancement in an ideal observer model of speech perception (Clayards, 2008). In stable, precise contrasts, enhancement is unlikely; the likelihood of enhancement increases as precision decreases. Similarly, more informative cues are more likely to be enhanced than those which are less informative. The predictions of this model are explored by simulating the production/perception loop in a usage-based framework (Johnson, 1997; Pierrehumbert, 2001).

Peter Klecha (University of Chicago)  
Session 53  
Context dependence in English futures

I present an account of the semantic distinction between *will* and *gonna* which captures the full range of data considered by recent accounts such as Copley (2002) and Haegeman (1989), but capturing also data first noticed by Binnick (1971) which has gone unaddressed. I argue for a treatment of *will* and *gonna* as modals (consistent with Copley, as well as Condoravdi (2003), Kaufmann (2005), and others) which are differentiated contextually; i.e., *will*’s modal base is restricted by an anaphor which must be satisfied by a discourse salient set of worlds, whereas *gonna*’s modal base has no such requirement.

Piotr Kocyba (Technische Universität Dresden)  
Session 95  
Creole languages in Upper Silesia: A debate between ideology and methodological reflection

The assumption of Silesian as a mixed language was heatedly discussed in the period of the German-Polish contact situation during the 19th century. Today, most of its speakers still believe in the mixed nature of their variety, although German and Polish linguists have long agreed on the status of the Silesian language as a Polish dialect. Since the mid 1990s however, a Silesian
national movement has been challenging this point of view, arguing that their language was actually a Creole. Although this premise is highly questionable, it has become the mainstay of the current conceptualization of an independent Silesian nation.

Jean-Pierre Koenig (University at Buffalo)  
Karin Michelson (University at Buffalo)  
*How to quantify over entities in Iroquoian*

In this paper, we argue, based mostly on Oneida data, that all quantification over entities in Iroquoian, cardinal as well as proportional, is done via internally headed relative clauses (hereafter, IHRC) co-indexed with an argument of the verb. The work of Jelinek, Partee et al. (1987), and others, has stressed the diversity of ways languages can express quantity and general statements. This paper adds to this body of research and suggests a new systematic way of quantifying over entities in some polysynthetic languages (left/right detached IHRC).

Jean-Pierre Koenig (University at Buffalo)  
Karin Michelson (University at Buffalo)  
*The semantics of pronominal affixes in Iroquoian*

So-called pronominal prefixes in polysynthetic languages are commonly analyzed as equivalent to English-style pronouns, despite their disputed semantic import. They are treated as similar to anaphoric pronouns (Mithun), agreement markers (Evans), or both (Austin and Bresnan). We provide a unified model of the semantics of Oneida verbs that, contra previous analyses, covers all their uses without resorting to functional ambiguity. In this model, verb forms are underspecified descriptions of lexical entries, arguments of verbs are marked as definite by default, and index-sharing between members of a verb’s argument-structure and external NPs ensures the proper semantic interpretation of the verb’s arguments.

Eun Jong Kong (University of Wisconsin-Madison)  
Mary E. Beckman (The Ohio State University)  
Jan Edwards (University of Wisconsin-Madison)  
*VOT trumps other measures in predicting Korean children’s early mastery of fortis stops*

Korean has a three-way voicing contrast among fortis, lenis, and aspirated stops. Three acoustic cues (VOT, H1-H2, f0) are involved in differentiating these stops. Previous transcription-based studies of children's productions have found that fortis stops are mastered earliest. If VOT plays a dominant role in listener judgments, then the short lag VOT characteristics of fortis stops would predict this mastery pattern. This study uses a mixed-effect logistic regression model to investigate how listener judgments are decomposed based on the three relevant acoustic parameters. The mastery order of the voicing contrast in Korean will be discussed from a cross-linguistic perspective.

Christian Koops (Rice University)  
*Southern and Post-Southern /ey/ and /ɛ/ variants in Houston EAE and AAE: An analysis of formant contours*

This talk is concerned with acoustic aspects of the vowels /ey/ (FACE) and /ɛ/ (DRESS) in the context of the erosion/retention of Southern phonology and the divergence/convergence of African-American and European-American speech in Houston, Texas. While both AAE and older EAE speakers display the traditional Southern ‘rotation’ of these vowels in F1-F2 space, there are significant differences in fine phonetic detail, including formant dynamics. These help explain the quite distinct auditory quality of the vowels in each variety. Among other differences, the /ey/ variants differ in the temporal nucleus-glide ratio, and the /ɛ/ variants differ in their degree of diphthongization.

Jelena Krivokapic (Yale University)  
*Prosodic structure: Local and distant effects of phrase length on pause duration*

A production experiment examines the effects on pause duration of prosodic phrases of different length, both immediately at the boundary and further away from it. Fourteen subjects read 24 English sentences varying along the following parameters: a) length in syllables of the intonational phrase immediately following a target pause and b) length in syllables of the second, distant,
intonational phrase following the pause. The results show that both the first and the second post-boundary phrase have an effect on pause duration. The implications of the results for the role of prosody in speech production are discussed.

Paul Kroeger (Graduate Institute of Applied Linguistics/SIL International)  
Session 58  
Cleft sentences in Indonesian and Kimaragang

This paper discusses the grammatical structure and semantic properties of focus-marking sentences in two Western Malayo-Polynesian languages. I argue that these sentences are basic equative structures, rather than being derived by “focus movement”. For Indonesian, I argue that the “exhaustive listing” interpretation is best treated as an implicature, following Horn (1981), rather than a presupposition or an entailment. For Kimaragang, on the other hand, the “exhaustive listing” interpretation is triggered by the choice of focus particle and seems to be part of the propositional content of the sentence, falling within the scope of negation.

Pei-Jung Kuo (University of Connecticut)  
Session 18  
Revisiting Chinese passives

I propose a single clause plus applicative projection analysis for both short passives (without an Agent) and long passives (with an Agent) in Mandarin Chinese. Unlike Ting (1998) and Huang (1999), I argue that the BEI complement in the long passive is a vP, rather than an IP. I also propose that the adversity reading on the subject is caused by the Malificiary ApplP, which is projected by a negative event denoting VP (cf. Tsai 2008 and Pylkkänen 2008). One piece of evidence for my proposal is the appearance of the resumptive pronoun suo (cf. Ting 2003) in passives.

Dave Kush (University of Maryland)  
Session 53  
The future and epistemic modality in Hindi

I argue for a unified modal analysis of the Hindi future marker -gaa on its plain-future and epistemic readings. I seek to bring cross-linguistic data to bear on the question of the syntactic and semantic representations of modals (Abusch,1998; Hornstein,1990 and Stowell,2004; a.o.). I argue that -gaa is distinct from Tense, and that present tense and the future morpheme co-occur overtly within a clause. These data lend support to adecompositional account of future-shifting modals like that given in Condoravdi (2002,2003). I conclude with a generalization that correlates modal height with the selection of the modal base (cf. Hacquard 2006).

Iksoo Kwon (University of California, Berkeley)  
Session 55  
I guess Korean has some more mirative markers: - Napo- and –nmoyang-

The aim of this paper is to shed light on the semantics of some newly discovered Korean inferential evidential markers –napo- (-na ‘whether’ and po- ‘see’ > -napo-) and –moyang- (-n relativizer and -moyang- ‘shape’ > -nmoyang-) and to discuss their underlying cognitive mechanism by investigating their functional similarities and differences. Particularly, it zooms in their extended functions of encoding mirativity and of neutralizing the speaker’s assertiveness, providing a unified account of their multiple functions. Finally, this paper argues that the semantic extension is triggered by pragmatic inferences encoded by their original forms, providing relevant pragmatic conditions for the markers.

William Labov (University of Pennsylvania)  
Session 7  
Peripherality

In West Germanic languages, long and short vowel classes are differentiated as tense vs. lax. An acoustic correlate of tenseness is peripherality, defined as the inverse of distance from the outer envelope of formant values. It has been proposed that in chain shifts, vowel nuclei rise along a peripheral track and fall on a nonperipheral track. When the vowel means for 439 subjects of the Atlas of North American English are plotted on an F1/F2 display, peripherality clearly separates tense and lax in the high and mid region, but not for low vowels, where duration may be the distinguishing feature.
Amy LaCross (University of Arizona) Session 8

Regularity and vowel harmony: Statistical learning and rule abstraction

The current paper explores the effects of regularity on the acquisition of vowel harmony. The results of three experiments are presented, which explore how phonological regularity affects the extent to which a non-explicit phonological pattern can be acquired through the use of an artificial language learning task. By manipulating the regularity of a non-explicit rule of ATR vowel harmony exhibited by the training items in the experiments, the current study explores not only how regularity may affect the subjects’ acquisition of the vowel harmony rule, but also whether learners’ sensitivity to regularity effects is subject to a specific threshold.

Oksana Laleko (University of Minnesota) Session 38

What errors can’t tell us about heritage grammars: On covert restructuring of aspect in Russian

The paper examines covert restructuring of the aspectual system of Russian in the context of heritage acquisition, i.e. systematic grammatical reorganization not manifested in overt errors. The interaction between VP-level aspectuality and sentential aspect is examined in the data from high-proficiency heritage speakers and baseline speakers of Russian. While the two grammars largely converge at the VP level (particularly in atelic contexts), they differ with respect to how sentential aspect is expressed, suggesting that the differences lie at the syntax pragmatics interface: heritage grammar diverges from the baseline grammar in those contexts where syntactic knowledge must be integrated with discourse-pragmatic knowledge.

Silke Lambert (University at Buffalo) Session 13

Dative, indirect affectee and the causal chain

This paper argues for a causal chain model of event semantics that includes as its endpoint the role of Indirect Affectee (Agent – Instrument – Patient – Indirect Affectee). This model integrates the recipient in ditransitive constructions (typically expressing some kind of transfer), which is indirectly affected through the direct affectedness of the theme/patient (undergoing a change of possession). It also explains why recipient markers (dative constructions) are often extended to mark other indirectly affected participants, such as beneficiaries, maleficiaries, or possessors. Finally, it implies a tendency to conceptualize events as beginning and ending with humans, force-dynamically connected by intermediate inanimate entities.

Linda Lanz (Rice University) Session 103

Age-based phonemic variation in Iñupiaq

This paper presents evidence for age-based phonemic variation in Iñupiaq (Eskimo-Aleut), an endangered language. As a result of language shift, younger, English-dominant speakers have a phoneme inventory different from older, fluent speakers. Using fieldwork data, I outline several changes, such as the replacement of the phoneme /ʐ/ with /ɹ/. I propose that while some changes are externally motivated, at least one change is motivated internally by the Iñupiaq orthography. However, as orthography usage is highly correlated with age, the age variable itself is not strictly age-based, but involves language obsolescence and literacy as well.

Linda Lanz (Rice University) Session 17

Case stacking in Iñupiaq

Contrary to claims in Plank (1995a), case stacking does occur in Eskimo-Aleut. Iñupiaq (Eskimo-Aleut, Inuit subgroup) exhibits case stacking in two lexical subcategories: demonstrative pronouns and demonstrative adverbs. Of particular interest is the case stacking on demonstrative adverbs, a phenomenon not reported in the literature. Case stacking is typically described as occurring only on nominals that are arguments. I discuss which cases are allowed to participate in Iñupiaq case stacking on adverbs (including identical adjacent cases). The existence of adverbs with multiple cases implies that morphological theory explaining case stacking must allow for case stacking of non-arguments.
Early field work in a pilot study at the Pikangikum First Nation near the Ontario/Manitoba border revealed a clash between Native naming traditions and the principles and procedures of the Ontario Geographic Names Board for the approval of names. This paper explores the approaches now being experimented by the OGNB in dealing with unconventional toponyms, namely the approval of feature names with no generics and the use of syllabic orthography. Naming practices in the Inuit communities in Canada’s High Arctic and in Greenland provide useful insights and lead to a reconsideration of the traditional generic/specific structure of the geographic name.

This paper describes Tojol-ab’al, spoken in Chiapas, Mexico, as a ‘mixed’ language—a language derived from two etymological sources, in this case the Mayan languages Tseltal and Chuj. Language mixing between genetically related languages has been virtually undescribed in the literature. This paper provides a first step toward understanding the interaction between genetic relatedness and intense language contact. It also highlights the methodological difficulties that the study of language mixing between related languages involves, since similarities must be identified as either innovations or shared retentions before one can identify the contributions of the source languages to a mixed language.

This paper provides a discourse-based semantic analysis of the word now, which is often assumed to be an indexical expression referring to the time of utterance (Kamp, 1971). Now appears in narrative discourse with the past tense, in which it denotes neither the speech time nor the production (or perception) time of the narrative. Kamp and Reyle (1993) assume that now refers to a time interval that overlaps the time of perspective from which the described event is viewed, and claim that now is only used with a stative predicate when occurring with the past tense. I examined 100 randomly selected narratives of now from the British National Corpus (BNC) and found that it also occurs with telic verbs in the past tense. I claim that the English now in fact has two functions: one is to indicate that the described eventuality overlaps with the temporal perspective point (TPpt), and the other function is to shift the TPpt to update the temporal context. I model this difference in Discourse Representation Theory (DRT, Kamp and Reyle, 1993; van Eijck and Kamp, 1997).

The recent formal approaches to evidentiality (McCready & Ogata 2007; Matthewson et al. 2008) have focused on its relation to epistemic modality, but its interaction with temporal expressions has not received a formal account (cf. Chung 2005, 2007). As a case study of the interaction of evidentiality with temporality and modality, I show how evidential readings of the Korean sentences involving the morpheme –te arise by virtue of tenses, and how they can be accounted for in terms of Kratzer’s (1977, 1981) modal theory.

This paper investigates second language (L2) learners’ knowledge of the constraints on the Korean numeral quantifier float construction, which constitute poverty-of-the-stimulus problems for L2 learners of Korean whose L1 is English, and aims to shed light on the role of Universal Grammar (UG) in L2 acquisition. Thirty-seven English-speaking learners of Korean participated in a written acceptability judgment task, and the results show that despite learnability problems, some of the participants were able to successfully detect the unergative/unaccusative asymmetry as well as the transitive subject/transitive object asymmetry, which add support to the claim that L2 acquisition is constrained by UG.
Geraldine Legendre (Johns Hopkins University)  
Isabelle Barrière (Brooklyn College/Yeled v’Yalda Research Institute)  
Thierry Nazi (Université Paris Descartes/Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique)  
Louise Goyet (Université Paris Descartes)  

*French personal pronouns and the acquisition of implicated presuppositions*

Young children have difficulties acquiring scalar implicatures but evidence is lacking regarding other types of inferred meaning. Sauerland (2008) has proposed that while 1st and 2nd person pronouns presuppose the existence of speaker and hearer, 3rd person pronouns only have an implicated presupposition of anti-participant, predicting the latter to be harder to acquire than the former. Based on a comprehension task with 30-month-old French children we present significant results for 1st and 2nd singular pronouns only in support of this presuppositional analysis of personal pronouns and the more general claim that young children have difficulty computing implicated meaning.

Heike Lehnter-LeHouillier (University of Rochester)  
Neil Bardhan (University of Rochester)  
Joyce McDonough (University of Rochester)  

*The importance of the acoustic realization of pronunciation variants in lexical activation*

Previous research reports that citation forms generate earlier and greater lexical activation compared to pronunciation variants (Pitt, 2009; Ranbom & Connine, 2007; LoCasto & Connine, 2002). The current study investigated the role of acoustic cues associated with different pronunciation variants via an eye-tracking experiment in two experimental conditions: a nasalized-oral vowel condition and an alveolar-glottalized stop condition. The results suggest that pronunciation variants can generate earlier lexical activation if the acoustic cues of the non-canonical form (i.e. glottalization of a vowel preceding the alveolar stop) are more informative than those of the citation form (i.e. alveolar stop without glottalization).

Alice Lemieux (University of Chicago)  

*A compositional approach to bipartite verbs in Washo*

Verb stems in Washo, a North American indigenous isolate spoken in the Lake Tahoe region, are formed from two bound morphemes (henceforth initial and final) that combine into a single inflectable stem (Jacobsen, 1980). Based partly on recent fieldwork on the language, I argue that the final is the root and some initial is required for lexicalization. Transitivity is not underlying in the initial morphemes, as argued by Jacobsen, but is built compositionally. The initials include a set of body parts (hand, foot, eye) whose combination with path finals resembles noun incorporation, a phenomenon previously undescribed in Washo.

Thomas Leu (Yale University)  

*Adjectival inflection and V2*

This paper connects two domains of Germanic morphosyntax that are not usually seen as related: verb placement (V-final / V2) and adjectival inflection (weak / strong). Based on an intriguing degree of surface parallelism, I argue that these two alternations are manifestations of the same underlying process, and hence must receive a unified account. I propose a syntactic analysis in terms of an alternation between merger of a certain left peripheral head, $d$-, and fronting of a low (remnant) constituent that contains the lexical head (the verb and the adjective, respectively), cf. Müller 2004.

Genevieve Leung (University of Pennsylvania)  

*Onomastic practices of ethnic, diasporic, and overseas Chinese in the United States*

While the blanket term “Chinese” is one which conflates ethnicity, peoples, languages, and cultures, looking at the naming practices of ethnic, diasporic, and overseas Chinese problematizes this gross oversimplification. Self-regulated factors such as assimilatory measures into U.S. society as well as political and cultural dissimilation between Taiwan and mainland China are discussed. This understudied onomastic occurrence offers insight into the complexity, historicity, and dynamicity of ethnic Chinese people in the United States. In addition, it offers the general public clues to disambiguating the many cultural and linguistic histories of what many would simply lump together as an immutable term.
Lisa Levinson (Oakland University)
Jonathan Brennan (New York University)
*The behavioral and neural correlates of silent causativity in verbs*

We report behavioral and brain data concerning silent causativity, such as that found in *the sun melted the ice* as compared with *the ice melted*. We compared transitive causative sentences to their inchoative counterparts and to sentence pairs with optionally-transitive verbs (to control for transitivity). Transitivity lead to slower self-paced reading times for causatives but not control verbs, revealing a cost for silent causativity. Using magnetoencephalography, we found that causativity modulated ventro-medial prefrontal brain activity, consistent with work linking this region with processing semantic composition. Our results establish a basis for addressing lexical semantic debates about causativity with new kinds of data.

Roger Levy (University of California, San Diego)
*On hallucinated garden paths*

The garden-path sentence—a central phenomenon in human syntactic comprehension—is classically understood as one whose preferred analysis does not match the preferred analysis of one of its prefixes. We present evidence for a new class of non-prefix garden-paths involving discontinuous input substrings:

1. While the clouds crackled, above the glider soared a magnificent eagle.

Here, rarity of locative inversion plus potential fit of *above the glider* as dependent of *crackled* induce a hallucinated garden path, confirmed empirically by high reading times at *soared*. We show how these results are directly predicted by the noisy-channel uncertain-input model of Levy (2008).

Yafei Li (University of Wisconsin-Madison)
Rebecca Shields (University of Wisconsin-Madison)
Vivian Lin (University of Wisconsin-Madison)
*Adverb classes and the nature of minimality*

The contribution of this paper is twofold. First, we enrich the empirical base by reporting a new interaction pattern among adverb classes in the context of movement. The core observation is that Minimality effects with adverbs are sensitive not only to an intervening expression's structural position and featural type, as has been previously reported, but also to its potential to undergo a particular type of movement. Second, we examine the implications of these new facts for previous statements of Minimality. We conclude that only Rizzi’s (1990/2001) structurally defined condition can be revised to account for the full range of data.

Jeffrey Lidz (University of Maryland)
Rebecca Baier (University of Maryland)
*Predictive parsing impedes word learning in 19-month-olds*

We show that infants' ability to use the syntactic context of a novel noun in order to assign it a meaning differs as a function of vocabulary size and age. We show that low-vocabulary 16-month-olds are better than high-vocabulary 16-month-olds or 19-month olds. 19-month olds, however, are able to use the syntax to learn a novel noun when the verb occurs in its most frequent syntactic frame. We argue that this effect derives from changes in the weighting of bottom-up vs. top-down cues in parsing.

David Lightfoot (Georgetown University)
*Distinguishing I-language and E-language to solve 19th century problems*

Late 19th century work in several fields was tightly intertwined, focused on change and on establishing principles of history. A key shift in work on language is to de-emphasize the earlier notion of languages as social entities in the world outside, and to take them instead to be mental constructs growing in the minds of individual children, I-languages. Linking language change to the acquisition of language by young children, and focusing on the phase transitions and emergent phenomena of complexity science, facilitates more explanatory accounts and circumvents the problems with principles of history.
This paper introduces a panel which includes three papers reporting new research on forms of address in academic settings. I review developments in the study of power and politeness in forms of address, with particular attention to studies dealing with academic settings. Although choices made by individual speakers in particular contexts remains highly variable, a common theme cutting across studies is that choices of address forms always entail an attempt by speakers to balance the demands of politeness with the complexities of power in a particular moment of communication.

**Dongsik Lim** (University of Southern California)  
Session 6

*Measure phrases and semantics of deadjectival inchoative verbs in Korean*

Unlike English, Korean measure phrases are incompatible with adjectives (cf. *John is 6 feet tall*), but deadjectival inchoatives derived by –eci ‘become’ can appear with measure phrases, which only denote the degree of difference (like *6 inch* in *John became 6 inch taller*). I will propose that this can be explained by assuming that –eci is the head of the directed motion construction taking a degree projection as its path argument (Zubizarreta and Oh 2007). I will also show that this proposal can further account for other characteristics of Korean deadjectival inchoatives, such as variable telicity (Hay et al. 1999).

**Susan Lin** (University of Michigan, Ann Arbor)  
Session 34

*Effects of prosodic structure on the relative timing of articulatory movements in English laterals*

The production of /l/ by most American English speakers involves both raising of the tongue tip and retraction of the tongue dorsum. This study is an ultrasound investigation of the relative timing of these two movements during production of word-initial and word-final laterals in a variety of prosodic environments. Results show that prosody is a significant predictor of articulatory timing in word-final /l/s, but not for word-initial /l/s. However in both word-final and -initial laterals, there is a correlation between temporal offset and total segmental duration, suggesting that the effect of prosody in final laterals may be a superficial effect.

**Ingvar Löfstedt** (University of California, Los Angeles/Pomona College)  
Session 2

*Allomorphy driven by perceptibility*

Experimental results show that perceptibility drives the distribution of the Swedish non-neuter allomorphs. The allomorphs are /n/ and /ən/. Nasal-final stems select /ən/. Lateral-final stems vary. Vowel-final stems select /n/. The allomorphy optimizes the perceptibility of [n]. The sound is non-salient after a nasal; somewhat salient after a lateral; and salient after a vowel. An AX experiment was run, and a repeated-measures ANOVA performed. Subjects identified [n] most quickly after a vowel, more slowly after a lateral, and slowest after a nasal. Stem-final consonant had a highly significant effect. The contrast post-nasal/post-lateral was highly significant, as was the contrast post-lateral/post-vocalic.

**Carol G. Lombard** (Independent scholar)  
Session 76

*The sociocultural significance of Niitsitapi personal names: An ethnographic analysis*

Niitsitapi (Blackfoot) personal names are an integral and inseparable part of Niitsitapi socioculture, and perform a number of important sociocultural functions. Most notably, the names function as vehicles of oral knowledge transfer through which Niitsitapi cultural norms, beliefs, and values are conveyed. The traditional Niitsitapi approach to personal naming is underpinned by certain Niitsitapi cultural concepts and philosophies of thought. These concepts are reinforced within Niitsitapi communities through the use of tribal names and adherence to traditional personal naming practices. Niitsitapi personal names and naming practices thus play a crucial role in the maintenance of Niitsitapi socioculture and cultural identity.
Olga Lovick (First Nations University of Canada) 
Siri Tuttle (University of Alaska, Fairbanks)

An exploration of Upper Tanana conversational prosody

We present a preliminary analysis of the prosody of a short segment of conversation in Upper Tanana Athabascan. Our approach is grounded in Conversation Analysis. Our goal is to identify syntactic, prosodic and visual cues to turn-taking. Following previous studies of Athabascan prosody, we investigate pitch patterns, intensity, typical pause length and syntactic structure in a narrative segment for each of two speakers in order to determine individual prosodic patterns. Examining a video of a conversation between the two, we see that different prosodic and gestural cues are used when the speakers want to hold or relinquish their turn.

Jennifer Mack (Yale University)

Subject selection, information structure, and genre

This poster accounts for subject licensing in two constructions with semantically atypical subjects: the Stage Subject construction, in which a verb of cognition combines with a subject denoting a time or place (e.g., Recent years have seen a revival of interest in Marxism), and the Accessory Subject construction, in which a motion verb takes an accessory of the being in motion as subject (e.g., Stiff miniskirts ambled down the runway). I argue that the genres in which these constructions typically appear—formal expository prose and fashion commentary, respectively—are associated with abstract information structures that underlie atypical subject selection.

Laurel MacKenzie (University of Pennsylvania)

Reduplication in Itawes

This paper examines reduplication in Itawes, a language of the Philippines. In addition to providing the first overview of reduplication in this language, I examine the interactions between reduplication and three phonological processes: Vowel Laxing, Vowel Reduction, and Glottal Stop Insertion. Vowel Laxing—which laxes /i, e, o/ in closed syllables—and Vowel Reduction—which raises /a/ to [ə] in non-primary-stressed syllables—interact with reduplication differently: Vowel Laxing shows Base–Reduplicant Identity, applying at the stem level (Inkelas and Zoll, 2005), while Vowel Reduction, applying at the word level, does not. Glottal Stop Insertion may apply at either level.

Giorgio Magri (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

Constraint promotion

Constraint promotion is often assumed in the OT acquisitional literature; see e.g. Gnanadesikan (2004) and Bernhardt and Stemberger (1998). Yet, constraint promotion has proven though to come by in the OT computational literature: Tesar and Smolensky (1998) warn against it; and Pater (2008) provides a counterexample against the only existing instance of constraint promotion, namely Boersma's (1997) GLA. This talk presents a new argument for constraint promotion, namely that it is needed to model Hayes' (2004) "early stage" of the acquisition of phonology. Furthermore, this talk proves convergence for a class of GLAs that perform constraint promotion too, besides demotion.

Christine Mallinson (University of Maryland, Baltimore County) 
Helen Atkinson (Independence School, Local 1)

Graduate service-learning in a Baltimore, Maryland high school

In this service-learning initiative, a graduate course on language and race/ethnicity, a seminar of graduate students learned about the relationships between language, race, and ethnicity, while also working with teachers at a small charter high school in Baltimore, MD, to design and implement lesson and project plans on the topic of diversity in language and culture. The partnership sought to raise high school students’ and teachers’ dialect awareness, support students’ mastery of School English, and facilitate the development of students’ linguistic versatility in both non-standardized and standardized varieties of English.
Mark A. Mandel (Linguistic Data Consortium)

Conomastics: The naming of science fiction conventions

Session 78

The names of science fiction and related conventions display both regularity and variety. Many combine the location with the word "convention" or a synonym: Finncon (Helsinki), Nolacon (New Orleans, LA), Denvention (Denver). Others allude to the con's focus: Readercon (written sf), Browncoat (the TV series "Firefly"). Puns are common: Wrath of Con (Star Trek episode "The Wrath of Khan"). Some names allude to other cons: Arisia following Boskone in Boston (EE Smith's Lensman novels). Subgenres, such as music and animation, have their own naming traditions, as do some ongoing conventions. Chronological and geographical patterns will also be examined.

Marilyn Manley (Rowan University)

Expressing attitudes and perspectives: Cuzco Quechua epistemic markers in context

Session 102

Through the manipulation of chosen epistemic and evidential devices, speakers convey their attitudes and perspectives (Aikhenvald 2004). Despite these markers' importance in discourse, relatively few studies have researched epistemics in context (Sidnell 2005). This paper presents an analysis of how members of two Cuzco Quechua/Spanish communities utilize their epistemic suffixes and verb tenses as resources for stylistic effect in discourse. Responses to role-playing tasks and spontaneous conversation demonstrate how combinations of the epistemic suffixes and verb tenses were used to indicate agency, first-hand/visual knowledge, surprise, a high level of certainty, familiarity, unfamiliarity, express shame and create a false impression.

Stephen L. Mann (University of South Carolina)

When non-mainstream does not equal nonstandard: Toward an understanding of in-group assessments of intelligence by speakers of Gay American English

Session 67

The standard/nonstandard distinction may not be sufficient to categorize some varieties of Gay American English (GAE) which utilize standard features while maintaining marginal societal status. Several gay male informants mentioned during interviews their belief that gay men are more intelligent than other men. A quantitative analysis of informants’ use of released /t/ and velar (ing) suggests that this positive stereotype results from an indexical relationship between standard forms and perceived intelligence. I argue that GAE be described as a non-mainstream variety of Standard English that shares its features – and the judgments of intelligence they index – but not its status.

Danilo Marcondes (Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro)

“A Sweet Language”: Language in Jean de Léry’s Histoire d’un voyage faict en la terre du Brésil

Session 83

Chapter XX (Un colloque de l’entrée ou arrivée en la terre du Brésil entre les gens du pays nommez Toupinambaouls in langage sauvage et Francs) of Jean de Léry’s Histoire d’un voyage faict en la terre du Brésil (1578), is a discussion of some features of the Tupinambá language by means of a fictional dialogue between a Frenchman and a native, intended as a linguistic guide for the European newcomers to Brazil. I propose to examine the conception of language it presupposes, along with its semantic and pragmatic features, as an attempted bridge between two radically different cultures.

Stephen Marlett (SIL International/University of North Dakota)

Relational preverbs in Seri: A case of non-incorporation

Session 54

The verbal complex in Seri includes postpositions (P’s) used as relational preverbs; paraphrases of these with typical postpositional phrases do not exist. The Seri case represents one point in some kind of continuum of incorporatedness and it is looked at in the context of an incipient typology. The preverbal P’s are not prefixes and the transitivity of the clause is not affected. Since there is no distinction between P’s relating to locatives as adjuncts and P’s relating to locatives as complements in the Seri data, a classic incorporation analysis is not appropriate.

Stephen Marlett (SIL International)

Round vowel epenthesis and velar consonant epenthesis in Seri

Session 99

De Lacy (2006) explicitly claims that round vowels and velar consonants are not epenthesized. Seri examples of these very processes are dismissed with little comment and with no proposed alternative analysis other than the suggestion (in the case of the
round vowel) that “it is possible that epenthetic [o] is not epenthetic at all, but part of the input (301).” Data are presented in this paper to demonstrate that both of these are robust processes of the language with no exceptions, even though o-Epenthesis is obviously not the process that inserts the so-called default vowel in the language.

Andrew Martin (Laboratory of Cognitive Science and Psycholinguistics)  
Sharon Peperkamp (Laboratory of Cognitive Science and Psycholinguistics)  
Emmanuel Dupoux (Laboratory of Cognitive Science and Psycholinguistics)  
Learning phonemes with a pseudo-lexicon

Infants acquiring their native language must learn how to classify a large number of context-dependent allophones into a smaller number of phonemic categories. We show that an algorithm proposed by Peperkamp, Le Calvez, Nadal, & Dupoux (2006), which uses complementary distribution as a way of identifying allophones of the same phoneme, is effective for simple artificial phonologies, but fails to scale up to realistically complex systems. We propose an alternative model in which infants build a crude approximation of the lexicon consisting of the high-frequency n-grams present in their speech input, and use this to significantly reduce the search space.

Katherine Matsumoto-Gray (University of Utah)  
Language apprenticeship programs: Targeting teens in language revitalization

The Shoshoni language project at the University of Utah recently completed a language revitalization program targeted at high school age Shoshonis. The program develops language skills, while keeping in mind the larger issues at play. The project was a six week summer program. Ten Shoshoni high school students lived together, took a Shoshoni language class, and completed a paid internship in linguistics. Such language apprenticeship programs have the potential to be implemented at universities around the world. SYLAP is a possible model for high school language programs that are effective in getting young people excited about language revitalization.

Corrine McCarthy (George Mason University)  
Judith Hadley (George Mason University)  
Midland or South: The phonetics of Northern Virginia

Historically, the Washington, D.C. metro area has been neglected by dialectologists, probably due to its urban, geographically-mobile nature. Nevertheless, a major border lies somewhere between Baltimore and Richmond, two points the Atlas of North American English identifies as Midland and Southern, respectively. Sociolinguistic interviews with natives aged 15-94 indicate a near-total absence of Southern features (e.g. /aj/ monophthongization, r-deletion) and a presence of Midland ones (e.g. cot-caught merger in progress). We further explore the mechanism of merger through an acoustic analysis of low-back vowels in parent-child pairs.

Joyce McDonough (University of Rochester)  
Benjamin V. Tucker (University of Alberta)  
Experimental field phonetics: Replicating Goddard’s 1905 kymographic study of the sounds of Dene Sųliné

One hundred years ago, P.E. Goddard, working with the Dene Sųliné in Cold Lake, Alberta, used a Rousselot kymograph to illustrate the language’s sounds, which he compared to his previous recordings on the Pacific Dene languages, Hupa and Kato. It is likely that this work is among the earliest instrumental fieldwork performed in North America. The kymograph recorded oral and nasal airflow and laryngeal movement during speech. We replicated this study with current speakers from the same community. The current study links Goddard’s work to present day language documentation efforts on the Dene Sųliné language.

Kevin B. McGowan (University of Michigan)  
Aerodynamic modeling of coarticulation for concatenative speech synthesis

This paper takes the position that coarticulatory details, rather than making perception more difficult, provide the listener with a rich network of informative cues when perceiving speech. We test this position by comparing the performance of a strictly-acoustic text to speech (TTS) system with the performance of the same system enhanced with surrogate gestural information. We
built parallel speech & nasal/oral airflow databases to minimize velopharyngeal port discontinuities in novel TTS utterances. Listeners appear to show some preference for the more gesturally-plausible TTS. This finding is inconsistent with a view that coarticulation conflicts with the perceptual needs of the listener.

Grant McGuire (University of California, Santa Cruz)  
Jaye Padgett (University of California, Santa Cruz)  
Lillian Vale Clark (University of California, Santa Cruz)  
Nathaniel Pierce Hinchey (University of California, Santa Cruz)  
Rachael McClellan (University of California, Santa Cruz)  
Kaitlyn Pavlina (University of California, Santa Cruz)  
Elan Samuel (University of California, Santa Cruz)  
Alex Wolfe (University of California, Santa Cruz)

On the bases of vowel dispersion: An experiment

Though vowel systems seem to reflect a principle of dispersion, it is unclear how dispersion evolves. Our experiment seeks to provide clear evidence about whether speakers actively control dispersion. Subjects, who were told they were testing speech recognition software, were prompted to pronounce words containing one of [ɪ, ɛ, æ]. The software appeared to incorrectly recognize some productions and prompted further productions. In the case of [ɛ], subjects were led to think the program either (1) misheard [ɪ] or (2) misheard [æ]. We found limited support for our hypothesis that productions of [ɛ] would be lower after (1) than after (2).

Katy McKinney-Bock (University of Southern California)

Adjective classes and syntactic ordering restrictions

I argue there are four classes of adjectives relevant to syntactic ordering: predicative/intersective, predicative/non-intersective, non-predicative, classifying (Svenonius 2008, Alexiadou et al 2007), and previous proposals have not identified the relevant semantic dimensions. Among the properties of gradability, mass/count, and intersectivity, only intersectivity is syntactically relevant. The four classes of adjectives are motivated by the distribution of ordered/non-ordered adjectives, scope effects with certain adjective-pairs, PP-modification, N-dropping and comparatives (Bouchard 2002, Higginbotham 1985, Kennedy 1999). DP structure involves 1) merging the classifying adjective with pronounced N, 2) merging intersective adjectives with N, 3) merging non-intersective adjectives with a silent copy of N.

Yaron McNabb (University of Chicago)

Apparent pharyngealization in French loanwords in Moroccan Arabic

Pharyngealization in French loanwords in Moroccan Arabic challenges the phonetic account (Peperkamp and Dupoux 2003 *inter alia*) as well as the phonological account (Paradis and Lacharité 1997 *inter alia*) for loanwords adaptation. This study presents an acoustic comparison of vowels in pharyngealized and non-pharyngealized environments in loanwords versus native words, and reveals that while both loanwords and native words exhibit the effect of pharyngealization, vowels in loanwords with pharyngealized consonants form a unique category. The findings of this study provide evidence for a unified account that takes into consideration both phonetic and phonological factors in the process of loanword adaptation.

John McWhorter (Manhattan Institute)

The creole prototype ten years later: Tying up loose ends

In this talk I refine and clarify the claim that I have proposed that a subset of creoles are identifiable not just diachronically but synchronically as a class of language, after ten years of scholarly response as well as my own reflections. My stipulation of low to nonexistent inflection is refined with reference to Minimalist conceptions of Inflection as well as Booij’s (1993) distinction between contextual and inherent inflection. My stipulation on tone now includes address of register and claims that creoles displaying tonal distinctions are contradictions to the notion of a creole prototype. My stipulation on noncompositional derivational morphology is filled in with reference to an area unaddressed in 1998, reduplication. The talk will demonstrate,
among other things, that creoles are synchronically distinguishable even from older analytic languages, and that their emergence as pidgins is a necessary rather than contingent hypothesis.

David Medeiros (University of Michigan)  
Session 35  
Asymmetric resumption, extension, and the derivation of Hawaiian VSO

This paper analyzes a heretofore undocumented asymmetry in the distribution of resumptive pronouns in the Ni’ihau dialect of Hawaiian, with resumption occurring in object and adjunct-initial word orders, but not in subject-initial orders. While the observed pattern is not predicted by current theories of syntax which allow movement operations that do not target the root (e.g. Chomsky 2008), the asymmetry may be explained by analyses in which the Extension Condition (Chomsky 1995) is strictly maintained.

Rodrigo Romero Mendez (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México)  
Session 97  
Projective and topological spatial descriptions in Ayutla Mixe

This presentation describes the use of frames of reference (FoRs) in Ayutla Mixe, a Mixe-Zoquean language spoken in Southern Mexico, in general terms, but also focuses on the use of topological descriptions for locating a figure with respect to a ground. Ayutla Mixe mostly uses allocentric FoRs (i.e., object-centered), and only rarely egocentric (i.e., speaker-oriented) FoRs. Additionally, in Ayutla Mixe, there is a strong tendency to use topological descriptions, i.e. orientation-free descriptions, in order to locate a figure with respect to a ground.

Lev Michael (University of California, Berkeley)  
Session 100  
Clausal negation in Nanti (Kampan, Peru)

This paper describes negation strategies in Nanti, an Arawak language of southeastern Peru, and compares these strategies with those found in other Arawak languages. Negation in Nanti is complex, with two distinct forms for standard internal negation (narrow scope), one for internal counter-presuppositional negation, one for external (wide scope) negation, and a distinct existential negator, as well as showing interactions between negation and inflectional categories. Subordinate clauses that show deranking effects (generally, restrictions on reality status marking), cannot be independently negated (e.g. desiderative complements), while those that do not show deranking effects may be (e.g. speech report complements).

Dan Michel (University of California, San Diego)  
Session 48  
Relating working memory and d-linked wh-islands: An experimental syntax study

The processing account of islands (Kluender, 1991; Kluender & Kutas, 1993; Hoffmeister, 2008) attributes island phenomena facts to processing strains on working memory (WM). Following this, one would expect differences in experimentally obtained acceptability judgments of such sentences between high and low WM capacity populations. The results of this study confirm this prediction, with only the high WM capacity group distinguishing between bare and d-linked wh-island sentences. The results’ direction indicate that a re-examination of the characterization of d-linking is needed as the high WM capacity population downgrades their judgments on bare items rather than upgrading judgments of d-linked ones.

Elena Mihas (University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee)  
Session 56  
Nominal classification in Asheninka (Arawak)

The study describes classifier systems in Ashéninka Perené, of the Kampan subgrouping of Arawak. It discusses the inventory of classifiers in Ashéninka, their morphosyntactic loci, semantics, functions, and origin, and presents the preliminary results from the fieldwork data collected in Ashéninka communities of eastern Peru. The results show that Ashéninka Perené has a large set of classifiers optionally assigned to nominal and verbal hosts. Noun classifiers categorize inanimate nouns in terms of their shape, dimensionality, consistency, and amount, while the categorization of verbal classifiers is based on the semantic parameters of function, arrangement and amount.
Marianne Mithun (University of California, Santa Barbara)  
*Session 104*

*Questionable relatives*

In a number of languages, interrogative and relative pronouns match. The pattern is concentrated in Europe, but also occurs in the Americas. Comparisons of 19th century Tuscarora with modern speech show that within a century, question words have been introduced into complements and headless relatives. This expansion follows a pathway proposed by Heine and Kuteva (2006): interrogative pronouns are extended to indefinite complements, then definite complements, then headless relatives, and finally headed relatives. The Tuscarora developments, which coincide with expanding Tuscarora/English bilingualism, represent grammatical replication: bilinguals, perceiving a pattern in one language, extend markers in the other on that model.

Brad Montgomery-Anderson (Northeastern State University)  
*Session 101*

*Shared morphosyntactic properties of affects and positionals in Chontal Mayan*

This paper discusses the overlap in morphological and syntactic properties of two root classes in Chontal Mayan. Definitions of positionals as a root class in Mayan languages typically use semantic and morphological criteria. During my fieldwork I used the compounding properties of positionals as a diagnostic for this class. This line of research has shown that affects and positionals overlap to a much greater extent than previously described. While there has is a growing body of literature on polyvalence in Mayan languages, there has been little exploration of the link between these two typically Mayan parts of speech.

Rebecca Morley (The Ohio State University)  
*Session 11*

*Inducing epenthesis: Phonetic, phonological and morphological considerations*

This work investigates how phonological systems might arise from phonetic cues. Specifically, I present a series of experiments on the learning of (artificial) morphologically conditioned epenthesis patterns. The results indicate a primacy of phonetic naturalness over phonological. Implicit phonotactic information was not always utilized by learners. The phonetic naturalness of the stimuli, on the other hand, strongly predicted participant response, as well as indicating a single-morpheme preference. One major conclusion of this work is that certain limits can be placed on the likelihood of particular synchronic patterns, limits distinct from those imposed by a UG-based model.

David Mortensen (University of Pittsburgh)  
*Session 57*

*Morphological doubling: Evidence from Jingpho echo-reduplication and coordinate compounding*

The morpho-semantic and phonological similarities between Jingpho (Tibeto-Burman) echo reduplication and coordinate compounding provide support for Morphological Doubling Theory (MDT), a theory of reduplication advanced by Inkelas and Zoll (2005). In MDT, the semantics of a reduplication construction are a property of the construction itself, not a reduplicant morpheme, allowing reduplication to be viewed as a kind of self-compounding rather than an affixation-like phenomenon. This paper shows that Jingpho coordinate-compound and echo-reduplication share so many properties that they can be described by minimally different construction schemas, matching a typological prediction made by MDT.

Benjamin Munson (University of Minnesota)  
*Session 2*

Sara Kemper (Vassar College)  
*Implicit perception of speaker sex affects fricative categorization*

Listeners identify acoustically ambiguous phonemes differently depending whether they are told the speaker is a man or a woman. We examined whether identification of an /s/-/S/ continuum is affected by implying, but not directly revealing, the gender of the talker who produced it. Listeners identified an /s/-/S/ continuum combined with naturally produced vowels that were acoustically modified to be gender-ambiguous. The identifications of listeners who thought they were listening to a woman differed from listeners who thought they were listening to a man. These results suggest that perceived gender affects fricative identification in tasks that don't suggest it explicitly.
Antje Muntendam (Middlebury College)  
**Session 36**  
*The syntax and pragmatics of language contact: A case study of Andean Spanish*

In this paper, I report the results of tests that I designed to show how Andean Spanish (AS) word order 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 syntactic properties and the pragmatics of focus 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 language contact and syntax.

Carol Myers-Scotton (Michigan State University)  
**Session 87**  
*Janice L. Jake (Midlands Technical College)*  
*Asymmetry & uniformity: Accounting for structure in creoles and other contact phenomena*

Abstract principles, grounded in hypotheses about language production, can offer explanations for surface structures in creole development and other language contact phenomena. Two principles, the Asymmetry Principle and the Uniform Structure Principle, operate in conjunction with two models making assumptions about morpheme structure. The 4-M model differentiates distributions of surface-level morpheme types; the Abstract Level model explains how new lexemes arise cross-linguistically through the splitting and recombining of abstract levels of structure. Data mainly from creoles illustrate the theoretical arguments.

Roksolana Mykhaylyk (Stony Brook University)  
**Session 46**  
*Svitlana Antonyuk-Yudina (Reed College/Stony Brook University)*  
*On the interaction of prosody and scrambling in Ukrainian*

This paper presents results of an experimental study testing prosody-scrambling interaction in Ukrainian. We predicted that the absence of scrambling in definite-partitive contexts will be represented prosodically by a distinct prosodic contour. The data obtained from 8 native speakers confirm this prediction. Target SVO sentences with indefinite objects are produced with neutral prosody on which the verb is realized with a rising pitch accent, and the strongest falling pitch accent falls on the noun. In contrast, the same SVO structures with definite-partitive objects have the strongest falling pitch accent realized on the verb, while the object is prosodically destressed.

Marie A. Nadolske (Purdue University)  
**Session 3**  
*Patterns of variation in ASL semantic classifiers: Native and nonnative VEHICLE handshapes*

This study examines handshape use in the American Sign Language Semantic “Classifier” VEHICLE. Elicited narratives from three adult populations (Deaf native, hearing native, and hearing nonnative) were analyzed to assess the allowable variation within group and across groups. While all groups displayed variation, Deaf natives produced the least amount, hearing natives produced more, and hearing nonnatives produced the most. While degree of nativeness was important, additional motivations for variation included articulation pressures, discourse factors, and vehicle type. These findings expand our understanding of systematic variation to a portion of ASL’s lexicon previously thought to contain little or no possible variation.

Kayo Nagai (Unaffiliated)  
**Session 98**  
*-lu subordinate clause in St. Lawrence Island Yupik*

Previous studies of St. Lawrence Island Yupik claim that the subject of a subordinate clause with a mood marker –lu (–lu clause) must be the same as the main clause subject. This paper aims at claiming (1) that same subject is not necessary, (2) that S of a –lu clause can be different when the intransitive verb expresses either state or on-going activity. On the other hand, A of a -lu clause, expressing successive event to the main clause, must be the same, and (3) that the transitivity in –lu clauses is utilized as a means of grounding.
Lindsey Newbold (University of California, Berkeley)  
Non-transitive affix ordering in Kuna (Chibchan, Panama): Non-local consequences of local constraints

Data from Kuna conversations show variable ordering of non-adjacent affixes, which is incompatible with fixed-ordering models (Sherzer 1989, Hyman 2002) and unrelated to scope. For example, the affixes -mala 'PL', -suli 'NEG', and -oe 'FUT' appear in the orders -oe-suli, -mala-oe, and -suli-mala. To unify such cases of non-transitivity with an otherwise transitive system, I propose inviolable constraints against adjacent pairs of affixes (Fabb 1998, Ryan 2007). This analysis predicts three alternate orderings in words containing three of the relevant affixes; however, only two are attested. The effects of focus and a morphological boundary appear to account for these cases.

Michel Nguessan (Governors State University)  
Self-perception and self-naming: A study of African national soccer team names

This paper is an analysis of African national soccer team names. A glance at the names of the African national teams captures attention from the standpoint of onomastics. Unlike many African places or even personal names that are the legacy of European or Arab colonial influence, these teams’ names have been selected by African themselves. The study considers the names of all national soccer teams on the African continent. It investigates the meaning, the history and culture, and the sense of power and greatness projected by each name.

Johanna Nichols (University of California, Berkeley)  
Contact-induced spread of the rare Type 5 clitic

Peterson 2001 shows that the Ingush (Nakh-Daghestanian, Caucasus) chaining particle is a Type 5 clitic: positioned relative to the final word in its domain, preceding that word, enclitic to the word before that. The host is the absolutive argument if there is one; otherwise the preverb; otherwise a dedicated reduplicate of the verb root. So far this remains the only firm example of a Type 5 clitic. We show that an identical construction, with a functionally identical clitic and reduplication, occurs in several nearby languages of the Andic branch: Godoberi, Bagwalal, Karata. Diffusion, though unexpected, is the only explanation.

Tatiana Nikitina (Freie Universität, Berlin)  
Temporal deixis and deictic shift markers in Wan discourse

This paper explores one particular strategy for encoding temporal relations in Wan (Southeastern Mande, Côte d’Ivoire) – the use of specialized deictic shift markers to locate the narrated events in time with respect to each other. This strategy is especially prominent in oral narratives, which often report long sequences of events and cannot rely on immediate situational context for the interpretation of temporal relations. The uneven distribution of the markers across texts in different genres illustrates the need to treat the study of various types of discourse as an integral part of language description.

Alleen Pace Nilsen (Arizona State University)  
Creative naming in hip-hop

Hip Hop--which includes not only music, but break-dancing, graffiti art, and entrepreneurship—grew out of the Civil Rights movement of the 1960s and ‘70s, and carries within the movement both a questioning of old attitudes and practices and a rebellion against the status quo. Part of this rebellion centers around the rejection of standard spelling and of traditional naming patterns. This presentation will illustrate several of the techniques that hip hoppers are using to change traditional spelling and will also explore some of the underlying reasons for the popularity of specific sounds and words.

Don L. F. Nilsen (Arizona State University)  
Dark name play in Neil Gaiman’s The Graveyard Book

Neil Gaiman’s The Graveyard Book won both the 2009 Newbery Award and National Book Award. One reason for these awards is that Gaiman is a master at name-play. When ghosts in the graveyard say that the protagonist looks like an acquaintance and wants him to be named after that acquaintance, Silas says, “He looks like nobody but himself,” and Mrs. Owens agrees. “Then
Nobody it is, Nobody Owens.” “Nobody” is shortened to “Bod” by the good people, and to “boy” by the bad people. The headstone of Mother Slaughter is cracked, worn, and weathered, and all it now says is “LAUGH.”

Hiroki Nomoto (University of Minnesota)  
Reference to subkinds and the role of classifiers

There is a popular view that common nouns in classifier languages are names of kinds or mass; hence, classifiers are required “to make nouns countable” by individuating them (e.g. Krifka 1995; Chierchia 1998; Borer 2005). This paper argues that the primary role of classifiers is neither individuation nor counting, but to impose a restriction on the possible ontological sorts of entities. Evidence comes from optional classifier languages. Specifically, while ‘Numeral N’ can be ambiguous between an object and a subkind reading, ‘Numeral Classifier N’ is not. This generalization also applies to obligatory classifier languages and non-classifier languages.

Jessamy Norton-Ford (University of California, Irvine)  
Mary Louise Kean (University of California, Irvine)  
Siyi Deng (University of California, Irvine)  
Ramesh Srinivasan (University of California, Irvine)  
Sensitivity of the gamma band auditory steady state response to linguistic aspects of a stimulus

Recent work has found differences in lateralization of gamma band auditory steady state response power (γ-aSSR) in temporo-parietal areas to speech vs. non-speech stimuli, based on differences in “meaningfulness” (Deng & Srinivasan, 2009). To investigate sensitivity of γ-aSSR to linguistic features of a stimulus, EEG data was collected from six participants in response to 40Hz amplitude-modulated speech, jabberwocky, reversed speech and spectrally-rotated (“unintelligible”) speech. Significance tests were conducted for the four conditions, within and across-hemisphere. Additionally, correlational analysis of stimulus speech envelope and EEG output will be conducted. Initial results indicate overall right-lateralization, and additional left-hemisphere distinction by condition.

Christopher V. Odato (University of Michigan)  
Children’s use of vernacular functions of like in peer conversation

Much recent research describes the ongoing development of like as a discourse particle and in the BE+like quotative construction. Comparatively little is known about how speakers acquire this variable. This study examines children’s (ages 3-6 and 10) use of like to better understand how it is incorporated into maturing grammars. There is evidence for early acquisition of discourse like, most frequently as a discourse particle adjoined to determiner phrases. Also, children’s discourse like tokens occurred more frequently with the verb BE, and quotative tokens more frequently without BE, than adults’, suggesting a weaker distinction between the discourse and quotative functions.

Idowu Odebode (Redeemer’s University)  
A socio-semantic study of twins’ names among the Yoruba Nigerians

Twinning is a common phenomenon among the Yoruba Nigerians. The coming of twins into a family is significant because it marks an onomastic revolution (or turn-around) in that family. The naming system of such a family changes automatically as new names evolve and old ones are either modified or dropped outright. Such (new) names are patterned after the ibeji ‘twins’, i.e. ibi ‘to deliver’ and ejì ‘two’. To the twins’ siblings and their parents, the coming of the ibeji socially serves as a marker of deference, hence many families always pray to God to give them twins.

Eric N. Oglesbee (Bethel College)  
Language differences in the perceptual content of laryngeal contrasts

This paper presents experimental results indicating primary and secondary cues for laryngeal contrasts in word-initial labial stops in 10 speakers each of English, Japanese, Korean, and Spanish. The stimulus space used in the study varied in VOT, F0 contour and register, burst strength, initial edge ramping (how abrupt the onset of vocalic energy is), and formant dynamics. Results show
that the weighting of the VOT and F0 dimensions differs across languages, and comparisons to production data suggest a systematic relationship between cues used for perception and those modulated for focus by speakers for production.

Joshua Abiodun Ogunwale (Obafemi Awolowo University)  
Session 76  
An anthropolinguistic analysis of Yoruba personal names

This paper attempts to illustrate the interaction among language structure, its uses, and the people’s cultural anthropology using data on Yoruba proper names. Primary and secondary sources were used for the study and found that people’s names are too complex to be located within the purview of either morpho-syntax or socio-cultural perspectives alone. Besides, this non-unitary verbal text provides a unique opportunity for the people to externalize their cultural thinking and also stratify the society. Yoruba proper names are, therefore, traditional and aptly record the contents of people’s social anthropology in some modestly pithy and succinct phraseology.

Arika Okrent (Philadelphia, PA)  
Session 84  
The linguist as parent, parent as linguist

Linguists tend to look at the language behavior of their children through the lens of whatever tools are current in the field at the time, but the special nature of the parent-child relationship and the intimacy of daily home-life data collection have also influenced the direction that parent-child studies take -- the children of linguists have not simply been "convenient" subjects for testing existing theories. In studies by linguists of their own children, the parent role and the linguist role have both been important. I discuss various examples of the contributions of both roles in studies performed by linguist-parents.

Eve K. Okura (Brigham Young University)  
Session 76  
Di-morphemic Maya name glyphs: An assertion of power and political authority

Ancient Maya writing was impenetrable until 1960, when Tatiana Proskouriakoff discovered that the inscriptions contained names. While place names frequently emerge, this article will focus on personal names in the inscriptions. Recorded personal names include royalty, political lords, gods, and the artists who created the glyphic paintings and engravings. Approximately 50 personal names from 10 sites will be examined. It is hypothesized that the names will generally consist of two morphemes, the first component being adjectival, and the second nominal. It is also hypothesized that names were a means for royalty to claim divine political authority by identification with gods.

Kenneth S. Olson (SIL International/University of North Dakota)  
Christine A. Keating (SIL International)  
Session 43  
Crosslinguistic insights on bilabial trill genesis

Ladefoged & Maddieson (1996) claim most bilabial trills develop from *mbu and are limited to that environment. To evaluate this, we collected data from 48 languages. We found prenasalization plays a limited role in bilabial trill genesis. The presence of plain or prenasalized bilabial trills tends to imply the presence of corresponding plain or prenasalized voiced stops. Thirty languages show the influence of a following [u] or [w] in bilabial trill genesis. For example, Mangbetu bilabial trills derived from *pw, *bw and *mbw (McKee 1991). While all Mangbetu vowels can follow bilabial trills, high back round ones are most common.

Akira Omaki (University of Maryland)  
Ellen Lau (Massachusetts General Hospital/Tufts University)  
Colin Phillips (University of Maryland)  
Session 48  
Resolving English filler-gap dependencies in advance of verb information

Much work in sentence comprehension has emphasized the rich information that can be extracted from verbs, but there is increasing evidence that speakers of verb-final languages can construct rich representations prior to verb information. It is unclear, however, whether these feats reflect a language-specific adaptation to the demands of head-finality, or whether the same mechanisms extend to parsing of verb-medial languages. We present results from two self-paced-reading studies using
intransitive verbs that show that English speakers complete filler-gap dependencies before the verb information becomes accessible, and argue that the same parsing mechanism is at work regardless of the word order.

Carolyn O’Meara (University at Buffalo)  
**Session 97**  
*Frames of reference in Seri, revisited*

This paper discusses the selection of frames of reference (FoRs) in Seri, a language isolate spoken in Sonora, Mexico. Earlier work showed that Seri speakers have available all three FoR types – absolute, relative and intrinsic – but that intrinsic is dominant and absolute is limited to older speakers (O’Meara 2008). I confirm the previous findings and show with new data collected from an updated task that the two dominant FoR strategies in Seri are direct (an egocentric FoR where the both the ground and the anchor of the coordinate system correspond to the observer, cf. Danziger ms.) and a landmark-based systems.

Polly O’Rourke (University at Binghamton)  
**Session 29**  
*The P600 and syntactic processing*

In ERP research on language processing, the LAN is considered to be an invariant response to syntactic anomaly while the P600 is associated with computing hierarchical sentence structure and considered to index a repair/reanalysis process. Syntactic gender agreement in Spanish provides an interesting test of the P600’s significance because local and long distance agreement structures may require varying degrees of hierarchical analysis. The results of the current experiment suggest that the repair/reanalysis mechanism indexed by the P600 only occurs when a violation seriously impairs the determination of sentence meaning, or if the repair/reanalysis process is not costly.

Ellen Osterhaus (Purdue University)  
**Session 72**  
*Identity construction through consumption: Onomastic trends in gender branding*

This paper analyzes gender-specific naming trends from a corpus of common hygiene products: antiperspirant, hand soap, and shampoo. Brand names (e.g., Suave) and their model designations (e.g., Ocean Breeze) are discussed in terms of lexical categories, syntactic phrase structure, and semantic connotations. Product names employ distinctive patterns to target consumers based on socially constructed gender, not biological sex. Names that isolate gender as a distinctive feature target one gender as a marked alternative, leaving the other implicit (e.g., Sure and Sure for Men). The role of product naming trends in identity formation has not yet been explored in great detail.

Sarah Ouwayda (University of Southern California)  
**Session 40**  
*Contrast preservation in dialects of North Levantine Arabic*

I examine two paradigmatic opaque processes from Levantine Arabic dialects that show evidence of contrast (Flemming 1995, Kenstowicz 2005, Lubowicz 2003, Padgett 1997). In Older-Tripoli dialect, underlingly CVCC words undergo epenthesis, becoming CVCaC but original CVCaC words become CVCaC. Surprisingly, in unambiguous contexts, CVCaC → CVCaC does not take place. In Modern-Tripoli dialect, CV1.CV2CC words undergo ə-epenthesis and vowel deletion: V1 drops (➔ CCV2.CaC). Preserving contrast, in underlingly CV1.CV2.CaC words, V2 drops, not V1 (➔ CV1.CaC). The analysis is couched in the framework of Contrast Preservation Theory (Lubowicz 2003, to-appear). The analysis is compared to alternatives and found to be superior in several respects.

Bożena Pająk (University of California, San Diego)  
**Session 38**  
*L2 knowledge facilitates perception of L3*

How does the knowledge acquired through learning L2 generalize to processing an L3? The case considered here is when listeners learn a phonetic feature as contrastive in an L2 that is not contrastive in their L1. When tested on perception of novel segments involved in a similar, but differently implemented, contrast in an L3, an improvement is observed with respect to monolinguals. It is argued that listeners do not only learn the specific way a particular feature is contrastive in the L2, but also form abstract knowledge of the contrast, which can then be applied to L3 and beyond.
Yuling Pan (U.S. Census Bureau)  
*Language and measurement research at the United States Census Bureau*

The U.S. Census Bureau is the largest federal government statistical agency, conducting decennial censuses and demographic surveys. There is a growing recognition of and need for linguistic research in the Census Bureau to address language and cultural barriers in data collection efforts. This poster outlines the research activities in the Language and Measurement Research Group of the Census Bureau, including survey questionnaire development and pretesting, translation issues, sociolinguistic research, and cross-cultural studies related to the Census Bureau programs.

Anjali Pandey (Salisbury University)  
*Session 75*  
*Taxonomies of onomastic insult in 21st century Hollywood: A diachronic analysis*

This paper examines the taxonomies of onomastic denigration of linguistic minorities in current Hollywood cinema. Evidence from recent blockbuster/Oscar winning titles is utilized to demonstrate how linguistic denigration—insult and the disparagement of minority naming practices—is both reflected and sustained in current Hollywood. Data analyses of over 50 tokens of such dysphemia (Allan and Burridge, 2006) reveal that onomastic insults in current cinema are not randomly uttered linguistic expletives, meant to shock audiences into disbelief, but rather, systematic and consistent linguistic devices utilized to reflect and simultaneously sustain a current reality of phobia in the post-9/11 American psyche.

Anna Papafragou (University of Delaware)  
*Session 27*  
*Joshua Viau (Johns Hopkins University)*  
*Barbara Landau (Johns Hopkins University)*  
*A new asymmetry in the use of locative prepositions*

We explore a previously unnoticed constraint on the use of locative expressions such as *out* and *off* (and their counterparts cross-linguistically), which have traditionally been defined as complements of the corresponding ‘positive’ expressions *in* and *on*. In a series of experiments designed to elicit containment and support terms from adult speakers of 15 languages and English-speaking three-year-olds, we show that the semantic content of the negative locatives consistently restricts the contexts in which they are used to dynamic scenes. *Out/off* expressions are most informationally valuable in encoding source paths and thus are more frequently used to mark paths than places.

Indrek Park (Indiana University)  
*Session 105*  
*Pitch accent in Hidatsa*

The scope of pitch-accent in Hidatsa may be restricted to a single word or extended to a whole phrase. Everything preceding an accented syllable is pronounced with a high pitch, everything following it with low pitch. Sentences containing only high-pitched constituents have no perceptible accent. Lexical items and all derivational and inflectional morphemes bear an inherent high or low pitch. A subset of grammatical morphemes is characterized by “dominant pitch,” which overrides the preceding pitch pattern of the phrase to which they belong. Finally, pitch pattern is an important feature of inflected forms for several types of verbs, particularly the instrumental verbs.

Jong Un Park (Georgetown University)  
*Session 45*  
*On the ambiguity of obligatory control into the tolok-clause in Korean*

This paper aims to provide an analysis of various interpretation patterns found in the Obligatory Control construction in Korean, which particularly subordinates the *tolok*-clause. As observed by a few in the literature, the range of readings that arises in the construction in question includes not only Exhaustive Control but also Partial Control, Split Control and Non-Obligatory Control. To explain these patterns, this paper appeals to Hornstein’s (2001) insight on the interpretation of anaphors and pronouns: that is, referentially dependent DPs are interpreted as anaphors like reflexives or A-traces in contexts where A-movement is allowed, while they are as pronouns elsewhere.
Dan Parker (University of Maryland)
T. Daniel Seely (Eastern Michigan University)

MaxElide and its domain of application

This paper reveals certain false predictions of an otherwise empirically well-motivated condition on ellipsis, Merchant’s (2008) MaxElide. This condition predicts that ellipsis in a structure with a wh-trace will select the higher target, IP, (Sluicing) over a lower target, VP (VP-ellipsis). However, we reveal several important cases where the conditions for MaxElide are met, but where sluicing and VPE are not in complementary distribution, instead both are allowed. Ultimately, we propose a revision of MaxElide to account for the recalcitrant data, and explore several explanatory benefits of our proposal with interesting implications for our understanding of ellipsis more generally.

Mikael Parkvall (University of Stockholm)
Stéphane Goyette (Brandon University)

On creoles as (un)mixed languages

Our goal is to show that creole languages are in no way exceptionally mixed. We systematically examine known substrate-derived features of creole phonology, lexicon and morphosyntax, and show that a number of non-creole languages have undergone far deeper external influence than the typical creole has. A claim that creole languages are contact languages whose most outstanding feature is lack of mixedness would certainly fit the facts much better than the claim that mixedness is their most remarkable feature. Finally, we will examine possible reasons why creoles exhibit little mixedness, despite being products of language contact.

Joe Pater (University of Massachusetts Amherst)
David Smith (University of Massachusetts Amherst)
Robert Staubs (University of Massachusetts Amherst)
Karen Jesney (University of Massachusetts Amherst)
Ramgopal Mettu (University of Massachusetts Amherst)

Learning hidden structure with a log-linear model of grammar

Log-linear or Maximum Entropy grammar has become a popular alternative to other stochastic versions of Optimality Theory largely because of the availability of provably convergent learning algorithms (Goldwater and Johnson 2003). These convergence guarantees are dependent on full access to the structure of the learning data. Adopting Eisenstat’s (2008) model of log-linear learning with hidden structure, we show local maxima do arise in learning underlying representations and metrical structure, but that hidden structure problems can be mitigated by the use of a regularization term in the objective function, following Chen and Rosenfeld (1999) and Smith and Eisner (2006).

Marie-France Patte (CELIA/Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique)

Privative ma- and negation in Guianese Arawak Lokono

As many other Arawakan languages, Guianese Arawak-Lokono exhibits a privative morpheme ma- which is the negative counterpart of attributive ka-. But in this particular language, the privative marker has developed uses independently from attributive ka-. On the one hand, it plays a role in derivation conveying the meaning of « lack, be deprived »; on the other hand, as a negative operator it allows a specific construction which associates the non finite form of the lexical verb with a dummy verb. We assume this last construction to be due to the affinity of negation with stativity.

Nyurguyana Petrova (University at Buffalo)

Syntax-pragmatics interface in converbal constructions

Converbs are non-finite verb forms which indicate adverbial subordination (Haspelmath 1995). Converbal clauses can occur in chaining constructions, where they are stacked one after the other to advance the narration (Nedjalkov 1995). Bickel (2006) has claimed that there are cross-linguistic occurrences of such constructions, where the scope of an interrogative marker is indeterminate. The chaining constructions in Sakha (Yakut), a Turkic language, show variation in illocutionary scope, which is
determined by focus assignment. This study provides a mechanism for deriving Sakha converbs and their interaction in terms of mood and information-structure in chaining constructions.

**Andrea Hoa Pham** (University of Florida)  
*Session 59*  
*Negotiating Vietnamese address terms in relation to gender and sexuality*

Vietnamese gay and lesbian language usage provides support to some key points in research on language, gender and sexuality. First, there is gender inversion for the third person within the gay, but not lesbian, communities. Second, in order for gays and lesbians to construct identities and define their roles in homosexual relationships, it is important that sexuality take precedence over gender. Finally, lesbians and gay men do not share a common language. Consequently, even within a rigidly circumscribed address system, it is possible for sexual identity to supersede gender in the construction and communication of identity.

**Marc Pierce** (University of Texas, Austin)  
*Session 82*  
*Early Responses to Historical linguistics and generative grammar*

This paper explores early responses to Robert King’s *Historical linguistics and generative grammar* (1969). While the reviews invariably recognize the importance of King’s work and applaud King’s efforts in synthesizing previous thought on generative grammar and historical linguistics, various aspects of King’s work come under fire, especially his claim about the morphological conditioning of sound change. Despite these criticisms, the relatively widespread idea that the reception of King’s work was largely negative can be dismissed, as the reviews are largely positive.

**Keith Plaster** (Harvard University)  
*Session 43*  
*Conflicting directionality and root-accent contrast in Thompson River Salish*

The morphologically governed stress system of Thompson River Salish (Salish, Pacific Northwest) (Thompson & Thompson 1992, Coelho 2002) provides a typologically and theoretically interesting counterexample to existing generalizations about conflicting directionality in stress systems. Stress in TRS surfaces on the rightmost underlyingly accented morpheme or, if no accented morphemes are present, on the leftmost non-consonantal suffix following the root, preserving the underlying contrast between accented and unaccented roots. Conflicting directionality in TRS results from the interaction of alignment constraints, contra Zoll’s (1997) proposal that conflicting directionality results from an interaction between licensing and alignment constraints.

**Gilles Polian** (CIESAS)  
*Session 97*  
*New insights on spatial frames of reference in Tseltal*

In this paper, I present new data on spatial frames of reference in two dialects of Tseltal, collected through a picture-to-picture matching referential communication task (“Ball-and-chair”, Bohnemeyer 2008). The analysis of the results shows a preponderance of landmark-based, intrinsic and direct frames of reference and a marginal use of absolute and relative descriptions. This is not expected, as Tseltal is known in previous work as an absolute-dominant language (Brown and Levinson 1993, etc.). I explore here possible explanations for this discrepancy, and propose that Tseltal is more like other Mesoamerican languages in which the intrinsic frame of reference is the dominant strategy.

**Nikola Predolac** (Cornell University)  
*Session 26*  
*Word order, givenness and relative scope of focused arguments in Serbian*

While the relationship between word order (WO) and relative scope (RS) has been attested in some languages (e.g. English, German, Hungarian, Chinese, Japanese), it is also known that RS among constituents may vary with different prosodic patterns. This paper presents experimental findings about such relationships in a free-WO language (Serbian). It is shown that changes in the RS among focused arguments in Serbian are correlated with both the precedence relations between them and their prosodic givenness-marking. This strongly suggests that free WO and givenness-marking interact to achieve a particular semantic goal (RS), a key component to understanding such free-WO languages.
Omer Preminger (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
Basque unergatives, case-competition, and ergative as inherent case

The behavior of non-analytic unergatives in Basque has long been taken as evidence for their underlying transitivity (Hale & Keyser 1993). In Preminger's (2009) analysis of the Basque agreement system, new evidence is presented that contradicts this claim, showing that these non-analytic unergatives are in fact intransitive. I discuss the implications of these results for theories of ergative as dependent case (Marantz 1991)—in particular, that such predicates constitute an instance of ergative case being assigned in the absence of any absolutive argument. This, in turn, favors a theory of ergative as inherent Case (Laka 2006, Legate 2008, Woolford 1997).

Dennis R. Preston (Oklahoma State University)  
Transmission & diffusion, contact, and space & symmetry in the acquisition of norms

Vowels of 6 groups in southeastern Michigan are studied, asking 1) if they are acquiring the Northern Cities Shift (NCS), 2) if they reflect the same ordering and environmental conditioning as the model group, and 3) if the result can be predicted from convergence of the L1 or first dialect and the NCS. Results show that ethnic majority respondents follow a pattern of transmission; other groups show differences suggesting diffusion, reflecting reorganization based on system symmetry. Diffusion and transmission may be different only as extremes and trigger more universal linguistic adaptation in diffusion and more socially determined distribution in transmission.

Hannah Pritchett (University of California, Berkeley)  
The development of double negatives in Chamic languages

This presentation addresses the question of the historical development of double negation in Chamic languages, arguing, on the basis of data from Lee's (1996) survey of negation in Chamic languages as well as data from historical sources and unpublished field notes, that double negation appeared through a Jespersen's Cycle-like reanalysis of repeated emphatic negation, well after the proto-Chamic stage and after the departure of Acehnese speakers for Sumatra; this relatively late development accounts for the variation among modern Chamic languages. This work contributes to knowledge about Chamic historical syntax and especially the historical typology of negative systems.

Hannah Pritchett (University of California, Berkeley)  
Modern Indonesian in contact with Arabic: A textual analysis

Indonesian has been in contact with Arabic since at least the 14th century, due to the spread of Islam. While the lexicon of modern Indonesian shows clear Arabic influence, little evidence of structural influence has been found. This paper fills that gap by focusing on instances of Arabic structural influence on modern Indonesian, through a close examination of a number of short texts written by Indonesian-Arabic bilinguals. These texts are found to contain a variety of instances of grammatical influence, demonstrating the possibility of grammatical influence between two typologically distinct languages, as well as the possibility of influence through written sources.

Rachel Pulverman (Temple University)  
Validating studies of infants’ processing of manner and path: New evidence from adults

This study tests whether widely used animated stimuli (Pulverman, 2005) are valid for testing relationships between event processing and the verbal expression of motion events. Native English- and Spanish-speaking undergraduates were familiarized to an event with a manner and a path, and then asked to rate the similarity between the familiarization event and four test events: CONTROL, PATH CHANGE, MANNER CHANGE, and PATH+MANNER CHANGE. Afterward, they described the familiarization event. Similarity ratings did not differ between languages. However, English and Spanish descriptions of the events differed precisely as predicted by the literature examining manner and path in naturalistic speech.
Learning verbs is difficult for toddlers in many languages, including English, but there are exceptions, like Mandarin. How do verbs’ meanings affect their acquisition? Adult English and Mandarin speakers rated how specifically the verbs from the MacArthur-Bates Communicative Development Inventories express PATH, MANNER, RESULT, OBJECTS/ACTORS involved, and INTENTIONALITY. Mandarin verbs were rated more specific than English verbs on several measures. Correlations between specificity and acquisition norms indicate that more specific verbs tend to be easier to learn. Together, these findings suggest that verbs may be learned more readily in Mandarin than in English in part because Mandarin has ‘easier’ verbs.

Thomas C. Purnell (University of Wisconsin-Madison)

Motor control of vowel space: Effect on dialect features under intoxication

Intoxicated speech affects motor control of speaking leading to coarticulatory, precision and timing differences from sober speech. Past research has not accounted for dialect or contemporary vowel changes, nor secondary vowel features such as nasalization and pharyngealization. Because vowels can be style shifted, i.e., they are under some conscious motor planning, this paper investigates how speakers produce vowel qualities while intoxicated and how changes in vowel space interact with what is known about the speaker’s dialect patterns. Four hypotheses were tested by comparing Rainbow passage vowels as spoken by six females recorded prior to intoxication with samples from post-peak intoxication.

Thomas C. Purnell (University of Wisconsin-Madison)

Upper Midwestern [o]: Differences between open- and closed-syllable word classes

Compared to /aj/, /æ/ and other vowels in the Inland Upper North, the non-rhotic /o/ is considered to be a relatively uniform long, back diphthong with an upglide that is vertical or transverse in the vowel space. The received position for /o/ words in the Inland Upper North is that, in spite of monophthongization, /o/ words are included in one word class, BOAT. This paper examines acoustic and articulatory uniformity within the BOAT class, arguing that /o/ vowels be better represented by BOAT, BODE and BEAU. Factors tested include following consonant voicing in recordings spoken by 15 female speakers.

Thomas C. Purnell (University of Wisconsin-Madison)

Bio-cognitive modularity and sound systems

A central question for phonology is whether sound systems are modular. Drawing on theoretical biology, cognitive science, experimental phonetics and neuroscience, we argue that the speech chain reflects ‘hypermodularity’, where phases of informational processing operate over discrete but interacting entities. The key question is how to transform variable, gradient patterns into categorical ones. We distinguish analytical modularity from biological modularity, illustrating these with an analysis of dialect variation in American English voicing throughout the full speech chain. A hypermodular approach to phonology provides templates for abstract, real-time and biologically plausible accounts of language behavior contrary to Port & Leary 2005.

Thomas C. Purnell (University of Wisconsin-Madison)

Visualizing and simulating sociophonetics and linguistic mapping: New tools for teaching and research

This presentation introduces a new software program and database package for teaching and researching sociophonetics and linguistic mapping. The program was originally developed to help beginning students in phonetics courses quickly master
acoustic analysis of vowels, and has been expanded to courses on dialects and variation and change and to original research. This paper covers three areas of program development: the core program where students collect, input and plot vowel data; the analysis stage where students compare their vowels to those of others in the class and in a database; and the mapping component where students can build linguistic maps.

Anne Pycha (University of Pennsylvania)  
Delphine Dahan (University of Pennsylvania)  
**Diphthong formants as a test case for the phonetics-phonology interface**

Linguistic processes that are different from one another can nevertheless affect speech in similar ways. For example, non-contrastive (“phonetic”) processes such as phrase-final lengthening can increase vowel duration, but so can contrastive (“phonological”) processes such as consonant voicing. In a production study focusing on duration of the English diphthong [aɪ], we demonstrate that contrastive processes change diphthong formants in ways that non-contrastive processes do not. In a perception study, we demonstrate that diphthong formants impact listeners’ identification of contrasting words such as *bite* versus *bide*, independently of vowel duration. Despite their resemblances, then, contrastive and non-contrastive processes exhibit fundamental differences.

Conor Quinn (Massachusetts Institute of Technology/ELDP/University of Southern Maine)  
**Incorporated verbal classifiers in a predictive typology of noun incorporation**

Examining evidence from Salish, Iroquian, and Algonquian, we propose a constraint on possible interpretational relations holding between a predicate modifier (PM) incorporee and the primary argument (PA; =notional absolutive) of the verbal stem complex: PM restricts PA, creating a hypernymic, classificational relation; or PA restricts PM, creating a meronymic relation; or neither restricts the other, with the PM then interpreting as an independent quasi-argument of the stem-complex predication.

This predicts precisely the three core contrastive classes of incorporee reported by Wiltschko 2009 (inter alia): verbal classifiers; inalienably-possessed body-parts; and those interpreted as themes, instrumentals, locatives, etc.

David Quinto-Pozos (University of Texas at Austin)  
Amy DeVries (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)  
Lisa Mellman (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)  
**Rates of fingerspelling in American Sign Language (ASL)**

Fingerspelling plays an important role in ASL. However, there are few accounts of the speed at which signers fingerspell when signing to Deaf audiences. We report on the FS rates of two native Deaf signers who delivered a narrative to a total of six audiences. The average rate considering all FS words (n = 471) was 5.70 letters per second. Long words were generally fingerspelled at a faster rate, and audience influenced fingerspelling rate. In addition to understanding how rapid visual information is processed in signed language, these findings can inform the creation of fingerspelling assessments and computer-based fingerspelling tools.

Eric Raimy (University of Wisconsin-Madison)  
**Backcopying in Korean**

Backcopying effects in reduplication are contested. Inkelas and Zoll (2005) and Kiparsky (to appear) both deny extant examples of backcopying from Malay and Chaha. Furthermore, both argue that the lack of backcopying effects suggest that models of reduplication which can account for backcopying are ‘too powerful’ and thus less constrained than either MDT or Stratal OT. This paper highlights reduplication data from Korean which exhibits an overlooked case of backcopying, demonstrates that all models of reduplication can account for backcopying and refines the ‘too powerful’ argument based on weak generative capacity to an argument based on strong generative capacity.
Wil A. Rankinen (Indiana University Bloomington)  
*Session 7*

*Michigan’s Upper Peninsula vowel systems: Finnish- and Italian-American communities*

This study examines vowel systems of Finnish and Italian-heritage communities in Michigan’s Marquette County. The 131 speakers included in the analysis are compared across the factors of task types (reading passage and word list), heritage background, age, sex, and class. This talk discusses two general characteristics. 1) The two heritage communities exhibit differences in the overall shape of their vowel system. 2) Canadian English vowel characteristics are prevalent in the individual vowels of younger speakers, particularly within the Italian-heritage community. These observations illustrate how historical dynamics in non-urban American English are heavily dependent on grouping arising from an emigrant heritage.

Peter E. Raper (University of the Free State)  
*Session 77*

*The etymology of the names Bushman and San*

A symposium in 1971 recommended that the term *San* be used for biological purposes (race, physical type, etc.), and the term *Bushman* for matters relating to the languages of these people. Particularly since the democratic elections in South Africa in 1994, the term *Bushman* is regarded by some as derogatory, with the term *San* being preferred. In certain quarters, however, the term *San* is considered offensive. This paper investigates the origins and etymologies of the two terms, noting that they are not necessarily synonymous, and that a number of other ‘Bushman’ or San tribes have names meaning ‘bush people.’

Jeffrey Reaser (North Carolina State University)  
*Session 60*

*Teachers as researchers: Facilitating inquiry into culture and place*

This paper reports on an 18-month partnership between two linguists, four faculty from an Education school, and 24 in-service, middle grades teachers in Raleigh, NC. In this project, the service-learning model is tweaked as the participant teachers are transformed into students and then researchers. After education in language variation, the teachers conducted personal inquiry projects related to language and life. In all cases, the inquiry project eventually informed classroom pedagogy and resulted in the creation of educational content that is now available to any teacher. Instead of course credit, we were able to offer credit toward license renewal as incentive.

Jodi Reich (Yale University)  
Maria Babyonyshhev (Yale University)  
Elena L. Grigorenko (Yale University/Moscow State University)  
*Session 16*

*Nominal inflection in children with disorders of spoken language: Evidence from Russian*

Inflection is a potential source of difficulty for children with disorders of spoken language; however, variation in the presence and manifestation of problems with inflection has been observed. The current study builds upon the available cross-linguistic information through an investigation of nominal inflection produced by Russian-speaking children. The results provide evidence that difficulty with nominal inflection in Russian is manifested as substitution errors and not omission errors. Moreover, the pattern of results is not uniform across all grammatical inflections, indicating differences in their difficulty.

Jennifer Renn (University of North Carolina)  
*Session 50*

*Patterns of style during elementary and middle school: A longitudinal study of African American English*

Although there has been considerable sociolinguistic description and interpretive framing of stylistic shifting, there has been little attention to its development. When is stylistic shifting initiated and what kinds of linguistic variables are manipulated in early variation? Are there differential trajectories of stylistic usage among speakers during their early lifespan? This presentation addresses these issues by comparing children’s linguistic behavior at the onset of schooling to their use of style in Grades 6 and 8. Results indicate a wide range of variation in stylistic ability but a common core of features of AAE that are sensitive to stylistic shift.
Jennifer Renn (University of North Carolina)  
*Understanding stylistic variation: The influence of social factors in early AAE*

While stylistic variation is characteristic of all speakers, the range of variation and the relative effect of different social and sociopsychological factors may shift over time. This presentation utilizes a longitudinal dataset consisting of 70 African American children to investigate this question. It evaluates the role of several social factors in young speakers’ use of stylistic variation by assessing the manipulation of core features of African American English at four time points. Looking at changes in style shifting and their relationship with various social factors helps identify which factors have a greater influence over the early lifespan.

Lauren Ressue (The Ohio State University)  
*Decomposability and semantic invariance: Russian verbal prefixes*

This study measures the decomposability of Russian verbal prefixes and assesses whether we should expect each prefix to have invariant meaning, as has been previously assumed. Results from a long-term priming lexical decision task show that superlexically prefixed verbs show greater priming effect than lexically prefixed verbs, suggesting that the lexical prefixes show less affixal structure than superlexical prefixes. If certain prefixes are not processed as prefixes, then we should take this into consideration when doing semantic and syntactic analyses. This study therefore presents a morphological solution for what has been traditionally treated as a semantic problem.

Patrick Rich (Harvard University)  
*What is n’t doing there?: French expletive negation in comparative clauses*

This paper explores expletive *ne* in subordinate comparative clauses in French. I limit the discussion to (reduced) clausal comparatives, since expletive negation does not occur in (direct) phrasal comparatives. I show that expletive *ne* is favored in all comparative clauses, and argue that this provides direct evidence that it is still a part of synchronic French grammar. I propose that French comparatives should be analyzed as A-not-A constructions, and that expletive *ne* is a formally negative head that is licensed by a truth-value operator. Expletive *ne* thus functions concordally to mark the comparative subordinate clause as containing a negation.

Evelyn Richter (Eastern Michigan University)  
*The acquisition of prefix and particle verbs in German: Evidence from CHILDES*

German prefix and particle verbs differ in their morphological composition and morpho-syntactic behavior. This project investigates errors children do and do not make in the acquisition of these verb types using semi-automatically extracted CHILDES data from one child (1;9.11 to 4;0.06). The results support our prediction that children distinguish prefix and particle verbs: Prefix verbs are never split. Perfective ge- is never inserted between prefix and root. ge- is never attached before the particle. Verb dropping only occurs with particle verbs. Contrasting stress patterns could be explored as the reason for the child’s ability to distinguish the relevant verb types.

Peter T. Richtsmeier (Purdue University)  
*The influence of phonetic variability and word-type frequency on phonotactic representations*

For phonotactic probabilities to arise, which ambient language statistics must be tracked? Here, type and token counts were compared as they contributed to phonotactic learning. College-aged participants were familiarized with nonwords contextualized as Martian animal names, and the type and token frequencies of word-medial consonant clusters varied systematically. Participants then rated new nonwords containing the same clusters for similarity to the Martian names. Higher ratings followed from the high type frequency manipulations only, suggesting that types are the primary contributor to phonotactic learning in adults. At the same time, participants reversed the usual preference for high English frequency clusters.
Sociolinguists mainly use vernacular speech data, but literature can also be revealing. Ernest Gaines skilfully crafts the dialogue in *A Lesson Before Dying* to differentiate Whites and Blacks, the educated and uneducated, and to portray the complexity of individual characters. For instance, he puts high SE in the mouth of a defense attorney who expresses ugly sentiments. And he uses AAVE to portray the struggle of an elderly, uneducated African-American woman, to ensure that her grandson Jefferson does not die believing he's a "hog." The author's sketch of sociopolitical complexities in early 20th century Louisiana is complex and revealing.

Although English in the US Pacific Northwest has seen comparatively little research, many scholars have mentioned local speakers’ frequent use of creaky voice. Despite evidence that phonation type is significant in other languages and dialects of English, there have not been any studies of creak in the Northwest. This paper investigates Oregonians’ use of creak, utilizing interviews with four speakers, which were transcribed and evaluated statistically and instrumentally. The results show that creaky voice tends to occur in clause-final position, and in extended turns, suggesting differences in the phonology of Oregon English, or in the discursive function of creaky voice.

The objects of the proposition *with*, as in *I cut the bread with a knife* and *I covered the ground with a blanket*, have received conflicting analyses: whereas some argue that these two event participant types are instances of the same semantic role, others categorize them separately. I propose that these event participants, which I refer to as *instruments* and *locata*, respectively, should receive separate treatments, as evidenced by their divergent semantic properties and syntactic behavior. I argue that these differences result from instruments being adjuncts/modifiers and locata, in contrast, arguments/complements of the verbal head.
Marcos Rohena-Madrazo (New York University) Session 52

Perceptual assimilation of non-native obstruent voicing contrasts by Buenos Aires Spanish listeners

This paper presents data on the perception of non-native obstruent voicing contrasts by Buenos Aires Spanish listeners in order to test the predictions made by two models of cross-language speech perception (Best's Perceptual Assimilation Model [PAM] and Flege's Speech Learning Model [SLM]). The results from an ABX discrimination experiment of native-like and non-native contrasts (p/b, t/d, k/g, f/v, s/z, \(\hat{\text{s}}/\hat{\text{z}}\)) in initial and intervocalic position support PAM's predictions in that, rather than assimilating non-native segmental contrasts to the native inventory at a positionally-defined allophonic level (as SLM predicts), listeners assimilate these contrasts at the phonemic level, regardless of their position.

Françoise Rose (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique) Session 100

Irrealis and negation in Mojeño Trinitario, a South Arawak language

The aim of this paper is to draw a sketch of negation in Mojeño Trinitario, a South Arawak language spoken in Amazonian Bolivia. The major negation types are the sentential negation marked with an independent negative word in initial position and the existential negation using an initial copula. The main interesting point in the expression of negation in Mojeño Trinitario is its interaction with the irrealis, at work both in sentential negation and in existential negation.

Aynat Rubinstein (University of Massachusetts Amherst) Session 6

Gradations of force: Rethinking modal quantificational components

This paper questions the assumption, inherited from modal logic, that modal auxiliaries have one of two possible quantificational forces: existential or universal. Two alternative approaches to modal force are compared: the uniform universal approach (Rullmann et al. 2008), and the uniform existential approach. The latter is shown to be a convergence of several proposals in the literature (Bhatt 2006, Klinedinst 2007). We generalize Klinedinst's semantics for may to cover the full spectrum of modal meanings and proceed to argue for the uniform existential approach based on covert modality, new data from negated modal statements, and a number of conceptual considerations.

Eman Saadah (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)

The production of Arabic vowels by English L2 learners and heritage speakers of Arabic

This study shows phonetic evidence from vowel production of heritage speakers HSs of Arabic (12 subjects) and L2 learners (12 subjects). The Arabic L2 phone inventory is organizing as a distinct phonetic system for HSs, supporting a model of dual language encoding. F1 and F2 formant measures show that HSs have attained a hybrid phonetic system: HSs’ productions are similar to L2 learners in F1 (V height), but are more similar to native speakers NSs productions in F2 (V backness), demonstrating the benefit of early childhood exposure to the heritage language.

Jennifer Cole (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign) Session 38

Trees as feedback: Can diagrams of c-command help L2 learners learn reflexive binding?

This experimental study investigated whether phrase-structure diagrams could help English-speaking learners of Japanese interpret anaphors more accurately. Unlike English himself/herself, Japanese jibun ("self") allows long-distance reflexivization while disallowing non-subject antecedents, theoretically making both positive and negative evidence necessary. Participants were randomly assigned into 3 conditions: no feedback, right/wrong feedback, and right/wrong feedback with tree diagrams. The pre-test, treatments, and post-tests involved contextualized truth-value judgments. Working memory, visual short-term memory, L2 aptitude, and metalinguistic knowledge were measured, and concurrent think-aloud data were gathered. The diagrams group improved significantly more than the others. Also discussed will be whether individual differences predict improvement.
Sai Samant (University of Michigan)  
Arab American ethnicity and the Northern Cities Shift  
Session 15

This paper reports on the acoustic patterns of four vocalic variables involved the Northern Cities Shift (NCS) in the speech of seventeen Arab American high school students in a suburb of Detroit, Michigan. Statistical results show that speakers use NCS variants of all four vowels. Further, NCS variation is linked to intra-ethnic differences, notably a social contrast between Lebanese students, the socially dominant group, and students of other non-Lebanese nationalities. The findings suggest that the social meaning of the NCS variables among these speakers is indexical of an intra-ethnic distinction best understood at the local level.

Salena Sampson (The Ohio State University)  
Genitive word order and animacy in Old English verse  
Session 49

Proper noun genitives have been identified as strongly preferring prenominal position throughout OE (e.g. Rosenbach 2002: 178, and Allen 2008: 96). Considering data from the York-Helsinki Parsed Corpus of Old English Poetry, this study argues that when syntactic weight is controlled, proper noun genitives and possessive pronouns, many of which are animate, are actually in postposition more frequently than common nouns in OE verse, \( \chi^2, p < .01 \). Similar patterns in the early prose text *Gregory's Dialogues* (Timmer 1939: 52) suggest that in the earliest OE, animacy, when considered independently of weight, might have correlated with higher frequencies of postnominal genitives.

Bridget Samuels (University of Maryland)  
Basque vowel assimilation: A direct interface approach  
Session 40

I present an analysis of vowel assimilation in Lekeitio Basque based on a direct approach to the PF interface, which holds that phonology is cyclic as a direct consequence of phases in syntax. Specifically, phonological operations apply at each application of Spell-Out and are subject to the Phase Impenetrability Condition. I claim that ‘morpheme-level’ phases defined by the Distributed Morphology categorial heads can replace Lexical Phonology’s hierarchy of strata, and that ‘clause-level’ phases can replace the prosodic hierarchy. I argue that the Basque assimilation rules are lexical, and as such can apply only between two adjacent morpheme-level Spell-Out domains.

Tara Sanchez (Unaffiliated)  
Individuals, social factors, and linguistic structure in speech community innovation: Insights from language contact  
Session 47

How do ‘shared norms’ develop and change within the ‘speech community’? Using data on the passive constructions from a diachronic corpus of 171 Papiamentu (Iberian creole) texts (1776-2003), I show how norms in this multilingual community emerge as contact-induced changes in the speech of individuals, and are then selected for propagation to community-wide norms according to prestige of innovators, sociopolitical factors, and linguistic structure. Norms may come from the core or periphery, with or without prestige. I highlight a low prestige variant promoted to norm when use of other variants decreased due to changing sociopolitical factors and existing linguistic constraints.

Osamu Sawada (University of Chicago)  
The multidimensionality of the Japanese minimizers chotto/sukoshi ‘a little’  
Session 55

The purpose of this paper is to investigate the semantics/pragmatics of the Japanese (positive polarity) minimizers sukoshi/chotto ‘a little’, and to consider the multidimensionality of scalar meaning. I argue that there are two types of minimizers: an at-issue minimizer and a CI minimizer, the interpretations of which are different in terms of both compositionality and dimensionality. However, I also claim that they share the same scalar meaning. This paper shows that there is a parallelism between the at-issue scalar meaning and the CI scalar meaning, the difference between them residing in the dimensionality and modification structures of degree adverbs.
Daniel Scarpace (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)  
Cynthia Kilpatrick (University of Texas at Arlington)  
How exceptional are exceptional forms? Perception of hiatus in Spanish

We present experimental evidence that indicates that perception of “exceptional” hiatus in Spanish is predictable based on phonological properties rather than simple lexical exception. Participants in a speech perception experiment listened to both real and nonce forms that varied in complexity of onset (C, CC), presence of coda (Ø, C), and vocoid sequence (ia, ie, io, iu). Perception of the vocoid sequence as a diphthong was predictable based on the combination of these three factors. The results of these experiments indicate that diphthongization is more than a lexical exception, and can be accounted for on the basis of phonological form.

Ronald P. Schaefer (Southern Illinois University)  
Serial verbs and transition types

This paper explores a class of aspect changing complex predicates that take a serial verb shape in Nigeria’s Benue Congo language Emai. It focuses on verbs in series that profile an assumed or asserted transition from one state to another. Profiled elements convey an intentional state or a telic end state. Telic transitions reflect a terminal change of positional state, existential state or quantitative state. Intentional transitions stand as cancelled or confirmed. The paper concludes with discussion of how these transition types relate to semantic templates advanced in the serial verb literature.

Tyler Schnoebelen (Stanford University)  
(Un)classifying Shabo: Phylogenetic methods and the Basque of Africa

Shabo, a highly endangered language of SW Ethiopia, is tentatively classified as Nilo-Saharan based on wordlists, though Ehret (1995) makes a strong counter-argument. To clarify the situation, I discuss new grammatical data based on fieldwork, with special attention to the features Wichmann and Holman (forthcoming) suggest are stable predictors of genetic relationships. This paper demonstrates an innovative use of phylogenetic tools developed by biologists. Used heuristically, the tools identify which hypothetical relationships are worth a closer look. In this case, no convincing “phylogenetic signal” emerges, and I argue we should consider Shabo an isolate—-the Basque or Burushashki of Africa.

David Schueler (University of Minnesota, Twin Cities)  
Presuppositions and definite process nominals

This talk solves an apparent paradox involving definite process nominals (DPNs), event-denoting noun phrases (DPs) headed by a definite article (1). Such DPs usually behave as definite; (1) presupposes that Rome was destroyed).

(1) John protested the destruction of Rome.

However, in the implicit conditional (IC) construction as in (2), the DPN behaves as if it were indefinite; (2) does not presuppose that Rome was destroyed.

(2) John would protest the destruction of Rome.

I propose that DPNs, unlike other definite DPs, can be coerced into propositions, thus erasing the usual presuppositions caused by the definite article.

Katharina Schuhmann (Stony Brook University)  
An OO-analysis of German i-truncations

This paper argues for an Output-Output-analysis of i-truncations in German and shows that Sympathy Theory is not necessary to analyze German i-truncations (contra Ito & Mester 1997). I further argue that German i-truncations and reduplications are not the same phenomenon (contra Wiese 2001), although i-truncations and reduplicated forms in German (such as lari-fari, ‘nonsense’) both have an /i/-morpheme. The crucial restrictions on word-medial consonant sequences in German i-truncations can be explained with the syllable contact principle (“SyllCont”), the requirement for nasal-consonant sequences to be homorganic (“NasCodaCond”) (Féry 1997), and a prohibition of complex margins in unstressed syllables (“PrefLaw” & “NoComplMargins”).
Nicole Scott (University of the West Indies, Mona)  
Definiteness and markedness in Trinidadian French-lexicon Creole  

Session 88

This paper examines Markedness Theory and its applicability to Trinidadian French-lexicon Creole Definiteness. For Sobkowiak (1997:39) “the main aim of Markedness Theory (MT) as seen by its proponents and practitioners, is to offer hypothesis on the relative naturalness and commonness of linguistic entities: representations, systems, processes.” For Jakobson, “the marked term gives the statement of a property A; the unmarked term can be divided into components: (1) a general meaning = non-statement of A; (2) a specific meaning = statement of non-A” (in Andrews 1990:10). Definiteness is marked in TFC and is synonymous with ‘Identitiability.’ The unmarked term in TFC has different interpretations seen in the relationship between numerical quantifiers and the definite article ‘la.’ Jakobson’s two components of unmarkedness are used to explain this difference in interpretation.

Tanya Scott (Stony Brook University)  
Spurious coordination in Russian multiple wh  

Session 18

Spurious coordination (SC) (Merchant 2008) in multiple-fronting wh languages(MW) is claimed to have only Single-Pair (SP) interpretation available (Merchant 2008, Kazenin 2002, Gribanova 2009,Citko 2008). I argue that coordination of wh-elements happens at the CP level in accordance with the Coordination of Likes Constraint (see Gracanin-Yuksek 2007). ‘i’ (&) is spurious, used as a discourse marker, not meaning λpλq[p ∧ q], resulting in the following structure (3) (per Merchant, 2008)

(3) [HOP[CP [WH1 & WH2] [TP [t1 ..... t2]]]].

In essence, such structure allows us to account for the Pair List reading available in Russian, and certain word order variations. It expands the view on CMW. It explores formal and linguistic consequences that the postulated structure makes for wh-constructions in Slavic in general.

Nataliya Semchynska-Uhl (Purdue University)  
The recent history of time: Temporal studies in generative grammar and its descendents  

Session 82

In early transformational grammar, Tense was represented within a Verb Phrase as a verb feature. The Principles and Parameters theory introduced a structural level of inflection (I-node) where Tense and Agreement features were adjoingtly assigned. Post-Generative Semantics suggests Event Structure tied closely to the tense and aspect features as the necessary level of representation. In the Minimalist theory, tense became a central issue with Tense-node governing the clause structure. Any sentence or clause is considered a Tense Phrase, thus bringing attention to the tense feature in language.

Jason Shaw (New York University/Haskins Laboratories)  
Linguistic influences on the temporal organization of words  

Session 34

This talk introduces novel analytical methods for exploring the syllabic structuring of phonological form in terms of temporal patterns in the phonetic signal. The data come from electromagnetic articulometry recordings of Moroccan Arabic stimuli consisting of word pairs (and triads) differing only in the number of initial consonants, e.g. tag ‘to repent’ vs. ktag ‘book’, lih ‘for him’ vs. glih ‘to grill’. Evidence for a heterosyllabic parse of initial consonant clusters, e.g. [k.tag], [g.lih], crucially relies on consideration of how both inter-gestural and intra-gestural intervals change as the segmental make-up of the stimuli changes.

Aaron Shield (University of Texas at Austin)

Richard P. Meier (University of Texas at Austin)  
Visual perspective taking in sign language: Evidence from deaf children with autism  

Session 3

One aspect of signed languages that appears to be characteristically different from speech has to do with how the linguistic signal is perceived. Manual signs produced in space appear differently depending on the angle at which they are viewed. Children acquiring signed languages must therefore learn to perceive signs from various perspectives. We tested the signing skills of typically-developing deaf children and deaf children with autism, finding that the autistic group made unique phonological errors that could indicate a perspective-taking deficit. Such errors have not been previously reported in the literature on the typical acquisition of ASL.
Elena Shimanskaya (University of Iowa)  
Session 13

Same preposition, different structures: The case of French à

I argue that there is a structural difference among French à-PPs that are pronominalised differently; namely à-PPs pronominalised with a dative clitic are different from other à-PPs. The supporting evidence comes from such syntactic facts as the application of the quantifier binding test and the formation of idioms. In addition, a comparative look at other languages reveals interesting cross-linguistic similarities among French dative à-PPs, Russian datives and English double object construction. These facts suggest that French à-PPs pronominalised with a dative clitic are introduced as non-core arguments and thus have similar semantics and distribution as non-core arguments in other languages.

Dwan Lee Shipley (Western Washington University)  
Session 73

French and Spanish influence on the toponomy of the four corners states of Utah, Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona

This paper examines the influence of place names from the early Spanish and French inhabitants of the four western states of Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and Utah. The Spanish and Native American influences are well known, but I have never seen anything significant concerning the French influences on the naming of the area except for personal experiences. Having grown up in Colorado and having traveled the area in question I have become aware of several towns, etc. that come from French language sources. This paper will analyze and compare the two language sources and the people who named them.

Kirill Shklovsky (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
Session 99

Syncope as failure to insert a copy vowel: A case of Tseltal

In this talk we propose to account for cases of apparent syncope in Tseltal, a Mayan language of southern Mexico. We show that Tseltal does not tolerate complex codas using examples of ineffability in the derived verbal root paradigm. We observe that in all instances of syncope, the deleted vowel is a copy of the first root vowel. We argue therefore that in some roots that surface as CVCVC the second vowel is inserted by a rule to break up coda CC cluster. We conclude by making a prediction about the kinds of vowels that can undergo syncope in this language.

Jason F. Siegel (Indiana University)  
Session 81

A short history of (English-language) dictionaries of linguistics

In the English-speaking world alone, there exist no fewer than seven dictionaries of linguistics, providing definitions that encompass the many subfields of the discipline. Despite the wide variety of these dictionaries, there has been no systematic study of their differences and similarities. This presentation is a first step remedying that. I start with a chronology of the dictionaries, and then move on to a more detailed examination of the four principal dictionaries’ macro- and micro-structures. I conclude with some general thoughts about the past and present direction of the genre, and its place in the history of linguistics.

Benjamin Slade (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)  
Session 36

Why wh-words need ordinary semantic values (and what to do about intervention effects)

This study points out two major difficulties in Beck's (2006) semantic analysis of intervention effects, which arise from her proposal that wh-words lack ordinary semantic values: (1) who and what end up with the same denotation; (2) no account of contrastively focussed wh-words, e.g. I didn't ask what John saw... I discuss the source of these problems and then provide a new analysis which maintains the insight that intervention effects have a semantic basis without positing that wh-words are semantically unusual.

Tatyana Slobodchikoff (University of Arizona)  
Session 107

Hopi suppletion: A phase-theoretic account

A large number of intransitive and transitive verbs in Hopi exhibit root suppletion conditioned by the number of the subject or object. In this paper, I address the morphological operations underlying suppletion in Hopi. I propose a novel, phase-theoretic analysis of verbal root suppletion within the framework of Localist Theory of contextual allomorphy (Embick 2008). Contra to Embick & Halle (2005), I argue that verbal roots supplete and their suppletion is constrained by linear adjacency and cyclic spell-out. My approach correctly predicts that when linear adjacency and cyclic spell-out are disrupted, suppletion cannot occur.
Stephanie Solt (Zentrum für Allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft)  
Session 6  
*On the expression of proportion: Most and more than half*

While *most* and *more than half* are often treated as equivalent, the true picture is actually more complex. This paper draws on corpus data to demonstrate fundamental (and previously unrecognized) distributional and interpretive differences between the two. These are shown to derive from a basic distinction in how proportion is expressed: *more than half* expresses a comparison between numbers, and is explicitly based on counting or other form of measurement, while *most* expresses a comparison between sets, which may – but need not – involve precise counting of set members. Connections are made to recent findings on the psychology of number cognition.

Morgan Sonderegger (University of Chicago)  
Partha Niyogi (University of Chicago)  
Session 12  
*Combining data and mathematical models to study change: An application to an English stress shift*

We describe findings of a a larger project combining three approaches to the study of language change, practiced largely by different communities: diachronic data, proposed “bias” sources of change, and mathematical modeling. We describe the word-level diachronic dynamics of a multi-directional stress shift in English noun/verb pairs (*permit*, *cement*), and compare them to the population dynamics predicted by several models of language learning by individuals, based on hypotheses from the literature. We suggest that successful models incorporate bias both in learners' data (“channel bias”) and the algorithm they apply to it (“analytic bias”).

John M. Spartz (University of Minnesota, Duluth)  
Session 62  
*(Re)visiting the *with* of *come with* in the Upper Midwest Dialect: Towards an extension of cross-dialectal, variationist methodologies*

In (re)visiting *come with* through an historical, syntactic, and prosodic analysis, I posit and defend the categoriality of *with* in this and related constructions as a verbal particle selected by deictic verbs of motion. In so doing, I employ “unconventional” methodological techniques that prove useful for related dialect studies. I draw upon and cross-dialectally juxtapose results from grammaticality judgment surveys and—through a Praat acoustic—spoken data from speakers of the Upper Midwest Dialect and several other American English dialects. Results substantiate *with’s* categoriality as a particle and part of the phrasal verb, not a preposition with a null object.

Arthur K. Spears (The City University of New York)  
Session 96  
*Getting African American English right: Shallow grammar and the Neocreolist Hypothesis*

Present-day AAE shares significantly more grammatical features with creoles than previously thought. The existence of such features makes possible the formulation of a new hypothesis linking AAE origins to at least one creole ancestor. These features (creolisms) have been disregarded or undiscussed in AAE literature until just recently, raising two questions: (1) why have these creolisms remained either in the background or unknown for so long and (2) what is there about the way AAE is studied that tends largely to produce shallow grammar (Spears 2009), i.e., grammatical analyses lacking in breadth and depth.

Arthur K. Spears (The City University of New York)  
Session 86  
*Nigga and its cognates in Afro-American Languages*

This paper reports on the findings thus far of a research project in progress that examines reflexes in the Americas of NIGER (< Latin). (The Latin etymon is used since French-lexifier creoles are included.) Among them are the words nigga, nigger, and Negro (< Span/Prt negro) in varieties of U.S. English, especially African American English (AAE). These words are compared with their reflexes in Afro-American languages, to borrow and modify Alleyne's (1980) term covering English-lexifier creoles of the Caribbean area. I have extended his term to include AAE and non-English-lexifier Caribbean creoles as well as partially restructured, significantly creole/African-influenced languages such as Popular Brazilian Portuguese, though I do not treat all of the languages grouped within this extension of the term. I summarize the information gathered thus far on languages for which I have obtained data.
Laura Spinu (University of Delaware)  
Overriding markedness: Evidence from palatalization.

Cross-linguistic studies uncovered a generalization regarding the perceptual salience of secondary palatalization (SP) at different places of articulation, whereby SP in coronals is more salient than in labials. This paper reports on an experiment with 35 Romanian speakers using the same stimuli as those previously employed with Russians and Japanese. Unlike in previous studies, no evidence for coronal dominance was found. Since this conflicts with cross-linguistic claims, the potential reasons underlying this difference are examined and it is proposed that under certain conditions, language-specific factors may override markedness. In Romanian, syllable phonotactics and morphological conditioning likely play a key role.

Laura Spinu (University of Delaware)  
Jason Lilley (University of Delaware)  
Acoustic methods of classifying fricatives

We used Hidden Markov Models to divide fricatives produced by 31 Romanian speakers into internally uniform regions with respect to their acoustic properties (spectral moments or cepstral coefficients) which were then used to classify these segments by place of articulation and palatalization status. Depending on the specific combination of predictor variables (acoustic features and regions) used, the overall correct classification rate ranged from 83% to 95%. The HMM approach offers advantages over alternative methods of classifying fricatives: it achieves greater overall accuracy, it uses fewer acoustic measures, and it can be automated to permit analysis of large corpora.

Elizabeth Spreng (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)  
Semiotic contradictions of bilingual “mish-mash” in Eastern Germany: Identity, temporality, and standard language ideology

A Sorbian stagehand pronounced, “The Sorbs have been crying wolf for a thousand years, but the language is still not dead.” Without losing sight of the problematics of language death, my paper explores the semiotic contradictions that vitalize Sorbian bilingual talk, which Sorbs call “/mish-mash/.” I consider how Sorbs manipulate, control, and embrace their German/Sorbian resources. Through analysis of borrowings and metalinguistic commentaries, I trace the ways that Sorbs map various values onto myriad resources. This paper not only sheds light on socio-linguistic choices in endangered communities and language variation, but also offers insights into the dynamics of linguistic survival.

James N. Stanford (Dartmouth College)  
Variation in adjective expressives among Sui clans

Word-specific “expressives” or “intensifiers” have been reported in Sui, Vietnamese, and many other languages across Southeast Asia: an understudied yet widespread “grammatical aesthetic” (Williams, in prep). Sui examples: ౱ɱɛj ‘selfish’ → ౱ɱɛj tej ‘very selfish’ and ౱ɱɛj ɱʊt ‘very selfish’. Sui expressives are not productive, but they show clear morphophonological patterns, suggesting “lexicalized poetry” (Stanford 2007a-b). To gain fuller understanding of the range of variability, this study examined expressives in five different Sui clans. The results show clanlect differences in expressives but consensus on overall patterns: rhyme, alliteration, the emergence of the unmarked (coronal onsets), identity avoidance, and tone patterns.

Rebecca Starr (Tulane University)  
“Abbrevs is totes the lang of the fuche”: Variation and performance of abbreviation slang

Abbreviation slang terms (“abbrevs”) are generated by cutting words off following stressed syllables (e.g. ridic (“ridiculous“)) and then optionally adding plural -s (e.g., tomorrow) and diminutives (e.g., unfortunately). This study examines use of abbrevs by vlogger Molly McAleer and Facebook users. Because they are associated with internet language, iconic of laziness, and reminiscent of early 20th century slang, abbrevs index an ironic, hipster identity. The use of abbrevs as a marker of ironic identity raises the question of whether features must genuinely acquire social meaning through linguistic practice before they are appropriated for mocking subversion.
**Michele Stewart** (University of the West Indies, Mona) **Session 92**

*The emergence of determination in the speech of 2-year-olds in urban Kingston*

This paper examines aspects of the acquisition of the definite determiner in the speech of 2 year old Jamaican children living in urban Kingston communities considered to be Creole speaking. Identifiable patterns emerging include restricted uses only of the definite determiner *di* before age 2;6 alongside the use of the variant *i*, and the consistent absence of any determiner in subject position. An account based on aspects of adult JC grammar and the informational requirements of the discourse is explored.

**Dennis Ryan Storoshenko** (Simon Fraser University) **Session 18**

**Chung-hye Han** (Simon Fraser University)

**Calen Walshe** (Simon Fraser University)

*An experimental study of antecedent resolution for long-distance anaphor caki in Korean*

The Korean anaphor *caki* is generally described as subject-oriented, however, any c-commanding DP may serve as an antecedent for *caki*, leading to potential ambiguity. Discourse salience could be a factor in resolving this ambiguity; we present behavioral and eye-tracking data obtained from an experiment comparing *caki* with third person pronouns. Our results indicate that for third person pronouns, there is also a default subject orientation, which can be overridden in the presence of a more-discourse-salient non-subject. For *caki*, the default subject orientation is not susceptible to this same override, but in all discourse contexts tested, non-subject antecedents were judged possible.

**Christopher Straughn** (University of Chicago) **Session 49**

*Grammaticalization without grammaticalization: The case of Uzbek complementation*

As a theory, grammaticalization predicts that a given morpheme will follow a certain path in the course of becoming less lexical and more grammatical. While the predictions made by this theory are often close to what actually happens, they also often fail. In examining the grammaticalization of the Uzbek complementizer, we propose an alternate approach with two main components: a holistic one, which examines an entire system, rather than a single morpheme, and a constraint-based one, in which change is constrained by typological generalizations, but no real predictions are made. Grammaticalization is merely the outcome of these two factors.

**Meghan Sumner** (Stanford University) **Session 34**

*The salience of canonical forms*

Recently, a number of studies have supported the view that the “canonical” form of a word has a corresponding stored representation, even though these forms rarely occur in speech. In this talk, I present the results from four experiments and suggest that these processing benefits may result not from a memory effect, supporting a particular type of representation, but an encoding effect; canonical forms are remembered better because they are so unusual. In other words, canonical forms contain cues that are more salient than those in more frequent productions of words in particular tasks.

**Robert D. Sykes** (University of Utah) **Session 104**

**Marianna Di Paolo** (University of Utah)

*Acoustic evidence for a change in progress of Shoshoni vowels*

This paper examines variation in the overall vowel system of modern Shoshoni from the point of view of Labov (1994) and Labov, Yeager, and Steiner (1972) theory of vowel shifts. We assume the Langacker (1970), and Campbell and Langacker (1978) vowel inventory for Proto-Uto-Aztecan (PUA) (*i, *1, *u, *o, and *a), and then present acoustic evidence that the modern Shoshoni vowel system shows the signs of an ongoing vowel shift.
Khady Tamba (University of Kansas)  
*Wolof naming in exceptional circumstances: The case of “born-again” babies*

This paper examines Wolof naming practices for babies that come into the world after their mothers have had several stillbirths or babies that die shortly after their birth. I provide a sample of those names and describe several ways in which such names break syntactic and semantic norms. I argue that some syntactic and semantic violations encountered in these contexts can only be explained if one takes into account the pragmatic dimension surrounding these naming events.

Marie-Lucie Tarpent (Mount Saint Vincent University)  
*Segments vs. clusters in Penutian correspondences*

Morphological comparisons between members of the disputed "Penutian phylum" have led to the identification of widespread roots, affixes and stem-alternation patterns, as well as some unusual morphophonemic and phonological correspondences. In particular, some individual segments in Southern (California) "Penutian" languages correspond to actual or reconstructible clusters of the general shape TK in some Northern languages, traceable to reduced *TVK* roots or to *t-K* sequences at morpheme boundaries, e.g., Proto-Tsimshianic *t-kw, Chinook -tk, Alsea -tx, Klamath -tk(o), but Wintuan (Patwin) -cu, -thu, Miwok -ty, -te ~ -ti, Maidu -to. Similar correspondences between lexical items support the hypothesis of genetic relationship.

Mila Tasseva-Kurktchieva (University of South Carolina)  
*Comprehension and production skills in L2 Bulgarian and Spanish*

This paper revisits the assumption that comprehension always precedes production in L2 acquisition. It shows that in a limited number of cases production can precede comprehension since comprehension skills rely more heavily upon semantic-pragmatic processing, while production skills rely more upon morpho-syntax. A grammatical property can be encoded either as a semantically charged and predictable extrinsic feature such as [number], or as an intrinsic feature such as [gender] which is inseparable from the lexical conceptual structure and the morpho-phonological form of the carrier. The lack of semantic charge in the latter case will hinder comprehension while still reinforcing production.

Hideko Teruya (Southern Illinois University Carbondale)  
Usha Lakshmanan (Southern Illinois University Carbondale)  
*Syntactic priming effects on the L2 production of relative clauses by Japanese-English bilinguals*

We investigated the effects of L1 and L2 syntactic priming on the production of relative clauses in English (L2) by Japanese-English bilinguals, using a modified version of Bock’s (1986) sentence repetition and picture description task. Priming effects were observed in the case of Experiment 1 (L2-to-L2), where the priming sentences were in English, but not in the case of Experiment 2 (L1-to-L2), where the priming sentences were in the L1 (Japanese). We discuss the implications of our findings for an understanding of how the L1 and L2 are mentally represented and accessed during L2 production of complex structures.

Rachel M. Theodore (Brown University)  
Katherine Demuth (Brown University)  
Stefanie Shattuck-Hufnagel (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
*Acoustic evidence for position and complexity effects on children’s production of plural –s*

Some variability in children’s early productions of grammatical morphemes reflects phonological factors. For example, production of 3rd person singular –s is more robust in utterance-final versus utterance-medial position, and in simple versus complex codas (e.g., *seez* vs. *hits*). To determine if such factors influence production of plural –s, we used an elicited production task to examine the speech of 16 children (mean age = 2;5). Acoustic analyses showed that morpheme production was more frequent utterance-finally, with no effects of coda complexity, even though more clusters were reduced utterance-medially. These findings point to morpheme-specific constraints on the development of language planning/production.
Margaret Thomas (Boston College)  
**Session 82**  
Chomsky revisited, reviewed, republished, renewed

As the fiftieth anniversaries of landmarks of early generative grammar approach, reviews and reappraisals have appeared of Chomsky’s writings from the late 1950s to early 1960s. This presentation examines recent (re-)publications that have drawn attention to three vintage texts: *Syntactic Structures; Cartesian Linguistics;* and Chomsky’s review of Skinner’s *Verbal Behavior.* I am in particular interested in retrospective commentary by scholars who identify themselves with generative linguistics, and who undertake the responsibility of introducing Chomsky’s early work to first-time readers. The goal is to better understand how the generative community represents its own early history to an on-coming generation of linguists.

Graham Thurgood (California State University, Chico)  
**Session 56**  
Classifiers in Hainan Cham: Synchrony and diachrony

A comparison of the Hainan Cham classifiers with the systems in the other Chamic languages makes it clear that the various noun class system are not just typologically similar but are of common descent, dating from proto-Chamic. This paper sketches the noun classifier system of Hainan Cham, compares it with the known cognate systems in the Chamic languages, and speculates briefly on the likelihood that the Chamic noun class system developed under Mon-Khmer influence, probably Bahnaric influence, as suggested by the interplay of both inherited Austronesian material and borrowed Mon-Khmer material in the reconstructed system.

Sam Tilsen (University of Southern California)  
**Session 34**  
Syllable stress modulates articulatory planning: Evidence from a stop-signal experiment

In a revival of the stop-signal paradigm [cf. Ladefoged et al. 1973. JASA 54:4, 1105-1108], it was found that speakers halt speech more slowly when signaled to do so just prior to a stressed syllable than an unstressed one. Stop RT patterns indicate that stress modulates the planning and execution of articulatory gestures, such that gestures associated with stressed syllables require more inhibition to suppress. A dynamical model is presented of amplitude-coupled stress, syllable, and articulatory planning systems, which can simulate the effect of stress on stop-signal RT.

B’alam Mateo Toledo (CIESAS Universidad Sureste)  
**Session 101**  
A complex predicate analysis of causatives in Q’anjob’al (Maya)

Q’anjob’al and other Mayan languages have monoclausal causative constructions that are generally analyzed as obtained from collapsing a ‘complex clause’ into a single one. Crucially, the caused event is a complement of the causative and a syntactic argument of the causative is a semantic argument of the caused event. This paper provides a complex predicate analysis of the Q’anjob’al causative where the argument structure involves fusion. Two issues are central. First, the causative takes three arguments where the caused event is an argument of the causative. Second, the two verbs share an argument that fuses at the level of argument structure and the syntax is based on this fused argument structure.

Maziar Toosarvandani (University of California, Berkeley)  
**Session 26**  
Two exclusives in Persian

The meaning of *only*, and other expressions with exclusive semantics, depends on where focus is located: e.g. *John only kissed Mary* vs. *John only KISSED Mary* (Jackendoff 1972:247 and much subsequent work). Persian has two exclusives, both of which translate as ‘only’: *faqat* and *tanhā*. But, while the truth conditions of sentences with *faqat* change with the position of focus, those of sentences with *tanhā* do not. I provide meanings for the two exclusives that account for why only *faqat* is sensitive to focus.

Christina Tortora (City University of New York)  
**Session 5**  
Clausal domains and clitic placement generalizations in Romance

I pursue a syntactic explanation for the following previously unnoted cross-linguistic generalization regarding object clitic (OCL) placement in Romance: if a language exhibits generalized enclisis of OCLs in the simple tenses, then it exhibits enclisis on the past participle in the compound tenses. Romance varieties exhibiting this generalization are, among others, Borgomanerese,
Galliatese, Trecatese, and Ceranese (Northern Italian). My analysis of this uni-directional entailment predicts the limited range of possibilities cross-linguistically, rules out the structures that do not exist, and reduces the various patterns of OCL placement found in Romance to independent properties of syntactic operations and clausal architecture.

**Amelia Tseng (Georgetown University)\(^{\text{Session 50}}\)**  
*Code-switching and style in bilingual radio speech*

This study explores Spanish-English code-switching and style in radio speech, with special attention to program openings and closings. Representative samples of broadcasts recorded from a bilingual-format radio station were analyzed quantitatively and qualitatively to determine the relationship, if any, between these elements. A significant relationship was found between code-switch type and style, with informal-style results more closely reflecting bilingual conversational speech. However, code-switch type and frequency in openings and closings differed by style, indicating a possible relationship with topic establishment. Finally, the development of a new communication unit to analyze radio discourse seems indicated.

**Rita Turner (University of Maryland, Baltimore County)\(^{\text{Session 66}}\)**  
**Vered Nusinov (University of Maryland, Baltimore County)\(^{\text{Session 66}}\)**  
*Integrating language awareness into interdisciplinary instruction*

This presentation describes two projects implemented in a Baltimore high school that encourage students to explore linguistic diversity while developing skills in different content areas. The first project merges critical language awareness activities with content-area lessons in literature, history, and science that are applied toward the cultivation of social and environmental awareness. The second project incorporates lessons on language diversity into a series of five lesson plans that center on geography, math, and current events. These projects thus reveal ways that information about language diversity can be effectively integrated into the content of a range of secondary school subject areas.

**Bayram Unal (University at Binghamton)\(^{\text{Session 76}}\)**  
**Mehmet Ekiz (Nigde University)\(^{\text{Session 76}}\)**  
*Naming politics and the political interests in everyday life: The case of Nigde, Turkey*

The proposed research aims at discovering the impacts of naming practices on the inhabitants’ everyday life through social and political imagination in one local, Nigde, Turkey. We believe that the naming process is a tool for both the reproduction of nationalist, leftist and Islamic sentiments and replacement of the traditional sentiments based on the politics in power. We look for non-linear, complex and societal, but continuous, dynamics and patterns. Thus, we want to show that both reproduction and replacement are two sides of a single process and are subject to contestation due to multi-dimensional relations between the rulers and ruled.

**Giancarla Unser-Schutz (Hitotsubashi University)\(^{\text{Session 59}}\)**  
*Personal pronouns and gendered speech in popular Manga (Japanese Comics)*

*Manga—Japanese comics—are often said to be influential in young women's using more masculine first person pronouns. However, research hitherto has not focused on the actual distribution of personal pronouns in manga, leaving that relationship unclear. To assess this question, I examined the different forms found in the lines from a corpus of six popular series. Against popular expectations, I found that no female characters used masculine first-person pronouns, with few examples of them using masculine second-person pronoun. With this gap between popular thought and actual usage patterns in mind, I then reexamine the manga's possible role in influencing language change.*
Cherlon Ussery (Carleton College)

Permission and Multiple Agree: A view from Icelandic

This paper argues that Multiple Agree is an inherently optional operation. While it has been reported that verbal agreement with Nominative objects and embedded Nominative subjects is optional in Icelandic, it has not heretofore been reported that the rate of agreement is systematic. Based on the findings of a survey of native speakers, I illustrate that the likelihood of Agreement with a post-verbal Nominative depends on the number of interveners between T and the Nominative. I argue that T necessarily probes closer goals, and that as the number of closer goals increases, the likelihood of T probing the Nominative decreases.

Rosa Vallejos (University of Oregon)

Is there a ditransitive construction in Kokama-Kokamilla?

In Kokama-Kokamilla, ditransitive constructions—syntactic units that profile three participants in the sense of Goldberg (1995:49)—do not exist as a distinct type relative to transitives. The language shows both indirective and secundative alignment types (Haspelmath 2005), but no formal or behavioral evidence for a second object of any kind. Typical three participant events are syntactically encoded in at least three ways, none of which comprises two grammatical objects. This paper adds to the literature on languages that code three-participant events by means of transitive clauses (Margetts & Austin 2007), which ultimately questions indirect object and secondary object as primitive notions.

Gerard Van Herk (Memorial University of Newfoundland)

Free variation: Slave status and earlier African American English

The constitution of existing corpora has limited quantitative analysis of the hypothesized consequences of slave vs. free status on antebellum African American English. Here, we exploit a corpus of 19th-century letters to compare past tense marking (she gave vs. she give) among ex-slaves and freeborn writers, coding 1037 tokens for phonological environment, verb class, aspect, and temporal distance. Results suggest a single system with shared constraints, but one in which degree of contact with white dialect speakers affects the force of linguistic influence from dialect or non-dialect (creole, African, or universal) sources.

Janneke Van Hofwegen (North Carolina State University)

Longitudinal trajectories of change in childhood and adolescent African American English

Questions about vernacular language use in AAE during the early lifespan have persisted for almost a half-century. This longitudinal study, following 30 African Americans in North Carolina who have been studied from infancy through age 17, assesses AAE use at six temporal points to examine trajectories of vernacular change from 48 months through Grade 10. The analysis indicates that favored trajectories include optimal vernacularity at the pre-K period and a curvilinear pattern of AAE use from childhood through adolescence.

Willy Van Langendonck (University of Leuven)

Is name formation a form of grammaticalization?

Names do not originate by grammaticalization. Onymization is a process sui generis, taking place in two ways: by bestowal, i.e. the illocutionary act by which some person or place receives a name belonging to a stock of ‘names’, e.g. John or Cambridge (USA); by a tacit and gradual evolution of names out of non-onymic elements through semantic bleaching, as in Cambridge (UK) ‘the bridge on the river Cam’. Grammaticalization seems possible here, but only if we interpret names as a kind of pronouns with fixed reference. But since names are rather full nouns, onymization is not grammaticalization.

Guadalupe Vazquez (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México)

Variation in frames of reference use by literacy and age in Mesoño Cora

A referential communication task conducted with three pairs of native speakers of different ages and different literacy levels of Mesoño Cora (Uto-Aztecan) shows variation in the selection between spatial frames of reference (FoRs): older speakers of low
literacy use both an absolute and a geocentric frame of reference; while younger literate speakers use exclusively a geocentric frame of reference. However, a recall memory experiment conducted with 16 speakers young and old of varying literacy levels revealed a strong preference for an absolute response pattern. The preference between different frames of reference does not seem to depend on age and literacy.

Ljuba Veselinova (Stockholm University)  
Session 14  
*Standard and special negators: Their evolution and interaction*

The term **Standard Negation (SN)** refers to the negation of simple indicative sentences with an overt verb predicate as in *Mary doesn’t sing*. Sentences such as (i) *Mary is not a nurse* and (ii) *There is no hope* are excluded from the domain of SN because in many languages they are negated by a strategy different from SN. The negators used in such clauses are referred to as **special negators**. Data from Slavic, Oceanic and Finno-Ugric languages are used for a historical-comparative study of the development of such special negators and their interaction with standard negation.

Irene Vogel (University of Delaware)  
Robin Aronow-Meredith (University of Pennsylvania)  
Session 40  
*The role of native language and universals in the perception of coda clusters*

Recent studies have demonstrated that specific structures in a speaker’s native language affect the perception of items in a second language as well as in the native language itself. We present an experiment that examines the perception of word-final coda clusters by French and English speakers in relation to both the listeners’ L1 and a basic property of phonology, the Sonority Sequencing Principle. While the English speakers, and some of the French speakers, show an interaction of these two properties, a group of French speakers appears instead to follow the orthography, and count final silent “e” as a syllable.

Irene Vogel (University of Delaware)  
Arild Hestvik (University of Delaware)  
H. Timothy Bunnell (A.I. Dupont Hospital for Children)  
Nadya Pincus (University of Delaware)  
Session 8  
*Perception of compound vs. phrasal stress with different speech types*

Compound and phrasal stress distinguish many potentially ambiguous pairs in English (e.g. *greenhouse* vs. *green house*). When listeners must use this difference in choosing the picture that corresponds to the auditory stimulus for a given meaning, however, their behavior shows a) less than perfect accuracy, and b) a bias for the compound meaning. We examine these perceptual patterns in relation to different types of auditory stimuli. Child directed speech appears to help disambiguation the most, although intentionally clarificational speech also significantly facilitates perception. Both types of synthetic speech tested were harder to disambiguate than all types of natural speech.

David Wade (Wade Research Foundation)  
Session 78  
*Searching for Amelia Earhart*

Amelia Earhart was one of the most famous female aviators of the 20th century. This report will describe a search for Amelia Earhart at the molecular level, and the logical basis of using her name to create a novel chemical compound of potential medical interest.

Margaret Wade-Lewis (State University of New York at New Paltz)  
Session 89  
*The role of Raleigh Morgan as a Romance Creolist of the 1960’s*

Raleigh Morgan, Jr. (12 Nov. 1916 – 29 Jan. 1998), the first African American Romance linguist with a Ph.D. Morgan’s research places his as the sole African American Romance Creolist of the 1950’s and 1960’s. His particular interest was the syntax and semantics of African-French Creoles in Louisiana and Guadeloupe, and the French of Quebec. In his research, he analyzed the ways in which Creole use has expanding in the French-speaking Caribbean since World War II, in structure (pronominal system and morphosyntax) and in domains (newspapers, films, radio announcements, and children’s books). The purpose of this analysis is to explore Morgan’s theoretical framework and contextualize his relevance as a Romance Creolist.
Prosodic optionality or syntactic choice?

Prosody often reflects syntax and can disambiguate structural ambiguities. However, some studies found that speakers only disambiguate when aware of an ambiguity (e.g., Snedeker & Trueswell 2003), but others found they do even if not (e.g., Schafer et al. 2000, Kraljic & Brennan 2005). Results from production and perception experiments involving arithmetic formulas are presented that suggest that speakers prosodically disambiguate if prior bias disfavors the intended reading or when they are aware of the ambiguity, but suggests that prosodic options are in fact mediated by syntactic choices between ‘flat’ list-like structures and prosodically and syntactically more articulated ones.

Sounding for agreement in the Eastern Caribbean: S-marking in Bequia

This paper examines variable s-marking in English on Bequia (St Vincent and the Grenadines). Results show differences among villages in overall rate and conditioning by linguistic factors. Hamilton, an African-descent community, appears to be the most creole-like, Mt Pleasant is similar to other varieties of nonstandard English, and Paget Farm is more mixed. Differences between verb types and lexical items suggest that much of the ‘morphology’ of s-marking is better characterized as lexical.

Vowel fission in Jaqaru

“Epenthetic” vowels in loanwords in Jaqaru harmonize with a suffix ([axuśi-ni] ‘garlic (poss.)’ < ajos) and otherwise a root vowel ([aξuśu]). In four-syllable words, the second vowel optionally deletes. Here, the “epenthetic” vowel matches the underlying vowel of the root-final syllable: [aξuśu-ni]. Contracted forms show apparent counterbleeding: harmony in the root precedes deletion. Even so, blocking of harmony with the suffix is not predicted. This paper analyzes “epenthesis” as root-vowel fission driven by a constraint requiring vowel-final roots. Under contraction, suffix-triggered harmony is blocked by existential identity (Struijke 2000). This both obviates counterbleeding and improves on its predictions.

A unified analysis of the Person Case Constraint and 3-3-Effects in Barceloni Catalan

Barceloni Catalan repairs violations of the Person Case Constraint (PCC, Bonet (1991)) and combinations of third person direct and indirect object clitics (3-3-Effect) by realizing the indirect object without person marking. A unified account of these restrictions and their repair is given in terms of Béjar and Rezac’s (2009) system of articulated person probes and the locality pattern of cyclic expansion. Personless clitics arise from the direct object bleeding person licensing on the indirect object. Adapting Adger and Harbour’s (2007) feature system accounts for the absence of 3-3-Effects in other languages and patterns of personless clitics in French and Spanish.

“Come around the round about”: An analysis of the procedural discourse of public service representatives in giving directions to bilingual callers

This paper examines the features used by Service Representatives when giving directions during telephone service interactions. Were callers given more detailed information when they used English than when they used Jamaican Creole (JC) to request such information? Specific focus will be on how directions are given to callers who use (JC) on one occasion and English on another. This study adds to the small volume of linguistic research done on procedural discourse, particularly in the context of telephone service interactions.

Insubordinating use of formally subordinate clauses in Sliammon Salish

In this paper, I will discuss the formal and functional properties of 'insubordination' in Sliammon Salish, the northernmost language of the Coast Salish branch of the Salish language family. I will provide data that show that nominalized and conjunctive clauses - which are typically used as subordinate clauses - may occur as free-standing clauses in Sliammon.
James Watters (SIL International)  
*Session 99*

*Phrase-final glottal stop in Tlachichilco Tepehua*

In Tlachichilco Tepehua (Totonacan), all words that end with a glottal stop (GS) in phrase-final position are preceded by a perceptually short stressed vowel. When phrase-medial, the vowel is long and the GS is absent. This paper argues for insertion of GS phrase-finally rather than deletion of GS phrase-medially, presenting two types of evidence: the distribution of GS and long vowels and the phonetic features of final vowels. The analysis has implications for rules of stress-assignment and morphology in Tepehua and for the reconstruction of proto-Totonac-Tepehua.

Eric Russell Webb (University of California, Davis)  
*Session 89*

Bruce Anderson (University of California, Davis)

Examining the role of perception in contact induced change: What can laboratory studies reveal?

This paper explores laboratory investigation into creole formation and contact induced sound change. We propose that SLA-Creole similarities should be viewed with caution in the case of phonology and present an experiment focusing on the perception of unfamiliar auditory stimuli in a naturalistic contact setting. Our analysis suggests that auditory – cognitive disparity can be attributed to the relative weighting of acoustic features. We propose that changes to phonological structure in situations of natural (i.e. unmonitored) language contact are highly sensitive to perceptual knowledge.

Tracey L. Weldon (University of South Carolina)  
*Session 67*

*Bougie banter: The representation of middle class AAE in film*

Central to the growing interest in media representations of African American English (AAE) are questions of authenticity and public perception. This study examines the representation of AAE in a genre of films featuring black, middle-class characters in contemporary dramas. I argue that the representation of AAE in these big-screen dramas is not only authentic, but provides a more varied and nuanced perspective on the variety. This study thus contributes to the growing body of research on media representations of AAE (cf. Harper 2008), as well as the burgeoning interest in middle class AAE usage (cf. Weldon 2004, Rahman 2008).

Jessica White-Sustaíta (The University of Texas at Austin)  
*Session 65*

The cross-dialectal development of pragmatic distinctions in questions

All English dialects, including Mainstream English, exhibit structural variation in question forms among subject auxiliary inversion, non-inversion, and auxiliary-less questions. African American English, however, exhibits non-inversion and auxiliary-less questions in a wider array of contexts than other English dialects permit (Labov, Cohen, Robins, & Lewis, 1968). This study compares the elicited production of questions between child speakers of local varieties of Mainstream English and African American English in New Orleans. My analysis suggests that both grammatical and pragmatic differences in question variation between the two varieties emerge by 5 years of age, and are acquired along with the structures themselves.

Jessica White-Sustaíta (The University of Texas at Austin)  
*Session 27*

The development of variation, categoricity, and felicity in the syntax of questions

This study compares the elicited production of three question types—subject auxiliary inversion, non-inversion, and auxiliary-less questions—between child speakers of Mainstream English (ME) and African American English (AAE). Question variation in AAE is well documented, and recent research argues that question variation in ME is present to a far greater degree than previously reported (e.g., Estigarribia 2008). This study demonstrates that subject auxiliary inversion is nonetheless the default syntactic form in ME, whereas subject auxiliary inversion may not be the default in AAE, thereby raising questions for how researchers should define and differentiate syntactic variation.
Deriving wide-scaping operators in an associative Lambek categorial grammar

Previous analyses of sentences like Ward can’t eat caviar and Sue get only beans regard them as coordinations of tenseless clauses. Siegel (1987) proposes a wrapping operation to insert the wide-scoping modal and negation into the first clause; others analyze such sentences as a kind of gapping. However, these sentences are part of a larger landscape of coordinations, where material such as question-marking, quantifiers, or another operator is syntactically part the first conjunct but scopes semantically over both. The conjuncts may be tensed clauses or VPs, making previous analyses inapplicable. Such coordinations are derivable in an associative Lambek categorial grammar.

Identifying unique names in The Book of Mormon

Although some work has been done to identify and analyze proper names in the Book of Mormon, much remains to be completed on the Book of Mormon onomasticon. The purpose of this study was to identify all unique names in the volume. Results show that the Book of Mormon contains 337 proper names and 21 gentilics (or analogous forms). Of these 337 proper names, 188 are unique to the Book of Mormon, There are 162 names given to people, some of which are used multiple times. When these 30 duplications are deleted, there are 132 unique personal names.

Unique names from The Book of Mormon and The Lord of the Rings: A phonotactic comparison to English norms

Consider three sources of personal names: fiction, genealogical records, and scripture. If scripture is in fact historically based, naming patterns should be more like historical sources than fictional ones. To begin investigating such claims onomastically, unique personal names from The Book of Mormon are compared to those from a fictional work, The Lord of the Rings, in regards to their phonotactic connection to English. The Lord of the Rings is found to be significantly more English-like on three separate measures. Future studies will extend to a variety of fictional and historical sources and include comparisons to the phonotactics of a variety of languages.

On the existence of counter-feeding from the past

In OT-CC (McCarthy 2007), candidates are multi-step derivations, and all steps of the derivations are visible to the PRECEDENCE constraints responsible for favoring opaque orders. PREC constraints therefore can impose ordering requirements between nonconsecutive derivational steps, giving OT-CC the power to model some types of ‘global rules’ (Lakoff 1970). Among these is a type of interaction identified by Wilson (2006), which he dubs ‘counterfeeding from the past’ and which he argues does not exist. I discuss several cases of ordering paradoxes reported in the 1970s (in particular by Kaisse 1975, 1976) and show that they are of the CFFTP type.

First-name address and the millennial generation

Traditionally, titles of address in English were used to indicate politeness and distance, while first names were used to indicate intimacy and familiarity. However, the rules are changing. As evidenced in the language of the Millennial Generation, first-name address is becoming increasingly common, while titles and last names are disappearing. While it’s easy to blame such changes on impoliteness or a lack of respect, I argue the picture is more complicated. Results from my study reveal that changes in address forms of Millennials reflect their generational values and serve to establish what they perceive as a more appropriate social code.
**Saundra Wright** (California State University, Chico)  
**Richard Hunt** (Peloton Research Partners)  
*The naming of American communities*

New Urbanist communities and conventional developments differ in architectural style, land use, and neighborhood design; moreover, as discussed in this paper, they differ onomastically. In New Urbanism, names are realistic depictions of the communities themselves and are chosen carefully to highlight important features of a project’s design and history. Meanwhile, names associated with conventional developments tend to be romantic and contrived; they are often used to create desirable—but unrealistic—images of the actual communities. These differences aren’t insignificant; instead, they provide important insight into the different goals of the developments, as well as the function and use of names.

**Adrian Wurr** (University of Idaho)  
*Composing cultural diversity and civic literacy*

This research investigates the effects of service-learning on linguistically and culturally diverse college students enrolled in a first-year composition course. Two separate studies, a pilot and main study involving native (NS) and non-native (NNS) English speaking college students, explore how students from diverse sociolinguistic backgrounds respond to and gain from service-learning. The results were mixed, with the initial study indicating NNS students often experience more difficulty finding and successfully completing work in the community while the main study found a similar group of NNS students to expect and gain more from service-learning activities than a comparative group of NS students.

**Fei Xia** (University of Washington)  
**Carrie Lewis** (University of Washington)  
**William Lewis** (Microsoft Research)  
*Language ID for a thousand languages*

ODIN, the Online Database of INterlinear text, is a resource built over language data harvested from linguistic documents (Lewis, 2006). It currently holds approximately 190,000 instances of Interlinear Glossed Text (IGT) from over 1100 languages, automatically extracted from nearly 3000 documents crawled from the Web. A crucial step in building ODIN is identifying the languages of extracted IGT, a challenging task due to the large number of languages and the lack of training data. We demonstrate that a coreference approach to the language ID task significantly outperforms existing algorithms as it provides an elegant solution to the unseen language problem.

**Zhiguo Xie** (Cornell University)  
*A temporal shifting analysis of ambiguity in the ‘non-root modal + PERF’ construction*

Certain English ‘non-root modal + PERF’ combinations (‘might have’, ‘could have’, etc.) are ambiguous between epistemic and metaphysical readings. The ambiguity has been traditionally analyzed as a scopal one. We propose a temporal shifting-based alternative to avoid the problems faced with the scopal analysis. The metaphysical reading results in when the evaluation time of the non-root modal is backward shifted to its topic time by an operator STILL. The epistemic reading does not involve temporal shifting. The modal takes arguments of distinct kinds for the two readings. The postulation of the STILL operator finds crosslinguistic support in Mandarin modal contexts.

**Zhiguo Xie** (Cornell University)  
**Tsewang Richen** (China Correspondence University of Logic and Language)  
*Fixing the General Minimality Constraint*

The General Minimality Constraint poses a ban on the interpretation of multiple foci. One instantiation is focus-induced intervention effects with wh-in-situ questions (focus wh-IEs). Languages manifest complex crosslinguistic patterns of focus wh-IEs. What is at stake is not alternative semantics for focus phrases and wh-questions alone. Focus phrases are further classified w.r.t. exhaustivity, and wh-phrases w.r.t. focus, which correlates with exhaustivity. Our revised scheme of focus wh-IEs makes reference to focus and exhaustivity. Only exhaustive focus co-occurring with a focused/exhaustive in-situ wh-phrase yields focus wh-IEs. We add a qualification to the GMC based on the new scheme of focus wh-IEs.
Yuan-chen Jenny Yang (Yale University)  
*Competing constructions in Mandarin Chinese*

Recent studies have uncovered that the completion entailment in accomplishments in English (e.g. *John killed Mary* entails *Mary dies*) does not hold cross-linguistically: in Mandarin Chinese, among other languages, simple accomplishments only implicate but do not entail completion. This study found that when Mandarin accomplishments are passivized, the completive reading becomes necessary; in addition, accomplishments involving the object preposing marker BA also entail completion. In contrast, topicalization and bare object preposing—competing constructions for passivization and the BA construction respectively—only implicate completion. It is suggested that passivization and the BA construction are more complex and restrictive in their interpretations.

Yao Yao (University of California, Berkeley)  
*Separating talker- and listener-oriented forces in speech using phonological neighborhood density*

Pronunciation variation is ubiquitous in speech, and can be attributed to the ease or difficulty of either production or comprehension. The two accounts are hard to tease apart, because most well-studied factors, such as usage frequency, have the same effects on production and comprehension. In this talk, we present a corpus-based study on the effect of phonological neighborhood density on word production. Previous literature has shown that high-density words are hard to perceive but easy to produce. Our results show that high-density words are shortened instead of lengthened in spontaneous speech, which provides unambiguous evidence for the speaker-oriented account.

Kiyoko Yoneyama (Daito Bunka University)  
Benjamin Munson (University of Minnesota)  
*Lexical and phonetic influences on Japanese listeners' perception of spoken English words*

We examined how phonological neighborhood density (PND), word frequency, and speech style (here, native-like versus accented production) affect the spoken-word recognition (SWR) of English-language learners (ELLs) whose L1 is Japanese. We use a method developed by Imai, et al. 2005, who examined ELLs whose L1 was Spanish. We show that PND robustly affects SWR for listeners regardless of their level of proficiency, and that speech style disproportionately affects the least-proficient learners. Critically, we show that some of the apparent effects of PND can be attributed to the phonetic content of the stimuli rather than to neighborhood density per se.

Kenji Yoshida (Indiana University)  
Kenneth de Jong (Indiana University)  
Pia-Maria Päiviö (University of Toronto)  
*A cross-linguistic study on perception of length contrast in Finnish and Japanese*

Finnish and Japanese have a similar quantity contrast, but different word prosody, i.e., stress vs. pitch accent. Finnish (n=22) and Japanese speakers (n=17) heard stimuli where silent intervals were modulated from /p/ to /pp/ and provided single vs. geminate identifications. The results reveal that the consonant has to be longer to be perceived as geminate when the initial syllable is CV, as compared to CVC, only for Finnish, and only when the target is on the third mora, suggesting relevance of a bi-moraic unit on length categorization in Finnish, instead of the contextual effect of duration of the preceding vowel.

Erin Zaroukian (Johns Hopkins University)  
*Expressing numerical uncertainty*

In Russian, numeral expressions can be made approximate through Approximative Inversion, whereby the noun and the numeral appear to exchange positions. Approximative Inversion has been analyzed as head movement, where a head containing the noun raises to the left of the numeral, but this leads to incorrect semantics. I propose that Approximative Inversion involves post-nominal generation of the numeral in a reduced relative clause, where it is associated with a feature marking speaker uncertainty. This feature triggers a round-number reading of the numeral, resulting in what appears to be number approximation due to speaker uncertainty.
Yuan Zhang (Illinois State University)  
Session 69  
*Address term usage in academic settings: A comparative study between American native speakers and Chinese L2 users of English*  
This paper interprets the address term usage by Chinese L2 users of English in a Midwestern American department of English. It compares the conventional use of address terms in their L1 and L2, as well as American native English speakers’ usage of those address terms. Part of the data comes from previous collaborators’ tape-recorded and transcribed focus group interviews of some native speakers of English. In the present study, additional data is collected by tape-recording a group session on the use of address terms among three female Chinese L2 graduate students in an English department at a Midwestern state university.

Jingya Zhong (University of Florida)  
Session 47  
*The influence of linguistic change on stylistic variation: A comparison of two French sociolinguistic variables*  
The present study focuses on the influence of language change on stylistic variation by comparing two French sociolinguistic variables --- generic subject clitics ON-TU and negative particle NE, which display different characteristics of stylistic variation according to their stage during linguistic change. While a *stylistic diversification*, in which ON and TU hold different levels of prestige and speech style, reflects the *intensity* and *ongoing* nature of the change favoring TU, the nearly *completed change* involving NE leads to a *stylistic reconfiguration*: the formal variant (NE presence) has become hyper-formal and the informal variant (NE deletion) has become stylistically neutral.

Lal Zimman (University of Colorado at Boulder)  
Session 15  
*Biology, socialization, and identity: Accounting for the voices of female-to-male transsexuals*  
In this paper I present findings from an ongoing study of the voices of English-speaking female-to-male transsexuals. Although the voices of male-to-female transsexuals have been studied fairly extensively, work on female-to-male speakers is virtually nil. However, these speakers’ voices present an ideal testing grounds for understanding the relationship between biology, socialization, and identity in the development of phonetic styles associated with women and men. My findings, which reveal that female-to-male transsexuals’ voices are in most ways comparable to other men’s, demonstrate that identity, along with biology and socialization, makes a crucial contribution in shaping the gendered characteristics of the voice.
Hearty congratulations to

Walt Wolfram

for winning the LSA’s 2010 Linguistics, Language and the Public Award

from his colleagues in North Carolina State University's Department of English and the College of Humanities and Social Sciences
CAL Congratulates
Walt Wolfram

The Center for Applied Linguistics (CAL) is pleased to salute Walt Wolfram on receiving the *2010 Linguistics, Language, and the Public Award* from the Linguistic Society of America.

CAL’s Board of Trustees and staff honor Walt for his many contributions to the field of linguistics and express our gratitude for his ongoing support of CAL, serving as a staff member for 25 years and as a trustee from 2003-2009.

Thank you, Walt, for your contributions to CAL and to the field.

Faculty, students and staff of the University of Michigan Linguistics Department congratulate

Sarah Grey Thomason

on her term as President Linguistic Society of America 2009 and for her outstanding contributions to linguistics since 1968
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