Indo-European Etymological Dictionaries Online
Editor: Alexander Lubotsky
brill.nl/iedo

The Indo-European Etymological Dictionaries Online (IED Online) reconstructs the lexicon for the most important languages and language branches of Indo-European. It is a rich and voluminous online reference source for historical and general linguists. Dictionaries can be cross-searched, with an advance search for each individual dictionary enabling the user to perform more complex research queries. Each entry is accompanied by grammatical info, meaning(s), etymological commentary, reconstructions, cognates and often extensive bibliographical information. New content will be added on an annual basis.

Linguistic Bibliography Online
Edited by Hella Olbertz and Sijmen Tol
brill.nl/lbo

The Linguistic Bibliography Online is an essential linguistic reference tool that is unique in its field. It provides over 260,000 bibliographical references to scholarly publications in linguistics. It covers all disciplines of theoretical linguistics, both general and language specific, from all geographical areas, including less-known and extinct languages, with particular attention to the many endangered languages of the world. It is by far the most comprehensive bibliography in the field. Up-to-date information is guaranteed by the collaboration of some forty contributing specialists from all over the world. With annually around 20,000 records added, the Linguistic Bibliography remains the standard reference work for every scholar of linguistics.

New journals from John Benjamins Publishing

Journal of Historical Linguistics
Edited by Silvia Luraghi and Jóhanna Barðdal
This new journal especially strives to publish work which links historical linguistics to corpus-based research, linguistic typology, language variation, language contact, or the study of language and cognition, all of which constitute a major source of methodological renewal for the discipline and shed light on aspects of language change.
Vol. 1. 2011 2 issues; ca. 300 pp. Institutional rate EUR 160.00 / Private rate EUR 60.00

Language and Dialogue
Edited by Edda Weigand
This is an interdisciplinary journal, tackling the issue of how body, mind and language are interconnected and dialogically put to action. It deals with 'language and dialogue' as an integrated whole in different languages and cultures and in different areas: everyday, institutional and literary, in theory and in practice, in business, court, the media, politics, and academia.
Vol. 1. 2011 2 issues; ca. 320 pp. Institutional rate EUR 150.00 / Private rate EUR 60.00

Language documentation

Language Documentation
Practice and values
Edited by Lenore A. Grenoble and N. Louanna Furbee
Language documentation is a relatively new subfield in linguistics which has emerged in part as a response to the pressing need for collecting, describing, and archiving material on the increasing number of endangered languages. The present book details the most recent developments in this rapidly developing field with papers written by linguists primarily based in academic institutions in North America, although many conduct their fieldwork elsewhere.
2010. xviii, 340 pp. HB 978 90 272 1175 0 EUR 99.00 / USD 149.00

Culture and Language Use. Studies in Anthropological Linguistics
Edited by Gunter Senft
CLU-SAL publishes monographs and edited collections, culturally oriented grammars and dictionaries in the cross- and interdisciplinary domain of anthropological linguistics or linguistic anthropology. The series offers a forum for anthropological research based on knowledge of the native languages of the people being studied and that linguistic research and grammatical studies must be based on a deep understanding of the function of speech forms in the speech community under study.

New Perspectives on Endangered Languages
Edited by José Antonio Flores Farfán and Fernando F. Ramallo

Social Structure, Space and Possession in Tongan Culture and Language
by Svenja Völkel

Ute Reference Grammar
by T. Givón
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

Wyndham Grand Pittsburgh Downtown Hotel
Pittsburgh, PA
6-9 January 2011
Introductory Note

The LSA Secretariat has prepared this Meeting Handbook to serve as the official program for the 85th Annual Meeting of the Linguistic Society of America (LSA). In addition, the Handbook is the official program for the 2011 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 Keren Rice and Heidi Harley and members Hana Filip, Sharon Inkelas, Anna Papafragou, Eric Potsdam, Olivia Sammons, Scott Schwenter, Sali Tagliamonte, and Alan Yu.

This year, the Program Committee received twenty-one preliminary proposals for organized sessions, of which eleven were accepted for presentation. The Committee received 541 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 169 subfield experts. The LSA Secretariat and Program Committee extend sincere thanks to these external reviewers, who are listed below:

Laurel Abreu Alice L Davison Kirk Hazen Jason Mattausch Peter Richardsmeier
John Alderete Molly Diesing Jeffrey Heinz Corrine McCarthy Jason Riggle
Pascal Ansli Laura Downing Daphna Keller Martha Mendoza Martti Rudanko
Karlos Aregei Katie Drager John Hellermann Lisa Menn Cinzia Russi
Tista Bagchi Bethany Dumas Hans Henrich Hock Jeff Mielke Robin Sabino
Sjie Barbiers Arienne Dwyer Osamu Ishiyama Line Mikkelsen Kathy Sands
Luc Baronian Martin Edwards Scott Jackson Utako Minai Mary Sepp
Michael Barrie Sheila Embleton Carmen Jany Jill Morford Yael Sharvit
Johanna Barolal Robert Englebretson Charles Jones Antje Muntendam K Aaron Smith
Carlos Benavides Zsuzsanna Fagyal Kimberly Jones Scott Myers Stephanie Solt
Elena Beneficio Paul Fallon Elsi Kaiser Carol Neidle James Stanford
Loren Billings Dilek Fidan Suzanne Kemmer Frederick J Newmeyer H Stephen Straight
Janet Bing Sara Finley Scott Kiesling Dimitrios Ntelithos Kristen Syrett
Charlotte Bramner Susan Fischer Cynthia Kilpatrick Joanna Nykiel Ida Toivonen
E Waynes Browne Colleen Fitzgerald Min-Joo Kim Polly O'Rourke Rudolph Troke
Benjamin Bruening Amy Fountain Young-Wha Kim Diane Ohala Alina Twist
Gabriela Caballero Michael Friesner Tracy Holloway King Alexis Palmer Elizabeth Traugott
Richard Cameron carol Jill Jason Ginsburg Harriet Klein Efthyvoulos Panagiotidis Annie Tremblay
Elizabeth Canon Hans Goetzsche Steve Kleinedler Panayiots Pappas Elly van Gelderen
Ivano Caponigro Ivano Caponigro Masato Kobayashi Mary Paster Ljuba Veselinova
Greg Carlson Ariel Goldberg Jelena Krivokapic Elizabeth Pearce Irene Vogel
Katry Carlson Jeff Good Io-Kei Joaquin Kuong Michael Wagner
Andrew Carnie Beverley Goodman Tracy Holloway King Stephanie Pellet James Walker
Vinceta Chand Lenore Grenoble Tracey Holloway King Marla Perkins Natasha Warner
Rui Chaves Aaron Griffith Harriet Klein Colin Phillips Rebecca Wheeler
Katherine Hoi Ying Chen Kleanthes Grohmann Steve Kleinedler Acrisio Pires Lynsey Wolter
Taeeker Chiles Michael Grosvald Teresa Lee Mark Post Zheng Xu
Hyon Sook Choe Daniel Hall Erez Levon Christopher Potts Tae-Jin Yoon
Robert Cloutier Kathleen Hall Mary Linn Thomas Purnell Martha Young-Scholtens
Andries Coetzee Lauren Hall-Lew Anna Lubowicz Robert Rankin Aleksandra Zaba
Laura Colantoni Helena Halmari Monica Macaulay Monika Rathert Leyla Zidani-Eroglu
Marie-Helene Cote Michael Hammond Stella Manova Eric Rainy
Colleen Cotter Chung-hye Han Gauri Mathur Kyle Rawlins
Alexandra D'Arcy Jason Haugen Yoshiko Matsumoto Lisa Reed Andrey Reznikov

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 Pittsburgh Local Arrangements Committee with representation and assistance from Carnegie-Mellon University and the University of Pittsburgh. We also thank Austin Bennett, who scheduled meeting volunteers, and Caitlin Sudman, who assisted with 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 2011 Meeting.

LSA Executive Committee
January, 2011
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Cover photographs used by permission of Visit Pittsburgh
## Contents

Overview of This Handbook ............................................................................................................................. 4
Exhibit Hall Floor Plan ..................................................................................................................................... 5
Meeting Room Floor Plans ..........................................................................................................................8
General Meeting Information ..........................................................................................................................10
Office Hours ..................................................................................................................................................10
Special Events ..................................................................................................................................................12
Especially for Students ....................................................................................................................................14
Meetings at a Glance
  Thursday ..................................................................................................................................................18
  Friday ....................................................................................................................................................20
  Saturday .................................................................................................................................................22
  Sunday ..................................................................................................................................................24
Programs
  Linguistic Society of America (LSA) ..................................................................................................33
    Thursday Afternoon ..........................................................................................................................35
    Evening ..............................................................................................................................................37
    Friday Morning ...............................................................................................................................38
    Afternoon .........................................................................................................................................42
    Evening ..............................................................................................................................................46
    Saturday Morning ............................................................................................................................54
    Afternoon .........................................................................................................................................57
    Evening ..............................................................................................................................................61
    Sunday Morning ..............................................................................................................................62
  American Dialect Society (ADS) ........................................................................................................66
  American Name Society (ANS) ............................................................................................................70
  North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences (NAAHoLS) .......................73
  Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics (SPCL) ...............................................................................74
  Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas (SSILA) ...................................78
Abstracts
  LSA Plenary Addresses .........................................................................................................................83
  LSA Organized Session .......................................................................................................................95
  All Regular Papers/Posters ...............................................................................................................149
Overview of This Handbook

This Handbook has been prepared with the intention of assisting attendees at the 85th 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 Grand Ballroom 2. We encourage meeting attendees to visit our Exhibitors and to view the poster presentations on display in the Grand Ballroom Foyer immediately outside the Exhibit Area. Coffee will be served in the Exhibits Area on Friday and Saturday mornings from 10:00 AM to 5:30 PM and on Sunday from 8:30 to 11:00 AM.

Pages 8 and 9 contain diagrams of meeting room space at the Wyndham Grand Pittsburgh Downtown. Please note that:

- LSA concurrent and organized sessions (except those taking place in the Benedum Room) and the Exhibits Area are all housed on the hotel’s Ballroom Level. Meeting registration and poster sessions will take place in the Grand Ballroom Foyer immediately outside the Grand Ballroom.
- The Presidential Address and other plenary meetings will take place in Grand Ballroom 1. The LSA Business Meeting and Graduate Student Panel will take place on Friday evening in Grand Ballroom 3, and the Presidential Reception will take place on Saturday evening in the Kings Garden/Le Bateau Rooms.
- The Graduate Student Lounge will be located in the Chartiers Room on the Ballroom Level.
- Meetings of the Sister Societies will take place in rooms on the Lobby Level of the hotel.
- Committee meetings, office hours, and “open houses” will take place in meeting rooms on both the Lobby and Ballroom Levels; check the schedule on pages 10-11 for details.

Pages 10 and 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. On pages 12 and 13 you will find a list, including descriptions, of special LSA events which take place at the Meeting. Pages 14 and 15 contain a list of events designed especially for the one-third of meeting attendees who are students.

Pages 18 through 25 contain “Meeting-at-a-Glance” tables for each day of the meeting, which will allow attendees to view LSA and Sister Society meetings by time and location. Each set of facing pages contains LSA and Sister Society information for one day of the meeting. Be sure to check the full program listings for exact times.

The full programs of the LSA and the Sister Societies are listed beginning on page 33. 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 149. Reports from the Secretary-Treasurer, Program Committee, and editor of Language accompany the Friday evening portion of the program, when the LSA Business Meeting takes place.

Finally, abstracts for all presentations are listed beginning on page 83. 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 149. Each abstract is identified with a session number, appearing to the right of the presenter’s name, which will enable you to locate it in the LSA or Sister Society program of which it is a part. An Author Index at the end of the Handbook will facilitate navigation.

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 2011 Annual Meeting exhibitors for their support. Please stop by the Exhibits Area in Grand Ballroom 2 to visit their representatives on Friday 8 January and Saturday, 9 January from 10:00 AM to 5:30 PM and on Sunday, 9 January from 8:30 to 11:00 AM.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Exhibitor</th>
<th>Booth(s)</th>
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<td>ACTFL</td>
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<td>Brill</td>
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<td>Cambridge University Press</td>
<td>105, 107, 109</td>
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<td>Cascadilla Press</td>
<td>103</td>
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<tr>
<td>De Gruyter Mouton</td>
<td>207, 209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duke University Press</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Edwin Mellen Press</td>
<td>211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hituzi Syobo Press</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Benjamins</td>
<td>100, 102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSA/Joint Book Exhibit</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIT Press</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxford University Press</td>
<td>203, 205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palgrave Macmillan</td>
<td>208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIL International</td>
<td>108, 110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Nebraska Press</td>
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<td>Wiley-Blackwell</td>
<td>204, 206</td>
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Join us for complimentary Coffee and Tea in the Exhibit Area throughout the day.
Create a lasting legacy in support of Linguistics...

Support the LSA’s continuing programs through:

- a charitable bequest in your will; or
- designating the LSA as a beneficiary of your life insurance or retirement policy.

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

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

Looking for a place to get a quick bite to eat?

Check out the online dining guide at http://www.communitywalk.com/map/index/764799 or pick up a Pittsburgh guide at the registration desk.
LSA LEADERSHIP CIRCLE 2010

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

Noriko Akatsuka  Georgia M. Green  Robert Rodman
Marlyse Baptista  John Gumperz  Robert A. Rothstein
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Julia S. Falk  Robin Queen  Maria Luisa Zubizarreta
Jared Golant  Alyson Reed  Arnold Zwicky
Ward Goodenough  Keren Rice  
George Grace  Catherine Ringen

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.
General Meeting Information

Registration
Registration for the LSA and Sister Society meetings will take place in the Grand Ballroom Foyer on the Lobby Level during the following hours:

- **Thursday, 6 January**: 1:00 – 7:00 PM
- **Friday, 7 January**: 8:00 AM – 7:00 PM
- **Saturday, 8 January**: 8:00 AM – 7:00 PM
- **Sunday, 9 January**: 8:30 – 11:00 AM

Exhibit
The Exhibits Area, including the LSA Joint Book Exhibit, will be located in Grand Ballroom 2. Complimentary coffee and tea will be served in the Exhibit Area during the exhibit hours. The Exhibits Area will be open during the following hours:

- **Friday, 7 January**: 10:00 AM – 5:30 PM
- **Saturday, 8 January**: 10:00 AM – 5:30 PM
- **Sunday, 9 January**: 8:30 – 11:00 AM

Job Placement Service
On Friday, 7 January and Saturday, 8 January the Job Information Area will be set up in the Grand Ballroom Foyer, near the LSA Registration desk, from 8:30 AM – 5:30 PM. The Sunday hours will be 9:00 – 11:00 AM. Lists of job openings will be available, and applicants may leave copies of their CV for employers who plan to interview at the Meeting. 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; the hotel's Business Center may be used for this purpose.

Open Committee and Special Interest Group (SIG) Meetings
- **LSA Executive Committee**: Thursday, 6 January, Duquesne, beginning at 9:00 AM
- **African American Language SIG Organizing Meeting**: Friday, 7 January, Forbes, 8:00 – 9:30 AM
- **Committee on Endangered Languages and their Preservation (CELP)**: Friday, 7 January, Sterlings 1, 8:00 – 9:00 AM
- **Committee on Ethnic Diversity in Linguistics (CEDL)**: Saturday, 8 January, Traders, 8:30 – 10:00 AM
- **Committee on Membership Services and Information Technology (COMSIT)**: Friday, 7 January, Duquesne, 8:00 – 9:00 AM
- **Committee on the Status of Women in Linguistics (COSWL)**: Saturday, 8 January, Duquesne, 8:00 – 9:30 AM
- **Committee on Student Interests and Concerns (COSIAC)**: Sunday, 9 January, Allegheny, 8:30 – 10:00 AM
- **Ethics Committee**: Friday, 7 January, Traders, 3:30 – 5:00 PM
- **Field Phonetics SIG Organizing Meeting**: Saturday, 8 January, Forbes, 8:00 – 9:30 AM
- **Language in the School Curriculum Committee (LiSC)**: Saturday, 8 January, Liberty, 8:00 – 9:00 AM
- **Linguistics in Higher Education (LiHE)**: Friday, 7 January, Traders, 11:30 AM – 12:30 PM
- **Linguists in Business, Industry and Government SIG Organizing Meeting**: Friday, 7 January, Heinz, 8:00 – 8:45 AM
- **Program Committee**: Sunday 9 January, Traders, 7:30 – 9:30 AM
- **Technology Advisory Committee (TAC)**: Friday, 7 January, Traders, 8:00 – 9:00 AM

Office Hours
- **Center for Applied Linguistics**: Friday, 7 January, Sterlings 2, 8:00 – 9:30 AM
- **Editor of eLanguage (Dieter Stein)**:
  - Friday, 7 January: Stanwix, 7:00 – 8:30 AM
  - Saturday, 8 January: Stanwix, 7:00 – 8:30 AM
- **Editor of Language (Greg Carlson)**:
  - Friday, 7 January, Sterlings 1, 11:00 AM – 12:00 PM
  - Saturday, 8 January, Sterlings 1, 9:00 – 9:30 AM
- **Endangered Language Fund**
  - Annual Meeting: Sunday, 9 January, Duquesne, 8:00 – 9:00 AM
  - Office Hour: Saturday, 8 January, Duquesne, 2:00 – 3:00 PM
• LINGUIST List:
  • Gold Council: Thursday, 6 January, Kings Terrace, 2:00 – 4:00 PM
  • Office Hour: Friday, 7 January, Kings Terrace, 2:00 – 3:00 PM
  • Office Hour: Saturday, 8 January, Kings Terrace, 1:00 – 2:00 PM
  • Publisher Demo: Saturday, 8 January, Kings Terrace, 2:00 – 3:00 PM
• 2011 Linguistic Institute, University of Colorado at Boulder: Saturday, 8 January, Duquesne, 11:00 AM – 12:00 PM
• 2013 Linguistic Institute, University of Michigan: Saturday, 8 January, Traders, 2:00 – 3:00 PM
• Linguistics Journal Editors’ Meeting, Sunday, 9 January, Traders, 9:30 – 11:30 AM
• National Science Foundation: Saturday, 8 January, Sterlings 2, 9:00 – 11:00 AM
• 2011 Linguistic Institute, University of Colorado at Boulder: Saturday, 8 January, Duquesne, 11:00 AM – 12:00 PM
• 2013 Linguistic Institute, University of Michigan: Saturday, 8 January, Traders, 2:00 – 3:00 PM
• Linguistics Journal Editors’ Meeting, Sunday, 9 January, Traders, 9:30 – 11:30 AM
• National Science Foundation: Saturday, 8 January, Sterlings 2, 9:00 – 11:00 AM

Joan Maling, William Badecker, Linguistics Program
Susan Penfield, Documenting Endangered Languages Program
Terry Langendoen, Robust Intelligence Program

Special Events

Thursday, 6 January
• ADS Executive Council Meeting: Sterlings 2, 1:00 – 3:00 PM
• ADS Business Meeting: Sterlings 2, 3:00 – 3:30 PM
• ADS Word of the Year Nominations: Sterlings 2, 6:15 – 7:15 PM
• LSA Welcome: Grand Ballroom 1, 7:15 PM
• LSA Invited Plenary Address: Grand Ballroom 1, 7:30 – 8:30 PM. Janet Pierrehumbert (Northwestern University): “Example-based Learning and the Dynamics of the Lexicon”
• Sister Society Meet-and-Greet Reception: DATE TIME VENUE

Friday, 7 January
• LSA Invited Plenary Address: Grand Ballroom 1, 12:45 – 1:45 PM. Barbara Johnstone (Carnegie Mellon University): “Speaking Pittsburghese: The Social History of Pittsburgh Speech”
• SSILA Business Meeting and Presidential Address: Birmingham, 2:00 – 3:00 PM
• ANS: Name of the Year Discussion and Balloting: Fort Pitt, 3:15 – 4:00 PM
• Roundtable for Department Chairs and Program Heads (open to all interested attendees): Sterlings 1, 3:30 – 5:00 PM
• LSA Business Meeting and induction of 2011 Class of LSA Fellows: Grand Ballroom 3, 5:30 – 7:00 PM
• ADS/ANS: Word of the Year/Name of the Year Vote: Sterlings 1/2/3, 5:30 – 6:30 PM
• ADS: Bring Your Own Book Reception: Sterlings 3, 6:45 – 7:45 PM
• LSA invited Plenary Symposium on Historical Linguistics: Grand Ballroom 1, 7:00 – 8:30 PM
• Graduate Student Panel: The Job Search Process: Grand Ballroom 3, 8:30 – 10:00 PM
• Student Mixer: The Original Oyster House, 10:00 PM – 12:00 AM

Saturday, 8 January
• Workshop on Science, Linguistics and Human Rights: Saturday, 8 January, Sterlings 2, 8:00 – 9:00 AM
• ADS: Annual Luncheon: Sterlings 1, 12:15 – 1:45 PM
• LSA: Invited Plenary Address: Grand Ballroom 1, 12:45 – 1:45 PM: Joan Maling (Brandeis University, Emerita): “From Passive to Active: An On-going Syntactic Change in Icelandic”
• LSA: Awards Ceremony: Grand Ballroom 1, 5:30 – 6:00 PM
• LSA: Presidential Address: Grand Ballroom 1, 6:00 – 7:00 PM: David Lightfoot (Georgetown University): “Linguists Leading and Lagging”
• LSA: Presidential Reception: Kings Garden North/Kings Garden South/Le Bateau, 7:00 – 9:00 PM
Special Events at the LSA Meeting

**Department Chairs and Program Heads Roundtable:** Friday, 7 January, 3:30 – 5:00 PM
The Roundtable will focus on the status of linguistics as an academic discipline. LSA Staff will provide an overview of available data. Participants will also discuss a new LSA resource document, Making the Case for Linguistics. If your department/program head cannot attend, we invite you to send a faculty representative. The meeting is open to any attendee with an interest in this topic.

**Early Career Award:** Prior to the Presidential Address, Saturday, 8 January, 5:30 – 6:00 PM
This award is given for a new scholar who has made an outstanding contribution to the field of linguistics. It provides travel reimbursement and complimentary registration for the next Annual Meeting. In 2011, this award will be presented to Andries Coetzee (University of Michigan)

**Induction of the 2011 LSA Fellows:** At the LSA Business Meeting, Friday, 7 January, 5:30 – 7:00 PM
The following members of the Society will be inducted as LSA Fellows in recognition of their distinguished contributions to the discipline: Joseph Aoun (Northeastern University), Mary Beckman (The Ohio State University), B. Elan Dresher (University of Toronto), Anthony Kroch (University of Pennsylvania), William Ladusaw (University of California, Santa Cruz), Diane Lillo-Martin (University of Connecticut), James McCloskey (University of California, Santa Cruz), Carol Padden (University of California, San Diego). Honorary members will also be voted on at the Business Meeting.

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

**Kenneth L. Hale Award:** Prior to the Presidential Address, Saturday, 8 January, 5:30 – 6:00 PM
The Hale Award recognizes outstanding linguistic scholarship undertaken by a junior or senior scholar that documents a particular endangered or no longer spoken language or language family. In 2011, this award will be given to Nicholas Evans (Australian National University).

**Leonard Bloomfield Book Award:** Prior to the Presidential Address, Saturday, 8 January, 5:30 – 6:00 PM
The winning book is chosen by a three-member committee from among works submitted to the LSA for consideration. The winner of the 2011 Award *The Life and Death of Texas German* by Hans Boas (University of Texas at Austin), published by Duke University Press for the American Dialect Society.

**Linguistics, Language and the Public Award:** Prior to the Presidential Address, Saturday 8 January, 5:30 – 6:00 PM
The Linguistics, Language and the Public Award is given for a body of work that has had a demonstrable impact on the public awareness of language and/or linguistics. In 2011, it will be given to the North American Computational Linguistics Olympiad (NACLO).

**LSA Business Meeting:** Friday, 7 January, 5:30 – 7:00 PM
This Handbook contains written reports, beginning on page 47, from the LSA Secretary-Treasurer, Program Committee, and Editors of *Language* and eLanguage. The 2011 LSA Fellows will be inducted, and Honorary Members proposed, during this meeting.

**Awards Ceremony:** Saturday, 8 January, 5:30 – 6:00 PM
LSA awards—the Leonard Bloomfield Book Award, the Early Career Award, the Kenneth L. Hale Award, the Linguistics, Language, and the Public Award, the Student Abstract Awards and the Victoria A. Fromkin Lifetime Service Award—will be presented immediately before the Presidential Address.

**Presidential Reception:** Saturday, 8 January, 7:00 – 9:00 PM
Join the LSA for hors d’oeuvres to celebrate the accomplishments of the past year, catch up with old friends and make new ones. Meeting attendees will receive two complimentary drink tickets for the Reception upon presentation of their meeting badge.
Victoria A. Fromkin Lifetime Service Award: Prior to the Presidential Address, Saturday, 8 January, 5:30 – 6:00 PM
The 2011 recipient of the Victoria A. Fromkin Lifetime Service Award, given to individuals who have performed extraordinary service to the Society and the discipline throughout their career, is Donna Christian (Center for Applied Linguistics).

Workshop on Science, Linguistics and Human Rights: Saturday, 8 January, 8:00 – 9:00 AM
In 2009, the LSA joined the newly formed AAAS Science and Human Rights Coalition. The goal of the Coalition is to build bridges and coordinate, educate and build capacity within the scientific community, and between the scientific and the human rights communities. These goals are consistent with the mission and purpose of the LSA, particularly in the areas of minority language rights, preservation of endangered languages, protecting intellectual property rights of linguists and communities, and facilitating barrier-free travel by linguists for scholarly research purposes. This workshop will include staff representatives of the AAAS Science and Human Rights Program, along with the LSA’s representatives to the Coalition, Doug Whalen and Alyson Reed. The focus of the workshop is on the “human right to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its applications” which also constitutes the focus of the Coalition’s Joint Initiative. Specifically, in this workshop we aim to explore with linguists what this right means in the context of language and linguistics, and the barriers to realizing the right in practice.

Please visit our exhibitors
The LSA thanks our 2011 Exhibitors and encourages you to visit the Exhibits Area in Grand Ballroom 2 for the latest in Linguistics publications, equipment, and information as well as complimentary coffee and tea service. The Exhibits Area is open on Friday and Saturday from 10:00 AM – 5:30 PM and on Sunday from 8:30 – 11:00 AM.

The following organizations are official LSA 2011 Annual Meeting Exhibitors:

Brill\(^{A,S}\)
Cambridge University Press\(^A\)
Cascadilla\(^A\)
DeGruyter Mouton\(^A\)
Duke University Press\(^A\)
The Edwin Mellen Press
Hituzi Syobo Publishing\(^A\)
John Benjamins\(^A,S\)
MIT Press\(^A\)
Oxford University Press\(^A\)
Palgrave Macmillan\(^A\)
SIL International\(^A\)
University of Nebraska Press\(^A\)

\(^A\) 2011 Annual Meeting Handbook Advertiser
\(^S\) 2011 Annual Meeting Sponsor
Especially for Students

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

Student Resource Center and Lounge:

The Student Resource Center and Lounge will operate from 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM on Friday and Saturday, January 7 and 8, and from 9:00 AM to 12:00 Noon on Sunday, January 9 in the Chartiers Room, as a space for students to meet, discuss, and socialize. Additionally, several special student coffee and resource sessions will take place, co-sponsored by COSIAC and the Program Committee.

Resource Sessions: Four 90-minute sessions will allow students to consult one-on-one with faculty members about various topics. Depending on the number of attendees, students may be limited to 15 minutes with a faculty member. Coffee and refreshments will be available.

"Surviving Linguistics"
Friday, 10:30-12:00
Faculty Members: Monica Macaulay (University of Wisconsin – Madison)

Consult with the author of “Surviving Linguistics”. Monica Macaulay has written on topics such as the writing process, managing collaborations, acquiring funding and publishing your research. Come discuss such aspects of building your linguistic career.

Academic website consultation
Friday, 2:00-3:30
Faculty Members: Sali Tagliamonte (University of Toronto), Anne-Michelle Tessier (University of Alberta)

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

CV consultation
Saturday, 9:00-10:30
Faculty Members: William Ladusaw (University of California, Santa Cruz), Beth Levin (Stanford University)

Discuss with an experienced professional about how to make your CV more marketable. Bring a draft of your CV to this session to receive feedback from an expert faculty member on how your CV may be improved. There will be 2 faculty members present, each with experience serving on search committees and making hiring decisions.

Consultation on ethics and related issues
Sunday, 9:00-10:30
Faculty Members: Claire Bowern (Yale University), John Boyle (Northeastern Illinois University), Lise Dobrin (University of Virginia) and Susan Fischer (University of California, San Diego)

Benefit from the expertise of the Ethics Committee members on how best to navigate ethical challenges when conducting linguistic research. Members of the LSA Ethics Committee from a range of methodological backgrounds (language documentation, experimental research, sociolinguistic research) will be available to answer students’ questions regarding IRB/REB applications, ethics in the field, and to give advice on specific situations.

Student Coffee Breaks
Come meet fellow students, exchange ideas and information. Coffee, tea, and other refreshments will be served.

Friday, January 7: 10:00 AM and 4:00 PM
Saturday, January 8: 11:00 AM and 4:00 PM
Sunday, January 9: 11:00 AM
Job Placement Service
On Friday, 7 January and Saturday, 8 January the Job Information Area will be set up in the Grand Ballroom Foyer, near the LSA Registration desk, from 8:30 AM – 5:30 PM. The Sunday hours will be 9:00 – 11:00 AM. Lists of job openings will be available, and applicants may leave copies of their CV for employers who plan to interview at the Meeting. Prospective employers who use the Job Placement Service will be provided with professional, private interview rooms. There is no charge to students for the use of this service.

Graduate Student Panel on the Job Search Process: Friday, 7 January, 8:30 – 10:00 PM
From PhD Candidate to Job Candidate: Employment in Linguistics Across Different University Settings
Co-Sponsored by the Committee on Student Issues and Concerns (COSIAC) and the Committee on the Status of Women in Linguistics (COSWL)

This year's Graduate Student Panel addresses faculty employment opportunities in linguistics in the broad sense. We bring together faculty members to discuss employment within different university settings: PhD-granting linguistics departments in research universities, linguistics departments in liberal arts colleges, and departments offering parallel appointments (e.g. English or Anthropology). Additionally, we will address the employment process from a dean's perspective, as this is a crucial aspect of the process which is rarely discussed.

Main points of discussion will be:

- the different expectations for the different types of university setting
- what makes for a good candidate within these different parts of academia
- the administrative side of and dean's perspective on securing employment in linguistics

The panel is open to all and there will be significant time for questions from the audience.

Confirmed Panelists:
Abigail Cohn (Cornell University; Dept. of Linguistics)
Theodore Fernald (Swarthmore College; Dept. of Linguistics)
Kathryn Remlinger (Grand Valley State University; Dept. of English)
Sarah Rosen (University of Kansas; Dept. of Linguistics/Dean of Graduate Studies)

Student Mixer: Friday, 7 January, 10:00 PM – 12:00 AM, The Original Oyster House, 20 Market Square, Pittsburgh, PA.
http://originaloysterhousepittsburgh.com

Join your fellow students at Pittsburgh’s oldest bar and restaurant for a few hours of R&R, courtesy of the LSA’s Committee on Student Issues and Concerns (COSIAC) and the Pittsburgh Local Arrangements Committee.

Student Abstract Awards: Prior to the Presidential Address, Saturday, 8 January, 5:30 – 6:00 PM.
These awards provide stipends for the submitters of the three highest-ranked student-authored abstracts for the LSA Annual Meeting. For 2011, the awards will be presented to Joshua Jensen (University of Texas at Arlington), Jason Grafmiller and Stephanie Shih (Stanford University), and Hannah Haynie (University of California, Berkeley)

Committee on Student Issues and Concerns (COSIAC) Meeting: Sunday, 9 January, 8:30 – 10:00 AM
Make your voice heard at the meeting of COSIAC, which is charged with addressing the issues and concerns of student members; reviewing services currently provided to student members with an eye to expanding and improving them; and making recommendations to the Executive Committee on ways to increase student participation and involvement in LSA activities. Student members of the LSA may serve on this or any of the LSA’s other open committees.
Language in the World
University of Colorado at Boulder

July 7-August 2, 2011

INSTITUTE PROFESSORS

Collitz Alice Harris
Hale Nick Evans
Sapir Ivan Sag

FORUM LECTURERS

Kathryn Bock
Michael Collins
Terrence Deacon

Institute Director: Martha Palmer
Associate Directors: J. Andrew Cowell
Laura A. Michaelis
External Director: Beth Levin

Sponsored by the Linguistic Society of America and the University of Colorado’s
Department of Linguistics, Office of Continuing Education and Professional Studies,
College of Arts and Sciences, and Graduate School

http://verbs.colorado.edu/LSA2011  lsa2011@colorado.edu
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

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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.
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#### Friday, 7 January

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Syntax II Nominals and Coordination
American Dialect Society members receive a subscription to *American Speech*.

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 *Obamarama*, nominated in 2009, and *Earmarxism* in 2008.

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Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics
Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas
Linguistic Society of America
Thursday, January 6
Afternoon

Symposium: Presenting Sign Languages to the Public
Room: Grand Ballroom 3
Organizer: Ceil Lucas (Gallaudet University)

4:00 Ceil Lucas (Gallaudet University): Introduction
4:15 Jean Bergey (Gallaudet University): History Through Deaf Eyes
5:10 Jeff Davis (University of Tennessee): Hand Talk: Documenting Sign Language among American Indian nations
6:05 Carolyn McCaskill (Gallaudet University), Ceil Lucas (Gallaudet University), Joseph Hill (University of North Carolina, Greensboro), Robert Bayley (University of California, Davis): The History and Structure of Black ASL
7:00 Session ends

Workshop: Language Disorders/Language Atypicalities: A New Perspective for Linguistic Theories
Room: Grand Ballroom 4
Organizers: Suzanne Flynn (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Fusa Katada (Waseda University)

4:00 Introduction
4:10 Tomoko Nakamura (Hiroshima International University): Dyslexia: Implications for grammatical components of language processing
4:40 Fusa Katada (Waseda University): Williams Syndrome and ludlings
5:10 Nicole M. Gage (University of California, Irvine): Tuning in and tuning out: MEG measures of neural resource allocation for speech and nonspeech in auditory language cortex in typically developing children and children with autism
5:40 Laurence B. Leonard (Purdue University): Morphosyntactic deficits in children with specific language impairment
6:10 Janet Cohen Sherman (Massachusetts General Hospital), Suzanne Flynn (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Alex Immerman (Cornell University), Barbara Lust (Cornell University), James Gair (Cornell University), Jordan Whitlock (Cornell University), Diane Rak (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): Language in aging and dementia: A pilot study
6:40 General discussion
7:00 Session ends

Syntax/Semantics: Datives
Room: Kings Garden North
Chair: Lisa Levinson (Oakland University)

4:00 Kyumin Kim (University of Toronto): Expanding the typology of applicatives: Affectees in subject position
4:30 Ana Bastos-Gee (University of Connecticut): Crossover and ethical pronouns in Brazilian Portuguese
5:00 Grant Armstrong (Georgetown University): From subject involvement to telicity: reflexive ethical datives in Spanish
5:30 Anne Sturgeon (Harvard University), Boris Harizanov (University of California, Santa Cruz), Maria Polinsky (Harvard University), Ekaterina Kravtchenko (University of California, Santa Cruz), Carlos Gómez Gallo (Harvard University), Lucie Medová (University of South Bohemia), Václav Koula (Charles University): Revisiting the Person Case Constraint in Czech
6:00 Liela Rotschy McLachlan (University of Idaho): I Love Me Some Jiminy Glick: The semantics of 'some' in personal dative constructions
6:30 Sali A. Tagliamonte (University of Toronto): Probabilistic syntax from a sociolinguistic perspective: The dative alternation

35
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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Speaker(s)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4:00</td>
<td>Myung-Kwan Park (Dongguk University), Jong Un Park (Georgetown University)</td>
<td>External remerge and linearization in ATB, RNR and PG constructions</td>
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<td>4:30</td>
<td>Youssef A. Haddad (University of Florida)</td>
<td>Parasitic gap constructions in Lebanese Arabic: Resumption as pied-piping</td>
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<td>5:00</td>
<td>Bronwyn Bjorkman (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)</td>
<td>The syntax of inverted conditional antecedents</td>
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<td>5:30</td>
<td>Jong-Bok Kim (Kyung Hee University), Kyeongmin Kim (Kyung Hee University)</td>
<td>Two types of so-inversion in English: So similar but quite different</td>
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<tr>
<td>6:00</td>
<td>Alex Drummond (University of Maryland, College Park)</td>
<td>Romance obviation effects and Merge over Move</td>
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<td>6:30</td>
<td>Alex Drummond (University of Maryland), Dave Kush (University of Maryland)</td>
<td>Reanalysis as raising to object</td>
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**Negation**

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<th>Time</th>
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<tr>
<td>4:00</td>
<td>Holly Winterton (University of Oxford)</td>
<td>Negative word-order patterns among Breton-speaking adults and children</td>
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<td>4:30</td>
<td>Usama Soltan (Middlebury College)</td>
<td>Licensing of the NPI ʕumr and its implications for sentential negation in Cairene Egyptian Arabic</td>
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<td>5:00</td>
<td>Scott AnderBois (University of California, Santa Cruz)</td>
<td>Verum focus and the composition of negative polar questions</td>
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**Evidentials**

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<th>Time</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5:30</td>
<td>Anastasia Smirnova (The Ohio State University)</td>
<td>Inferential, reportative, and direct evidentiality in Bulgarian: A uniform semantic analysis</td>
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<td>6:00</td>
<td>Joo Yoon Chung (Georgetown University)</td>
<td>Uncommon common grounds and the Korean reportative evidential –tay</td>
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<tr>
<td>6:30</td>
<td>Gwendolyn Hyslop (University of Oregon)</td>
<td>Evidentiality in Kurtöp: a typological challenge?</td>
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**Psycholinguistics: Syntax/Semantics**

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<th>Time</th>
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<tr>
<td>4:00</td>
<td>Ann Bunger (University of Delaware), Anna Papafragou (University of Delaware), John Trueswell (University of Pennsylvania)</td>
<td>The influence of information structure on syntactic priming</td>
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<tr>
<td>4:30</td>
<td>Paul M. Heider (University at Buffalo), Jeruen Dery (University at Buffalo), Douglas Roland (University at Buffalo)</td>
<td>“It” object relatives are also easier: Evidence against a fine-grained frequency account</td>
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<td>5:00</td>
<td>Carlos Gomez Gallo (Harvard University), Ekaterina Kravtchenko (University of California, Santa Cruz), Jessica Coon (Harvard University), Maria Polinsky (Harvard University), Jose Consepción Cano Sosaya (Universidad de Oriente), Geronimo Can Tec (Universidad de Oriente)</td>
<td>Verb-initiality and subject preference: The processing of relative clauses in Yucatec Mayan</td>
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<td>5:30</td>
<td>Yuka Naito-Billen (University of Kansas), Robert Fiorentino (University of Kansas)</td>
<td>Assessing the role of prosody in resolving Japanese global ambiguity: Timed and untimed judgment tasks</td>
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<td>6:00</td>
<td>Chigusa Kurumada (Stanford University)</td>
<td>Syntactic context affects probability estimation: Evidence from Japanese relative clauses</td>
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<tr>
<td>6:30</td>
<td>Hanjung Lee (Sungkyunkwan University)</td>
<td>Focus types and subject-object asymmetry in Korean case ellipsis: A probabilistic account</td>
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### Historical Semantics and Syntax

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<th>Time</th>
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<td>4:00</td>
<td>Justin Goodenkauf (University of Washington)</td>
<td>Old Spanish high clitic position from Arabic transfer</td>
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<td>4:30</td>
<td>Charles Quinn (The Ohio State University)</td>
<td>Deixis, aspect, implicature and syntax in deriving Old Japanese past kyi</td>
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<tr>
<td>5:00</td>
<td>Danny Law (University of Texas at Austin)</td>
<td>Contact-induced drift in the aspectual systems of lowland Mayan languages</td>
</tr>
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<td>5:30</td>
<td>Matthew Curtis (The Ohio State University)</td>
<td>Macedonian-Albanian bilingualism: On the development of the HAVE perfect in western Macedonia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:00</td>
<td>Matthew Juge (Texas State University - San Marcos)</td>
<td>Compound perfects reveal the importance of lexical semantic distinctions in grammaticalization</td>
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<td>6:30</td>
<td>Haowen Jiang (Rice University)</td>
<td>On the grammaticalization of nominalization marker =ay in Kavalan and Amis: A contrastive study</td>
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### Phonology and Morphology

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<th>Time</th>
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<td>4:00</td>
<td>Erich R. Round (Yale University)</td>
<td>Intermediate (morphemic) representations in inferential-realisational morphology: the case from Kayardild</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:30</td>
<td>Philip Roberts (University of Oxford)</td>
<td>A proposed Latin rule insertion revisited in OT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:00</td>
<td>Melissa Frazier (University of Southern California), Jesse Saba Kirchner (University of California, Santa Cruz)</td>
<td>Surface-to-surface correspondence and emergent reduplication in a Tigrinya language game</td>
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<td>5:30</td>
<td>Anie Thompson (University of California, Santa Cruz)</td>
<td>On the consistency of constraint rankings in derivational OT</td>
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<td>6:00</td>
<td>Matthew E. Adams (Stanford University)</td>
<td>Poetic correspondence and Welsh cynghanedd</td>
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<td>6:30</td>
<td>Michal Temkin Martinez (Boise State University)</td>
<td>Current patterns of variation in Modern Hebrew spirantization</td>
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**Thursday, January 6**

**Evening**

**Welcome**

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<td>Grand Ballroom 1</td>
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LSA President: David Lightfoot (Georgetown University)

**Invited Plenary Address**

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<tr>
<td>Grand Ballroom 1</td>
<td>7:30 – 8:30 PM</td>
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Chair: Matt Goldrick (Northwestern University)

Example-based Learning and the Dynamics of the Lexicon
Janet Pierrehumbert (Northwestern University)
Friday, 7 January
Morning

Structural Approaches to Ellipsis
Room: Grand Ballroom 3
Organizer: Mark Baltin (New York University)

9:00 Mark Baltin (New York University): How semantics (and overt syntax) is affected by deletion: Syntactic deletion
9:20 Jason Merchant (University of Chicago): Agreement into and out of ellipsis sites
9:40 Yen-hui Audrey Li (University of Southern California): Born empty
10:00 Colin Phillips (University of Maryland): Discussant
10:20 Kyle Johnson (University of Massachusetts Amherst): Discussant
10:40 Satoshi Tomioka (University of Delaware): Discussant
11:00 Mark Baltin (New York University): Response
11:10 Jason Merchant (University of Chicago): Response
11:20 Yen-hui Audrey Li (University of Southern California): Response
11:30 Audience discussion
12:00 Session ends

Tutorial: Metadata in Language Documentation and Description
Room: Grand Ballroom 4
Organizers: Peter Austin (School of Oriental and African Studies)
Jeff Good (University at Buffalo)
Sponsor: LSA Ethics Committee

9:00 Peter K. Austin (School of Oriental and African Studies): What is metadata and what is it good for?
9:05 Carol Ember (Yale University), Jeff Good (University at Buffalo): Metadata across the four fields of anthropology
9:45 Lisa Conathan (Yale University): An archivist’s view of meta-documentation
10:00 David Nathan (School of Oriental and African Studies): Better data about metadata: A survey of depositor metadata submitted to the Endangered Languages Archive
10:15 Peter K. Austin (School of Oriental and African Studies), Jeff Good (University at Buffalo): Open discussion
10:30 Session ends

Note: The following posters associated with this session will be on display in the Grand Ballroom Foyer on Sunday 9 January from 9:00 AM - 12:00 Noon.

Steven Bird (University of Melbourne), Gary Simons (SIL International): OLAC: Accessing the world's language resources
Amy Campbell (University of California, Berkeley), Andrew Garrett (University of California, Berkeley), Hannah Haynie (University of California, Berkeley), Justin Spence (University of California, Berkeley), Ronald Sprouse (University of California, Berkeley), John Sylak (University of California, Berkeley): Geographical metadata in the Berkeley language archives
Gary Holton (University of Alaska, Fairbanks): Improving finding aids for endangered language archives
Heidi Johnson (University of Texas at Austin): The Archive of the Indigenous Languages of Latin America
Mary S. Linn (University of Oklahoma): Metadata afterward: gathering information for the Carolyn Quintero collection
Nicholas Thieberger, (University of Melbourne and University of Hawai‘i at Manoa): The Pacific and Regional Archive for Digital Sources in Endangered Cultures
Laura Welcher (The Long Now Foundation): The Rosetta Project distributed archive model
Symposium: Documenting Endangered Languages: NSF-NEH Del Projects in Honor of the 20th Anniversary of the LSA Panel on Endangered Languages

Room: Grand Ballroom 4
Organizers: Colleen M. Fitzgerald (University of Texas at Arlington)
Susan Penfield (National Science Foundation)
Sponsor: LSA Committee on Endangered Languages and Their Preservation (CELP)

10:30  Colleen M. Fitzgerald (University of Texas at Arlington): Raising consciousness on endangered languages and their preservation
10:40  Susan Penfield (National Science Foundation): The science of documenting endangered languages
10:50  Mary S. Linn (University of Oklahoma): Oklahoma digitization and access project and a community-based language archive model
11:00  Jonathan Amith (Gettysburg College): Meeting the scientific responsibilities of documentation efforts: Lessons from three NSF-DEL projects in Mexico
11:10  Jeff Good (University at Buffalo): Broadening documentary focus: Understanding the areal dynamics of Lower Fungom
11:20  Theodore B. Fernald (Swarthmore College), Ellavina Perkins (Navajo Language Academy), Irene Silentman (Navajo Language Academy): The intersection of research and documentation: A collaboration of linguists and language teachers at the Navajo Language Academy
11:30  Gary Holton (University of Alaska Fairbanks): Producing standardized documentation through a DEL fellowship: Results from eastern Indonesia
11:40  Alice Taff (University of Alaska Southeast): The science of endangered language documentation: DEL products from Alaska
11:50  Audience questions for panelists
12:00  Session ends

Note: The following posters associated with this session will be on display in the Grand Ballroom Foyer on Sunday 9 January from 9:00 AM - 12:00 Noon

Colleen M. Fitzgerald (University of Texas at Arlington), Susan Penfield (National Science Foundation): The science of documenting endangered languages
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Alice Taff (University of Alaska Southeast): The science of endangered language documentation: DEL products from Alaska

Morphosyntax I

Room: Kings Garden North
Chair: William Davies (University of Iowa)

9:00  Jeffrey Parrott (University of Copenhagen): A DM theory of vestigial case and variation in coordination for (North) Germanic varieties
9:30  Elizabeth Ritter (University of Calgary), Sara Thomas Rosen (University of Kansas): Possessors as external arguments: Evidence from Blackfoot
10:00  Lindsay Butler (University of Arizona): When number doesn't Agree: Evidence from Yucatec Maya
10:30  Oana Sâvescu Ciucivara (New York University/University of Bucharest), Jim Wood (New York University): RE-prefixation and Talmý’s parameter
### Historical Syntax

**Room:** Kings Garden South  
**Chair:** Matthew Juge (Texas State University, San Marcos)

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Speaker</th>
<th>Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>Joel C. Wallenberg (University of Iceland)</td>
<td>The Rise of positional licensing, revisited</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:30</td>
<td>Salena Sampson (Valparaiso University)</td>
<td>Adjective position in noun phrases in Old English Verse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00</td>
<td>Jana Beck (University of Pennsylvania)</td>
<td>Two changes in Greek infinitival syntax</td>
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### Semantics: Plurality

**Room:** Kings Garden South  
**Chair:** Craige Roberts (The Ohio State University)

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<th>Time</th>
<th>Speaker</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>Nicholas Fleisher (Wayne State University)</td>
<td>Frequency adjectives in the <em>tough</em> construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00</td>
<td>Ezra Keshet (University of Michigan)</td>
<td>If most quantifiers were in this if-clause, they couldn't escape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:30</td>
<td>Scott Grimm (Stanford University), Beth Levin (Stanford University)</td>
<td>Between count and mass: 'Furniture' and other functional collectives</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Pragmatics I

**Room:** Le Bateau  
**Chair:** Betty Birner (Northern Illinois University)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Speaker</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>Hannah Rohde (Stanford University), Gregory Ward (Northwestern University)</td>
<td>Reference, telicity, and information structure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:30</td>
<td>David Beaver (University of Texas at Austin), Craig Roberts (The Ohio State University), Mandy Simons (Carnegie Mellon University), Judith Tonhauser (The Ohio State University)</td>
<td>Towards a taxonomy of projective content</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00</td>
<td>Barbara Abbott (Michigan State University), Laurence R. Horn (Yale University)</td>
<td>Nonfamiliarity and indefinite descriptions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>Meghan Armstrong (The Ohio State University/Universitat Pompeu Fabra), Katie Carmichael (The Ohio State University), Scott Schwenter (The Ohio State University)</td>
<td>X much? constructions and the contextual licensing of scale inversion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00</td>
<td>Chris Cummins (Cambridge University), Uli Sauerland (Zentrum für Allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft), Stephanie Solt (Zentrum für Allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft)</td>
<td>Experimental evidence for implicatures with modified numerals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:30</td>
<td>Shiaowei Tham (Wellesley College)</td>
<td>Directional interpretations without directional morphemes: A view from Mandarin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Atypical Language

**Room:** Rivers  
**Chair:** Suzanne Flynn (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Speaker</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>Matt A. Johnson (Princeton University), Jeremy K. Boyd (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign), Adele E. Goldberg (Princeton University)</td>
<td>Linguistic generalization in children with autism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:30</td>
<td>Bruno Estigarribia (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill), Gary Martin (FPG Child Development Institute), Cheryl Malkin (FPG Child Development Institute), Joanne Roberts (FPG Child Development Institute (deceased)), John Sideris (FPG Child Development Institute)</td>
<td>Narrative skills in boys with Down syndrome and fragile X syndrome</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sign Language
Room: Rivers
Chair: Diane Brentari (Purdue University)
10:00  Dany Adone (University of Cologne): On interrogatives in an emerging sign language
10:30  Jonathan Keane (University of Chicago), Erin Dahlgren (University of Chicago), Jason Riggle (University of Chicago): Variation in segment duration in ASL fingerspelling

Speech Errors
Room: Rivers
Chair: Matt Goldrick (Northwestern University)
11:00  Kevin B. McGowan (University of Michigan), David Medeiros (University of Michigan): Tongues don't twist -- mental representations do
11:30  Carol Tenny (Semantic Compaction Systems), Katya Hill (University of Pittsburgh): Modality at the interface: Speech Errors in AAC users

Tone and Other Acoustic Cues
Room: Brigade
Chair: Amanda Miller (The Ohio State University)
9:00  Anthony Brasher (University of Michigan): Nasal coarticulation in clear speech
9:30  Christian DiCanio (Université Lyon-2): Perceptual cues of laryngeal contrasts in Trique
10:00  James Gruber (Georgetown University): Perceptual cues to lexical tone in Burmese
10:30  Frederick J. Newmeyer (University of Washington, Emeritus/University of British Columbia/Simon Fraser University): The verb get, conversational data, and the notion ‘argument structure’
11:00  Kristine Yu (University of California, Los Angeles): Representations for learning phonological categories
11:30  Keelan Evanini (Educational Testing Service): Improved measurement point selection for automatic formant extraction

Social Factors in Variation
Room: Benedum
Chair: Penelope Eckert (Stanford University)
9:00  Max Bane (University of Chicago), Peter Graff (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Morgan Sonderegger (University of Chicago): Phonetic convergence among reality television contestants
9:30  Kathryn Campbell-Kibler (The Ohio State University), Abby Walker (The Ohio State University): Social roadblocks to phonetic convergence
10:00  Christian Koops (Rice University), Nancy Niedzielski (Rice University): Ethnicity effects on the perception of word-final /t/- and /d/-glottalization
10:30  Christian Koops (Rice University): Processing effects of perceived speaker age: beyond ambiguity resolution
11:00  Sarah Knee (Memorial University of Newfoundland), Gerard Van Herk (Memorial University of Newfoundland): Social aspiration and traditional features among rural Newfoundland youth
11:30  Kathryn Campbell-Kibler (The Ohio State University): Implicit associations and sociolinguistic variation

Posters: Syntax I
Room: Grand Ballroom Foyer
Time: 9:00 – 10:30 AM
Andrei Antonenko (Stony Brook University): Partial wh-movement in Kashmiri
Archna Bhatia (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign), Abbas Benmamoun (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign): Close conjunct agreement: Adjacency vs. gapping
Clara Cohen (University of California, Berkeley): Same-subject and different-subject subordinators in Imbabura Quichua: a non-hierarchical subjecthood diagnostic
Joshua Herring (Indiana University Bloomington), Steven Franks (Indiana University Bloomington): Against copies: A computational model of chain formation and spell-out
Nayoung Kwon (Nanyang Technological University): A syntactic analysis of Korean relative clause with on- and off-line experiments
Jong Un Park (Georgetown University): Agreement at syntax-discourse interface and control effects in Korean
Dan Parker (University of Maryland): Reconstructing d-linked wh-phrases
Serkan Sener (University of Connecticut): On the variation of word order in Turkish
Mila Tasseva-Kurktchieva (University of South Carolina), Stanley Dubinsky (University of South Carolina): A focused look at scattered deletion in Slavic
Ting Xu (University of Connecticut): Resumptive pronouns in Chinese passives

Posters: Syntax II
Room: Grand Ballroom Foyer
Time: 10:30 AM – 12:00 Noon

Michael Barrie (University of Ottawa): Manner adverbs in Cantonese
Ed Cormany (Cornell University): Agree and ergative case-marking in Hindi and Nez Perce
Jason Ginsburg (University of Aizu), Sandiway Fong (University of Arizona): A phase theoretic account of coreference relations in picture DPs
Brent Henderson (University of Florida), Charles Kisseberth (University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign, Emeritus): Possessor raising to subject in Chimwiini
Pei-Jung Kuo (National Chiayi University): The high applicative head in Mandarin Chinese
Terue Nakato-Miyashita (University of Tokyo/University of Massachusetts, Amherst): Body-part objects in Japanese
Héctor Velásquez (University of Southern California): Sentential adverb frankly as modifier of a deleted speech verb
I-hao Woo (Boston University): From a locative expression to progressive aspect: a syntactic account to the particle zai in Chinese

Friday, 7 January
Afternoon

Invited Plenary Address
Room: Grand Ballroom 1
Time: 12:45 – 1:45 PM
Chair: Scott Kiesling (University of Pittsburgh)

Speaking Pittsburghese: The Social History of Pittsburgh Speech
Barbara Johnstone (Carnegie Mellon University)

Panel: Prepare to Meet your Host — Language and Linguistics over the Years in Western Pennsylvania
Room: Grand Ballroom 3
Organizer: Brian D. Joseph (The Ohio State University)
Co-sponsors: Linguistic Society of America
North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences (NAAHoLS)

2:00 Brian D. Joseph (The Ohio State University): Introductory remarks
2:05 Hope C. Dawson (The Ohio State University), Brian D. Joseph (The Ohio State University): Early LSA ties to Western Pennsylvania
2:20 Sarah G. Thomason (University of Michigan): Linguistics at the University of Pittsburgh
2:35 Wallace Chafe (University of California, Santa Barbara): Language and the Allegheny River
2:55 Jeffrey Holdeman (Indiana University): The fate of a unique Russian dialect in Western Pennsylvania
3:15 Questions and discussion
3:30 Session ends
Symposium: Razing the Standards: Building and Implementing Linguistically Informed K-12 Curriculum in a Climate of Ignorance
Room: Grand Ballroom 3
Organizers: Sharon Klein (California State University, Northridge)
Jean Ann (State University of New York, Oswego)
Sponsor: LSA Language in the School Curriculum Committee (LiSC)

3:30 Jeff Reaser (North Carolina State University): A brief history of Core Standard development in American education
3:42 Michal Temkin Martinez (Boise State University): Going beyond the National Core Standards: Training future linguists and teachers
3:54 Kristin Denham (University of Washington), Anne Lobeck (Western Washington University), David Pippin (St. Thomas School, Medina, WA): Developing a middle school linguistics curriculum
4:06 Jean Mulder (University of Melbourne): Returning to grammar in the school curriculum: An Australian perspective
4:18 Graeme Trousdale (University of Edinburgh): Knowledge about language in British schools: Some recent developments
4:30 Questions and discussion
5:00 Session ends

Symposium: Developing Orthographies for Unwritten Languages
Room: Grand Ballroom 4
Organizers: Michael Cahill (SIL International)
Keren Rice (University of Toronto)

2:00 Michael Cahill (SIL International): Introduction
2:05 Michael Cahill (SIL International): Non-linguistic factors in orthographies
2:30 Keith Snider (SIL International/Trinity Western University): Orthography and phonological depth
3:00 Constance Kutsch Lojenga (Leiden Universit/Addis Ababa University/SIL International): Orthography and tone
3:30 Leanne Hinton (University of California, Berkeley), William Weigel (University of California, Berkeley): Yokuts orthographies
3:50 Pamela Munro (University of California, Los Angeles): Breaking rules for orthography development
4:10 Larin Adams (Payap University/SIL International): Making orthography decisions in Southeast Asia
4:30 Keren Rice (University of Toronto): Discussant
5:00 Session ends

Semantics: Compositionality
Room: Kings Garden North
Chair: Raffaella Zanuttini (Yale University)

2:00 Edward Holsinger (University of Southern California), Elsi Kaiser (University of Southern California): Keeping an eye on idioms: Investigating non-compositional processing with eye-tracking
2:30 Matt A. Johnson (Princeton University), Adele E. Goldberg (Princeton University): On-line evidence for constructional meaning
3:00 Jonathan Brennan (New York University), Liina Pyylkänen (New York University): Teasing apart the relationship between syntactic structure-building and semantic composition using MEG

Syntax/Semantics: Aspect
Room: Kings Garden North
Chair: Hana Filip (University of Florida)

3:30 Thomas Grano (University of Chicago): Aspect under (and out of) control in Mandarin Chinese
4:00 Gregory Johnson II (Michigan State University): Perception complements in Appalachian English
4:30 Jessica Coon (Harvard University): Prepositions and the perfective: Deriving aspect-based split ergativity
### Syntax: Wh-items

**Room:** Kings Garden South  
**Chair:** Jorge Hankamer (University of California, Santa Cruz)

2:00  
**Joshua Jensen (University of Texas at Arlington):** Jarai wh-questions: Pseudo-clefting, wh-raising, & clause structure*

*Student Abstract Award Winner*

2:30  
**Dave Kush (University of Maryland), Filippa Lindahl (University of Göteborg):** On the escapability of Islands in Scandinavian

3:00  
**William D. Davies (University of Iowa), Eri Kurniawan (University of Iowa/Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia):** Sundanese cleft questions in the absence of A'-movement

### Binding

**Room:** Kings Garden South  
**Chair:** Andrew Barss (University of Arizona)

3:30  
**Pritty Patel (Massachusetts Institute of Technology):** Binding conditions and alienable vs. inalienable possession

4:00  
**Jason Grafmiller (Stanford University):** Non-structural influences on binding in Finnish possessives

4:30  
**Sara Loss (University of Minnesota Twin Cities):** Reflexives and blocking effects in Iron Range English

### Pragmatics II

**Room:** Le Bateau  
**Chair:** Barbara Abbott (Michigan State University)

2:00  
**Judith Degen (University of Rochester), T. Florian Jaeger (University of Rochester):** Speakers sacrifice some (of the) precision in conveyed meaning to accommodate robust communication

2:30  
**Robin Melnick (Stanford University), T. Florian Jaeger (University of Rochester), Thomas Wasow (Stanford University):** Speakers employ fine-grained probabilistic knowledge

3:00  
**Jennifer Mack (University of Massachusetts Amherst):** Pragmatic and extra-grammatical processes underlie copy raising

3:30  
**Thera Crane (University of California, Berkeley):** A quantitative analysis of narrative-structuring uses of tense and aspect in Totela

4:00  
**Sven Lauer (Stanford University):** Necessity and sufficiency in the semantics of English periphrastic causatives

4:30  
**Paul Kroeger (Graduate Institute of Applied Linguistics/SIL International):** Metalinguistic negation in Malay/Indonesian

### Acquisition of Syntax and Semantics

**Room:** Rivers  
**Chair:** Sudha Arunachalam (Northwestern University)

2:00  
**Megan Johanson (University of Delaware), Anna Papafragou (University of Delaware):** The influence of labels on category boundaries in children

2:30  
**Theres Grüter (Stanford University):** Ultimate attainment in the L2 acquisition of grammatical gender: A lexical problem

3:00  
**Kristen Syrett (Rutgers University), Julien Musolino (Rutgers University):** Collective and distributive interpretations of number pluralities in child language

3:30  
**Kathryn Davidson (University of California, San Diego), Kortney Eng (University of California, San Diego), David Barner (University of California, San Diego):** Large number word meanings are not acquired with the Cardinal Principle

4:00  
**Peggy Li (Harvard University), Pierina Cheung (University of Waterloo), David Barner (University of California, San Diego):** The quantificational role of nouns in classifier languages

4:30  
**Hui-wen Cheng (Boston University), Catherine L. Caldwell-Harris (Boston University):** When semantics overrides phonology: Semantic substitution errors in reading Chinese aloud
Computational Morphology and Phonology
Room: Brigade
Chair: Andrew Wedel (University of Arizona)

2:00  Kevin Roon (New York University), Adamantios I. Gafos (New York University/Haskins Laboratories): Dynamical modeling of phoneme classifications and response times
2:30  Constantine Lignos (University of Pennsylvania), Jana Beck (University of Pennsylvania): The power of objects in morphology learning
3:00  Kyle Gorman (University of Pennsylvania): The learning of inflection and inflectional gaps from sparse data
3:30  Giorgio Magri (École Normale Supérieure): Towards a non-universal approach to the problem of the acquisition of phonotactics in Optimality Theory
4:00  Max Bane (University of Chicago): How many language types are there?
4:30  Gabriel Doyle (University of California, San Diego), Roger Levy (University of California, San Diego): A log-linear model of language acquisition with multiple Cues

Speech Perception and Production
Room: Benedum
Chair: Meghan Sumner (Stanford University)

2:00  Jonah Katz (Centre national de la recherche scientifique): English duration patterns mirror perceptual asymmetries
2:30  Viktor Kharlamov (University of Ottawa): The role of experimental bias in the maintenance of the final voicing contrast: Evidence from Russian
3:00  Reiko Kataoka (University of California, Berkeley): Individual variation in speech perception as a source of ‘apparent’ hypo-correction
3:30  Alan C. L. Yu (University of Chicago): Abilities to empathize and systemize influence perceptual compensation: Implications for sound change
4:00  Olga Dmitrieva (Stanford University): Contextual factors and language experience in the perception of consonant length
4:30  Yuan Zhao D'Antilio (Indiana University Bloomington), Terrin Tamati (Indiana University): Cross-linguistic perception of multi-talker foreign accents in spontaneous speech

Posters: Phonetics/Phonology/Psycholinguistics/Language Acquisition I
Room: Grand Ballroom Foyer
Time: 2:00 – 3:30 PM

Stephanie L. Archer (University of Calgary), Suzanne Curtin (University of Calgary): Infants’ discrimination of attested and unattested stop-liquid onset clusters
Douglas S. Bigham (University of Texas at Austin): Naïve categorization of American English vowels
Margaret Camp (University of Arizona): Japanese Lesbian speech: Manipulating pitch to project sexual identity
Elizabeth Casserly (Indiana University Bloomington), David B. Pisoni (Indiana University Bloomington), William Kronenberger (Indiana University School of Medicine), Ann Geers (University of Texas at Dallas), Emily Tobey (University of Texas at Dallas): Phonological processing skills as a predictor of language development
Bruno Estigarribia (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill), Joanne E. Roberts (FPG Child Development Institute (deceased)), Gary E. Martin (FPG Child Development Institute) Phonological working memory and syntax in intellectual disability
Jiwon Hwang (Stony Brook University), Ellen Broselow (Stony Brook University): The level of perception of illusory vowels
Hijo Kang (Stony Brook University), Seongyeon Ko (Cornell University): A phonetic study of the tongue root contrast in Buriat and Ewen
Joyce McDonough (University of Rochester), Paul Platero (University of New Mexico): Parsimonious intonation: An AM analysis of intonational events in Navajo
Kevin B. McGowan (University of Michigan): Are you experienced? Socio-indexical knowledge and naïve listeners
Abigail C. Cohn (Cornell University), Anastasia R. Riehl (Queen’s University): Variation in the phonetic microtiming of nasal-obstruent sequences
Irina Shport (University of Oregon), Susan Gui-on-Anderson (University of Oregon): Cross-linguistic perception and learning of F0 fall as an acoustic cue to Japanese pitch accent
Posters: Phonetics/Phonology/Psycholinguistics/Language Acquisition II
Room: Grand Ballroom Foyer
Time: 3:30 – 5:00 PM

Diane K. Brentari (Purdue University), Marie Nadolske (Montclair State University): Can experience with gesture influence the prosody of a sign language? ASL prosodic cues in L1 & L2
Emily Elfner (University of Massachusetts Amherst): Tonal evidence for recursive prosodic phrasing in Conamara Irish
Yu-An Lu (Stony Brook University): Perception and representation of Mandarin fricatives
Martina Martinovic (University of Chicago): A regression model for tone placement in Neostokavian
Laura McPherson (University of California, Los Angeles): Morphological distance and optional harmony in Tommo-So
Emily Elfner (University of Massachusetts Amherst): Tonal evidence for recursive prosodic phrasing in Conamara Irish
Yu-An Lu (Stony Brook University): Perception and representation of Mandarin fricatives
Martina Martinovic (University of Chicago): A regression model for tone placement in Neostokavian
Laura McPherson (University of California, Los Angeles): Morphological distance and optional harmony in Tommo-So
Kelly Nedwick (Yale University), Jodi Reich (Yale University): Exploring phonological awareness in Bantu: Evidence from Chitonga
Deepi Ramadoss (Johns Hopkins University): Probabilistic modeling of tone perception
Daylen Riggs (University of Southern California): Minimal salience and the quality of epenthetic vowels in loanwords
Anne-Michelle Tessier (University of Alberta): Short, not sweet: Markedness preferences and reversals in English hypocoristics
Christina Weaver (University of Chicago): Influences on the production of non-native sequences in Mandarin
Adam Wayment (Carnegie Mellon University): Attraction networks for parasitic harmony: deriving non-local agreement from positional similarity

Friday, 7 January
Evening

LSA Business Meeting and Induction of 2011 Class of LSA Fellows
Room: Grand Ballroom 3
Chair: David Lightfoot (Georgetown University)
Time: 5:30 – 7:00 PM

Invited Plenary Symposium: Historical Linguistics
Room: Grand Ballroom 1
Organizers: Claire Bowern (Yale University) Joseph Salmons (University of Wisconsin)
Time: 7:00 – 8:30 PM

Graduate Student Panel: The Job Search Process
Room: Grand Ballroom 3
Time: 8:30 – 10:00 PM
Co-Sponsors: LSA Committee on Student Issues and Concerns (COSIAC) Committee on the Status of Women in Linguistics (COSWL)

Student Mixer
Venue: The Original Oyster House
20 Market Square
Pittsburgh, PA
http://originaloysterhousepittsburgh.com
Time: 10:00 PM – 12:00 Midnight
Rules for Motions and Resolutions

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

1. Definitions

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

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

2. Procedure Regarding Motions

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

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

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

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

3. Procedure Regarding Resolutions

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

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

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

At the conclusion of the voting period, if a majority of the votes have been cast in favor of the proposed resolution, it will become an official LSA Resolution. The Secretariat will post it on the LSA web site, with the date of enactment, and will publicize it through appropriate media.
SECRETARY-TREASURER’S REPORT
Paul G. Chapin, January 2011

I am pleased to present to the Society this report on the LSA’s business activities during 2010.

Budget and Finance
The LSA’s financial position has further improved over the past year, to the point where it can actually be called sound. In last year’s report I expressed the hope that we could achieve a projected surplus of about $12,000 in the operating budget for Fiscal Year 2010. The results are now in, and subject to final audit, we in fact have recorded an operating surplus of about $89,000. For the current fiscal year, FY11, which began on October 1, 2010, our operating budget projects a surplus of over $100,000. These favorable results have already enabled us to guarantee up to $30,000 for student tuition fellowships to the 2011 Institute, should affiliate fees fall short of that amount. If we can sustain generating operating surpluses, they will enable us to rebuild our reserves to deal with unanticipated future needs, and to undertake new initiatives to benefit the profession and the public.

LSA’s investment portfolio has also performed well during the past year. As of September 30, 2010, our eight funds had a total asset value of $937,279, an 11% increase over their value 12 months earlier. This growth has enabled us to fully fund all of the named professorships and named student fellowships at the 2011 Institute. Our new investment strategy, implemented in 2009, was designed to produce much less volatility in the funds that are designated for specific purposes, such as Institute professorships, and so far it has delivered on that promise.

Another piece of good financial news is that we have been able to retire our debt on a line of credit secured by our investment portfolio. That debt stood at about $105,000 in September 2009, and is now zero. Thanks to good cash flow management at the Secretariat, we do not currently anticipate having to draw again on that line of credit in the future, which will save us interest costs.

LSA’s budget documents and financial statements are available for inspection by any member. If you wish to see them, contact me through the Secretariat. We will also try to post them on the LSA website in a location that is easy to find.

Membership
After several years of decline, regular individual LSA memberships finally stabilized during the past year, and actually showed a small increase, from 2040 in 2009 to 2061 as of November 22, 2010. During the year LSA instituted the practice of offering one year’s free membership to any new Ph.D. in linguistics or related fields. We also instituted a new membership category for unemployed or underemployed members. These innovations may have helped to boost the membership numbers. Student memberships were down during the year, from 1638 to 1425, but are expected to increase again in January when applications for Institute fellowships are due. The other categories of individual memberships – emeritus, honorary, and life – all showed increases.

Institutional subscriptions are down by 10%, from 1362 to 1227, compared to a year ago. However, royalties from Project MUSE, through which institutions are able to gain electronic access to journal articles, are up by a comparable amount. We interpret this as reflecting the continuing shift to online access to scholarly work.

Election Results
On-line voting was open to all LSA members from September 7 to November 7, 2010. As a result of the voting, the Society elected Keren Rice, University of Toronto, as Vice-President/President-Elect, and Andrew Garrett, University of California, Berkeley, and Mark Liberman, University of Pennsylvania, as members at large of the Executive Committee for three-year terms.

The Society also approved a constitutional amendment on the ballot, eliminating the requirement that the Secretary-Treasurer be bonded.
**In Memoriam**
I regret to report the deaths of the following LSA members:

Paul W. Brosman, Jr.
Jin Soon Cha
Nils Erik Enkvist (died 2009)
Hwang-Cherng Gong
Christina Kakava
Walter Lehn (died 2009)
Norman McQuown (died 2005)
Ellen Prince (LSA President 2008)
Henry Edwin “Hank” Rogers
Werner Winter

**Appreciation**
LSA can be justly proud of the indomitable team of three that staff our Secretariat. Executive Director Alyson Reed, Director of Membership and Meetings David Robinson, and Executive Assistant Rita Lewis are the engine that keeps this organization running. They work hard, they work smart, and they work together. The good news that I have been able to report about finances and membership, and the smooth running and creature comforts of the Annual Meeting, are mostly due to their efforts. We as a Society, and I as Secretary-Treasurer, are extremely fortunate to have them on our side.

I also want to express my appreciation to the other officers and members of the LSA Executive Committee. Theirs is an ongoing obligation to attend thoughtfully and promptly, the year around, to all sorts of matters that arise in the governance of the Society. The diligence and good cheer with which they do this, in the midst of their busy lives, is truly inspiring.

Respectfully submitted,

Paul G. Chapin
Secretary-Treasurer
Linguistic Society of America
This year, the Program Committee (PC) oversaw the evaluation and selection of the abstracts submitted to the Annual Meeting. We received a total of 541 submissions, which were divided into three distinct types (determined by the submitters): ‘20-min’ (to be considered only as a 20 minute paper presentation), ‘20-min OR poster’ (to be considered as a paper, and then as a poster if not accepted as a paper), and ‘poster’ (to be considered as a poster only). The breakdown of submissions for this year appears in Table 1, with totals from recent years included for comparison.

By setting 222 20-minute talks 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 six, we 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 169 outside experts covering a range of subfields. Non-student members of the LSA were invited to volunteer to review, a new system this year. Each abstract received at least six reviews, and many received more. External reviewers were asked to review no more than 19 abstracts; members of the Program Committee each review around 150 abstracts.

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 (118 submitted abstracts), phonology (63), sociolinguistics (39), semantics (59), phonetics (37), psycholinguistics (38), morphology (20) and language acquisition (37), historical linguistics (18), pragmatics (16), discourse analysis (16), typology (11%).
Organized Sessions

Invited Session on Minority Language Contact

Following the success of the invited sessions on inflectional contrasts in the languages of the Northwest Coast that took place at the 2009 Annual Meeting in San Francisco and on morphological phenomena in indigenous languages of the Americas at the 2010 Annual Meeting in Baltimore, the PC invited Richard Rhodes and Alan Yu to organize a special invited 3 hour SSILA (the Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas) and the LSA.

Plenary Session on Historical Linguistics

Continuing with the tradition established over the past three meetings that featured ‘state of the subfield’ invited plenaries on phonology, sociolinguistics, computational linguistics, and documentary linguistics, the PC invited Joseph Salmons and Claire Bowern to organize a plenary session focusing on historical linguistics. 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 how evidence and insights from language change help determine constraints on grammar and how historical linguistics contributes to interface questions, both within linguistics and as a bridge to other fields. The morning session builds on this by providing an areal/family perspective to view these issues along a different dimension and highlight how the theoretical elements interact and crosscut.

In April the PC evaluated 19 additional preliminary organized session proposals that were submitted for consideration, providing detailed constructive feedback on all of them. 18 organized session proposals were submitted in final versions for the August 1 deadline. One of these is co-sponsored by North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences (NAAHoLS). Accepted: 14, rejected: 4.

Plenary Speakers

The PC invited Barbara Johnstone, Janet Pierrehumbert, and Ted Supalla to present plenary lectures at the Annual Meeting. Ted Supalla had to withdraw in late November, and Joan Maling generously agreed to be a plenary speaker. David Lightfoot will give the Presidential Address.

Other initiatives

The PC solicited one new model abstract in the spring. In addition, reviewers were asked to recommend abstracts as model abstracts. There will be up to seven new model abstracts posted in the spring.

The PC asked reviewers to recommend abstracts that might be media worthy. Several were identified, and a procedure is being worked out for next year to work with authors of such abstracts to make them accessible to the media.

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

- Sharon Inkelas (2008-2010)
- Eric Potsdam (2008-2010)
- Keren Rice (2008-2010) [co-chair, 2008-10]
- Sali Tagliamonte (2008-2010)
- Hana Filip (2009-2011) [liaison to Public Relations Committee]
- Anna Papafragou (2009-2011)
- Scott Schwenter (2010-2012)
- Alan Yu (2010-2012)
- Olivia Sammons (2010-2012) [student member]

Submitted by Keren Rice and Heidi Harley, Program Committee Co-chairs 2010-2011
Changes. This year the publishing transition from Maryland Composition to Dartmouth Journal Services was completed; the March issue (86.1) marked the first produced by the new publishers. The transition went very well, due in no small part to the work of Alyson Reed, David Robinson, and Rita Lewis in the LSA's main office, and to the efforts of the journal staff, recognized below.

The board of Associate Editors saw the departures of Mark Baker, Jennifer Cole, Cleo Condoravdi, D. Gary Miller and Joe Pater; all deserve our gratitude for their dedicated service. Joining the Associate Editors this past year were Adam Albright, Heidi Harley, Lisa Matthewson, and Kie Ross Zuraw; Sali Tagliamonte consented to continue to serve on the board for one additional year.

Volume 86 of Language for the year 2010 consists of four issues comprising 999 pages. The volume contains 17 articles, 4 discussion notes, 2 review articles, 2 short reports and 60 book reviews. There was one obituary.

Papers submitted in 2010. In all, 102 new submissions were received between November 15 of 2009, our cutoff date for last year's annual meeting report, and November 15 of 2010. Submissions rebounded significantly after a lag in 2009.

Topic areas of the 102 submitted papers were distributed as follows:

- Syntax 23
- Semantics 16
- Psycholinguistics 12
- Morphology 11
- Phonology 10
- Language change/historical 10
- Pragmatics 5
- Phonetics 3
- Language acquisition 3
- Applied linguistics/pedagogy 2
- Sociolinguistics 2
- Lexicography 1
- Metatheory 1
- Prosody 1
- Research discussion 1
- Writing 1

Total papers acted on in 2010. Including papers submitted the previous year, but still pending action as of November 15, 2009, a total of 92 papers were acted on between November 15, 2009 and November 15, 2010. In all, 20 papers were accepted, 27 were returned for revision with advice to consider resubmitting, and 45 were rejected. Acceptance rate of all papers acted on in 2010 is about 18 percent.

Length of time between submission and decision for that time period ranged from one week to 70 weeks. Average time to decision was four months, down slightly from 2009.

Referees. Requests for referee reports were sent to 216 different scholars this year. 174 accepted, and 111 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 2011 issue of Language.

Many thanks to Associate Editors: Adam Albright, R. Harald Baayen, Jürgen Bohnemeyer, Heidi Harley, Jennifer Hay, Lisa Matthewson, Jason Merchant, Sali Tagliamonte, and Kie Zuraw. The amount of time, effort, and expertise these people put into their editorial duties is remarkable.
Special thanks go to Natusko Tsujmura for her very effective work soliciting and editing the book reviews, and overseeing the editing of book notices which have appeared on eLanguage.

Not enough thanks or recognition can go to Audra Starcheus and Hope Dawson for their impeccable work in copyediting and proof reading; and to Kerrie Merz in the journal main office for her skillful coordination of all the people and information we need to keep track of. Special recognition is due for their role in effecting the transition to Dartmouth Journal Services.

**Agenda for 2011.** Our goal for 2010 was to reduce time to decision on submissions. While some progress was made, it did not materialize quite as hoped, and further reducing time to decision remains a priority for the coming year. The developing relationship between the journal and the LSA’s web presence via eLanguage did not see nearly enough progress. In the coming year the editors, in consultation with the LSA leadership, will need to address how to make progress on this matter more directly.
Saturday, January 8
Morning

Invited Symposium on Historical Linguistics
Room: Grand Ballroom 3
Organizers: Claire Bowern (Yale University), Joseph Salmons (University of Wisconsin)

9:00 Patience Epps (University of Texas at Austin): Amazonian minimal classification in diachronic perspective: Implications for relative clause typology
9:30 Amanda L. Miller (The Ohio State University): Click change in the Ju languages
10:00 Craig Melchert (University of California, Los Angeles): “Wackernagel’s Law” and WH-movement in Proto-Indo-European
10:30 Edward Vajda (Western Washington University): The Dene-Yeniseian language link
11:00 Bethwyn Evans (Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology): Historical linguistics and the reconstruction of prehistory: A case study from Oceania
11:30 Graham Thurgood (California State University, Chico): Chamic migrations, contact, and typological restructuring: The need for an integrated approach

Symposium: Maps and Map Making in Linguistic Research
Room: Grand Ballroom 4
Organizers: Helen Aristar-Dry (Eastern Michigan University), Anthony Aristar (Eastern Michigan University)

9:00 Helen Aristar-Dry (Eastern Michigan University), Anthony Aristar (Eastern Michigan University): LL-MAP resources and facilities
9:15 Gary Holton (University of Alaska Fairbanks): Language boundaries and geolinguistics in Alaska
9:30 Andrea Berez (University of California, Santa Barbara): Mapping spatial grammar in discourse: Analyzing Ahtna directionalities with 3D GIS technology
9:45 Arienne Dwyer (University of Kansas): Mapping summer solstice festivals (Hua’er meetings) in northern Tibet
10:00 Östen Dahl (Stockholm University): Community-level mapping of small languages
10:15 Ljuba Veselinova (Stockholm University): Digitizing legacy data for integration with geolinguistic GIS applications

Note: The following posters, associated with this session, will be on display on Sunday, January 9 from 9:00 AM to 12:00 Noon in the Grand Ballroom Foyer.

Fatemah Abdollahi (Eastern Michigan University): Map layering using LL-MAP: Settlement and migration patterns in South America
Amy Brunett (Eastern Michigan University): Using GPS in the creation of linguistic maps
Matthew Lahrman (Eastern Michigan University): Finding and integrating data with LL-MAP
Erin Smith (Eastern Michigan University): Kept in translation: Preserving and enhancing historical maps for the digital age
Susanne Vejdemo (Eastern Michigan University): "...by the big waterfall: From field reports to coordinates

Electronic Publishing in Linguistics: Challenges and Opportunities
Room: Grand Ballroom 4
Organizers: Greg Carlson (University of Rochester), Dieter Stein (Heinrich-Heine University, Duesseldorf), Cornelius Puschmann (Heinrich-Heine University, Dusseldorf)

10:30 Kai von Fintel (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), David Beaver (University of Texas at Austin): Semantics and pragmatics: The creation of an open access journal
11:00  Dominique de Roo (Brill Academic Publishers): Is ePublishing a threat to publishers?
11:30  Uri Tadmor (de Gruyter Publishers), Christian Kohl (de Gruyter Publishers): Do commercial publishers have a place in the digital age?

Syntax/Semantics: Ellipsis  
Room:  Kings Garden North  
Chair:  Jason Merchant (University of Chicago)

9:00  Maziar Toosarvandani (University of California, Los Angeles): Adversative but and the proper treatment of gapping
9:30  Michael J. Houser (University of California, Berkeley): Syntactic effects on the semantic restriction on do so
10:00 Philip LeSourd (Indiana University Bloomington): Does Maliseet-Passamaquoddy have VP-ellipsis?
10:30 Neal Snider (Nuance Communications, Inc.), Jeffrey Runner (University of Rochester): Phonological structure is reactivated in VP ellipsis; Evidence from eye movements
11:00 Joanna Nykiel (Stanford University/University of Silesia): Elliptical constructions and underlying clefts
11:30 Jinsook Kim (University of Hawaii at Mānoa): Reconstruction of null arguments in VP-ellipsis and null object constructions in Korean

Semantics: Scalar Structure I  
Room:  Kings Garden South  
Chair:  Nicholas Fleisher (Wayne State University)

9:00  Itamar Francez (University of Chicago/University of Michigan), Andrew Koontz-Garboden (University of Manchester): Property possession and comparison in Ulwa
9:30  Katy McKinney-Bock (University of Southern California): Types of degree questions: Consequences of different adjective classes
10:00  E. Matthew Husband (Michigan State University): Severing scale structure from the adjective
10:30  David Basilico (University of Alabama at Birmingham): Antipassive and scalar structure
11:00  Kristen Johannes (Johns Hopkins University): Conceptual constraints on the modification of path-denoting expressions in English
11:30  Jacqueline Bunting (University of Chicago): ‘More’ and the Sranantongo gradable predicate

Sociolinguistics I  
Room:  Le Bateau  
Chair:  Kathryn Campbell-Kibler (The Ohio State University)

9:00  Lauren Squires (University of Michigan): Morphosyntactic perception and talker identity: Testing exemplar-theoretic sociolinguistic claims
9:30  Wil A. Rankinen (Indiana University Bloomington), Kenneth de Jong (Indiana University Bloomington): The entanglement of dialectal variety and speaker normalization
10:00  Lauren Hall-Lew (University of Edinburgh), Sonya Fix (New York University): Perceptual coding reliability of /l/ vocalization in casual speech data
10:30  Gregory R. Guy (New York University): Shared constraints on phonological variation in New Zealand English
11:00  Jacob Eisenstein (Carnegie Mellon University), Brendan O’Connor (Carnegie Mellon University), Noah Smith (Carnegie Mellon University), Eric Xing (Carnegie Mellon University): Statistical exploration of geographical lexical variation in social media
11:30  Laurel MacKenzie (University of Pennsylvania): Quantitative data as a clue to auxiliary contraction processes
Artificial Grammar/Phonological Processing
Room: Rivers
Chair: Sara Finley (University of Rochester)

9:00 Marc Ettlinger (Northwestern University), Patrick C.M. Wong (Northwestern University): Analytic bias in phonology is domain general
9:30 Jennifer Culbertson (University of Rochester), Paul Smolensky (Johns Hopkins University), Géraldine Legendre (Johns Hopkins University): Learning biases and constraints on syntactic typology: An artificial language learning approach
10:00 Jaye Padgett (University of California, Santa Cruz), Scott Myers (University of Texas at Austin): Experimental support for domain generalization
10:30 Marc Ettlinger (Northwestern University), Kara Morgan-Short (University of Illinois at Chicago), Mandy Faretta (University of Illinois at Chicago), Patrick C.M. Wong (Northwestern University): The relationship between artificial and natural language learning
11:00 Ellen Broselow (Stony Brook University), Jessica Fareri (Stony Brook University), Marie K. Huffman (Stony Brook University), Jiwon Hwang (Stony Brook University), Yu-An Lu (Stony Brook University), Jennifer Park (Stony Brook University): The effect of lexical stratum on perception of contrast
11:30 Ashley Farris-Trimble (University of Iowa), Bob McMurray (University of Iowa): Online processing of phonological alternations: Do they affect the earliest stages of lexical selection?

Syllables and Stress
Room: Brigade
Chair: Alan Yu (University of Chicago)

9:00 Darya Kavitskaya (Yale University): Conflicting prominence in Crimean Tatar
9:30 Sam Tilsen (University of Southern California): Utterance preparation and prosodic variability: A study of stress clash
10:00 Kevin Ryan (University of California, Los Angeles): A non-sonority-driven consonant weight distinction in Tamil
10:30 Ellen O'Connor (University of Southern California): Weight-sensitive primary stress: A stringent analysis of rime salience
11:00 John Sylak (University of California, Berkeley): Exhaustive and restrictive syllabification in Bella Coola (Nuxalk)
11:30 Michael Becker (Harvard University), Andrew Nevins (University College London): Differential treatment of initial syllables rears its head

Child Phonetics and Phonology
Room: Benedum
Chair: Anne-Michelle Tessier (University of Alberta)

9:00 Irina Shport (University of Oregon), Melissa Redford (University of Oregon): Separation of lexical- and phrasal-level prosodic cues in 1st graders’ speech
9:30 Tuuli Morrill Adams (New York University): The interaction of native and non-native prosodic structure in acquisition
10:00 Kristen Syrett (Rutgers University), Shigeto Kawahara (Rutgers University), Lara Greenberg (Boston University), Melanie Kellner (Rutgers University): The acoustic features and perception of children’s clear speech
10:30 Eon-Suk Ko (University at Buffalo): Nonlinear development of speaking rate in child-directed speech
11:00 Karen Jesney (University of Massachusetts Amherst): Locality and cumulative complexity effects in child phonology
11:30 Rachel M. Theodore (Brown University), Katherine Demuth (Macquarie University), Stefanie Shattuck-Hufnagel (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): Segmental context mediates positional influences on children’s production of plural -s
**Posters: Language Acquisition/Psycholinguistics/Syntax**
Room: Grand Ballroom Foyer
Time: 9:00 – 10:30 AM

Jeremy K. Boyd (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign), Adele E. Goldberg (Princeton University): Rational imitation in a-adjective production
Maryia Fedzechkina (University of Rochester), T. Florian Jaeger (University of Rochester), Elissa L. Newport (University of Rochester): Word order and case marking in language acquisition and processing
Elaine J. Francis (Purdue University), Jessica E. Huber (Purdue University), Jeffrey M. Haddad (Purdue University), Meghan Darling (Purdue University), Meredith Saletta (Purdue University): Effects of age, Parkinson’s disease, syntactic complexity, and balance on sentence production
Xiao He (University of Southern California), Elsi Kaiser (University of Southern California): What ‘I’ can tell you about the real-time resolution of the Chinese reflexive ziji
Brad Hoot (University of Illinois at Chicago): An Optimality Theoretic analysis of focus realization in Spanish
Christina S. Kim (University of Rochester), Jeffrey T. Runner (University of Rochester): Syntactic identity isn’t enforced blindly: VP ellipsis and pseudogapping
Aysun Kunduraci (University of Calgary): Morphology, syntax and Turkish -(s)I
Tomonori Nagano (City University of New York): Acquisition of English verb transitivity by native speakers of Japanese
Jeffrey Parker (The Ohio State University), Andrea D. Sims (The Ohio State University): Affix ordering in Russian: Cross-linguistic predictions of complexity-based accounts

**Posters: Semantics & Pragmatics/Phonetics & Phonology**
Room: Grand Ballroom Foyer
Time: 10:30 AM – 12:00 Noon

Kathryn Davidson (University of California, San Diego): Scalar implicatures and focus: Evidence from American Sign Language
Jonathan Howell (Cornell University): Focus on adnominal emphatic reflexives is predictable (if you’re a mind reader)
Iksoo Kwon (University of California, Berkeley): One -mi: An evidential, epistemic modals, and focus marker in Imbabura Quechua
Jenny Nadaner (University of California, Davis), Robert Bayley (University of California, Davis): Changing patterns of rhotic assimilation in Argentine Spanish: An acoustic study of Tucumanian women migrants to Buenos Aires
Sylvia L. Reed (University of Arizona): Beyond types and time relations: Aspect operators in Scottish Gaelic
Kevin Reschke (University of California, Santa Cruz): Modal evaluativity in the semantics of affect
Neal Whitman (The Ohio State University): “No news is good news”: Quantifier/SOA ambiguity in English
Eunkyung Yi (University at Buffalo), Jean Pierre Koenig (University at Buffalo), Douglas Roland (University at Buffalo): Semantic Attractors and constructional frequency in the English ditransitive construction
Jiwon Yun (Cornell University): On the wide scope reading of bare wh-existinginals in Korean

**Saturday 8 January**
**Afternoon**

**Invited Plenary Address**
Room: Grand Ballroom 1
Time: 12:45 – 1:45 PM
Chair: Catherine O’Connor (Boston University)

From Passive to Active: An On-Going Syntactic Change in Icelandic
Joan Maling (Brandeis University, Emerita)
Symposium: Minority Language Contact
Room: Birmingham
Organizers: Lev Michael (University of California, Berkeley), Richard Rhodes (University of California, Berkeley)
Co-sponsors: Linguistic Society of America, Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas (SSILA)

2:00 Opening statement
2:05 Lev Michael (University of California, Berkeley): The phonological consequences of long-term language contact in the Andean-Amazonian transitional zone
2:30 Claire Bowern (Yale University): Loans in the basic vocabulary of PamaNyungan languages
2:55 Eduardo Rivail Ribeiro (University of Chicago): Mapping Tupí loans in Macro-Jê languages
3:20 Richard A. Rhodes (University of California, Berkeley): Cree-Ojibwe language contact
3:45 Break
3:50 Danny Law (University of Texas at Austin): Inherited similarity and linguistic convergence in Mayan languages
4:05 Patience Epps (University of Texas at Austin): Language contact among foragers of the northwest Amazon
4:30 Ed Vajda (Western Washington University): Adstrate influence between Siberian languages under Russian rule
4:55 Closing statement
5:00 Session ends

Workshop: Navigating Grad School and Beyond: Skills for Academic Success
Room: Grand Ballroom 3
Organizers: Danielle Alfandre (Louisiana State University), Maryam Bakht (New York University), Scott Grimm (Stanford University), Olivia Sammons (University of Alberta)
Sponsor: LSA Committee on Student Issues and Concerns (COSIAC)

2:00 Beth Levin (Stanford University): Advisor-advisee relationships
2:30 Gregory Ward (Northwestern University), Lauren Hall-Lew (University of Edinburgh): Networking
3:00 Cathy O’Connor (Boston University): Collaboration
3:30 Robin Queen (University of Michigan): Conflict Resolution
4:00 Judith Tonhauser (The Ohio State University): Time management
4:30 Monica Macaulay (University of Wisconsin-Madison): Balancing work and life
5:00 Session ends

Workshop: Empirically Examining Parsimony and Redundancy in Usage-based Models
Room: Grand Ballroom 4
Organizers: Neal Snider (Nuance Communications, Inc.), Daniel Wiechmann (Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena), Elma Kerz (RWTH-Universität Aachen), T. Florian Jaeger (University of Rochester)

2:00 Introduction
2:05 Antal van den Bosch (University of Antwerp), Walter Daelemans (University of Antwerp): Implicit schemata and categories in memory-based language processing
2:20 Daniel Gildea (University of Rochester), Matt Post (University of Rochester): Sampled representations for tree substitution grammar
2:35 Timothy John O’Donnell (Harvard University): Productivity and reuse in language: A Bayesian framework
2:50 Discussion
3:05 Antoine Tremblay (IWK Health Center), R. Harald Baayen (University of Alberta), Bruce Derwing (University of Alberta), Gary Libben (University of Calgary), Benjamin V. Tucker (University of Alberta), Chris Westbury (University of Alberta): Empirical evidence for an inflationist lexicon
3:15 Yongeun Lee (Chung Ang University), Matthew Goldrick (Northwestern University): The role of abstraction in constructing phonological structure
3:25 Wrap-up and preview of posters
3:30 Session ends.

Note: The following posters associated with this session will be on display on Sunday, January 9 from 9:00 AM to 12:00 Noon in the Grand Ballroom Foyer.

Harald Baayen (University of Alberta), Marco Marelli (University of Alberta), Peter Hendrix (University of Alberta), Petar Milin (University of Alberta): Sidestepping the combinatorial explosion: Towards a processing model based on discriminative learning
Gerard Kempen (Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics): The unproven psychological reality of grammatical movement and gap-filling: Competitive optimization of functional and linear dependencies satisfies the psycholinguistic evidence
Victor Kuperman (McMaster University), Joan Bresnan (Stanford University), Gabriel Recchia (Indiana University): Incremental production of the English dative constructions

Morphosyntax II 51
Room: Kings Garden North
Chair: David Basilico (University of Alabama)

2:00 John Beavers (University of Texas at Austin), Alexandra Teodorescu (University of Texas at Austin): Syntactic haplology in Romanian possessive phrases
2:30 Hisako Takahashi (Stony Brook University): Some notes on the internal structure of PPs in Japanese
3:00 Adriana Molina-Munoz (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign): PF-Compounds in Sanskrit and the architecture of grammar
3:30 David Mortensen (University of Pittsburgh): Pseudo-incorporation in Hmong
4:00 Thomas Leu (Yale University): German ‘d-ass’ is syntactically complex
4:30 Petr Biskup (Universität Leipzig), Michael Putnam (Penn State University), Laura Catharine Smith (Brigham Young University): Prefix and particle verb formation in German at the PF-interface: A unified account

Semantics: Scalar Structure II 52
Room: Kings Garden South
Chair: Itamar Francez (University of Chicago)

2:00 Gregory Scontras (Harvard University), Peter Graff (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Noah D. Goodman (Stanford University): Plural comparison and collective predication
2:30 Yaron McNabb (University of Chicago): The effect of context on the meaning of intensifiers and gradable adjectives
3:00 Timothy Grinsell (University of Chicago): Russian aspect and the semantics of degree
3:30 Ai Matsui (Michigan State University): Polarity sensitivity and degree modification: Ammari ‘all that’ in Japanese
4:00 Zhiguo Xie (Cornell University): The degree use of size adjectives at the semantic-pragmatic interface
4:30 Luka Crnic (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): Deriving concessive scalarity

Syntax/Semantics: Agentivity 53
Room: Le Bateau
Chair: Maziar Toosarvanadani (University of California, Los Angeles)

2:00 Yuan-chen Yang (Yale University): Obligatory agentive long passives
2:30 Stefanie Fauconnier (University of Leuven): Constructional effects of non-volitional agents
3:00 Tatjana Ilic (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa): “Hidden” modality and the semantic notion of agency
3:30 Lilia Rissman (Johns Hopkins University): Understanding instruments
4:00 Alex Trueman (University of Arizona): Agentivity and structure in motion constructions
4:30 Jessica Coon (Harvard University), Omer Preminger (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): Transitivity in Chol: A new argument for the Split VP Hypothesis
Acquisition of Syntax  
Room: Rivers  
Chair: Kristen Syrett (Rutgers University)  

2:00 Darren Tanner (University of Washington), Lee Osterhout (University of Washington), Julia Herschensohn (University of Washington): Individual differences in L2 syntactic processing: The role of morphological structure  
2:30 Boyoung Kim (University of California, San Diego): Long-distance Wh-movement in L2 English: An experimental study of gradience in acceptability  
3:00 Kara Hawthorne (University of Arizona), LouAnn Gerken (University of Arizona): Infants use prosody to learn about clauses  
3:30 Lidia Tornyova (CUNY Graduate Center), Virginia Valian (Hunter College/CUNY Graduate Center): Hypothesis testing for auxiliary use in interrogatives  
4:00 Robyn Orfitelli (University of California, Los Angeles): Children know more about raising than it seemed  
4:30 Sudha Arunachalam (Northwestern University), Sandra R. Waxman (Northwestern University): Fast mapping from argument structure alone

Prosody  
Room: Brigade  
Chair: Diane Brentari (Purdue University)  

2:00 Catherine Lai (University of Pennsylvania): Update foregrounding: Verum focus, prosody, and negative polar questions  
2:30 Erin Zaroukian (Johns Hopkins University): Rising intonation and uncertainty  
3:00 Marina Terkourafi (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign): Don’t go messing it up for us now: The pragmatics of intonation in Cypriot Greek  
3:30 Heeyeon Y. Dennison (University of Hawai’i), Amy J. Schafer (University of Hawai’i): Prosody-based implicature is constructed compositionally: Experimental evidence  
4:00 Joseph Tyler (University of Michigan): Prosodic correlates of discourse structure  
4:30 Honglei Wang (Northwestern University), Masaya Yoshida (Northwestern University), Janet Pierrehumbert (Northwestern University): The prosodic structure in Mandarin: Evidence from the movement of the reduplicated adjective

Morphology and Phonetics  
Room: Benedum  
Chair: Darya Kavitskaya (Yale University)  

2:00 Adam Ussishkin (University of Arizona), Kevin Schluter (University of Arizona): Supraliminal and subliminal root priming in Maltese  
2:30 Kevin Schluter (University of Arizona): Are there multiple ways to be Semitic? The prosodic morphology of Amharic  
3:00 Aleksandra Zaba (University of Hamburg), Thomas Schmidt (University of Hamburg): Phonological neighborhood density and word frequency in child German  
3:30 Yao Yao (University of California, Berkeley): Speaker or listener: Exploring the effect of phonological neighbors on vowel production  
4:00 Amy LaCross (University of Arizona): Non-adjacent phonological dependency effects on Khalkha Mongolian speech perception  
4:30 Sara Finley (University of Rochester), Elissa Newport (University of Rochester): Learning non-concatenative morphology using distributional information
**Posters: Sociolinguistics and Discourse Analysis**

Room: Grand Ballroom Foyer  
Time: 2:00 – 3:30 PM

Jean Mulder (University of Melbourne), Andrea Berez (University of California, Santa Barbara): Toward a typology of Intonation Unit cues  
David Bowie (University of Alaska Anchorage): Intraurban regional differentiation in Utah  
Jennifer Cramer (University of Kentucky): Expressions of Southernness at the border: The Southern Vowel Shift in Louisville  
Roey Gafter (Stanford University): What script switching can tell us about norms of multilingual language use  
Laura Mahalingappa (Duquesne University): L1 acquisition and dialect formation: Kurds acquiring Turkish from non-native speakers  
Christopher Odato (University of Michigan): Experimentally assessing children’s grammatical knowledge and social beliefs about ‘like’  
Marcos Rohena-Madrazo (New York University): Sociophonetic variation and paradigm leveling in Buenos Aires Spanish sibilants  
Rebecca Rubin Damari (Georgetown University): Epistemic stance as a means of self-positioning in binational couples  
Rebecca L. Starr (Stanford University), Huihsin Tseng (Yahoo! Labs): “It’s very manly ei!”: Variation in affective sentence-final particles in Taiwanese Mandarin television dramas  
Jennifer Thorburn (Memorial University of Newfoundland): Now and den: The stopping of interdental fricatives in a Labrador Inuit community

**Posters: General Linguistics**

Room: Grand Ballroom Lobby  
Time: 3:30 – 5:00 PM

Lise Dobrin (University of Virginia): Phonological classification and agreement: Evidence from Weri  
Michael Grosvald (University of California, Davis), Eva Gutierrez (University of California, Davis), David Corina (University of California, Davis): An ERP study of ASL and gesture processing in deaf signers  
Charles Hollingsworth (University of Georgia): Syntactic stylometry: A dependency grammar approach to forensic linguistics  
Candice Luebbering (Virginia Tech): The cartography of language maps: A survey of symbology  
John D. Phan (Cornell University): Muong is not a subgroup  
Yael Sharvit (University of Connecticut), Lyn Shan Tieu (University of Connecticut): Tense and veridicality in ‘before’-clauses  
Marisa Tice (Stanford University), Patricia Amaral (University of Liverpool), Eve Clark (Stanford University): Children use hedges as cues to category membership

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**Saturday 8 January**  
**Evening**

**Awards Ceremony**

Room: Grand Ballroom 1  
Time: 5:30 – 6:00 PM  
Chair: Sarah Thomason (University of Michigan)

Presentation of Awards: Leonard Bloomfield Book Award; Early Career Award; Kenneth L. Hale Award, Linguistics, Language and the Public Award; Victoria A. Fromkin Lifetime Service Award; Student Abstract Awards
Saturday Evening

**Presidential Address**  
Room: Grand Ballroom 1  
Time: 6:00 – 7:00 PM  
Chair: B. Elan Dresher (University of Toronto)

David Lightfoot (Georgetown University): Linguists Leading and Lagging

**Presidential Reception**  
Room: Kings Garden North/Kings Garden South/Le Bateau  
Time: 7:00 – 9:00 PM

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**Sunday 9 January**
**Morning**

**Symposium: Functions, Functionalism, and Linguistics**  
Room: Grand Ballroom 3  
Organizers: Shannon T. Bischoff (Indiana University Purdue University, Fort Wayne)  
Craig Hancock (University at Albany)  
Carmen Jany (California State University, San Bernardino)

9:00  
*Suzanne Kemmer (Rice University)*: Function in the individual and in the community

9:30  
*Brian MacWhinney (Carnegie Mellon University)*: Where do linguistic forms come from?

10:00  
*Craig Hancock (University at Albany), William Greaves (York University, Emeritus)*: Systemic functional linguistics: Basic principles and application to teaching

10:30  
*Wallace Chafe (University of California, Santa Barbara)*: Learning big things from small numbers.

11:00  
*Tom Givón (University of Oregon)*: The intellectual roots of functionalism in linguistics

11:30  
General discussion

12:00  
Session ends

**Workshop: Micro-syntactic Variation in North-American English: Three Case Studies in Negation and Polarity**  
Room: Grand Ballroom 4  
Organizer: Raffaella Zanuttini (Yale University)

9:00  
*Raffaella Zanuttini (Yale University)*: Introduction

9:10  
*Nick Huang (Yale University), Zachary Maher (Yale University), Sabina Matyiku (Yale University), Raffaella Zanuttini (Yale University): Toward an atlas of micro-syntactic variation in varieties of English

9:35  
General discussion

9:45  
*Jeffrey Punske (University of Arizona), Andy Barss (University of Arizona)*: It’s not just positive, anymore

10:10  
*Laurence Horn (Yale University)*: Discussant

10:20  
General discussion

10:30  
*Lisa Green (University of Massachusetts Amherst)*: Force, focus and negation in African American English

10:55  
*Laurence Horn (Yale University)*: Discussant

11:05  
General discussion

11:15  
*Jim Wood (New York University)*: Affirmative semantics with negative morphosyntax

11:40  
*Laurence Horn (Yale University)*: Discussant

11:50  
General discussion

12:00  
Session ends
**Typology: Syntax**
Room: Kings Garden North
Chair: Colleen Fitzgerald (University of Texas Arlington)

9:00  *Cynthia I. A. Hansen (University of Texas at Austin): Towards a typology of word order alternations*
9:30 *Elena Mihas (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee): Relative clauses in Asheninka Perene (Arawak)*

**Semantics: Quantification and Scope**
Room: Kings Garden North
Chair: Susan Fischer (University of California, San Diego)

10:00 *Peter Graff (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Jeffrey Lim (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Sophie Monahan (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): The determiner complexity hierarchy*
10:30 *Yam-Leung Cheung (Chinese University of Hong Kong): Uttering the unutterable with Wh-placeholders*
11:00 *Benjamin George (University of California, Los Angeles): Wide-scope existentials as a source of mention-some readings in questions*
11:30 *Svitlana Antonyuk-Yudina (Reed College, Stony Brook University): Why prosody matters: Surface scope bias in Russian quantifier scope*
12:00 *Svitlana Antonyuk-Yudina (Reed College, Stony Brook University), John F. Bailyn (Stony Brook University): Frozen scope and WCO: New insights into the structure of Russian ditransitives*

**Discourse Analysis/Corpus Linguistics**
Room: Kings Garden South
Chair: Marina Terkourafi (University of Illinois Urbana Champaign)

9:30 *Michael Shepherd (University of Southern California): Functional significance of rising-intonation declaratives in settings with special discursive norms*
10:00 *Jason Grafmiller (Stanford University), Stephanie Shih (Stanford University): Weighing in on end weight*  
  *Student Abstract Award Winner*
10:30 *Ellen Contini-Morava (University of Virginia), Eve Danziger (University of Virginia): What determiners can do: Data from Mopan Maya*
11:00 *Alexis Black (University of British Columbia): Seeing is not believing: A reanalysis of the Kwak'wala determiners*
11:30 *Hee Ju (University of California, Los Angeles): Tense alternation correlated with persons in Korean conversation: A case of particle -teni*

**Sociolinguistics II**
Room: Le Bateau
Chair: Sali Tagliamonte (University of Toronto)

9:00 *Anna Strycharz (University of Edinburgh): Social indexicality of Osaka Japanese honorifics*
9:30 *Rania Habib (Syracuse University): Bidirectional linguistic change in rural child and adolescent speech*
10:00 *Michael Friesner (Université du Québec à Montréal), Hélène Blondeau (University of Florida): The participation of various ethnic groups in the dynamics of Montréal French*
10:30 *Philipp Angermeyer (York University): Relating translation effects to language contact phenomena*
11:00 *Kenneth Konopka (Northwestern University): Community consensus and the vowels of Mexican heritage English*
11:30 *Janneke Van Hofwegen (North Carolina State University): A caregiver’s influence on AAE vernacularity across the early lifespan*
12:00 *Maya Ravindranath (University of New Hampshire): Language shift and apparent time: Tracking a change in bilingual competence*
### Phonetics in Phonology?

**Room:** Rivers  
**Chair:** David Mortensen (University of Pittsburgh)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Speaker(s)</th>
<th>Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>Roey Gafter (Stanford University), Chigusa Kurumada (Stanford University), Marisa Tice (Stanford University), Meghan Sumner (Stanford University)</td>
<td>Integrating frequency, formality and phonology in the perception of spoken words</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:30</td>
<td>Sverre Staasland Johnsen (Harvard University)</td>
<td>No phonetic base in Norwegian retroflexion</td>
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<td>10:00</td>
<td>Tara McAllister (Montclair State University)</td>
<td>Patterns of gestural overlap account for positional fricative neutralization in child phonology</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>Wendell Kimper (University of Massachusetts Amherst)</td>
<td>Parasitic harmony: A perceptual explanation</td>
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<td>11:00</td>
<td>Erika Varis (University of Southern California)</td>
<td>Vowel hiatus and Dispersion Theory</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:30</td>
<td>Yunju Suh (Stony Brook University)</td>
<td>English sibilants in Korean loanwords: a contrast-specific role of phonetic similarity</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:00</td>
<td>Gillian Gallagher (New York University)</td>
<td>Auditory features: the case from laryngeal cooccurrence restrictions</td>
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### Historical Linguistics

**Room:** Brigade  
**Chair:** Patience Epps (University of Texas at Austin)

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>Hannah Haynie (University of California, Berkeley)</td>
<td>A geographic approach to the internal diversity of Eastern Miwok*</td>
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<td>* Student Abstract Award Winner</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:30</td>
<td>Kevin J. Rottet (Indiana University), Rex Sprouse (Indiana University)</td>
<td>Convergent evolution in language contact: The view from Brythonic Celtic</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>Paul D. Fallon (University of Mary Washington)</td>
<td>The coronal ejectives in Proto-Agaw</td>
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<td>11:00</td>
<td>Adam Cooper (Cornell University)</td>
<td>Syllable-informed phonotactics and the development of <em>tf</em> in Ancient Greek</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:30</td>
<td>Margaret E. L. Renwick (Cornell University)</td>
<td>Phonetic and phonological manifestations of metaphony in Romanian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00</td>
<td>Jason Zentz (Yale University), Claire Bowern (Yale University)</td>
<td>Diversity in the numeral systems of Australian hunter-gatherers</td>
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### Corpus Methods

**Room:** Benedum  
**Chair:** Thomas Wasow (Stanford University)

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<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>Tyler Schnoebelen (Stanford University), Robert Munro (Stanford University), Steven Bethard (Katholieke Universiteit Leuven), David Clausen (Stanford University), Victor Kuperman (McMaster University), Vicky Tzuyin Lai (Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics), Robin Melnick (Stanford University), Christopher Potts (Stanford University), Harry Tily (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)</td>
<td>A new generation of data: Crowdsourcing and language studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:30</td>
<td>Jerid Francom (Wake Forest University), Adam Ussishkin (University of Arizona)</td>
<td>Predicting word frequency effects from corpora: An investigation of corpus size and sampling methods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00</td>
<td>Andrew Wedel (University of Arizona), Sherrylyn Branchaw (University of California, Los Angeles)</td>
<td>Detection of statistical relationships between measures of functional load and probability of phoneme merger</td>
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### Cognitive Linguistics

**Room:** Benedum  
**Chair:** Thomas Wasow (Stanford University)

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<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>Manami Sato (Hiroshima University), Amy J. Schafer (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)</td>
<td>Does our mind generate thoughts, or does our motion/body?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00</td>
<td>Shashi Naidu (Oklahoma State University)</td>
<td>Metaphorical expressions in Indian English: A cross-cultural usage based study</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Heritage Language
Room: Benedum
Chair: Donna Christian (Center for Applied Linguistics)

11:30 Eman Saadah (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign): The role of experience on Arabic vowel acquisition by heritage speakers
12:00 Oksana Laleko (SUNY New Paltz): On C-domain properties in acrolectal heritage grammars

Posters from LSA Organized Sessions
Room: Grand Ballroom Foyer
Time: 9:00 AM – 12:00 PM

Metadata in Language Documentation and Description (Session 11)
Documenting Endangered Languages: NSF-NEH Del Projects in Honor of the 20th Anniversary of the LSA Panel on Endangered Languages (Session 12)
Maps and Map Making in Linguistic Research (Session 38)
Empirically Examining Parsimony and Redundancy in Usage-based Models (Session 50)
American Dialect Society
Thursday 6 January
Afternoon

Executive Council Meeting
Room: Sterlings 2
Time: 1:00 – 3:00 PM
Chair: Connie Eble (University of North Carolina)

Business Meeting
Room: Sterlings 2
Time: 3:00 – 3:30 PM

Session 1
Room: Sterlings 3
Chair: Allison Burkette (University of Mississippi)
4:00 Patrick-André Mather (University of Puerto Rico): Phonological variation in the English of Puerto Ricans in New York City
4:30 Lauren Hall-Lew (University of Edinburgh): L-vocalization among Asian Americans in San Francisco, California
5:00 Jennifer Thorburn (Memorial University of Newfoundland): Present temporal reference in Indigenous English
5:30 Tamara Lindner (University of Louisiana at Lafayette): “What is Cajun French?” Definition of a dialect by young community members

Words of the Year Nominations
Room: Sterlings 2
Time: 6:15 – 7:15 PM

Friday, January 7
Morning

Session 2
Room: Sterlings 3
Chair: Anne Curzan (University of Michigan)
9:00 William A. Kretzschmar, Jr. (University of Georgia), Josh Dunn (University of Georgia): Implicational scaling in Southern speech features
9:30 Lucas Annear (University of Wisconsin-Madison), Emily Clare (University of Wisconsin-Madison), Alicia Groh (University of Wisconsin-Madison), Mary Simonsen (University of Wisconsin-Madison), Thomas Purnell (University of Wisconsin-Madison), Eric Rainy (University of Wisconsin-Madison), Joseph Salmons (University of Wisconsin-Madison): Emerging regional differences in final obstruents
10:00 Douglas S. Bigham (University of Texas at Austin): Reconsidering vowels as mathematical and statistical entities: How much variation should there be?
Session 3: Canadian English and Influence
Room: Sterlings 3
Chair: Julie Roberts (University of Vermont)

11:00 Gerard Van Herk (Memorial University of Newfoundland): “You’d have dances and everything”: Habitual past reference in Newfoundland English
11:30 Matt Hunt Gardner (University of Toronto), Rebecca Childs (Coastal Carolina University): Motivated to move: Traditional and supra-local variants and the Canadian Shift
12:00 David Durian (Ohio State University): The impact of the Canadian Shift on /aw/-fronting in Columbus, Ohio

Friday, January 7
Afternoon

Session 4
Room: Sterlings 3
Chair: Benjamin Zimmer (Visual Thesaurus)

2:00 Eden Kaiser (University of Minnesota-Twin Cities): Regional features of Twin Cities English: A supplement to the Atlas of North American English
2:30 Michael Friesner (Université du Québec à Montréal): Assessing the dialectological status of Southeast Florida
3:00 Wendy Baker (Brigham Young University), David Bowie (University of Alaska Anchorage): Linguistic behavior and religious affiliation in Utah: Differentiation below the level of sociolinguistic awareness

Session 5
Room: Sterlings 3
Chair: William A. Kretzschmar, Jr. (University of Georgia)

3:45 Julie Roberts (University of Vermont): Individual variation and affiliation: /au/ raising in Vermont
4:15 Elizabeth L. Coggshall (New York University): Glottalization in New York City English
4:45 Tyler Kendall (University of Oregon), Valerie Fridland (University of Nevada, Reno): Vowel duration in regional U.S. vowel shifts

Words of the Year Vote
Room: Sterlings 1, 2, 3
Time: 5:30 – 6:30 PM

Bring-Your-Own-Book Exhibit and Reception
Room: Sterlings 3
Time: 6:45 – 7:45 PM
Saturday, 8 January
Morning

Session 6
Room: Sterlings 3
Chair: Paul De Decker (Memorial University of Newfoundland)

8:30 Rebecca Childs (Coastal Carolina University), Matt Hunt Gardner (University of Toronto): Staking claims: Two communities and one salient local marker
9:00 Jennifer Cramer (University of Kentucky): Folk perceptions and the “mixed up” language of Louisville
9:30 Dennis R. Preston (Oklahoma State University): Linguistic insecurity 40 years later

Session 7 Editions, Databases, Surveys
Room: Sterlings 3
Chair: Luanne von Schneidemesser (University of Wisconsin-Madison)

10:30 Peter Grund (University of Kansas): “Know thy text”: Textual history and linguistic evidence in the witness depositions from the Salem Witch Trials
11:00 Jack Grieve (University of Leuven): A dialect survey of grammatical variation in written Standard American English
11:30 Michael Montgomery (University of South Carolina, Emeritus), Paul Reed (University of South Carolina): The Multiple Modals Database: A new resource for researchers

Saturday 8 January
Afternoon

Annual Luncheon
Room: Sterlings 1
Time: 12:15 – 1:45 PM

The literary representation of New Orleans speech
 ADS President Connie Eble (University of North Carolina)

Session 8
Room: Sterlings 3
Chair: Jennifer Cramer (University of Kentucky)

2:00 Jennifer Renn (University of North Carolina Chapel Hill): Patterns of shift: Longitudinal trajectories of style shifting among African American youth
2:30 Ralph Fasold (Georgetown University, Emeritus): Do it be Be1 in Ebonics?
3:00 Joseph Hill (University of North Carolina, Greensboro), Robert Bayley (University of California, Davis), Ceil Lucas (Gallaudet University), Carolyn McCaskill (Gallaudet University): Signing space in black and white: A cross-generational study
Session 9
Room: Sterlings 3
Chair: Kathryn Remlinger (Grand Valley State University)

4:00 Lal Zimman (University of Colorado, Boulder): On the homogeneity of heteronormative masculinity: Explaining straight-sounding speech
4:30 Stephen L. Mann (University of South Carolina Columbia): Southern, working class, gay male English varieties and the Gay American English continuum
5:00 Paul De Decker (Memorial University of Newfoundland): Organizational identity and phonetic variation at the local coffee shop
American Name Society
Thursday 6 January
Afternoon

**Linguistics and Naming**  
Room: Fort Pitt  
Chair: Herbert Barry III (University of Pittsburgh)

4:45 *Lynn Burley (University of Central Arkansas):* Fred and Ginger, Mary and Joseph, and Bill and Hillary: Who comes first in a name pair?

5:15 *Herbert Barry III (University of Pittsburgh), Aylene S. Harper (Community College of Allegheny County):* National differences in prediction of sex from final letter of first names

**Branding**  
Room: Fort Pitt  
Chair: Ernest Lawrence Abel (Wayne State University)

6:00 *Ernest Lawrence Abel (Wayne State University):* Condom nation: The literary heritage of early condom branding in America

6:30 *Alice Crosetto (University of Toledo), Thomas A. Atwood (University of Toledo):* Naming academic libraries: Is institutional identity obscuring the generous benefactors and illustrious educators of old?

7:00 *Livingstone Makondo (North West University, South Africa):* Commuter operators’ names: An advertising gimmick

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**Friday 7 January**  
Morning

**ANS Special Panel: Onomastics and War**  
Room: Fort Pitt  
Chair: Iman Makeba Laversuch (University of Cologne)

8:15 *Sinfree B. Makoni (Penn State University):* linguistic theories of naming in Zimbabwe: Structuralism and integrationism

8:30 *Nollaig Ó Muraíle (National University of Ireland):* War and weapons in Irish toponymy

8:45 Questions

9:00 Break

9:15 *Christian Todenhagen (California State University, Chico)* How Germantown became Artois: A micro case study on the effect of WW1 on the naming of a US American town

9:30 *Denis Huschka (German Institute for Economic Research), Anja Bruhn (German Institute for Economic Research), Gert G. Wagner (German Institute for Economic Research):* The Influence of World War II and Cold War on personal naming patterns in Germany

9:45 *Iman Makeba Laversuch (University of Cologne)* A Question of Faith: The Battle Over US Census Nomenclature for Muslim American Residents After the Second Gulf War

10:00 Questions

10:15 Session ends
**Toponyms**

Room: Fort Pitt
Chair: Dwan Lee Shipley (Western Washington University)

10:30 André Lapierre (University of Ottawa): Not children of a lesser god: The status of alternate names in Ontario
11:00 Peter E. Raper (University of the Free State, South Africa): San (Bushman) influence on Zulu place names
11:30 Lisa Radding (Ethnic Technologies LLC), John Western (Syracuse University): What's in a name: Linguistics, geography, and toponyms
12:00 Dwan Lee Shipley (Western Washington University): A comparative toponymic and linguistic analysis of Tolkien’s *Lord of the Rings* with place names in the British Isles

**Friday 7 January**

**Afternoon**

**Presidential Address**

Room: Fort Pitt
Time: 2:00 – 3:00 PM
Chair: Donna L. Lillian (Appalachian State University)

Rural Roads as Relics of Local History: The Mills of Carroll County, Maryland
Priscilla A. Ord (McDaniel College)

**Name of the Year Discussion and Balloting**

Room: Fort Pitt
Time: 3:15 – 4:00 PM
Moderator: Cleveland K. Evans (Bellevue University)

**Sociocultural Factors in Naming Children**

Room: Fort Pitt
Chair: Cleveland Kent Evans (Bellevue University)

4:00 Giancarla Unser-Schutz (Hitotsubashi University, Japan): Manipulating readings: New trends in the structural patterns of Japanese baby names
4:30 Idoow Odebo (Reedeemer’s University, Nigeria): A socio-semantic study of twins’ names among the Yoruba Nigerians
5:00 Cleveland Kent Evans (Bellevue University): Names below 1000: A preliminary investigation of the new data on American given names available from the Social Security Administration

**Saturday, January 8**

**Morning**

**Literary Onomastics**

Room: Fort Pitt
Chair: Christine De Vinne (College of Notre Dame of Maryland)

8:00 Dorothy Dodge Robbins (Louisiana Tech University): Imperial names for “Practical Cats”: Establishing a distinctly British pride in T. S. Eliot’s *Old Possum’s Book of Practical Cats*
8:30 Brad Wilcox (Brigham Young University), Sharon Black (Brigham Young University): Four authors of fiction for children and young adults speak about naming characters
Saturday Morning

9:00 Ashlee L. Bell (West Monroe High School, West Monroe, Louisiana): Noms de gloom: The Prophetic and damning effects of character names in Charles Dickens' David Copperfield

9:30 Christine De Vinne (College of Notre Dame of Maryland): The problem of Doris Lessing’s Ben: What to name the unnamable in The Fifth Child and Ben, in the World

Names in Science and NAMES 85
Room: Fort Pitt
Chair: Michael McGoff (State University of New York at Binghamton)

10:15 Ernest Lawrence Abel (Wayne State University): The names in NAMES
10:45 David Wade (Wade Research Foundation): Searching for Amelia Earhart at the molecular level

Saturday 8 January
Afternoon

Political Dimensions of Naming 86
Room: Fort Pitt
Chair: Karen Duchaj (Northeastern Illinois University)

2:00 Nataliya Semchynska Uhl (Purdue University): Political Influences on the Transformations of Transliterated Ukrainian Names
2:30 Bayram Unal (Binghamton University), Mehmet Ekiz (Nigde University, Turkey): Naming politics and the political interests in everyday life: The case of Nigde, Turkey
3:00 Karen A. Duchaj (Northeastern Illinois University), Jeanine Ntihirageza (Northeastern Illinois University): The Structure and function of direct address by name in two-party conversation, as exemplified in political interviews

Multicultural Personal Names 87
Room: Fort Pitt
Chair: Myleah Y. Kerns (East Carolina University)

3:45 Pongsak Rattanawong (Chiang Mai University, Thailand): Lisu nicknames
4:45 Miranda McCarvel (University of Utah), Ryan Denzer-King (Rutgers University): Morphological analysis of Blackfoot personal names
5:15 Adebola Adebileje (Redeemer’s University, Nigeria): A Socio-semantic study of in-laws' nicknames used by Yoruba new brides
5:45 Myleah Y. Kerns (East Carolina University): An analysis of the social and cultural dynamics of women’s alternative name choices
North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences
Friday 7 January
Morning

Linguistic Origins and Backgrounds
Room: Liberty
Chair: Peter T. Daniels (New York, NY)

9:30 Danilo Marcondes (Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro): Language as an instrument of empire
10:00 Marcin Kilarski (Adam Mickiewicz University), Katarzyna Dziubalska-Kołaczyk (Adam Mickiewicz University): Facts and misinterpretations in phonetic accounts of the world’s languages
10:30 Break
10:45 David Boe (Northern Michigan University): Rousseau’s essay and the “first word”
11:15 Marc Pierce (University of Texas-Austin): Assessing the impact of An Introduction to Transformational Grammars

Friday, 7 January
Afternoon

Panel: Prepare to Meet your Host — Language and Linguistics over the Years in Western Pennsylvania
Room: Grand Ballroom 3
Organizer: Brian D. Joseph (The Ohio State University)
So-sponsors: North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences (NAAHoLS)
Linguistic Society of America

2:00 Brian D. Joseph (The Ohio State University): Introductory remarks
2:05 Hope C. Dawson (The Ohio State University), Brian D. Joseph (The Ohio State University): Early LSA ties to Western Pennsylvania
2:20 Sarah G. Thomason (University of Michigan): Linguistics at the University of Pittsburgh
2:35 Wallace Chafe (University of California, Santa Barbara): Language and the Allegheny River
2:55 Jeffrey Holdeman (Indiana University): The fate of a unique Russian dialect in Western Pennsylvania
3:15 Questions and discussion
3:30 Session ends

Saturday, 8 January
Afternoon

Linguists and the Discipline of Linguistics
Room: Liberty
Chair: Marc Pierce (University of Texas-Austin)

2:00 Peter T. Daniels (New York, NY): Zellig Harris, Semitist
2:30 Elina Pallasvirta (University of Helsinki): The beginning of Uralic studies in the United States
3:00 Margaret Thomas (Boston College): On the history of the LSA’s Committee on the Status of Women in Linguistics

Business Meeting
Room: Liberty
Time: 3:30 – 4:30 PM
Opening Remarks and Session 1: Education/Applied Linguistics I:

Room: Allegheny
Chair: Marlyse Baptista (University of Michigan)

8:45  
Dany Adone (University of Cologne): Conference Opening Remarks

9:00  
Arthur Spears (City University of New York): Educational issues in the Anglophone Caribbean and the US

9:30  
Rocky R. Meade (University of the West Indies, Mona), Karen Carpenter (University of the West Indies, Mona), Hubert Devonish (University of the West Indies, Mona): The Bilingual Education Project in Jamaica: An update

10:00  
Break

Session 2a Historical Linguistics/Typology

Room: Allegheny
Chair: Don Walicek (University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras)

10:30  
Donald Winford (The Ohio State University): Grammaticalization, universals and Creole tense-aspect systems

11:00  
Ronald Schaefer (Southern Illinois University): Substrate and end state serialization

11:30  
Nicholas Faraclas (University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras): Expanding and refining the socio-historical matrix of creolization in the Caribbean and the rest of the Afro-Atlantic

12:00  
Merelyn B Bates-Mims (Retired): Creole Louisiana Zydeco language cognitive continuations

Session 2b Semantics

Room: Heinz
Chair: Peter Slomanson (University of Aarhus)

10:30  
Kenneth Sumbuk (University of Papua New Guinea): Lexical expressions of perception and cognition in Tok Pisin.

11:00  
Desrine Bogle (Northern Caribbean University): Translating francophone Caribbean Creole proverbs into English: A lexico-semantic approach

11:30  
Nickesha Dawkins (University of the West Indies, Mona): Using femininity to insult masculinity: A morpho-semantic analysis of Jamaican dancehall lyrics

12:00  
Fernanda Pratas (CLUNL-FCSH): ‘Know’ is not ‘believe’ or ‘remember’: Capeverdean evidence on states

Lunch

Venue: On your own
Time: 12:30 – 2:00 PM.
Note: Please return promptly for afternoon sessions - 2:00 PM
Note: Please sign up for the Saturday evening SPCL dinner early (sign-up sheets will circulate at conference)
Friday 7 January
Afternoon

Session 3a Sociolinguistics I
Room: Allegheny
Chair: Eric Russell Webb (University of California, Davis)

2:00 Don Walicek (U of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras): Colonial-era migration and the emergence of Puerto Rican Spanish: Refugees, runaways, and captives
2:30 Nicole Scott (University of the West Indies, Mona): Creole acceptance in the Caribbean: Are linguists fighting a losing battle?
3:00 Jef van der Aa (University of Jyvaskyla): The flag, the coat of arms and me: Function and genre in Barbadian children's storytelling

Session 3b Morpho-Syntax
Room: Heinz
Chair: Shelome Gooden (University of Pittsburgh)

2:00 Peter Slomanson (University of Aarhus): Pragmatically motivating cross-linguistic feature diffusion
2:30 Tashieka S. Burris (University of the West Indies, Mona): Should the syntactic category of adjective be eliminated in Jamaican Creole because they behave like verbs?
3:00 Ann Marie Simmonds (Purdue University): The inflectional clause structure of Antiguan Creole

Keynote Address
Room: Allegheny/Heinz
Time: 4:00 – 5:30 PM
Chair: Arthur Spears (City University of New York)
Discussant: William Croft (University of New Mexico)

Creoles and the phylogenetic emergence of language: Myths and facts
Salikoko S. Mufwene (University of Chicago)

Saturday 8 January
Morning

Session 5a Morpho-phonology
Room: Allegheny
Chair: Rocky R. Meade (University of the West Indies, Mona)

8:45 Rocky R. Meade (University of the West Indies, Mona/Executive Secretary, SPCL): Conference Announcements
9:00 Clancy J. Clements (Indiana University): Accounting for the phonological and morphological systems in Indo-Portuguese Creoles
9:30 Havenol M. Douglas (University of the West Indies, Mona): The "positive"/"negative" phenomenon and phonosemantic matching in Rasta Talk
10:00 Stephane Goyette (Stockholms Universitet): Creole morphosyntax, Creole phonology & Creole origins

Session 5b Sociolinguistics II
Room: Heinz
Chair: Donald Winford (The Ohio State University)
9:00 Lars Hinrichs (University of Texas at Austin): The sociophonetics of monophthongization: Variation in the Jamaican FACE and GOAT vowels
9:30 Adrienne Washington (University of Pittsburgh): Bad words gone good: Semantic reanalysis in African American English
10:00 Agata Daleszynska (University of Edinburgh): “And them people bin live so happy!” On the function of preverbal bin in Bequia and its role in language change

**Session 6a Sociolinguistics III- Jamaican Creole**  
Room: Allegheney  
Chair: Lars Hinrichs (University of Texas at Austin) Allegheney
11:00 Emmogene Budhai-Alvaranga (University of the West Indies, Mona): “But a mai ting dat”: A study of the factors influencing language use and choice of individuals in a Creole continuum language situation
11:30 Tasheney Francis (University of the West Indies, Mona): “Kak mout kil kak”: Choice of speaker and audience: A political campaign discourse strategy.
12:00 Tamirand de Lisser (University of the West Indies, Mona): The selection of a standard language from alternative varieties: Intuitions check

**Session 6b Syntax**  
Room: Heinz  
Chair: Ronald Schaefer. (Southern Illinois University)
11:00 Dany Adone (University of Cologne): Reference tracking in Ngukurr Kriol: Substrate vs. universals.
11:30 Shelome Gooden (University of Pittsburgh): Focus without movement
12:00 Stephane Goyette (Stockholms Universitet), Mikael Parkvall (Stockholms Universitet): Creoles and the double exceptionality paradox.

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**Saturday 8 January**  
**Afternoon (+ Dinner)**

**Session 7a Education/Applied Linguistics II**  
Room: Allegheny  
Chair: Kenneth Sumbuk (University of Papua New Guinea)
2:00 Kilala Devette-Chee (University of Canberra): The use of Tok Pisin in Papua New Guinea primary schools
2:30 Terri-Ann Barrett (University of the West Indies, Mona): Why can’t we learn English? The difficulties encountered in learning Standard English in Jamaica
3:00 Krystal Smalls (University of Pennsylvania): Flipping the performative script: (Re)constructing models of identity through hip hop languaging and Liberian Englishes in a US High School

**Session 7b Phonology**  
Room: Heinz  
Chair: Clancy J. Clements (Indiana University)
2:00 Eric Russell Webb (University of California, Davis): Competences in contact: Lexifier targeted change and the grammar
2:30 E-Ching Ng (Yale University): Vowel unrounding in French Creoles
3:00 Iskra Iskrova (Indiana University): Intonation patterns in Haitian Creole
Business Meeting and Closing Remarks
Room: Allegheny
Time: 4:00 – 5:30 PM
Chair: Dany Adone (University of Cologne)

Conference Dinner
Venue: Royal Caribbean Restaurant
128 S. Highland Avenue
Pittsburgh, PA 15206
Ph: 412.362-1861, Fax: 412.362-1861
http://www.royalpgh.com

Time: 7:30 PM
Transportation by shared taxi
Please sign up for the SPCL dinner early (sign-up sheets will circulate at conference)
Thursday Afternoon

Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas
Thursday 6 January
Afternoon

Grammatical explorations of Cuzco-Bolivian Quechua 101
Room: Birmingham

4:00  
*Susan E. Kalt (Roxbury Community College)*: Evolution of L1 in the bilingual mind: The case of Cusco-Collao Quechua

4:30  
*Ellen H. Courtney (University of Texas at El Paso)*: The acquisition of evidential meanings: Insights from Quechua

5:00  
*Marilyn S. Manley (Rowan University)*: Evidentiality, epistemics and mirativity in Cuzco Quechua

5:30  
*Antje Muntendam (Radboud University Nijmegen)*: Topic and focus in Bolivian Quechua

6:00  
*Liliana Sánchez (Rutgers University)*: A minimal approach to peripheral domains and informational structure in Quechua

6:30  
Discussion.

Semantics 102
Room: Smithfield
Chair: Siri Tuttle (University of Alaska Fairbanks)

4:00  
*Karen Lichtman (University of Illinois)*: Kinship terms in Q'anjob'al

4:30  
*Carrie Gillon (Arizona State University)*: Mass and count in two languages: Innu-aimun vs. Inuttut (Labrador Inuktitut)

5:00  
*Tanya Slavin (University of Toronto)*: How an instrumental suffix can form psych verbs

5:30  
*Christian Koops (Rice University)*: Cherokee ground phrases

6:00  
*Rosa Vallejos Yopán (University of Oregon)*: Voice and the polyfunctionality of Kokama –ka

6:30  
*Swintha Danielsen (University of Leipzig)*: The grammaticalization of adpositions into valency increasing verbal affixes in Arawakan languages

Friday 7 January
Morning

Syntax and Semantics 103
Room: Birmingham
Chair: Richard A. Rhodes (University of California, Berkeley)

9:00  
*Ryan Denzer-King (Rutgers University)*: The role of animacy in Blackfoot subobviative marking

9:30  
*Luis Oquendo (Universidad del Zulia)*: The tense and the aspect in the Caribbean languages: Japreria, Yukpa and Ye’ Kwana

10:00  
*Anne Schwarz (James Cook University)*: “Possession” in the language of the Secoya (West Tucanoan)

10:30  
*Sidi Facundes (Thammasat University and Universidade Federal do Pará), Ana Paula Brandão (University of Texas at Austin), Angela Chagas (Universidade Federal de Campinas)*: Verb Classes in Two Arawak Languages

11:00  
*Melvatha Chee (University of New Mexico)*: Autonomy and information packaging in the Navajo verb stem: Polysynthesis & polysemanatics

11:30  
*Indrek Park (Indiana University)*: Compounding as a syntactic process in Hidatsa

12:30  
*John Boyle (Northeastern Illinois University)*: Incorporation in Mandan
### Historical Linguistics

**Room:** Smithfield  
**Chair:** Harriet Klein (Stony Brook University)

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Speaker</th>
<th>Topic</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>Ashley Carter (Northeastern Illinois University)</td>
<td>Positionals in Mandan: a diachronic analysis</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:30</td>
<td>Catherine Rudin (Wayne State College)</td>
<td>Phonological and lexical differences between Omaha and Ponca</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:00</td>
<td>Justin Spence (University of California, Berkeley)</td>
<td>Post-contact dialect convergence: The case of Oregon Athabaskan</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>Eric Campbell (University of Texas at Austin)</td>
<td>The development of causative morphology from motion verbs in Chatino</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:00</td>
<td>Catherine Callaghan (Ohio State University)</td>
<td>Utian Infixation and First Person Plural Pronouns</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:30</td>
<td>Eduardo Ribeiro (University of Chicago)</td>
<td>On the inclusion of the Karirí family in the Macro-Jê stock: Additional evidence</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:00</td>
<td>Pierre Sans (Université Lumières Lyon 2)</td>
<td>Reviewing proposed evidence for a Macro-Jê link for Bésiro (a.k.a. Chiquitano) of Bolivia: The case of nasality</td>
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### Friday 7 January

#### Afternoon

#### Business Meeting and Presidential Address

**Room:** Birmingham  
**Time:** 2:00 – 3:00 PM

Richard A. Rhodes (University of California, Berkeley)  
The value of 19th Century Ojibwe sources

#### Philology

**Room:** Birmingham  
**Chair:** Ivy Doak (Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas)

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<th>Time</th>
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<tr>
<td>3:00</td>
<td>Pat Shaw (University of British Columbia)</td>
<td>The “Nootkian” (Mowachaht/Muchalaht) lexicon of Jewitt 1824</td>
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#### Discourse Syntax

**Room:** Birmingham  
**Chair:** Ivy Doak (Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas)

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<th>Time</th>
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<th>Topic</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3:30</td>
<td>Marianne Mithun (UC Santa Barbara)</td>
<td>Tagging modality: Intermingled epistemic and interactive functions of Mohawk tags</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:00</td>
<td>N. Louanna Furbee (University of Missouri, Columbia/CDIT, A.C.)</td>
<td>Evidentials and the analysis of Tojol-ab'al Maya interviews</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:30</td>
<td>Scott AnderBois (University of California, Santa Cruz)</td>
<td>Topic and assertion in Yucatec Maya attitude reports</td>
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#### Discourse/Diversity

**Room:** Smithfield  
**Chair:** Lucia Golluscio (Universidad de Buenos Aires/Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas)

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<tr>
<td>3:00</td>
<td>Silvana Karin Torres (Northeastern Illinois University)</td>
<td>Switch-Reference in Biloxi: Three systems at work</td>
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<tr>
<td>3:30</td>
<td>Olga Lovick (First Nations University of Canada)</td>
<td>Talking like a raven: Figurative language in Upper Tanana Athabaskan</td>
</tr>
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Friday Afternoon

4:00  Tania Villamizar (Universidad de Los Andes): The visit as ritual of interaction communicative in the Mancomunidad Timote

4:30  Femmgje Admiraal (Universität Leipzig), Swintha Danielsen (Universität Leipzig), Franziska Riedel (Universität Leipzig): The Baure language group: Cultural and linguistic diversity

Saturday 8 January

Morning

Phonology

Room: Birmingham
Chair: Anna Berge (Alaska Native Language Center/University of Alaska Fairbanks)

9:00  Andrea L. Berez (University of California, Santa Barbara): Two Ahtna intonation unit cues: Syllable pacing and pitch reset

9:30  Siri Tuttle (University of Alaska Fairbanks): Word stress, rhythm and prominence in Minto Athabascan songs

10:00 Linda Lanz (Unaffiliated): VOT in Inupiaq velar and uvular stops

10:30 Christian DiCanio (Université Lyon 2): The phonetics of glottalized consonants in Ixcatec

11:00 Laura Tejada (University of Southern California): Floating and spreading tones in Sierra Juárez Zapotec

Syntax I

Room: Smithfield
Chair: Amy Dahlstrom (University of Chicago)

9:00  George Aaron Broadwell (University at Albany): Three kinds of compound verb in Copala Triqui

9:30  Amy Dahlstrom (University of Chicago): Argument structure of Algonquian AI+O verbs: Thematic roles and morphosyntax

10:00 Alan C. L. Yu (University of Chicago), Ryan Bochnak (University of Chicago), Tim Grinsell (University of Chicago), Christina Weaver (University of Chicago): Some puzzles in pronominal agreement in Washo copular construction

10:30 Paul Kroeker (Indiana University): Pronominal clitics in Hanis and Miluk Coosan;

11:00 Lucia Golluscio (Universidad de Buenos Aires/Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Cientificas y Tecnicas): Converbs in Vilela.

11:30 Lynda Boudreault (University of Texas at Austin): Serial verb constructions in Sierra Popoluca (Mixe-Zoquean)*

* Haas Award Lecture

Saturday 8 January

Afternoon

Symposium: Minority Language Contact

Room: Birmingham
Organizers: Lev Michael (University of California, Berkeley)
Richard Rhodes (University of California, Berkeley)
Co-sponsors: Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas (SSILA)
Linguistic Society of America

2:00  Opening statement

2:05  Lev Michael (University of California, Berkeley): The phonological consequences of long-term language contact in the Andean-Amazonian transitional zone

2:30  Claire Bowern (Yale University): Loans in the basic vocabulary of PamaNyungan languages

2:55  Eduardo Rivail Ribeiro (University of Chicago): Mapping Tupi loans in Macro-Jê languages
3:20  Richard A. Rhodes (University of California, Berkeley): Cree-Ojibwe language contact
3:45  Break
3:50  Danny Law (University of Texas at Austin): Inherited similarity and linguistic convergence in Mayan Languages
4:05  Patience Epps (University of Texas at Austin): Language contact among foragers of the northwest Amazon
4:30  Ed Vajda (Western Washington University): Adstrate influence between Siberian languages under Russian rule
4:55  Closing statement
5:00  Session ends

Morphology and Morphophonemics  110
Room:  Smithfield
Chair:  Pat Shaw (University of British Columbia)

2:00  Marcia Haag (University of Oklahoma): Morphological class as primary arbiter of word formation: Choctaw and Cherokee
2:30  Carmen Jany (California State University, San Bernadino): Nominal compounding as a productive word-formation process in Chuxnabán Mixe
3:00  Marie-Lucie Tarpent (Mount St Vincent University): Tsimshianic L-plurals and the structure of Penutian roots
3:30  Thomas Wier (University of Chicago): Tonkawa prosodic morphology and prosodic rule blocks
4:00  Gabriela Perez Baez (Smithsonian Institution): Morphophonemics of the potential aspect in Juchitán Zapotec
4:30  Analia Gutierrez (University of British Columbia): Vowel-consonant metathesis in Nivaclé (Matacoan-Mataguayan)

Sunday 9 January
Morning

Syntax II  111
Room:  Birmingham
Chair:  George Aaron Broadwell (University at Albany)

9:00  Chris Rogers (University of Utah): Guazacapan Verb Classes
9:30  Michael Barrie (University of Ottawa): Configurationality in Onondaga
10:00  Michael Barrie (University of Ottawa), Gabriela Alboiu (York University): Aspect, mood (and tense) in Onondaga: A feature geometric approach
10:30  Kirill Shklovsky (Massachusetts Institute ofTechnology): Tseltal unnegatives
11:00  Aaron Sonnenschein (California State University, Los Angeles): Giving in Colonial Valley Zapotec

Nominals and Coordination  112
Room:  Smithfield
Chair:  Frank Trechsel (Ball State University)

9:00  Erica Sosa (Northeastern Illinois University): Mandan nominal structure: Expanding the DP
9:30  George Wilmes (Unaffiliated): The structure of relative clauses in Mandan
10:00  Anna Berge (Alaska Native Language Center/University of Alaska Fairbanks): A comparison of conjunctive coordination in Inuktitut and Aleut
10:30  Honore Watanabe (Tokyo University of Foreign Studies): Coordinate constructions and coordinators in Sliammon Salish
**Zialo: the Newly-Discovered Mande Language of Guinea**

Kirill Babaev, Russian Academy of Sciences

The book is the first grammar description of the newly discovered language of Zialo, spoken by some 25,000 people in the Republic of Guinea in West Africa. The language belongs to the South-Western group of the Mande language family. Before 2010, no grammar, article or vocabulary of Zialo was ever published. The book presents a survey of the language according to the contemporary standards of language descriptions. Phonology, morphophonology, tonology, morphology and syntax are analysed, with a specific focus to the syntactic structure of the language. The book also gives a brief insight into the linguistic geography of Zialo, its dialectal diversity, neighbours and language contacts. The description is supported by over 600 phrasal examples, all of which are fully glossed according to the Leipzig rules of glossing. All word or phrase examples throughout the text are fully tone-marked.

The grammar is followed by Appendices including three sample texts in Zialo with glosses, the 100-item Swadesh list of basic lexicon, and the Zialo to English and French vocabulary, consisting of over 2,000 entries. The bibliography list covers about 200 reference papers. The book contains two maps (of the South-Western Mande languages, and the Zialo language), three diagrams and over 30 charts.


**A New Look at Language Contact in Amerindian Languages**

Claudine Chamoreau, Zarina Estrada Fernández, & Yolanda Lastra

The purpose of the studies presented in this book is to analyze a fundamental question for researchers interested in the linguistic consequences of language contact: that is, the role played by differences in typology. Are there particular constraints in regard to the different structures that can be transferred from one language to another when the donor and the recipient languages differ considerably in their typology?

All the contributions in this volume deal with languages spoken in America. The comparison of the typological characteristics of the languages is a prerequisite for the study of contact in different sociolinguistic situations. The papers illustrate different types of contact-induced changes, analyzing consequences of linguistic contact at morphosyntactic and prosodic levels, taking into account a cross-linguistic typological perspective. They show that although any linguistic feature can be transferred, some hierarchies may be drawn and that typological aspects of the languages involved in a contact situation put certain constraints on the type of what may be borrowed. Some contributions also point out the relevance of sociolinguistic and pragmatic factors in linguistic changes in settings involving contact.


**The Pronunciation of English around the World**

*Geo-social Applications of the Natural Phonetics & Tonetics Method*

Luciano Canepari, Venice University

The first part (249 pages with 90 clear & accurate articulatory & intonation illustrations) gives the 'International' accent of English. This is not meant to be a simplified version for foreigners speaking to other foreigners, so often falsely presented as the solution for intercultural communication. The International accent of English, on the contrary (both in its current and native-like versions), is the sublimation of the American and British neutral (or 'standard') accents. This avoids the peculiarities of both these accents, while privileging their common and most general features, reducing thus their differences and real or seeming exceptions with respect to its current and highly unsatisfactory spelling.

The neutral American and British accents are always given along, for comparisons and useful information, as well: Vowels, Consonants (including ‘The whole truth’ on English r”), Stress and Intonation (including Paralinguistics). There follow a few chapters with phonotonetic transcriptions: Conversations, Literary texts, and the IPA sample text. The ‘mediatic’ American (or ‘General American’) and British (or ‘Estuary English’) accents are fully treated in separate chapters.

The second part (407 pages) describes more than 200 accents: 120 native (up to 145 with variants), 61 bilingual, and 20 foreign accents. They are so distributed: North America: Canada & USA (73 accents, including 13 Native-American ones). British Isles: England (34 accents) and Wales, Scotland & Ireland (23 accents). Other accents: Australia, New Zealand & South Africa (28 accents). Second language: Caribbean, Far East, India, Africa, Malta & Gibraltar (28 accents). Foreign (20 accents). With 32 linguistic maps and 292 clear (though rigorous and extensive) illustrations for vowels, consonants and intonation.

We can safely say that the book provides the most accurate descriptions of English accents ever done, in 700 pages, thanks to very many clear figures and precise transcriptions, with no ambiguities, that overcome the too obvious limits of the official IPA conception and symbols, designed just for phonemic intralinguistic purposes, not for more useful interlinguistic and diaphonemic purposes.

Abstracts of LSA Plenary Addresses
Provisive Syntax
Phil Brangan
“Provisive Syntax sparkles with originality and erudition. Brangan’s brilliantly connects seemingly unrelated theoretical strands to weave a tight and elegant model of syntactic movement and provides theoretically-unified solutions to many outstanding problems in the syntax of Germanic and Romance.”
— Ul Shlonsky, University of Geneva
Linguistic Inquiry Monographs 61 • 184 pp., $30 paper

The MIT Press

Arguments as Relations
John Bowers
“Bowers’ creative yet formally simple proposals turn received wisdom about the syntactic side of argument structure on its head—literally.”
— David Pesetsky, MIT
Linguistic Inquiry Monographs 58 • 264 pp., $35 paper

Why Agree? Why Move?
Unifying Agreement-based and Discourse Configurational Languages
Shigeru Miyagawa
“Miyagawa goes straight to the heart of the crucial questions of linguistics: how are natural human languages the same, and in what ways can they be different? To see how he compares and substantially unifies the syntax of case-marking, head-final languages, with agreement-rich, head-initial languages, informs this powerful book. It is rare to see this even attempted with such sophistication, much less achieved. I learned a lot.”
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Nirmalangshu Mukherji
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Robert F. Barsky
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A Study of (Mostly) English Object Structure
Paul M. Postal
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Ian Roberts
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Norvin Richards
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Locality in Vowel Harmony
Andrew Nevins
A view of the locality conditions on vowel harmony, aligning empirical phenomena within phonology with the principles of the Minimalist program.
Linguistic Inquiry Monograph 55 • 272 pp., 9 illus., $50 paper

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The University of Texas at Arlington’s Department of Linguistics & TESOL and the Linguistic Society of America congratulate Joshua Jensen of UT Arlington’s doctoral program in linguistics for having received the “Best Student Abstract Award” for the LSA’s 2011 Annual Meeting.

The University of Texas at Arlington, centrally located in the Dallas-Fort Worth metropolitan region, is a comprehensive undergraduate and graduate institution with a highly diverse population of 33,000 students. Currently classified by the Carnegie Foundation as a “Research University/High Activity” institution, UT Arlington’s research activity is escalating rapidly as it becomes a nationally recognized research institution. To learn more about linguistics at UT Arlington, visit http://ling.uta.edu.
Example-based Learning and the Dynamics of the Lexicon

Janet B. Pierrehumbert
Dept. of Linguistics, Northwestern University
Northwestern Institute on Complex Systems

A signature characteristic of human languages is an immense lexicon, something that is just as remarkable as the recursive formal structures of generative theory. Children are thought to learn some 10 new words per day. Literate adult speakers know about 100,000 words (including remembered complex forms) and they continue to learn new words throughout their lives. By recombining the phonological and morphological elements of old words in new ways, new words are continually invented in language communities. The Google English ngram corpus for 2006 contains 13,000,000 distinct word types, far more than any single individual used, or even knew, in that year.

For a word to persist in a language over time, it must be replicated. Speakers must encounter tokens of it, remember them, and produce more tokens of the same type in their own speech. This dynamic critically involves learning from examples. An individual word type is a learned generalization over tokens of the word, which may have been spoken by different speakers or in a variety of contexts. The speaker's implicit concept of a "possible word" is in turn a generalization over the word types they know.

Word frequency is both a contributor to this dynamic, and a result. If there are more examples of word, it will be more reliably learned and reproduced. However, the great diversity of the lexicon at the community level means that word frequencies are far from uniform in either space or time. Drawing on studies of text-mining and of language on the Internet, I present empirical findings on the volatility and heterogeneity of word frequencies. Then I will discuss the theoretical implications of these findings for individual differences and language change, concluding that the dynamics of the lexicon reveals a balance between robustness and adaptability.


Janet Pierrehumbert received her Ph.D in 1980 from MIT. She was a member of the Linguistics and Artificial Intelligence Research Department at AT&T Bell Laboratories until 1989, when she joined the Northwestern University faculty. Her research in experimental and computational linguistics has ranged over many areas, including prosody and intonation, exemplar theory, probabilistic models of phonology, and the interaction of social and cognitive factors in language dynamics. Her work has been funded by the NSF, the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation, the Motorola Corporation, and the James S. McDonnell Foundation. She is a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and a founding member of the Association for Laboratory Phonology.
Speaking Pittsburghese: The Social History of Pittsburgh Speech

Barbara Johnstone
Carnegie Mellon University

Many older Pittsburghers say they never heard anyone with a Pittsburgh accent when they were growing up. Others note, in retrospect, that they must have been exposed to the local dialect, but, surrounded by people who talked the same way they did, they didn’t notice it. Told they speak the dialect, older Pittsburghers are often not sure what about their speech is Pittsburghese. Is it that they pronounce north as “nort”? That they “drop the g” in words that end with –ing? That they use the word downtown to refer to the city’s central business district? In short, if there was a Pittsburgh dialect before World War II, it was only from the point of view of dialectologists.

Now, however, “Pittsburghese” is hard to miss. Representations of Pittsburgh phonology, lexicon, and morphosyntax can be found on souvenir items like t-shirts and coffee mugs, on billboards and protest banners, in museums and on the radio, in the names of city betterment initiatives, rock bands, and literary magazines. Younger Pittsburghers are less likely to use Pittsburgh sounds, words, and structures in their everyday speech than their parents or grandparents are, but much more likely to be able to imitate a Pittsburgh dialect, sometimes very accurately. They agree about what words and structures are Pittsburghese, and, more and more, they use a common set of words and structures to evoke Pittsburghese and Pittsburgh identities. According to them, and to the artifacts they are surrounded by, Pittsburghers say “dahtahn” instead of “downtown.” They use “yinz” as the plural of you. On Sunday afternoons they cheer for the Pittsburgh “Stillers.”

This paper explores what happened during the second half of the 20th to turn a largely un-noticed way of speaking in southwestern Pennsylvania into a highly visible urban dialect known as Pittsburghese. How has Pittsburghese come to be linked to local identity, so strongly that the dialect is alluded to almost every time people talk about what Pittsburgh is like or what it means to be a Pittsburgher? How do dialect, place, and identity become linked this way? Why has this happened in Pittsburgh and not in every American city? I show how a particular set of geographic, economic, ideological, and linguistic circumstances came together in Pittsburgh to create the platform on which Pittsburghese emerged into people’s consciousness and to give it the shape and the meaning it has. I show that the only way to piece the Pittsburghese puzzle together is to combine theory and method from linguistics, history, social theory, anthropology, rhetoric, and geography. Dialect awareness, linguistic focusing, and the stereotyping of stigmatized forms all arise out of complex sets of social, geographical, and historical circumstances and semiotic processes which we cannot take for granted.

Barbara Johnstone is Professor of Rhetoric and Linguistics at Carnegie Mellon University and editor of Language in Society. She received her BA in Linguistics from Yale in 1974 and her Ph.D. from the University of Michigan in 1981. She is the author of Repetition in Arabic Discourse (Benjamins, 1990), Stories, Community, and Place: Narratives from Middle America (Indiana UP, 1990), The Linguistic Individual (Oxford, 1996), and two textbooks, Qualitative Methods in Sociolinguistics (Oxford, 2001), and Discourse Analysis (Blackwell, 2002, 2008) in addition to many articles and book chapters, and she has edited several collections of papers. Her recurrent interests have to do with how people evoke and shape places in talk and with what can be learned by taking the perspective of the individual on language and discourse.

Since 2000, Johnstone has been conducting research on Pittsburgh speech in its social and historical context, in collaboration with Scott F. Kiesling of the University of Pittsburgh. This work, sponsored in part by the National Science Foundation, has led to widely-read publications in the Journal of Sociolinguistics and the Journal of English Linguistics, among others. Johnstone has also mounted a website about Pittsburgh Speech and Society for the general public, produced a series of podcasts, and given dozens of presentations to community groups and teachers. She is currently working on a book about Pittsburgh speech for Edinburgh University Press’s “Dialects of English” series.
Invited Plenary Panel and Organized Session
Part I: Grand Ballroom 1, Friday 7 January, 7:00 – 8:30 PM
Part II: Grand Ballroom 3, Saturday 8 January 9:00 AM – 12:00 PM

Historical Linguistics

Organizers: Claire Bowern (Yale University)
Joseph Salmons (University of Wisconsin)

Participants: Jóhanna Barðdal
Claire Bowern
Alexandra D’Arcy
Patience Epps
Bethwyn Evans
Craig Melchert
Amanda Miller
Joe Salmons
Graham Thurgood
Edward Vajda

Specialists in language change play a disproportionately large role in the LSA as presidents of the society and editors of Language. Still, for the last hundred years theoretical linguistics has often cordoned off the synchronic from the diachronic. Not long ago, some would stereotype the departmental historical linguist as the “older gentleman in a dusty office at the end of the hall.” Today, the field is defining the center of activity across many subfields, and leading the way on developing and implementing a range of new methods and tools. Indeed, a number of current approaches see history as the foundation of synchronic grammar, such as Evolutionary Phonology. Work in a set of frameworks seeks to understand the contribution of historical tendencies to attested typological patterns. Within morphology, for example, the categories which serve as analogical models in change provide evidence for the contrasts which are most salient to language speakers. Related to this, historical semantic connections between categories (for example, determiners and complementizers) provide insight into systemic organization. In short, in addition to social and cognitive constraints on linguistic systems, there are also diachronic paths which shape the synchronic systems which we study.

More broadly, historical linguistics is flourishing, as reflected both in the growth of some established venues, like the International Conferences on Historical Linguistics and the journal Diachronica, but also with the emergence of new ones, like the Journal of Historical Linguistics, which is planned to begin publication in 2011. We highlight how historical studies relate to the rest of the field as a focus for the evening plenary symposium, both how evidence and insights from language change help determine constraints on grammar and how historical linguistics contributes to interface questions so critical in the field today, both within linguistics and as a bridge to other fields. The morning session builds on this by providing an areal/family perspective to view these issues along a different dimension and highlight how the theoretical elements interact and crosscut. Together, these two events provide a panorama of work in language change and comparative linguistics for specialists, non-specialists and students.

Topics which will be covered in the evening session include prehistory and computational modeling, stressing relations with archaeology, anthropology, and evolutionary biology; syntax, highlighting current work that specifically explores mechanisms of change; and sociolinguistics, stressing how variationist work connects with traditional historical linguistics, but also to a set of social sciences. The morning session provides a forum for specialists in particular areal or genetic groups to weave together the threads spun in the plenary. This will include relations across the Bering Strait, the Americas, Europe and Indo-European, Oceania, mainland Asia, and Africa.
**Plenary Abstracts**

**Jóhanna Barðdal** (University of Bergen)

*Origin of oblique subjects in Indo-European*

Non-canonically case-marked subjects are generally regarded as having developed from objects, hence the non-canonical case marking (Cole et al. 1980, inter alia). In a study of the Germanic languages (Eythórsson & Barðdal 2005), it is shown that this hypothesis does not hold for earlier periods of Germanic, which in turn raises the question whether such a development can be documented further back in the IE languages. In fact, ongoing research on oblique subjects in the early and archaic IE languages does not support the OBJECT-TO-SUBJECT hypothesis either, as cognate argument structure constructions involving non-canonical subject marking are documented in all the major branches of the IE languages. What is more, pockets of cognate predicates, instantiating the construction, are found scattered across subsets of the daughter branches. With the tools of Construction Grammar, an attempt to reconstruct an oblique subject construction for PIE will be presented, and some of the problems this presents for the traditional alignment typology will be laid out.

**Alexandra D’Arcy** (University of Victoria)

*Variationist sociolinguistics, historical linguistics, and theoretical linguistics: Exposing links, operationalizing theory*

Variationist sociolinguistics is founded in the fundamental observation that all language change involves heterogeneity (i.e. variation). This is true of change at all levels of linguistic structure, at all times (Weinreich, Labov & Herzog 1968). Variation studies, historical linguistics and theoretical linguistics are thus elementally and inextricably entwined, yet these strands of similarity are commonly overlooked. Moreover, although variationist sociolinguistics is often a synchronic exercise, the field is increasingly addressing issues concerning the evolution of linguistic systems (Kroch 1989; Taylor 1994; Labov 1994, 2001; Pintzuk 2003; Poplack & Dion 2009; Torres Cacoullos & Walker 2009). This talk outlines the common themes and questions that bind these fields and proposes that application of the principles underlying variation theory can contribute to the debate regarding the development of grammatical forms, a concern shared by historical linguists and those who argue both for and against a ‘theory’ of grammaticalization (Campbell & Janda 2001 and references therein).

**Claire Bowern** (Yale University)

*Computational phylogenetics and the internal structure of Pama-Nyungan*

I survey recent work using computational approaches to language change, with a focus on work related to the Pama-Nyungan family of Australian languages (joint with Quentin Atkinson). Pama-Nyungan languages have proved something of a puzzle for classification. Previous classifications have found multiple first-order subgroups branching from Proto-Pama-Nyungan with a fan-like structure. Analysis of a list of 204 items of basic vocabulary using Bayesian phylogenetics for 195 Pama-Nyungan languages and varieties reveals considerable higher order structure in the family. This includes a primary split between the languages of the Southeast and those in the rest of the country. The order of branching also appears to support both a homeland for Pama-Nyungan in the region of the Barkley Tablelands (at the southern end of the Gulf of Carpentaria) and subsequent westward, southward and eastward migrations.

**Organized Session Abstracts**

**Patience Epps** (University of Texas at Austin)

*Amazonian nominal classification in diachronic perspective: Implications for relative clause typology*

In a variety of languages of the northwest Amazon, nominal classifiers exhibit a diverse range of forms and functions, from relatively lexical to grammatical. A diachronic approach is indispensable in making sense of this synchronic complexity, as grounded in different degrees of grammaticalization. Yet I argue that the diachronic view has even more far-reaching implications: it opens the door to a rich set of further insights into other areas of the grammar associated with classifiers. I focus here on relative clause constructions, which in a number of Amazonian languages are nominalizations that can associate with different nominal elements, including classifiers. The relatively gradual nature of the historical transition from full noun to classifier to agreement marker ensures that, both diachronically and synchronically, relative clauses in these languages occupy a range of positions along a scale of 'headed' to 'headless' ('free'). This in turn suggests that the traditional division of relative clauses into these two (or even three, see Citko 2004) categories is typologically inadequate.
Amanda L. Miller (The Ohio State University)
Click change in the Ju languages
I present research on the phonetics and diachronic phonology of click change in the Ju subgroup of the Ju-ǂHoaan language family of Namibia. Ju'hoansi (South-Eastern Ju) and Mangetti Dune !Xung (Northern Ju) both contain 4 coronal clicks. There are correspondences between the Ju'hoansi alveolar click and the M.D. !Xung lateral click in a set of lexical items. Grootfontein !Xung (Central Ju) contains a retroflex click in this same set of lexical items yielding 5 coronal clicks. Sands (2010) proposes that proto-Ju contained a retroflex click in these words. I present 114 fps mid-sagittal lingual ultrasound data recorded using the CHAUSA method (Miller and Finch 2010), as well as palatographic and linguographic data, on the corresponding clicks in these lects. I provide gestural scores for each of the click types, and describe the phonological changes from the proto-retroflex click to the present-day alveolar and lateral click types.

Craig Melchert (University of California, Los Angeles)
“Wackernagel’s Law” and WH-movement in Proto-Indo-European
Few features of Indo-European grammar are as famous as what is known as “Wackernagel’s Law” (WL): the tendency (putative synchronic rule) by which enclitic pronouns and sentential particles appear in older Indo-European languages attached to the first accented constituent in the clause. This phenomenon illustrates both the promise and the challenges involved in trying to (re)integrate IE linguistics into current general linguistics. Studies such as Hale Historical Linguistics. Theory and Method (2007) and Agbayani and Golston (Indogermanische Forschungen forthcoming) have effectively “deconstructed” WL, radically redefining the notion of “second position”. Nevertheless, the assurance that the differing synchronic systems of Hittite, Vedic Sanskrit, and Ancient Greek must reflect a single prehistoric system means that in this instance diachrony does serve as a significant control on synchronic analysis: any fully explanatory account of the latter must be compatible with a plausible scenario by which at least one of the attested systems innovated.

Edward Vajda (Western Washington University)
The Dene-Yeniseian language link
The presentation discusses the proposal that Yeniseian, a language family of Central Siberia, is genealogically related to the North American Na-Dene family. Phonological evidence includes systematic sound correspondences involving consonants and vowels, as well as tones. Morphological evidence involves homologies in finite verb affixes, a shared instrumental suffix in the noun system, and a cognate pattern for forming action nominals from verb stems. Unsolved problems in the “Dene-Yeniseian” hypothesis are also discussed.

Bethwyn Evans (Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology)
Historical linguistics and the reconstruction of prehistory: A case study from Oceania
Historical linguistics provides a theory and set of methods valuable for reconstructing linguistic and non-linguistic aspects of prehistory. But how accurate a picture of prehistory can be gleaned from linguistics? And how does historical linguistics interact with other disciplines that investigate human prehistory? These questions are explored here in the context of Oceania. Previous research on Oceania highlights the crucial role of historical linguistics in reconstructing and interpreting prehistory, including the origins and migration patterns of Austronesian-speaking peoples. However, such research is not uncontroversial and some argue that areal linguistic relationships need to be given greater consideration. I illustrate these complexities in interpreting historical linguistic research with my work on the linguistic history of Torau, addressing its relationships with sister Austronesian languages and neighboring Papuan languages. I raise the question of if and how aspects of prehistory recovered from other disciplines are reflected in Torau’s linguistic history.

Graham Thurgood (California State University, Chico)
Chamic migrations, contact, and typological restructuring: The need for an integrated approach
Understanding Chamic initial migrations, subsequent contact, and resulting typological restructuring not just benefits from but requires an integrated approach, one that combines historical reconstruction, language contact, and typology from linguistics and anthropology, prehistory, and history from outside linguistics. An examination of the Chamic subgroup of Austronesian illustrates the need for an integrated approach, while noting in passing that certain cherished notions such as the purported dichotomy between internally-motivated and externally motivated change, at least in some contexts, needs to be abandoned.
Icelandic is developing a new syntactic construction that takes the form in (1); compare the standard passive illustrated in (2).

(1) Það var beðið mig að vaska upp.
    itEXPL was asked me-ACC to wash up
    I was asked to do the dishes.

(2) Ég var beðinn að vaska upp
    I-NOM was asked-masc.sg.to wash up
    I was asked to do the dishes.

Three syntactic innovations characterize this new impersonal construction as compared to the canonical passive: (i) the lack of NP-movement to subject position, (ii) an object that is marked accusative in the active voice continues to be marked accusative in the innovative construction, and consequently the auxiliary and the past participle do not agree with it, and (iii) the lack of any Definiteness Effect.

The proper analysis of this construction has been the subject of lively debate in recent years, but there is no disagreement about the fact that a major syntactic innovation is taking place and that the construction is rapidly gaining ground. This system-internal change is not the result of borrowing, nor is it the result of any phonological change or morphological weakening. The canonical passive remains common; the new variant does not replace the old one but coexists alongside it.

In this talk, I will discuss the results of two nationwide studies conducted in the last decade. The first study, conducted in 1999-2000 and reported in Maling & Sigurjónsdóttir (2002), was designed to test the hypothesis that the innovative construction involves the reanalysis of passive morphology as a syntactically active voice construction with a phonologically null impersonal subject. Such a reanalysis would parallel the completed development of the –no/to construction in Polish and the autonomous form in Irish. I show that verbal morphology can be ambiguous between active and passive voice, and speculate about the reasons why this change is happening in Icelandic but in none of the other Germanic languages.

Joan Maling is Professor Emerita of Linguistics at Brandeis University. She earned a B.A. in Mathematics at Goucher College in 1968, and a Ph.D. in Linguistics from MIT in February, 1973, where she wrote her doctoral dissertation, The Theory of Classical Arabic Metrics, under the supervision of Morris Halle. She taught at Brandeis University for over 35 years. She has published on many aspects of the syntax of Modern Icelandic, especially case, word order, passive, preposition-stranding and long distance reflexives, and on case alternations in Icelandic, Finnish, Korean and German. She was a founding editor of the journal Natural Language & Linguistic Theory, and served as Editor-in-Chief for twenty-five years. In December, 2009, she was awarded an honorary doctorate by the University of Iceland for her contributions to Icelandic linguistics. She is currently serving as Director of the Linguistics Program at the U.S. National Science Foundation.
Linguists Leading and Lagging

David Lightfoot
Georgetown University

Late 19th-century science was concerned greatly with change. In this context, and at a time when analysis of language was a focus of general education, work on language change made linguistics a lead science and major works were discussed by what we now call evolutionary biologists (Darwin, Wallace), political scientists (Marx), historians and others. There was a common interest in change and a common search for principles of history to explain diachronic phenomena. There were problems with historical principles, much discussed at the time, and eventually the paradigm collapsed: scientists abandoned “historicism” and took new approaches.

In the early 21st century change has again become a focus of interdisciplinary work, often under the unifying themes of complexity science. Physicists, economists, evolutionary biologists and others focus on “emergent phenomena,” whereby properties emerge that are not determined by initial conditions, and “phase transitions,” whereby there are qualitative shifts at certain points (water becoming ice when the temperature drops, new species evolving, languages undergoing word order change). Our field offers deep explanations for emergent phenomena in language acquisition and for the phase transitions in child development and in language change over generations. In fact, linguists offer explanations for learning and development not matched for other areas of cognition or the “learning sciences.”

Under this logic, linguistics is again a lead science, as in the 19th century. However, linguistic analysis has been eliminated from general education and reality has not matched the logic. Furthermore, our field has lagged in our embrace of new cyberinfrastructure, which has transformed other areas of science, including within the human sciences. We need to converge on common standards for archives and analytical tools. This should be a unifying enterprise, because the needs of sociolinguists, syntacticians, phonologists and students of language acquisition have much in common. We should also be more active in the area of language technology, because many fields now need automatic linguistic analysis in order to process the digital data they have compiled. In corners of our own field where new archives have been developed, the results have often been transformative. Our embrace of new cyberinfrastructure has to be wider and deeper for us to achieve transformations as in other fields.

David Lightfoot holds a B.A. in Classics from the University of London, King's College, and a Ph.D. in Linguistics from the University of Michigan.

Lightfoot writes mainly on syntactic theory, language acquisition and historical change, which he views as intimately related. He argues that internal language change is contingent and fluky and takes place in bursts. That, in turn, entails a non-standard view of language acquisition as “cue-based.” He has published eleven books, most recently How New Languages Emerge (Cambridge UP, 2006). In 2004, he was elected a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and in 2006, as a fellow of the Linguistic Society of America.

Lightfoot has held regular appointments at McGill University, where he taught many undergraduates who went on to become major figures in linguistics and psychology; the University of Utrecht; and the University of Maryland, where he established a new department of linguistics with a unique focus--viewing linguistics as the study of the human language organ. He was also associate director of the Maryland neuroscience and cognitive sciences program. In 2001, he moved to Georgetown as dean of the graduate school. In 2005, he became Assistant Director of the National Science Foundation, heading the Directorate for Social, Behavioral & Economic Sciences. In 2009 he returned to Georgetown, where he teaches linguistics and directs the Communication, Culture & Technology graduate program and the Interdisciplinary Cognitive Science program.
collaboration
(kuh-lab-uh-rey-shuh)noun

1. the act of working with another or others on a joint project

2. something created by working jointly with another or others

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Working together with the Linguistic Society of America to host your Annual Meeting
Abstracts of LSA Organized Sessions
CAL Congratulates Donna Christian

The Center for Applied Linguistics (CAL) is pleased to salute Donna Christian on receiving The Victoria A. Fromkin Lifetime Service Award from the Linguistic Society of America.

CAL’s Board of Trustees and staff honor Donna Christian for her many contributions to the field of linguistics and we express our gratitude for her service to CAL, including her sixteen years as President from 1994-2010.

During Donna’s tenure as president, CAL experienced extraordinary growth and stability. Under her guidance, CAL continued its role as a leader in conducting research on issues related to language and culture and in translating research into practical applications.

We’re delighted that Donna will continue to work closely with CAL as a senior fellow.

Thank you Donna, for your contributions to CAL and to the field.
The traditionally accepted date for the beginning of serious research on the structure and use of sign languages is 1960, when William Stokoe published *Sign Language Structure*, an occasional paper in the University of Buffalo *Studies in Linguistics* series. In this monograph, Stokoe outlined the basic structure of signs, stating that signs are not unanalyzable wholes but have distinguishable parts that parallel the parts of spoken words. Stokoe’s work was the beginning of what is now a 50-year tradition of research on all aspects of the structure and use of sign languages all over the world. There are several regularly scheduled sign language conferences at which researchers present their findings to Deaf researchers and community members and to hearing researchers who sign. There are also some regularly scheduled conferences on spoken languages that now routinely include reports on sign language research. However, the issue still remains of how and why the findings of projects on sign languages should be presented to hearing audiences, whether academics or laypersons. This symposium will explore the issues that arise using three bodies of work: the project entitled *History Through Deaf Eyes*, the goal of which was to make the core of American Deaf historical and cultural experience accessible to a wide range of audiences, both hearing and deaf; the Plains Indian Sign Language project, and the Black ASL project, both with similar goals. The key issues that will be addressed in the symposium are as follows:

1) the relevance of sign language studies for spoken language linguists: In the fifty years since research on sign languages has been undertaken, research findings have informed spoken language studies in significant ways in the areas of gesture, bilingualism and language contact, first and second language acquisition, variation and the emergence of varieties of language. Making this relevance and the sign language-spoken language connections clear is a challenge faced by sign language researchers.

2) accessibility for hearing, non-signing audiences: It is quite common for hearing non-signers to conclude that, since a presentation is about sign language, “I can skip this one, because I don’t sign.” The challenge for sign language researchers is to think about how captions, voice-over, slow motion and careful explanation can be used effectively to make the information fully accessible and of interest to a hearing non-signing audience. Researchers also need to think about the starting point: how much does the audience already know about sign languages and how much of a foundation needs to be provided. This pertains to # 3 below, as well.

3) reception by Deaf audiences: while some members of the Deaf audience may be trained linguists, many others may be community members from many different walks of life who attend a conference because they are interested in what is being said about their language. Sign languages are highly valued cultural resources and tension can arise when the scientific terms and academic style being used to describe them are incomprehensible to community members, “What are you saying about my language?” Researchers are challenged to handle this tension. Similar tensions are found in studies of spoken languages and the parallels will be discussed.

**Jean Bergey** (Gallaudet University)

*History Through Deaf Eyes*

This 40-minute presentation introduces rhetoric on language use about and within the Deaf community, 1995-1996. Letters written in protest to an exhibition on Deaf people in the U.S. highlights the ways orchestrated dissent was mounted to stop or alter a public presentation largely centered on language. A chronicle of the *History Through Deaf Eyes* exhibition, developed by Gallaudet University, reveals the politics of public presentation of language and identity as the campaign to refocus the exhibition...
away from cultural issues and toward remediation takes hold. Issues such as deciding whose perspective is offered, how to make the concepts and product accessible (and to whom), where to start the story arise. More complex is how to show common linguistic usage while acknowledging diversity of expression. Key to exhibition survival is recognizing one’s own biases and the impact a language-based historical story might have on the future.

Exhibitions are distillations of a story. This exhibition on 200 years of Deaf experience was guaranteed to be controversial if only because so much information had to be reduced to manageable chunks. How language is used by deaf people, both the cultural-linguistic “Deaf” community and those who are physically deaf but do not identify as part of a linguistic group, presented an even greater challenge.

Jeffrey Davis (University of Tennessee)
Hand Talk: Documenting Sign Language among American Indian nations

This 40-minute presentation features film vignettes and recent linguistic findings from the NSF-funded project to document and describe Plains Indian Sign Language (PISL), which was once used as a lingua franca among American Indian nations of the Great Plains and neighboring cultural areas. During this presentation we will show film clips of PISL being used by Assiniboine, Blackfeet, Crow, and Northern Cheyenne signers, discuss challenges that arise during documentary linguistic fieldwork among indigenous communities and emphasize the need for sign language linguists to collaborate and involve deaf and hearing community members. We will showcase the documentary linguistic materials featured on our research website designed to give spoken language linguists and other audiences the first-hand opportunity to explore first and second language acquisition among hearing tribal members, who use PISL in traditional roles, to converse with deaf family members, or as an alternative to speaking English or a native language. To further our documentation of PISL, we are incorporating emergent technologies such as ELAN in an attempt to overcome the challenge that sign language researchers face to effectively use captions, voice-over, slow motion and careful explanation to make information on sign languages and Deaf culture fully accessible and of interest to a hearing non-signing audience.

Carolyn McCaskill (Gallaudet University)
Ceil Lucas (Gallaudet University)
Robert Bayley (University of California, Davis)
Joseph Hill (University of North Carolina Greensboro)
The History and Structure of Black ASL

We provide an overview of a large-scale sociolinguistic study of the variety of ASL used by African Americans, usually referred to as Black ASL. The project, based on an extensive corpus collected from 96 African American signers in the southern United States, explored the extent to which Black ASL could be considered a separate linguistic variety. The project aimed to describe the geographical and social conditions that led to the emergence of a Black variety of ASL and to describe the linguistic features that characterize this variety. We filmed Black signers in six of the seventeen states, in free conversation and interviews and also elicited lexical items. Signers were divided into two groups, those over 55 who attended segregated schools and signers under 35 who attended integrated schools. The DVD presents the project using many clips from our data. In this presentation, we show how the DVD script takes the audience into account, providing enough background for the signed examples to make sense to a hearing non-signing viewer, and how we have used techniques such as captioning, voice over and slow motion to accommodate all viewers. We also demonstrate the project web site and discuss some of the issues that have emerged during our presentations of our findings.
The focus of the workshop is on language disorders/language atypicalities and linguistic theories. We argue that the study of “disordered/atypical language” provides insights about the fundamental nature of language and the human capacity for it that the study of non-disordered language alone cannot provide. Their study provides a unique window on how the human mind is organized for language as well as how other domains of cognition are involved in language development, comprehension and production.

This workshop will spotlight ways in which the study of disordered language can be used to confront and inform theories of language, its development and representation. At the same time, we will explore ways in which theories of language can inform the study of disordered language. Finally, we propose to explore relationships among the studies presented in the workshop in an attempt to discover potentially new patterns and insights in the aggregated data that can inform us concerning the human language capacity. Speakers of this panel represent five areas of language disorder/atypical research that seeks to make fundamental connections with linguistic theory. These five areas are: Dyslexia, Williams Syndrome, Autism Spectrum Disorders, Specific Language Impairment (SLI), and Aging and Dementia.

The workshop will begin with 10-minute introduction by the organizers, followed by the five papers in this session. Each paper is 20 minutes long and will be followed by a 10 minute area-specific discussion. The entire session will be concluded with a 20-minute general discussion.

Tomoko Nakamura (Hiroshima International University)
Dyslexia: implications for grammatical components of language processing

Dyslexia is a reading impairment whose prevalence differs according to script type (English: 10-12% dyslexic population in reading opaque alphabets; Japanese: 6% in reading kanji logographs and 1% in reading kana syllabaries). We demonstrate that such cross-linguistic and intra-lingual factors can be explained by the three-route model (Funnell, 1996) which depicts semantic, lexical, and grapheme-phoneme components, rather than the conventional two-route model where the semantic system is included in the lexicon. We observe that kanji dyslexics tend to become low-proficiency EFL (English as a Foreign Language) learners, exhibiting reading confusion similar to that displayed by Funnell’s surface dyslexia subjects. Finally we report on our finding that writing kanji is affected by visuospatial cognitive abilities, whereas the majority of spelling errors in English are caused by false mappings of phonology and orthography. The way in which visuospatial cognitive abilities affect reading and writing is identified as an area requiring future research.
Williams Syndrome (WS) is a rare genetic disorder caused by microdeletion of 26-28 protein-coding genes on chromosome 7. People with WS display a striking mix of abilities that are often musical and linguistic and disabilities that are visuospatial cognitive. I report on a remarkable performance in ludling (< Latin ludus ‘game’ + lingua ‘language’) displayed by the subject KT (Japanese native, male, with WS): word-reversing and consonant-transformation. I argue that his performance is free of orthographic and prescriptive influences and thus provides purely phonological evidence. The case makes transparent the internal structure of prosody of his language, Japanese, with the operating units being necessarily moras, as opposed to syllables. I note KT developed his own rules of the ludlings. This is suggestive of his biological competence to generate grammar, which in turn is suggestive of the genetic dissociation for language computation and more general cognition including social practice of speaking.

Nicole M. Gage (University of California, Irvine)
Tuning in and tuning out: MEG measures of neural resource allocation for speech and nonspeech in auditory language cortex in typically developing children and children with autism

We used MEG to assess neural resource allocation for tones and consonant-vowel (CV) syllables in 20 typically developing (TD) children and 20 children with autistic disorder (AD) 7-14 yrs. Children listened to sounds during 4-m scans while watching a silent movie. CVs and tones were presented in separate scans and M100 amplitudes for the first vs last set of epochs was compared. TD children showed a sharp increase for CVs and little change for tones in both hemispheres. Children with AD showed an increase for tones and a decrease for CVs in both hemispheres. Our findings provide evidence that children with AD allocate neural resources in a fundamentally different manner than TD, with a dynamic shift of resources away from speech and toward less salient tonal sounds, which may provide a candidate neural bases for the developmental language disorder observed in AD.

Laurence B. Leonard (Purdue University)
Morphosyntactic deficits in children with specific language impairment

Children with specific language impairment (SLI) exhibit a significant deficit in their ability with language but do not show symptoms characteristic of other at-risk groups. A common profile in children with SLI is an especially serious deficit in the area of morphosyntax. These deficits have been the focus of active research for 25 years. In this presentation, the morphosyntactic deficits seen in preschool-aged children with SLI from several different languages will be reviewed, including English, Swedish, Italian, and Hungarian. Following a review of the salient characteristics of morphosyntactic problems in SLI in each of these languages, several proposals will be evaluated, including: (1) whether tense and aspect are conflated in the grammars of children with SLI; and (2) whether syntactic comprehension deficits might explain the prolonged period of inconsistent tense/agreement inflection use by these children.

Janet Cohen Sherman (Massachusetts General Hospital)
Suzanne Flynn (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)
Alex Immerman (Cornell University and University of Chicago)
Barbara Lust (Cornell University)
James W. Gair (Cornell University)
Jordan Whitlock (Cornell University)
Diane Rak (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)
Language in aging and dementia: a pilot study

In this project, we seek to discover and define changes in language functioning across the life span and in individuals with early signs of dementia (i.e., Mild Cognitive Impairment [MCI], a precursor to Alzheimer’s disease [AD]). We compare language changes that occur in healthy aging to those in early dementia in order to assess their potential modularity. To do so we contrast a healthy aging population (over 60 years), a comparably aged population diagnosed as MCI, and a normal young adult population (aged 20-29 years) through experimentally designed linguistic and cognitive assessments and compare these to data from normal L1 acquisition. Initial results suggest a commonality in the role of syntactic factors across the three groups, combined with a progressive quantitative decline in productivity and an increasingly significant role of semantic factors. When language deterioration does occur, it contrasts with the order observed in first language acquisition.
Structural Approaches to Ellipsis

Grand Ballroom 3
9:00 AM – 12:00 PM

Organizer: Mark Baltin (New York University)
Participants: Mark Baltin (New York University)
Yen-hui Audrey Li (University of Southern California)
Kyle Johnson (University of Massachusetts Amherst)
Jason Merchant (University of Chicago)
Colin Phillips (University of Maryland)
Satoshi Tomioka (University of Delaware)

We want to present and compare three competing approaches to ellipsis, which can be defined as the optional non-expression of linguistic material: (i) PF-deletion (Merchant, 2001), which deletes the material at the level of phonetic form; (ii) LF-copying (Williams, 1977; Aoun & Li (2008), which generates the missing material as an empty node at the level of Logical Form, and then copies the material into the node; (iii) syntactic deletion (Baltin, to appear), which deletes the material in the overt syntax. A proponent of each approach will present their approach to ellipsis, show how it accounts for ellipsis, and then will present what they take to be the signature advantage of their particular approach to ellipsis. Specifically, we will discuss evidence for internal structure at the ellipsis site and semantic interactions with, and apparent effects on, ellipsis. Various aspects of the proposals will be discussed and examined by the discussants, from the perspectives of psycholinguistics, semantics, and syntax. Our aim is to elucidate a wide range of phenomena, from a wide range of languages, in our discussion of ellipsis, hopefully contributing toward a more comprehensive theory of ellipsis that will unite the phenomena where necessary, and contribute toward explaining the differences between the various phenomena in a way that might ultimately help explain how the differences could be learned.

Mark R. Baltin (New York University)
How semantics (and overt syntax) affects ellipsis: Evidence for syntactic deletion

Assuming that overt syntax branches off to Phonetic Form (PF) and Logical Form (LF), PF-deletion deals at best awkwardly with what are presumably LF effects of ellipsis, since the two tracks are assumed to proceed independently. Merchant (2001) accounts for a limited amount of communication by positing an E(lide)-feature on a governing head, which triggers an instruction not to pronounce a lower phrase, the ellipsis target. This paper argues against the E-feature, crucial to PF-deletion, and then argues that pronouns must be interpreted without their complements in order to be construed as bound variables, and that A-traces must be construed as deleted in order not to trigger binding theory violations. In short, deletion has semantic effects that can be handled straightforwardly by deleting phrases in the overt syntax. Syntactic deletion has the best features of the PF-deletion and the LF-copying approaches to ellipsis, without the accompanying drawbacks.

Yen-hui Audrey Li (University of Southern California)
Born empty

Chinese exhibits a subject/object asymmetry in the interpretive possibilities of missing arguments and an object/adjunct asymmetry in deletability. Such asymmetries force the adoption of a pro subject identified by the closest c-commanding nominal and the recognition of a truly empty object as a last resort strategy to satisfy the lexical subcategorization requirements. The emptiness of such truly empty objects is supported by the impossibility of a null object when it collaborates with the verb to license additional arguments or when its contents need to be accessed to license a secondary predicate. Further support for a truly empty element comes from NP(N’)-deletion, which is not possible when the contents of the NP need to be utilized in derivation, such as those involving null relative operators, process N(P)s. At the same time, missing arguments should be fully represented at LF to derive true sloppy interpretations – LF copying or Late Merger.
Data from Romance and Greek support the following generalization about gender and ellipsis: when gender on an element internal to an ellipsis site is variable or ‘controlled’ (as it is on determiners, clitics, adjectives, and some nominals under certain conditions), it may be ignored under ellipsis; when gender is invariant (as on nouns in argument positions, and on some nominals in predicative uses), it may not be ignored under ellipsis. I explore the consequences of this generalization for our understanding of elliptical identity (syntactic vs semantic) and the nature of phi-features and of agreement.
Since the LSA Committee on Endangered Language Preservation was established in 1992, interest among linguists in documenting endangered languages has grown tremendously, and the new field of documentary linguistics has emerged. Dedicated sessions at annual meetings, new funding initiatives such as the NSF/NEH Documenting Endangered Languages program and the Hans Rausing Endangered Languages Project, and organizations such the Open Language Archives Community have helped both to stimulate and to support this interest. The urgency of the need for more and better 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 for this to be done well, it is necessary to associate metadata, data about the data, with these records to ensure that their context, meaning and use can be properly determined. Metadata is therefore required not only for archiving and preservation, but also for management, identification, retrieval and understanding of the data within a documentation project. Metadata is also necessary for the proper treatment of ethical responsibilities in research, including providing various levels of access and use of language materials. There have been several approaches to notation of metadata, ranging from limited standardized sets (such as OLAC and IMDI) to open descriptive accounts reflecting the diversity of language documentation projects. Recently, there have been suggestions that a new direction needs to be taken, namely development of ‘meta-documentary linguistics’ which is concerned with the methods, tools, and theoretical underpinnings for setting up, carrying out and concluding a documentary linguistics research project. This is the documentation of the documentation research itself.
This tutorial and poster session will provide those interested in documenting and describing languages with concrete information about metadata and meta-documentation, covering the different models and how they can be employed from the perspectives of creators and users of the documentary materials in linguistics and neighboring fields. These sessions will bring together field linguists, computational linguists, language archivists, anthropologists, and archaeologists to discuss the issues from an interdisciplinary perspective. The poster session will focus on presentation of a number of archives of endangered languages materials and display their approaches to metadata.

Tutorial talks will cover general topics such as how to design a metadata system and what it can be used for, what kinds of metadata researchers are collecting, how linguists’ metadata relates to that developed by anthropologists and archaeologists, and what information archives need for the best description and preservation of language materials. The poster session will present specific case studies from on-going archiving projects. It will also serve as an opportunity for audience members to have individual discussions with representatives of archives which may be suitable for their materials.

Abstracts of Presentations

**Peter K. Austin** (School of Oriental and African Studies)

*What is metadata and what is it good for?*

Metadata (data about data) ensures context, meaning and use of data can be properly determined. It is required for archiving and preservation, and for management, identification, retrieval and understanding of data within a project when value-adding to audio/video and text recordings is done (e.g., through transcription, annotation, translation, indexing, summarisation). This talk introduces the role and use of metadata, contrasting approaches with standardized categories (e.g., OLAC, IMDI, E-MELD School of Best Practices) with broader perspectives (e.g., ELAR at SOAS). We propose a new outlook: ‘meta-documentary linguistics’ for the methods, tools, and theoretical underpinnings for setting up, carrying out and concluding a documentary linguistics research project. We examine and illustrate three approaches: deductive (postulation of axioms and theorems), inductive (examining current/past documentations to analyse practices and identify principles/lacunae); and comparative (how other relevant fields have approached meta-documentation to see what is or is not applicable to language documentation).

**Lisa Conathan** (Yale University)

*An archivist’s view of meta-documentation*

The goal of endangered language documentation is to create material that can be used by current and future researchers for a variety of purposes, some of which cannot be currently anticipated. Archivists contribute to this goal by acquiring, describing, preserving and providing access to texts, audiovisual recordings, computer databases and other records. Meta-documentation is an essential aspect of the collaboration between archivists and linguists. Archivists take a broad, historical view of documentation, considering not only immediate research goals and community needs, but also future prospects for use of documentary data, the historical context for documentation, and research interests beyond the field of linguistics.

In this tutorial presentation I draw on examples from the Survey of California and Other Indian Languages at the university of California, and examples of archival standards and practices outside the field of linguistics, in order to demonstrate the value of meta-documentation to language documentation projects.

**Bryan Hanks** (University of Pittsburgh)

*Metadata in archaeology? Engaging with materiality and cultural transmission*

Archaeology studies material culture, drawing on the categorization of physical objects to reconstruct and interpret culture and related systems of meaning. This presentation looks at issues that have recently impacted the nature of archaeological data collection, analysis and interpretation: (1) the dynamic role of objects in (re)constitution of culture and in cultural transmission; (2) the notion that inanimate objects contain agency, actively contributing to social and cultural structure and meaning; and (3) how individual and group social identities draw on material culture in their construction. Case studies, including ordering and categorization of material culture, assignment of meaning and ‘value’, and use of other lines of data (e.g. ethnographic observation, textual records) will be explored, and it will be argued that the above concerns must be effectively addressed before a more productive overlap between the traditional subfields of anthropology can develop and longer-term strategies for metadata collection be achieved.
This presentation analyses metadata sent to the Endangered Languages Archive (ELAR) at SOAS, London. ELAR has encouraged depositors to be comprehensive and creative in developing their metadata, so this survey of approximately eighty deposits will provide one of the first sources of data on documenters’ metadata preferences.

Recommendations for creating language documentation metadata have emphasized interoperability, standardisation, and discovery. However, some of these seem at odds with the goals and practices of documentary linguistics. Language documentations are characterized by diversity so opportunities for standardisation turn out to be limited. Recognition of the uniqueness of collections, is replacing a zeal for data interoperability. Rising interest in “rich metadata” and “metadata documentation” has broadened the view of what should be included and how it is formulated.

Metadata across the four fields of anthropology

Documentary linguistics explicitly concerns itself with gathering data about the world’s languages with long-term uses of the data in mind. Other academic fields which are likely to make use of language documentation are cultural anthropology, archaeology, and physical anthropology—that is, the three other traditional subfields of anthropology. Recently, efforts have begun for these fields to examine how they might develop an integrated plan for data preservation. This presentation and poster reports on the results of an NSF-funded workshop held in May 2009 which brought together representatives of cultural anthropology, linguistics, archaeology, and physical anthropology in order to discuss common data preservation and access concerns. Attendees at the workshop considered issues ranging from metadata standards to data formats to ethical concerns to systems of access. While it was clear that each field has its own specific needs, there was also identification of significant areas of overlap.

Abstracts of Posters

OLAC: Accessing the world’s language resources

Language resources are the bread and butter of language documentation and linguistic investigation. They include the primary objects of study such as texts and recordings, the outputs of research such as dictionaries and grammars, and the enabling technologies such as software tools and interchange standards. The Open Language Archives Community (OLAC) provides a standard for language resource description that permits users to simultaneously query more than 90,000 language resources across more than 40 language archives. This poster presents two newly developed OLAC services that help linguists discover language resources. The first is an indexing service that provides a web page of relevant resources for each of 7,670 distinct human languages (as identified in the ISO 639-3 standard. The second is a faceted search service that makes it easy to find resources of interest by clicking on selected values of standardized descriptors to successively refine the search.

Geographical metadata in the Berkeley language archives

The Berkeley language archives include the Berkeley Language Center (BLC) and the Survey of California and Other Indian Languages (SCOIL) as well as repositories of earlier material. BLC and SCOIL continue to collect, with new contributions mixing analog and digital formats, but most of our collection is “legacy” data where depositors provided only limited (if any) metadata.

Our catalog database includes tables representing languages and people: items are associated with languages, and with people in participant roles (collector, consultant, depositor, researcher, etc.). We also represent locations (common names, latitude and longitude) and so can associate locations with people and items (and roles, e.g., place of birth, place of collection). The resulting
geographical metadata will comprise a valuable scholarly resource for studies of socio-historical language dynamics in the U.S. West, and facilitate engaging and intuitive exploration via a map interface where users can select features of interest (audio vs. paper, digital vs. analog).

Debbie Chang (Graduate Institute of Applied Linguistics)
*TAPS: Checklist for responsible archiving of digital language resources*

Linguists need to find trustworthy archival homes for their data, lest irreplaceable records of human languages be lost or misused. Half or more of the world’s languages have the potential to become moribund or extinct within this century, but the longevity of the digital technologies that are increasingly being employed to create, describe, and disseminate language documentation are themselves short-lived. Language data further present issues involving the rights of language communities. The TAPS Checklist is an assessment tool for linguists to be smart consumers of digital language archives. TAPS is based on (1) areas of special concern to linguists and language communities (Target and Access), and (2) recommended best practices for the long-term preservation of digital information (Preservation and Sustainability). The assessments of a variety of digital language archives using TAPS suggest that most archives provide necessary services, but many lack adequate resources for preservation planning and for ensuring sustainability.

Gary Holton (University of Alaska, Fairbanks)
*Improving finding aids for endangered language archives*

This poster canvasses descriptive information available for collections in several modern endangered language archives, drawing comparisons with more traditional general-purpose (not necessarily linguistic) archives. The comparison reveals several avenues by which endangered language archives can improve the quality of their finding aids with comparatively little additional effort.

Heidi Johnson (University of Texas at Austin)
*The Archive of the Indigenous Languages of Latin America*

AILLA is ten years old this year. The archive was recently selected by the OAS Culture Committee to include in their Good Practices Portfolio. This poster will present AILLA’s history, institutional context, methods and standards. It will also present an overview of AILLA’s extensive and ever-expanding collection of multimedia materials. The archive now includes materials for 214 languages from twenty-four countries, deposited by nearly 100 individual or organizations. While most of the materials come from the global community of researchers, many have been deposited by speakers of the languages recorded. The archive holds almost 4,000 hours of audio recordings; 300 hours of video recordings; and over 50,000 pages of text. The poster will include information about how to deposit materials at AILLA, with notes about formats and rights and metadata.

Mary S. Linn (University of Oklahoma)
*Metadata afterward: Gathering information for the Carolyn Quintero collection*

This poster will address the issue of gathering metadata after a collector is deceased. It will specifically follow the Carolyn Quintero Collection of Osage language materials recently donated to the Native American Languages Collection (NAL) and how NAL has partnered with Osage Nation Language Program to gather information that is needed about the speakers (such as Osage names, clan, band, life stories) and the histories and ethnographies of recorded events (such as language classes, dances, meetings). While not an impossible task, the collection of metadata afterward takes a concerted effort on the part of the archive and community, so it is hoped that the poster will encourage field linguists to retroactively provide metadata for their collections.

David Nathan (School of Oriental and African Studies)
Edward Garrett (School of Oriental and African Studies)
Thomas Castle (School of Oriental and African Studies)
Jennifer Marshall (School of Oriental and African Studies)
Endangered Languages Archive

The SOAS Endangered Languages Archive (ELAR) currently holds 3,500 hours of audio, 1,000 hours of video, 20,000 images, and 12,000 text and other documents, representing eighty worldwide deposits. Most depositors hold funding from the Endangered Languages Documentation Programme, but ELAR also accepts digital materials from other sources. ELAR’s development has been informed by: (1) diversity of approaches, participants, methods, and outcomes; and (2) “protocol”—sensitivities and the resulting restrictions imposed by language speakers and documenters on access and distribution of resources.
Our poster focuses on two areas: (1) a depositor metadata survey, and description of how this metadata is used to drive the web presentation of materials for browse and access; (2) methods for formulation and ongoing management of data access conditions, and how these have been implemented through a social networking model providing more flexible access by researchers, community members, and the general public.

Nicholas Thieberger (University of Melbourne/University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)
*The Pacific and Regional Archive for Digital Sources in Endangered Cultures*

The Pacific and Regional Archive for Digital Sources in Endangered Cultures (PARADISEC) preserves and makes locatable legacy ethnographic data (particularly audio tapes) and accepts digital field recordings. Our metadata uses standard terms from Dublin Core and Open Archives Initiative to make entry as simple as possible for depositors and is organized by collection, with contextual information optionally inherited by each item. The use of simple controlled vocabularies allows comparable information to be located across metadata records. We also have a free form narrative field for other kinds of information. In addition to a repository for digital material, PARADISEC is exploring presentation of fieldnotes (14,000 page images), building an online open-source presentation of text and media, and sponsoring support networks for researchers (RNLD).

This poster outlines PARADISEC and projects associated with it, emphasizing how archiving is a central part of language documentation and how it need not greatly increase linguist’s workloads.

Laura Welcher (The Long Now Foundation)
*The Rosetta Project Distributed Archive Model*

The Rosetta Project adopts a distributed archive model for storage, discovery, and display of linguistic resources. Components of archival infrastructure reside online with third party computing services. Resources (scanned text documents, audio, video) are in the Internet Archive providing free storage, serving and robust management/metadata tools (Dublin Core, metadata harvesting protocol for Open Language Archives Community). The Internet Archive does not provide content-specific searching or browsing tools so we upload language metadata (ISO 639-3 codes, language names, taxonomic language relationships) into Google Freebase. By linking Rosetta resources in the Internet Archive to linguistic entities in Freebase we can create different tools for access and visualization.

We present a prototype wiki structured by Rosetta Freebase data, and populated by content in distributed repositories, including Rosetta’s Internet Archive collection. This hybrid structured/editable wiki demonstrates the utility and power of metadata sets like OLAC, particularly linked to broader open human language datasets.
Documenting Endangered Languages: NSF-NEH DEL Projects in Honor of the 20th Anniversary of the LSA Panel on Endangered Languages

Grand Ballroom 4
10:30 AM – 12:00 PM
Posters: Sunday 9 January, Grand Ballroom Foyer, 9:00 AM – 12:00 PM

Organizers: Colleen M. Fitzgerald (University of Texas at Arlington)
Susan Penfield (National Science Foundation)

Sponsor: LSA Committee on Endangered Languages and Their Preservation (CELP)

Participants: Jonathan Amith (Gettysburg College)
Theodore B. Fernald (Swarthmore College)
Colleen M. Fitzgerald (University of Texas at Arlington)
Jeff Good (University at Buffalo)
Gary Holton (University of Alaska Fairbanks)
Mary S. Linn (University of Oklahoma)
Susan Penfield (National Science Foundation)
Ellavina Perkins (Navajo Language Academy)
Irene Silentman (Navajo Language Academy)
Alice Taff (University of Alaska Southeast)

In 1991, the Annual Meeting of the Linguistic Society of America included a symposium entitled "Endangered Languages and Their Preservation" organized by Kenneth Hale and Michael Krauss. The talks given at that meeting were published in the journal *Language* (Hale et al. 1992), and they served a critical role in heightening linguists' awareness of the urgency of language endangerment, as well as raising issues on the responsibilities of linguists. These subsequent growing body of work on language documentation and revitalization reflects a shift in how linguistic fieldwork is taught and practiced, in the types of material considered to be research product, and in the re-evaluation of how 'broader impacts' is interpreted at grant agencies. Language documentation and revitalization have been argued to have scientific merit and humanistic value.

Recent evidence of these changes comes in the 2010 Linguistic Society of America Resolution Recognizing the Scholarly Merit of Language Documentation. That resolution takes the following position on scholarship and language documentation. It notes: The practice of linguistic fieldwork is shifting to a more collaborative endeavor firmly based on ethical responsibilities to speech communities and a commitment to broadening the impacts of scholarship. This shift in practice has broadened the range of scholarly work to include not only grammars, dictionaries, and text collections, but also archives of raw and primary data, electronic databases, corpora, critical editions of legacy materials, pedagogical works designed for the use of speech communities, software, websites, or other digital media. The products of language documentation and work supporting linguistic vitality are of significant importance to the preservation of linguistic diversity, are fundamental and permanent contributions to the foundation of linguistics, and are intellectual achievements which require sophisticated analytical skills, deep theoretical knowledge, and broad linguistic expertise.

In recognition of the impact of the 1991 LSA symposium on the study of endangered languages, this panel presents projects funded by the Documenting Endangered Languages (DEL) initiative of the National Science Foundation and the National Endowment for the Humanities. Presenters showcase the different types of language documentation products and collaborations resulting from this funding, emphasizing the significant scientific contributions of documentation projects. National Science Foundation grants must include broader impacts and intellectual merits, and with this focus on scientific contributions in mind, panelists will contextualize their DEL projects in terms of the intellectual and scientific results of their research projects.
The panel highlights three dimensions of endangered language documentation:

- Geographical diversity: the reality of language endangerment is that languages all over the globe are under threat.
- Collaborative research: examples of successful collaborations involve teams of linguists and community members working together
- The power of the visual: the products of language documentation invoke the power of the visual, particularly as a tool to educate the audience in the range of possible research results.

References

Colleen M. Fitzgerald (The University of Texas at Arlington)
*Raising consciousness on endangered languages and their preservation*

In 1991, the Annual Meeting of the Linguistic Society of America included a symposium entitled "Endangered Languages and Their Preservation" organized by Kenneth Hale and Michael Krauss. The talks were published in the journal *Language* (Hale et al. 1992), serving a critical role in heightening linguists' awareness of the urgency of language endangerment and the responsibilities of linguists. The subsequent growing body of work on language documentation and revitalization has changed the teaching and practice of linguistic fieldwork, broadened what is recognized as scholarly product, and revamped the 'broader impacts' criterion at grant agencies. Linguists involved in language documentation and revitalization have been arguing that such scholarly work is of great value to our field, both in terms of its scientific merit and its humanistic value. Two decades of change in linguistics emerged as a consequence of the presentations from the 1991 LSA Symposium on "Endangered Languages and Their Preservation."

Susan Penfield (National Science Foundation)
*The science of documenting endangered languages*

Drawing on my experience administering the Documenting Endangered Languages funding initiative at the National Science Foundation, I address challenges balancing the scientific and humanitarian goals of endangered language research. Funding agencies often see documentation as 'data gathering expeditions' not science, and revitalization efforts are seen as humanitarian (or educational) but not scientific. How do we address this? First, the 'experimental' aspects of documentation projects favor the addition of explicit language regarding hypothesis and methodology testing. Second, revitalization and documentation can contribute to the science on teaching and learning endangered languages. Finally, when addressing the NSF merit criteria of 'Intellectual Merit' and 'Broader Impacts,' the science side of proposed projects must be made more transparent. This is essential to continue federal funding, to hire, tenure and promote linguists doing this work, and to train community members to return home with a set of tools for the scientific study of language.

Mary S. Linn (University of Oklahoma)
*Oklahoma digitization and access project and a community-based language archive model*

The Native American Languages Collections (NAL) at the Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History began in 2002. DEL awarded funding to NAL for the Oklahoma Digitization and Access Project in 2007. The grant was for digitizing the remainder of the growing analog collections, developing a capability for web accessibility, and a series of training workshops for Native people interested in language documentation and revitalization, including workshops for Native youth to learn documentary filmmaking skills and the 2010 Oklahoma Breath of Life Workshop.

The DEL grant has helped in the formation of a “living archives,” or a Community-Based Language Archive model. In this model, accessibility is achieved through community members as primary creators, shapers, and users of the archives with the goal of creating and sustaining living languages. NAL is a testing ground for NSF for the relationship between documentation, archives, and the long-term goal of language revitalization and maintenance.

Jonathan Amith (Gettysburg College)
*Meeting the scientific responsibilities of documentation efforts: Lessons from three NSF-DEL projects*

This presentation evaluates whether the methods followed in three NSF-DEL projects to meet humanistic and substantive goals of documentation efforts are sufficient to meet the scientific responsibilities of such endeavors. A primary humanistic goal is to involve native speakers and communities in creating an ethnographically rich corpus of interest to speakers, their descendants,
and non-linguist scholars. A basic substantive goal is to produce dictionaries, recorded and transcribed corpora, and grammars. Finally, a key scientific goal is to develop archival sources that facilitate future theoretical research and analysis of endangered or extinct languages. I argue—with examples from one Mixtecan and two Nahuatl language projects—that humanistic and substantive success does not ensure scientific achievement. Rather, a rigorous, critical initiative is needed to develop basic structures and methodologies of documentation projects to ensure that such projects produce materials that will allow linguistic analysis of languages when they are no longer spoken.

**Jeff Good** (University at Buffalo)

*Broadening documentary focus: Understanding the areal dynamics of Lower Fungom*

Lower Fungom is perhaps the most linguistically diverse area of the Cameroonian Grassfields. At least seven different languages—ranging from a few hundred to a few thousand speakers—are spoken in an area roughly half the size of Chicago. While each language of Lower Fungom poses its own grammatical puzzles, the region as a whole presents a more pressing question: What factors are responsible for the presence of so much diversity in so small an area? Answering this requires careful consideration of documentary priorities since prototypical instances of documentation may be insufficient for understanding an area’s linguistics dynamics. This, in turn, leads us to the broader question of just what it means to “document” a language and reveals that, contrary to surface appearances, language documentation is not a mechanistic data collection enterprise, but a research endeavor in its own right fundamentally informed by theoretical questions regarding the nature of languages.

**Theodore B. Fernald** (Swarthmore College)

**Ellavina Perkins** (Navajo Language Academy)

**Irene Silentman** (Navajo Language Academy)

*The intersection of research and documentation: A collaboration of linguists and language teachers at the Navajo Language Academy*

The Navajo Language Academy is engaged in three related projects: (1) ongoing workshops on Navajo linguistics offered for linguists and language teachers, (2) the development of a reference grammar that focuses on syntax, and (3) the development of annotated video recordings of Navajo conversations. The workshops allow linguists and language teachers to assist each other with research and with ways to teach verbs to language learners. A sample section on negative polarity items is presented from the reference grammar. Samples of conversational texts are presented that show contractions and sentences that scholars have begun calling *insubordination*, independent utterances of clauses that bear an overt complementizer and so have the appearance of a subordinate clause. Each project benefits from theoretical linguistic analysis together with efforts to assist language teachers with their work.

**Gary Holton** (University of Alaska Fairbanks)

*Producing standardized documentation through a DEL fellowship: Results from eastern Indonesia*

The DEL program has played a major role in standardizing language documentation by encouraging the use of best practices in data collection, data management, archiving, and ethics. As a result data collected by researchers from different backgrounds working within different frameworks are readily comparable. This presentation describes language documentation products resulting from DEL fellowship work in eastern Indonesia, focusing on scientific results (lexical database, text corpora, archival recordings); local language support (pedagogical dictionary, story jukebox); and local capacity development (literacy, documentation training). Through the use of standard tools, these results are directly comparable with those from other larger-scale documentation projects. Uniquely, the DEL program allows diverse methodologies to be employed provided certain best practice standards are adhered to. By encouraging innovation while still maintaining standards for documentation products, the DEL program thus helps to forge a new science of language documentation which both draws from and contributes to linguistic theory.

**Alice Taff** (University of Alaska Southeast)

*The science of endangered language documentation: DEL products from Alaska*

Informed by the scientific and language communities, NSF-DEL researchers determine which particular aspects of language to document, what kinds of data to collect, and what hardware and software instruments to use. We develop methods for data collection, ways of processing, analyzing and storing the raw data to make it useful for others, and human relationships with both individuals and groups for the benefit of both the endangered language community and the scientific community.
We will illustrate means and methods used in DEL projects for two Alaskan languages, Deg Xinag (ing, Ingalik Athabascan, 6 speakers) and Tlingit (tli, 140 speakers). The products include •digitizing and metadata documentation of 300 hours (1960s-1990s) of Tlingit audio recordings, •video recordings with time-aligned bilingual text of new Tlingit conversations, and •Deg Xinag audio narratives with time-aligned bilingual text.

Posters (on display from 9:00 AM – 12:00 PM on Sunday 9 January in the Grand Ballroom Foyer)

Colleen M. Fitzgerald (University of Texas at Arlington)
Susan Penfield (National Science Foundation)
The science of documenting endangered languages

Working with endangered languages puts researchers on the border of science and humanity. Funding agencies often see documentation as ‘data gathering expeditions’ not science. Likewise, revitalization efforts are seen as purely humanitarian (or educational) but not at all involving science. We outline how to address this. First, given the 'experimental' aspects of documentation projects, we advocate using explicit language regarding hypothesis and methodology testing. Second, we outline how integrating language revitalization and documentation can contribute to the science on teaching and learning endangered languages. Finally, for NSF grants, the merit criteria are ‘Intellectual Merit’ and ‘Broader Impacts.’ A critical part of the language documentation enterprise is to make the scientific side more transparent. This is essential to continue federal funding, to hire, tenure and promote linguists engaged in this work, and to train community members to return their communities with a set of tools for the scientific study of language.

Mary S. Linn (University of Oklahoma)
Oklahoma digitization and access project and a community-based language archive model

The Native American Languages Collections (NAL) at the Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History began in 2002. DEL awarded funding to NAL for the Oklahoma Digitization and Access Project in 2007. The grant was for digitizing the remainder of the growing analog collections developing a capability for web accessibility, and a series of training workshops for Native people interested in language documentation and revitalization, including workshops for Native youth to learn documentary filmmaking skills and the 2010 Oklahoma Breath of Life Workshop.

The DEL grant has helped in the formation of a “living archives,” or a Community-Based Language Archive model. In this model, accessibility is achieved through community members as primary creators, shapers, and users of the archives with the goal of creating and sustaining living languages. NAL is a testing ground for NSF for the relationship between documentation, archives, and the long-term goal of language revitalization and maintenance.

Jonathan Amith (Gettysburg College)
Meeting the scientific responsibilities of documentation efforts: Lessons from three NSF-DEL projects

Dictionaries, recorded and transcribed corpora, and reference grammars are the three basic and necessary building blocks of language documentation efforts. Any one element without the others cannot meet a major scientific goal of language documentation: the creation of enduring sets of primary materials (here understood as high fidelity digital recordings of various genres of discourse and of targeted elicitation) that will facilitate future research. Yet if the components are not articulated in a relatively transparent manner, even the skilled elaboration of all three elements provides an insufficient resource for scholars wishing to draw on the documentary material.

This poster session presents experiences of how such articulation has been attempted in NSF-supported studies of three endangered languages. Particular attention is paid to the necessity, for each language, of developing distinct structures for lexical entries and of making different orthographic decisions that facilitate utilizing transcribed corpora for lexical and grammatical studies.

Jeff Good (University at Buffalo)
Broadening documentary focus: Understanding the areal dynamics of Lower Fungom

Lower Fungom is perhaps the most linguistically diverse area of the Cameroonian Grassfields. At least seven different languages—ranging from a few hundred to a few thousand speakers—are spoken in an area roughly half the size of Chicago. While each language of Lower Fungom poses its own grammatical puzzles, the region as a whole presents a more pressing question: What factors are responsible for the presence of so much diversity in so small an area? Answering this requires careful
consideration of documentary priorities since prototypical instances of documentation may be insufficient for understanding an area’s linguistics dynamics. This, in turn, leads us to the broader question of just what it means to “document” a language and reveals that, contrary to surface appearances, language documentation is not a mechanistic data collection enterprise, but a research endeavor in its own right fundamentally informed by theoretical questions regarding the nature of languages.

Theodore B. Fernald (Swarthmore College)
Ellavina Perkins (Navajo Language Academy)
Irene Silentman (Navajo Language Academy)

The intersection of research and documentation: A collaboration of linguists and language teachers at the Navajo Language Academy

The Navajo Language Academy (NLA) has undertaken three related projects: (1) workshops on Navajo linguistics offered every summer for linguists and language teachers, (2) the development of a reference grammar that focuses on syntax, and (3) the development of annotated video of Navajo conversations. This poster illustrates each of these projects with information about the workshops, an excerpt from the reference grammar on negative polarity items, and samples of conversational texts.

Gary Holton (University of Alaska Fairbanks)

Producing standardized documentation through a DEL fellowship: Results from eastern Indonesia

The DEL program has played a major role in standardizing language documentation by encouraging the use of best practices in data collection, data management, archiving, and ethics. As a result data collected by researchers from different backgrounds working within different frameworks are readily comparable. This presentation describes language documentation products resulting from DEL fellowship work in eastern Indonesia, focusing on scientific results (lexical database, text corpora, archival recordings); local language support (pedagogical dictionary, story jukebox); and local capacity development (literacy, documentation training). Through the use of standard tools, these results are directly comparable with those from other larger-scale documentation projects. Uniquely, the DEL program allows diverse methodologies to be employed provided certain best practice standards are adhered to. By encouraging innovation while still maintaining standards for documentation products, the DEL program thus helps to forge a new science of language documentation which both draws from and contributes to linguistic theory.

Alice Taff (University of Alaska Southeast)

The science of endangered language documentation: DEL products from Alaska

This poster depicts the documentation processes used in DEL projects for two Alaskan languages, Deg Xinag (ing, Ingalik Athabascan, 6 speakers) and Tlingit (tli, 140 speakers). The products include • digitization and metadata documentation of 300 hours (1960s-1990s) of Tlingit audio recordings, • video recordings with time-aligned bilingual text of new Tlingit conversations, and • Deg Xinag audio narratives with time-aligned bilingual text.

We describe the group decision-making process for determining which aspects of language to document, what kinds of data we collect, and which hardware and software tools we use in a variety of recording situations. The poster describes the recording session process, back-end processing, translation/transcription challenges, and “final product” paper and electronic formats, their dissemination and archiving.
Prepare to Meet Your Host – Language and Linguistics
Over the Years in Western Pennsylvania

Grand Ballroom 3
2:00 – 3:30 PM

Organizer: Brian D. Joseph (The Ohio State University)
Co-sponsor: North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences (NAAHoLS)
Participants: Wallace Chafe (University of California, Santa Barbara)
Hope C. Dawson (The Ohio State University)
Jeffrey Holdeman (Indiana University)
Brian D. Joseph (The Ohio State University)
Sarah G. Thomason (University of Michigan)

In recent years, the North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences has been establishing a ‘tradition’ at its annual meeting, held concurrently with the LSA’s annual meeting, of holding a panel in which material of local interest relative to the venue of the meeting has been the focus. We continue that tradition in this organized session. By way of highlighting both the rich history of various languages in Pittsburgh and western Pennsylvania more generally and the strong traditions of the study of language and languages in this region, we present several papers that focus on different aspects in both the history of select local languages and the history of linguistics, all with regard to western Pennsylvania.

There is currently, and there historically has been, considerable linguistic diversity in western Pennsylvania. Moreover, there is an interesting history of scholarship on and academic interest in the phenomenon of human language in its varied manifestations. This session therefore, through papers on a sampling of that diversity and scholarly richness, offers an appreciation both of the various languages that historically have played an important role in this locale, in particular the indigenous pre-European languages and the languages of European immigrants, and of the ways in which the field of linguistics itself has unfolded in the area.

With regard to the history of linguistics in the area, Hope Dawson and Brian Joseph present details on the lives and scholarship of the six LSA Foundation Members from Western Pennsylvania, and Sarah G. Thomason offers an insider’s perspective on the growth of linguistics as a discipline at the University of Pittsburgh. The speaker chosen to address the topic of indigenous languages is Iroquoianist Wallace Chafe, so that Seneca, which figures prominently in his presentation, is the relevant sample American Indian language. Similarly, the topic of the immigrant languages is addressed through a presentation by Jeffrey Holdeman, a specialist in Slavic languages, a reasonable choice, given that languages from this group (e.g. Polish) constitute the main European immigrant language group represented in the area, at least with during the classic era of immigration to the United States.

Brian D. Joseph (The Ohio State University)
Introductory remarks

By way of introducing the session, some words are offered on NAAHoLS and its recent geographically relevant panels, on the diverse linguistic make-up of the area historically, and on academic linguistics in the region.

Hope C. Dawson (The Ohio State University)
Brian D. Joseph (The Ohio State University)

Early LSA ties to Western Pennsylvania

In this paper, some details are provided about the lives and careers of the six LSA Foundation Members (out of a total of 285) affiliated with colleges or universities located in Western Pennsylvania: one from Washington and Jefferson College, Gaston Louis Malécot (Romance Languages); two from the University of Pittsburgh, Albert Douglas Menut (Romance Languages) and J. F. L. Raschen (Modern Languages); and three from a nearby small Christian college, Grove City College, George B. Fundenberg.
(Romance Languages), Daniel C. McEuen (English), and Samuel Grant Oliphant (Greek and Sanskrit)). We explore also the emergence of language-related studies at these institutions and, further, offer some reasoned speculation about the personal and institutional ties, as well as the motivations, that led these six scholars to join the nascent Society.

Sarah G. Thomason (University of Michigan)

*Linguistics at the University of Pittsburgh*

The University of Pittsburgh is the western Pennsylvania’s leading institution for language study and for linguistics; as such, there is an interesting story to be told about the emergence of linguistics at this university. Accordingly, I trace here the history and development of the Linguistics program at the University of Pittsburgh, offering an insider’s view – based on more than two decades as a faculty member in the program – of what went into building and growing the program. In painting a picture of the program, I plan to touch on individual faculty members of note, on policies, on curricular matters, and on notable alumni of the program, as well as on problem areas.

Wallace Chafe (University of California, Santa Barbara)

*Language and the Allegheny River*

I begin by discussing English and Seneca names for this river and settlements along its banks, including Pittsburgh, surveying briefly the history of Seneca settlements in the area. I then focus on the Cornplanter Grant just south of the New York state line, the only land in Pennsylvania specifically set aside for Native Americans. This land was flooded in the 1960s by the Kinzua dam. Cornplanter, as it is called in English, was the home of the Seneca prophet Handsome Lake, whose message to his people at the turn of the nineteenth century was codified in the Good Message, a four-day recitation that is still performed every year in Iroquois longhouses. It became a major contribution to the extensive oral repertoire of the Iroquois, and its distinctive organization and style has helped linguists understand the range of oral genres.

Jeffrey Holdeman (Indiana University)

*The fate of a unique Russian dialect in Western Pennsylvania*

In this paper, I present the special case of the Russian Old Believers — a group which arose from a schism in the Russian Orthodox Church in the 17th century — several thousand of whom settled in western Pennsylvania from the 1880s until the outbreak of World War I. In these communities one finds an interesting and quite isolated dialect of Russian which preserves evidence both of its origins in the Pskov region and of its extended period of settlement in northeastern Poland. The dialect is endangered today but is still used, and has a niche as one of three languages in the communities’ linguistic ecology (along with English and Church Slavonic). The Old Believers offer an intriguing look into the sociolinguistic factors that drove speakers of an immigrant language in this area to shift their language.
Razing the Standards: Building and Implementing a Linguistically Informed K-12 Curriculum in a Climate of Ignorance

Grand Ballroom 3
3:30 – 5:00 PM

Organizers: Sharon Klein (California State University, Northridge)
Jean Ann (State University of New York, Oswego)

Sponsor: LSA Language in the School Curriculum Committee (LiSC)

Participants: Kristin Denham (Western Washington University)
Anne Lobeck (Western Washington University)
Michal Temkin Martinez (Boise State University)
Jean Mulder (University of Melbourne)
David Pippin (St. Thomas School, Medina, WA)
Jeff Reaser (North Carolina State University)
Graeme Trousdale (University of Edinburgh)

Language study in K-12 settings should provide a platform for children to develop an awareness of language and its nature; their natural curiosity is well-documented. But in the context of the standards movement, standards set for “the language arts” in the schools neither encourage nor engender such development.

Although not alone in such a disciplinary decline—in both general knowledge and the failure to distinguish between ideology and understanding (see, e.g., Battistella 2010)—the news from linguistics seems bleaker. As Mark Liberman noted in his 2007 LSA address, “The current state of ignorance about language among intellectuals is historically unprecedented, functionally maladaptive, and contrary to human nature.”

But even with some efforts to bring the study of language into K-12 classrooms, the nature of the language arts curriculum in schools continues to be defined by standards typically reflecting neither knowledge of, or interest in treating language as an object of inquiry, or in building on the small successes that linguists have had toward this end, working both with children and their K-12 teachers.

And insofar the voices behind the Common Core Standards (http://www.corestandards.org/), are deemed “the language arts experts,” the result is predictable: a set of standards that defines the territory of language as fundamentally usage conventions and vocabulary. And it is such standards that determine how programs are funded and how teachers are prepared. The National Governors’ Association (NGA) Common Core Standards are, moreover, not the first encounter we’ve had with impoverished treatments of language.

In the past, however, we have largely ignored the collective poverty of such standards and have considered the creation of test items and the testing enterprise in general as “noise,” confident that our own respective research programs and the teaching we do at colleges and universities were independent of and unscathed by such pursuits. But in fact, we do need to take the standards seriously and respond to them.

This LiSC sponsored session provides a collective linguistic educational manifesto of sorts, and thus a serious, explicit, and systematic response to the gauntlet the recently approved standards present. While there have been curricular initiatives in the direction of well-designed programs that would provide young children with the opportunity to develop an informed and rational disposition toward language, there has been little public discussion of either the full design or implementation of such curriculum, from a range of perspectives.
The range of presenters’ work in this session does this, addressing curriculum both for K-12 classrooms—providing the foundation for sustained inquiry about language—and for teachers preparing for, or already in such classrooms, so that they can encourage, as well as respond, to children’s curiosity and inquiry: a desirable outcome in any discipline. Importantly, we welcome critical voices and experiences from both Great Britain and Australia.

The session also seeks to engender discussion about the issues raised and the possibility for collaborative and sustained responses.

**Kristin Denham** (Western Washington University)

**Anne Lobeck** (Western Washington University)

*Linguistics beyond the language arts*

Introducing new curriculum into K-12 education is no easy task. However, one way to get a foot in the door is to connect the curriculum to standards in several disciplines. In line with these standards, we are developing a middle school curriculum on World Language, organized by linguistic subfield, targeting four linguistic areas: Indigenous languages of the Americas, languages of Africa, languages of Asia, and languages of Europe (including English). Entry-level problems will contain tightly-constrained data, and guide students in using scientific methodology. In this presentation, we explain how we tie our web-based linguistics curriculum to national standards; show how it will help teachers meet their required benchmarks; discuss our reasons for focusing on middle school; show how to integrate the curriculum into various kinds of classrooms; and illustrate its cost-effectiveness in contrast to other science curricula.

**Michal Temkin Martínez** (Boise State University)

*Going beyond the Common Core Standards: Training future linguists and K-12 teachers*

In this talk, I will discuss three issues linguists should consider in implementing the Common Core Standards for K-12 education. First, I will outline issues absent from the Common Core Standards that the LSA Linguistics in the School Curriculum Committee considers essential to address. These include non-native language learning, linguistic variation, and language awareness. I will then discuss ways of incorporating these issues into the linguistic training of future K-12 teachers and will present sample course materials from an introductory course in linguistics for teachers. Lastly, I will respond to Mark Liberman’s call to linguists in his 2007 LSA plenary address, discussing the importance of incorporating graduate student training in the area of linguistic pedagogy for the purpose of educating non-linguists, especially in the area of K-12 instruction.

**Jean Mulder** (University of Melbourne)

*Returning to grammar in the school curriculum: An Australian perspective*

In Australia, the recently released K–12 National Curriculum for English embraces not only a return to the explicit teaching of grammar with a commitment to teaching it in context but also includes a distinct strand of knowledge about language. The paper begins with a synopsis of the broader understandings of language encoded in these documents, illustrating one approach toward providing a more linguistically informed awareness of language. This is followed by a critical assessment of the grammatical framework, showing it is based on ‘traditional’ grammar rather than a modern linguistic approach. It is argued that while academic linguists for the most part have not engaged with the challenge of elaborating an approach to grammar that is relevant to the needs of students and draws on the insights of modern linguistics, it is critical that we do. The paper concludes by outlining key issues in developing such an approach.

**Jeff Reaser** (North Carolina State University)

*A brief history of Core Standard development in American education*

The Common Core State Standards Initiative (CCSSI) is one of the most substantial reassessments of the English Language Arts curriculum ever in the US. Such a moment offers linguists an opportunity to help drive discussions of educational curricula as opposed to reacting to enacted policy. To better understand the CCSSI, this talk offers a brief history of the national standards movement and related trends in education over the past 150 years. Familiarity with the historical context should help linguists better understand how their voices can become a part of the upcoming conversations related to implementation and assessment of these standards. This talk offers a beginning toward understanding this history of standards and educational trends and how linguists may use this opportunity to reinvigorate informed language study in K-12 classrooms.
Graeme Trousdale (University of Edinburgh)

Knowledge about language in British schools: Some recent developments

In this talk, I discuss ways in which academic linguists working in Britain have been involved in promoting knowledge about language (KAL) in British school education systems. Specifically, the presentation will focus on the following themes: curricular reform, developing residential courses in linguistics, and working with teachers. Under the topic of curricular reform, I present an overview of ways in which Advanced Level qualifications in English have been revised to allow KAL to be explicitly taught and assessed. The second part of the talk is concerned with a residential course on linguistics for gifted and talented schoolchildren, and some on-going collaborative work between teachers and linguists. The talk will conclude with some discussion of the work of the United Kingdom Linguistics Olympiad committee. Throughout the talk, I emphasize the ways in which the specific developments in Britain might be tailored to education systems in other parts of the world.
Developing Orthographies for Unwritten Languages

Grand Ballroom 4
2:00 – 5:00 PM

Organizers: Michael Cahill (SIL International)
            Keren Rice (University of Toronto)

Participants: Larin Adams (Payap University/SIL International)
              Michael Cahill (SIL International)
              Leanne Hinton (University of California, Berkeley)
              Constance Kutsch Lojenga (Leiden University/Addis Ababa University/SIL International)
              Pamela Munro (University of California, Los Angeles)
              Keith Snider (SIL International/Trinity Western University)
              William Weigel (Nüümü Yadoha Language Program and Wiyot Tribe)

Orthographies have long been of interest to linguists, relating to both linguistic theory and social issues. This interest has increased lately because of the connection with endangered language research. Researchers in such languages have become sensitive to a moral imperative to not just study languages for the sake of scientific investigation, but to assist minority language groups in ways that the communities themselves value. In many circumstances, literacy is one of these. Literacy in an endangered language can strengthen a language’s vitality, raise the perceived status of the language, make it possible to communicate in ways not known before (e.g. personal letters), preserve cultural material, and make it easier to disseminate certain types of information such as health materials.

However, introducing literacy in a language community that has never known it, or has known literacy only in a national language, is a more complex undertaking than many researchers realize or are trained for. Endangered languages concerns and language documentation methodology have indeed motivated improvements in how graduate students are taught today. However, practical applications of linguistics, such as pedagogical grammars, monolingual dictionaries for community use, and literacy primers and reading materials production, are not in focus outside of summer schools such as InField.

In this Symposium, we cannot cover all the elements involved in literacy, but we focus on one major aspect, that of developing an orthography for a previously unwritten language, and issues to consider when undertaking such a project. These will include issues in developing the actual orthography, but also issues related to how such an orthography is used and embedded in a larger social and cultural context.

The first presentation addresses the non-linguistics issues involved in orthographies. These will include governmental policies, educational factors, and especially crucial sociolinguistic factors. Also, brief mention will be made of other factors for successful literacy, such as development of materials and training of readers and of teachers.

The second presentation treats what level of phonological depth is the most fruitful in application to orthographies. It will be proposed that something corresponding to the output of the lexical level in a lexical phonology-type approach most corresponds to psychological awareness for speakers.

The third presentation discusses options of marking tone in an orthography, likely needed for a majority of the world’s languages. It also will present different options that have been used for marking lexical and grammatical tone, in Africa and other areas.

The fourth set of presentations includes three brief case studies from disparate areas of the world, illustrating concrete cases of the above topics, from California, Mexico, and Southeast Asia.

Discussion will follow.
Symposium

Michael Cahill (SIL International)
Non-linguistic factors in orthographies

The acceptability (and therefore actual use) of orthographies in newly-written languages depends on non-linguistic factors as much as on linguistic ones. Governmental policy may be one such factor, but inevitably a host of sociolinguistic issues are present. These include choice of which dialect to use as standard (based on geography, clan, religion, etc.). An orthography that facilitates transfer to a major language is often a goal, but can conflict with choices of symbols or even entire scripts that emphasize group identity. Educational issues such as teachability (level of readers aimed at) and readability (over-resemblance of characters, diacritic density) must also be considered. Technical issues include local printability and Unicode-compliance of every symbol, with preference for sans-serif fonts for beginning readers. These factors often conflict with each other as well as with linguistic factors, and thus decisions on orthographies must necessarily balance these, with the local speakers’ input being decisive.

Keith Snider (SIL International/Trinity Western University)
Orthography and phonological depth

Which level of phonological depth should be represented orthographically seems to be locked into theories that predate the 1970’s. Typically, only two options receive serious consideration: the classical phoneme (shallow orthography) and the morphophoneme (deep orthography). Consistently representing either form is problematic, however, and the present work demonstrates why neither approach can be recommended as a general strategy. Stratal approaches to phonology, however, with claims that native speakers are more aware of the output of the lexical phonology than of any other phonological level, offer a worthy third set of alternatives. Employing examples of morphophonemic alternations from a number of different languages, the present work demonstrates that regardless of whether the preferred orthographical representation is phonemic or morphophonemic, the level that works best from a practical viewpoint is consistently the output of the lexical phonology.

Constance Kutsch Lojenga (Leiden University/Addis Ababa University/SIL International)
Orthography and tone

The majority of the world’s languages are tone languages. In such languages, tone may indicate minimal distinctions, both in the lexicon and in the grammar. In the past, tone has rarely been marked in orthographies, which has resulted in serious ambiguities for the reader.

This paper describes various ways in which tone can be marked in an orthography. Following that, it focuses on two main types of languages: those with ‘stable’ tone and those in which tones change according to the tonal context. In languages of the first type, tone generally has a heavy functional load, both lexically and grammatically. Writing tone on every syllable is important and straightforward. In the second type, languages with tonal sandhi rules, it is most important that grammatical distinctions are differentiated by tone marking. Each tone-orthography system needs its own specific approach for teaching.

Leanne Hinton (University of California, Berkeley)
William Weigel (Nüümü Yadoha Language Program and Wiyot Tribe)
Yokuts orthographies

This paper will outline the development of practical orthographies for Yokuts languages, based on the authors’ ongoing experiences working with Yowlumni, Choinumni, and Wukchumni revitalization programs. While these languages are similar enough to each other to allow for a common writing system, quite different systems based on divergent principles have evolved. For example, some systems are closely related to those developed in the academic literature, others make consistent use of English-based values for symbols when possible, while yet others attempt to represent the language on a syllable-by-syllable basis based on similar sounding English syllables, often inconsistently. The paper will examine various factors associated with this orthographic diversity, including tribal structure, the role of linguists and tribal governments, the nature of funding, and factional rivalries within tribal communities.
Pamela Munro (University of California, Los Angeles)

Breaking rules for orthography development

Orthographies should follow the one symbol, one sound rule — generally speaking....

Tlacolula Valley Zapotec has a vowel system with as many as 20 tone/phonation variants of each vowel quality. In teaching, we use the accurate "academic" orthography only for pronunciation guides, otherwise writing vowels in a "minimalist" system, e.g., with all versions of [a] written as a. This works for learners, and speakers approve.

In Gabrielino/Tongva/Fernandeño, unstressed non-low vowels neutralize to mid. Morphophonemic stress shifts reveal some mid vowels as underlyingly high, so writing them as high even when unstressed simplifies the learner's task. New readers may pronounce unstressed i as [i] rather than [e] — but if the orthography facilitates learning, this isn't a serious problem.

In Zapotec, we underwrite contrasts; in Tongva, we write contrasts that aren't real. Both approaches help learners and are more acceptable to speech communities, so any theoretical cost is probably justified.

Larin Adams (SIL International)

Making orthography decisions in Southeast Asia

Because the languages of many minority groups are seriously endangered, many linguists are reaching out to help minority groups develop orthographies, literacy, and dictionaries as a way to strengthen those languages and cultures in the face of pressure from the majority cultures in which they live. By almost any metric this is a worthy and laudable end. However, sometimes even the first of these steps, orthography creation, unwittingly threatens the identity of a group. As more linguists become involved in helping endangered language communities they need to be aware of some potential complications that may accompany the simple task of creating an orthography.

This talk looks at some examples in Southeast Asia where orthography decisions can have quite significant effects on the identity of the groups who use them. Some of these difficulties are linguistic, but more often they result from the context in which different minority groups currently live.
Maps and Map Making in Linguistic Research

Grand Ballroom 4
9:00 – 10:30 AM

Posters: Sunday 9 January, 9:00 AM – 12:00 PM, Grand Ballroom Foyer

Organizers: Helen Aristar-Dry (Eastern Michigan University)
Anthony Aristar (Eastern Michigan University)

Participants: Fatemah Abdollahi (Eastern Michigan University)
Anthony Aristar (Eastern Michigan University)
Helen Aristar-Dry (Eastern Michigan University)
Andrea Berez (University of California, Santa Barbara)
Amy Brunett (Eastern Michigan University)
Östen Dahl (Stockholm University)
Arienne Dwyer (University of Kansas)
Gary Holton (University of Alaska Fairbanks)
Matthew Lahrman (Eastern Michigan University)
Erin Smith (Eastern Michigan University)
Susanne Vejdemo (Eastern Michigan University)
Ljuba Veselinova (Stockholm University)
Xiyan Wang (Eastern Michigan University)
Alison Zaharee (Eastern Michigan University)

Linguists have long seen the usefulness of mapping speaker locations, isoglosses, toponyms, and loci of sound changes, as well as historical migration paths and sites where inscriptions have been found. But new digital technologies have dramatically increased the accessibility of language maps, as well as the ability of ordinary linguists to create them. Today, a linguist can go to the field with a GPS and export geographic coordinates directly to a GIS system in order to produce a digital map that is as accurate as any found in a professionally produced atlas. Moreover, these maps are customizable and shareable; and the geographic coordinates can be linked to other data in order to trigger new insights relevant to linguistic research.

This session combines elements of a symposium and a tutorial in order to pursue a dual objective: (a) to present research which makes use of geolinguistic data and (b) to introduce one online facility for viewing, creating, and combining GIS-based linguistics maps, the LL-MAP interface (http://llmap.org). The session is organized as a 1.5 hour symposium, accompanied by a poster session designed for those who would like to learn how to use the LL-MAP facilities.

LL-Map (Language and Location: A Map Annotation Project, NSF: HSD 0527512) is designed to promote the use and creation of language maps, as well as the correlation of language information with data from the physical and social sciences. The LL-Map interface displays an ever-growing library of language and language-related maps downloaded or digitized from public and scholarly sources. Currently LL-MAP displays 350 map services (i.e., map sets with multiple independent layers), and approximately 100 more are scheduled for completion before January, 2011. All the maps have been rectified to allow layering on the same base map for purposes of map comparison; in most cases a scan of the original map has been provided as well. More importantly, however, LL-MAP contains a Scholars’ Workbench which is designed to allow linguists to create new maps from data, to combine existing maps, and to share these maps online with other linguists. LL-Map differs from Google Earth and other popular mapping facilities in being focused on language and language related maps, and in being completely Internet-based -- no client software is required in order to use the facility. However maps created in Google Earth can be uploaded for LL-Map display, as can spreadsheet data, and associated text and media files.

The symposium itself is primarily devoted to discussion of guidelines for, and uses of, linguistic mapping. Although the presenters will show data currently available through LL-Map, the presentations treat self-contained projects which illustrate the diverse ways that geolinguistic data can be of service to linguistic research. Since one goal of the session is to promote the use and sharing of geolinguistic data, the session includes a description of the LL-MAP interface; and the symposium will be supplemented by a poster session showing facilities that attendees can use to create their own maps online.
LL-MAP (Language and Location: A Map Annotation Project) is an online Geographical Information System (GIS) designed to integrate language information with data from the physical and social sciences. The system hosts a comprehensive set of language distribution maps and provides the ability to layer these with each other and with maps dynamically retrieved from distant map servers. It also includes a “Scholars’ Workbench”, whereby linguists can combine data drawn from their own linguistic research with data already existing in the LL-MAP database to produce new language maps.

Gary Holton (University of Alaska Fairbanks)
Language boundaries and geolinguistics in Alaska

In order to gain a more realistic picture of the distribution of Athabaskan speech varieties in Alaska we must escape from the narrow, single view of the data imposed by traditional paper maps. As will be demonstrated in this presentation, geolinguistic techniques provide just such an escape. By coding the geographic distribution of the underlying linguistic features, rather than languages, we can easily visualize the ways in which isoglosses interact with each other. Representing these features within a GIS interface such as LL-MAP allows us to ask different questions of the data. Instead of asking whether the language of the Susitna River valley should be grouped with Dena’ina or with Ahtna, we can instead ask in what ways and to what degrees the Susitna language is similar or dissimilar to surrounding linguistic varieties. In essence, geolinguistic techniques free us from the constraints of Stammbaum model.

Andrea L. Berez (University of California, Santa Barbara)
Mapping spatial grammar in discourse: Analyzing Ahtna directionals with 3D GIS technology

The Ahtna (Athabascan) language of Alaska has several grammatical systems for describing path and location, including riverine directionals, adverbial verb prefixes, and postpositions. While these systems are well understood in isolation, far less is known about how speakers use them in the highly detailed descriptions of path and direction found in Ahtna personal narratives about overland foot and dogsled travel.

In this talk I discuss how the high-resolution topographic imagery available in GIS interfaces provides a novel method for the analysis of spatial grammar in discourse. By creating three-dimensional virtual tours of the routes through the Alaskan countryside described in the Ahtna travel narratives, I can compare the grammar of space employed by speakers with the terrain they are describing. Furthermore, the digital maps serves as a portal to the visualizations of the narratives for members of the Ahtna community, for whom physical access to traditional hunting routes is now very difficult.

Arienne M. Dwyer (University of Kansas)
Mapping summer solstice festivals (Hua'er meetings) in northern Tibet

Up to 40,000 people congregate on mountaintops annually around the summer solstice for exuberant singing know as Hua'er festivals 花儿会. The complexities of performance dynamics in space and time can best be analyzed holistically via geomapping. Hua'er festivals are ideally suited to geomapping: these sacred sites are only in northern Tibet; Tibetan is the area's lingua franca, yet people sing only in Chinese; the dialogic hua'er songs have "dialects"; these song contests coincide with religious observances.

Geomapping shows the scope and popularity of sacred sites; the distinct patterns in festival dates; that earlier ethnolinguistic migrations are responsible for the unusual dominance of Chinese here.

Östen Dahl (Stockholm University)
Community-level mapping of small languages

Half the languages in the world have less than 10,000 speakers. A large proportion of these are endangered but also tend to belong to language families that are not well described. Current practices in language mapping do not represent such languages very
Symposium  
Saturday, 8 January

well, neither with regard to the format of the representation nor the accuracy of the data. The aim is community-level mapping -- a pointwise representation of the villages or settlements where the language is spoken. It is precisely small languages spoken in a limited number of communities where this mapping strategy makes most sense, and even if the amount of available information varies widely, community-level mapping should be possible for a significant proportion of these. A more ambitious mapping covering also earlier periods will be tried for a limited set of languages.

**Ljuba Veselinova** (Stockholm University)

*Digitizing legacy data for integration with Geolinguistic GIS applications*

This paper consists of two parts. In the first part, I offer a brief overview of the ways language mapping has been traditionally done. In the second part I outline the process of digitizing legacy data for integration with a geolinguistic GIS application such as the LL-Map project. The prevailing approach to language mapping, whether in printed atlases or on various kinds of electronic maps, is to use abstract areas to show the approximate boundaries of individual languages or larger language groupings. Such a strategy turns out to be highly unsuitable for mapping greater part of human languages for a number of reasons. Specifically, smaller languages become invisible, the locations indicated are often inaccurate, language internal variation is seldom shown. The use of GIS technology for language mapping can help us remedy at least some of these problems. Dynamic maps of the languages of the Caucasus region showcase the use of the technology.

**Posters (on display from 9:00 AM – 12:00 PM on Sunday 9 January in the Grand Ballroom Foyer)**

**Fatemeh Abdollahi** (Eastern Michigan University)

*Information in layers: a digital representation of South American settlement and migration patterns*

Using paper maps, a systematic comparison of climate and ethnobotanical information in an area would only be available by finding data from a variety of fields, and comparing it by eye. Moreover, without the ability to zoom, static maps can be usefully compared only if they are mapped in approximately the same scale.

Using GIS technology, however, data can be mapped directly into distinct layers which can then be overlaid, providing an instant demonstration of the connections between such variables as language locations, language traits, migration patterns, flora and fauna, and climate. The LL-MAP interface allows users to zoom in and out, and manipulate maps in a number of ways to find connections between different types of data.

In this poster, I will show how LLMAP can be used to elucidate settlement and migration patterns in South America, by overlaying different climatic and ethnobotanical information.

**Amy Brunett** (Eastern Michigan University)

*Using GPS in the creation of linguistic maps*

The use of a GPS (Global Positing System) tracking unit has become increasingly important in many fields. Not only does it track the precise location of a particular entity, but this information can be stored within the tracking unit or uploaded to a computer or other electronic device. Field linguists in particular can benefit from the use of a GPS tracking unit when trying to track place names of indigenous groups or other cultural and linguistic information.

This poster will demonstrate how a GPS tracking unit was used to plot points for plant names and locations of various herbs found in Motozintla, Mexico. It will also illustrate the process of taking and uploading waypoints (coordinates that correspond to points in physical space) from a GPS in order to create an online digital map.

**Susanne Vejdemo** (Eastern Michigan University)

*"...By the big waterfall" – From field reports to coordinates*

Invaluable geolinguistic data lies hidden in the wealth of reports, articles and books written by field linguists through the decades, such as numbers of speakers and level of proficiency in languages. Such data can be used to study areal contact, effects and results of language policies and education, and many other areas of linguistic research.

Often few, if any, coordinates are given for the speaker communities, but through the use of gazetteers and coordinate databases, the places can be found, and this data be converted into maps. Challenges include alternate spelling and lack of local geographical
knowledge. This poster will explain the research practices that the LL-MAP project team uses to turn these field reports into modern, coordinate based maps viewable on the LL-MAP interface.

Alison Zaharee (Eastern Michigan University)
Xiyan Wang (Eastern Michigan University)

An introduction to the LL-MAP interface: Searching, viewing and integrating data

The LL-MAP (Language and Location: A Map Annotation Project) interface features several useful facilities which allow users to search and access data in unique ways. This poster demonstrates how to (1) find data through the Data Browser, (2) layer maps on top of each other and (3) change opacity levels for different data sets.

The Data Browser augments traditional map indexes by uniting region, map creator, and language searches; additionally, it features an auto-complete functionality coupled with an alternate names database for more flexible search. Once the data has been found, different maps can be layered on top of one another, and the opacity level of the different geographical layers can be manipulated for better viewing of multiple maps.

Finally, scholars and teachers can embed maps and citations on their own webpages, making LL-MAP a central location for viewing, creating, and harvesting linguistically-related maps.

Matthew Lahrman (Eastern Michigan University)

Creating your own language maps through the LL-MAP interface: A tutorial

This poster will demonstrate how to use the LL-MAP (Language and Location: A Map Annotation Project) interface to create maps with the LL-MAP data uploader for the following datatypes: GPS coordinates, ESRI shapefiles, Excel spreadsheets (.xls format), KML files, and GeoTIFF files.

In addition to discussing the technical requirements of the uploader facility, it will also demonstrate several functions that can be used as research tools to 1) encode language and language family information into maps 2) edit and manipulate the visual presentation of maps using a style editor and 3) create a description of the contents and purpose of a map and cite source materials properly.

This poster will also demonstrate how to use the WMS (World Map Service) harvester to access existing maps on WMS servers from linguistics and many other fields and display, layer, and combine, them with maps in the LL-MAP database.

Erin Smith (Eastern Michigan University)

Kept in translation: Preserving and enhancing historical maps for the digital age

Much surviving geolinguistic data for many languages is recorded on paper maps. When adapting these to a digital format, there are several recurring challenges. One of the most common is inaccuracy in depiction of land and water. Paper sources and their modern counterparts must be aligned to create as close to a unified image as possible, deciding whether any malformed areas should be represented, and if so, how. Once geological mismatches are resolved, the researcher must examine the written information provided. Script on handwritten maps can be difficult to discern, and frequently changes in naming conventions, spelling or orthography pose further difficulty. There is also the cultural reception of utilized terms to consider - some of those used in the past would be considered offensive today. This poster showcases the LLMAP data team’s resolution of these issues and presents two case studies based on Sturtevant (1967) and Dall (1875).
Electronic Publishing in Linguistics: Challenges and Opportunities

Grand Ballroom 4
10:30 AM – 12:00 PM

Organizers:
- Greg Carlson (University of Rochester)
- Dieter Stein (Heinrich-Heine University)
- Cornelius Puschmann (Heinrich-Heine University)

Participants:
- David Beaver (University of Texas at Austin)
- Sandra Chung (University of California, Santa Cruz)
- Dominique de Roo (Brill Academic Publishers)
- Kai von Fintel (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)
- Christian Kohl (de Gruyter Mouton)
- David Lightfoot (Georgetown University)
- Uri Tadmor (de Gruyter Mouton)

Electronic or hybrid (digital and paper) publication is in the process of becoming the preferred mode of scholarly communication in a wide array of academic disciplines, including linguistics. Multiple factors influence this shift. Authors are increasingly utilizing new possibilities of presenting their work, such as the ability to embed different types of content (audio samples, video clips, interactive models) into articles. Electronic formats allow the integration of corpus data, dictionaries and other cyberlinguistic resources into scholarly works, also opening up new options for scholars beyond simply transplanting paper-based publishing to the Web.

At the same time, legal, technical and philosophical issues arise, such as access, licensing, provenance and quality of digital resources and long-term availability of data and corpora. Online publications may follow the traditional Toll Access (TA) model, or be Open Access (OA) with specific conditions (i.e. immediate, "golden road" OA vs. delayed, "green road" OA, where papers are made freely available after an embargo period). Open Access is seen as a promising model by many, but also poses very real economic and organizational challenges not found with traditional approaches. Researchers, journal editors, scholarly publishers, librarians and funding agencies alike have a stake in this development and are challenged with finding solutions for sustainable models of conducting scholarly discourse in the future.

Following the 2009 meeting’s strongly attended symposium on "The Impact of Linguistics Journals Rankings and Citations" and the Workshop on Cyberlinguistics in July 2009, we propose a follow-up event specifically concerned with electronic publishing and different organizational and technical models of scholarly linguistic communication on the Internet.

The panel will open with brief introductory remarks from the organizers and a summary of the LSA Executive Committee’s current views on Language, eLanguage, and electronic publishing in general presented by LSA president David Lightfoot and LSA president-elect Sandra Chung.

Kai von Fintel and David Beaver will then discuss their insights and experiences as editors of the Open Access e-journal Semantics and Pragmatics. The challenges of electronic publishing to commercial publishers will then be outlined by Dominique de Roo of Brill and Christian Kohl and Uri Tadmor of de Gruyter Mouton. Presentations will be followed up with a brief discussion.

Abstracts:

Kai von Fintel (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)
**Semantics and Pragmatics: The creation of an open access journal**

Semantics and Pragmatics (S&P) is a peer-reviewed open access journal that has been publishing since 2008. Its mission is to bring the best articles in semantics, pragmatics and allied subfields, to as wide an audience as possible, at no cost to readers or authors, as quickly as possible. S&P is affiliated with, and electronically published by, the Linguistic Society of America as part
Panel

Saturday, 8 January

of its eLanguage initiative. While its target audience is primarily academic linguists, we publish material by, or of relevance to, philosophers, psychologists, and computer scientists.

In this presentation we will discuss both policy issues and practical matters involved in setting up and running an electronic journal, and some of the lessons learned so far. Issues that we will touch on include all the major decisions we have made as founding editors, such as hosting and the journal’s relationship with the LSA, fund-raising, the OJS journal management system, submission and publication formats (which in turn connects to archiving and future proofing of articles), reviewing and editorial policies and decisions, copyright, and what can reasonably be asked of everyone involved — paid staff and consultants, funding organizations, hosting services, reviewers, authors, editors, and readers.

We will end by reflecting more generally on the prospects for change within Linguistics as regards publication practices, for example in terms of the speed of the publication cycle, and the status of independently run open access journals that are not tied to a prestigious commercial publisher.

**Dominique de Roo (Brill Academic Publishers)**

Is ePublishing a threat to publishers?

The internet and the integration of new media have caused scholarly communication to rapidly change over the last two decades, perhaps even more so in areas such as Linguistics, which for its research often depends on large sets of data, sound files, images and computer analyses. These changes pose exciting opportunities and challenges for all stakeholders involved. What is the role of publishers in this changing model of scholarly communication? Will there still be a role to play for them in the future? Or will they perhaps become the dodo of the scholarly arena? Success tomorrow depends on rethinking the digital future today. This adagium applies specifically to ePublishing.

More and more researchers turn to eResources as a means of supporting, conducting and creating their own research. How does this influence their needs for research output and the chain of scholarly communication that they are part of? Is publication of research becoming more organic? How do researchers incorporate the sources or eResources they employ for their research into their publications? And how does it influence the way they wish to publish their research and research data? In turn, what should the response of the publisher be to these developments? Should the publisher incorporate and facilitate this demand in order to survive as a key player in the scholarly information chain? And if so, how?

All these questions basically boil down to: what constitutes a publication, what added value can publishers bring, if any, and, more importantly how do these developments challenge or change the very definition of knowledge? This presentation, will therefore address the following issues, in this light: the changing model of scholarly communication (thereby specifically focusing on the role of the publisher), peer review, access models, copyright, and enhanced publications.

**Christian Kohl (de Gruyter Mouton)**

**Uri Tadmor (de Gruyter Mouton)**

Do commercial publishers have a place in the digital age?

As digital media gradually assume a central role in the academic world, publishers are faced with new challenges. Editorial offices have to deal with new demands from authors (faster turnaround times, specialized material such as colored illustrations and sound files, large databases, and other contents that are difficult or even impossible to print). Intellectual property rights, in particular copyright for publications, face a challenge not only from thieves but also from some ideologically-motivated intellectuals. Perhaps the biggest challenge is a new generation of consumers that has come to expect constantly innovative products and is not accustomed to paying for information.

Given all this, the role of academic publishers needs to be re-evaluated. We believe that fighting against these developments would not only be futile but indeed counter-productive. Instead of complaining about the situation, publishers must adapt to the new circumstances and make the best of them. Just as television did not wipe out movie theaters—and neither did video cassettes, nor DVDs—there is no reason why new technologies should usher in the demise of the academic publishing industry.
What would be the role of publishers in the digital age? We believe that as with any industry, there is and will be room in academic publishing for professional companies offering premium products and that there will be customers for such products. As establishments dedicated solely to publishing, academic publishers would offer several advantages: total commitment to publishing; professional, service-oriented care for all stakeholders, from authors to reviewers to end users; strict quality control; independence from the whims of funding agencies and of governments; and long-term commitment that does not rely on particular individuals. We do not detract from the value of other models of publishing; our only claim is that commercial academic publishers have an important role to play as information managers as well as guardians and providers of human knowledge. To illustrate these points, we will present concrete examples of innovative e-publishing products that we hope will make significant contributions to the academic world, in particular the linguistic community.
Minority Language Contact

Birmingham
2:00 – 5:00 PM

Organizers: Lev Michael (University of California, Berkeley)
Richard Rhodes (University of California, Berkeley)

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

Participants: Claire Bowern (Yale University)
Patience Epps (University of Texas at Austin)
Lev Michael (University of California, Berkeley)
Danny Law (University of Texas at Austin)
Richard A. Rhodes (University of California, Berkeley)
Eduardo Rivail Ribeiro (University of Chicago)
Ed Vajda (Western Washington University)

Ever since Dorian's (1978) seminal work on language death in Gaelic came to the attention of fieldworkers documenting Western Hemisphere languages, it has been recognized that there are commonalities between communities of minority language speakers across the world, particularly with respect to sociolinguistic relationships to dominant global languages. While there is an extensive literature on language contact between minority languages and locally dominant global languages, much less information is available on the effects of contact between minority languages, where power differentials between speech communities is often much less significant. In this session we bring together experienced fieldworkers in minority languages from Siberia, Australia, North America, Central America, and South America, to focus on phenomena that arise through contact between such languages, and more generally, on the linguistic outcomes of contact between societies whose relations are not characterized by significant power asymmetries.

One of the major proposals regarding the effects of minority-minority language contact, the punctuated equilibrium model (Dixon, 1997; Matras et al., 2006), suggests that areas characterized by relatively egalitarian relationships between small societies become, over time, linguistic areas which display significant grammatical convergence and widespread lexical borrowing. The papers in this panel contribute to the debate surrounding this model in different ways. In some linguistic domains and in some geographical regions, the papers in this panel provide support for linguistic convergence over large areas, as in Michael's discussion of phonological areality in South America, and Law's discussion of grammatical convergence among Mayan languages. Other papers, however, lead us to reconsider assumptions regarding areality, as in Bowern's re-examination of loanwords in Australian languages, which challenges common views regarding the prevalence of borrowing among these languages.

Another important set of questions surrounding minority-minority language contact concerns the consequences of the nature of inter-societal contact for the linguistic outcomes of contact. Epps' examines the consequences of the intensity of contact between four Amazonian hunter-gatherer groups and their horticulturalist neighbors for lexical borrowing by the former groups. Rhodes' paper on Cree-Ojibwe language contact demonstrates that borrowings between these two languages tend to show asymmetries with respect to domains of social interaction in which one of the two groups was particularly influential. Vajda, in turn, examines the role of social relations between the speakers of the Siberian languages Ket and Selkup, especially the importance Selkup-Ket marriages, in the adoption of Samoyedic (Selkup) morphological patterns in Ket. Law's contribution additionally examines the importance of structural similarities among Mayan languages in facilitating lexical and grammatical borrowing, and how this process of convergence is important as a symbol of shared cultural identity.

Several papers also consider the significance of the consequences of minority-minority language contact for comparative research. Bowern, for example, suggests that her re-evaluation of the prevalence of borrowing among Australian languages is reason for greater optimism regarding the reconstructability of Australian linguistic history. Ribeiro's paper identifies loans from Tupian languages into Macro-Jê languages and considers the significance of these loans for understanding pre-colonial inter-societal contacts.
Language contact has featured prominently in historical analyses of Australian languages. Australian languages are also seen in the wider literature (e.g. Haspelmath 2004) to represent a case of high borrowing; this is confirmed with Gurindji, the sole example of an Australian language in Haspelmath and Tadmor's (2009) typology of loanwords. The real picture for Australia, however, reveals that Gurindji is quite atypical, and despite contact, the number of loan items in basic vocabulary for most languages is small. The data reveal considerable variation in loans, even among languages which had extensive contact with their neighbors. The results range from under 10% loans to almost 50%. This study therefore shows that loan rates in Australian languages (at least the ones surveyed here) are for the most part considerably lower than have been assumed, and do not irretrievably cloud Australian reconstructible linguistic history.

Patience Epps (University of Texas at Austin)
Language contact among foragers of the northwest Amazon

The extent to which subsistence-related practice is relevant to the dynamics of language contact is a matter of considerable debate. The northwest Amazon provides an excellent opportunity to investigate this question. I focus here on four unrelated languages, spoken by peoples who share a hunting/gathering orientation, but have different degrees of interaction with neighboring agriculturalists. Interaction has been intensive for speakers of Hup (Nadahup/Makú family) and Kakua (Kakua-Nukak family), more sporadic for the Yanomami (Yanomam family), and very limited for the Huao rani (language isolate) - at least within recent history. Using data from related languages and from languages of their horticulturalist neighbors, I assess lexical loans in basic vocabulary and in flora/fauna terms, and evaluate a set of grammatical features for evidence of areal diffusion. Based on this comparison, I consider the extent to which subsistence pattern and other sociocultural factors may have played a hand in structuring language contact.

Danny Law (University of Texas at Austin)
Inherited similarity and linguistic convergence in Mayan languages

Studies of language contact phenomena tend to focus on linguistic similarity as a consequence of language contact. This paper focuses on the consequences of preexisting similarity in situations of language contact. The lowland Mayan languages, over a dozen genetically related languages that have a long history of intensive contact, evince the profound effect that preexisting similarities between languages in contact can have on the processes and outcomes of that contact. In the Maya case, massive contact-induced convergence at all linguistic levels is inextricably linked to the inherited similarity between these languages. Not only can linguistic similarity decrease the need for structural accommodation of loans and facilitate the establishment of interlingual equivalences; on a social level, it can also be taken as symbolic of a shared cultural identity, which can, in turn, drastically effect the processes of change induced by language contact.

Lev Michael (University of California, Berkeley)
The phonological consequences of long-term language contact in the Andean-Amazonian transitional zone

This paper examines the phonological consequences of long-term and relatively symmetrical social contact among indigenous South America societies, focusing on the languages of the Andean-Amazonian transitional zone. Based on a set of approximately 300 South American phonological inventories, I show that it is possible to develop a typical profile for Andean and Amazonian languages, and to demonstrate that languages of the transitional zone between the Andean altiplano and the Amazonian lowlands exhibit a mixture of highland and lowland phonological features. The existence of this transitional zone indicates that long-term but low-intensity language contact (e.g. without pervasive bilingualism) in contexts of relative social symmetry is sufficient to promote phonological convergence over large geographical areas, with very modest concomitant impact on the morphology and syntax of the affected languages. I discuss how these results provide partial support for the understanding of areal convergence stemming from the punctuated equilibrium model.

Richard A. Rhodes (University of California, Berkeley)
Cree-Ojibwe language contact

The currently adjacent Algonquian languages Cree and Ojibwe separated from one another early in the 3500 year history of the Algonquian language family, but they (or their various dialects) have been in continuous contact with one another for at least a thousand years. Borrowing has gone both ways over that whole time, so each language has some core vocabulary from the other. Throughout 350 years of recorded history Cree has been seen as the prestige language, but during the same period Ojibwe has
been spreading at the expense of Cree. There is no direct evidence that the speakers of either language have ever had political or economic dominance over the other. This calls for a nuanced interpretation of the interactions between these sister languages, a key part being that in different spheres of social interaction, fractional advantages influence the direction of borrowing.

**Eduardo Rivail Ribeiro** (University of Chicago)

*Mapping Tupi loans in Macro-Jê languages*

The task of investigating a possible genetic relationship between Tupí and Macro-Jê (a hypothesis proposed by Rodrigues (1985)) is complicated by the fact that languages from both families have been in contact to varying degrees. As a result of such contacts, most Macro-Jê languages present Tupí loans, adopted through at least three intersecting scenarios: direct contact with a local Tupí language; indirect contact (via a third indigenous language, or via Spanish or Portuguese); and contact with one of the Tupinambá-based linguae francae, Nheengatú (in the north) and Lingua Geral Paulista (to the south). The present study provides an exhaustive inventory of Tupí loans in Macro-Jê languages, aiming at determining their origins and the historical circumstances surrounding their adoption. Problematic cases will be closely scrutinized, as they may provide important pieces of information on pre-colonial contacts or, possibly, additional lexical evidence for the hypothesis of genetic relationship between Tupí and Macro-Jê.

**Ed Vajda** (Western Washington University)

*Adstrate influence between Siberian languages under Russian Rule*

Ket and Selkup communities west of the Yenisei River in Siberia shared contact long before the Russians arrived in 1600. Though both groups came under Russian superstrate influence, neither became dominant over the other. Selkup and Ket interchanged a modest amount of vocabulary, and Samoyedic influence on Ket morphology is also evident. Selkup reindeer breeding and Ket hunting technology or spiritual culture motivated most lexical borrowing, while Selkup women taken as Ket spouses gradually altered Ket morphology toward Samoyedic patterns. Ket-Selkup contact illustrates how diverse factors produce adstrate influence among small speech communities.
Navigating Grad School and Beyond: Skills for Academic Success

Grand Ballroom 3
2:00 – 5:00 PM

Organizers: Danielle Alfrandre (Louisiana State University)
Maryam Bakht (New York University)
Scott Grimm (Stanford University)
Olivia Sammons (University of Alberta)

Sponsor: LSA Committee on Student Issues and Concerns (COSIAC)

Participants: Lauren Hall-Lew (University of Edinburgh)
Beth Levin (Stanford University)
Monica Macaulay (University of Wisconsin-Madison)
Cathy O’Connor (Boston University)
Robin Queen (University of Michigan)
Judith Tonhauser (The Ohio State University)
Gregory Ward (Northwestern University)

The expectations of graduate students far exceed expectations during one’s undergraduate studies. For many students, graduate school is a more multi-faceted endeavor than initially expected. In addition to the demands of more advanced coursework, many graduate programs in linguistics require that students engage in research projects that go beyond the scope of coursework, both in form of departmental requirements such as qualifying papers as well as other research, both independent and collaborative, which are meant to contribute to the development of one’s research agenda. Departmental events, committees, and conferences are often new experiences for many students as well.

Making one’s way through graduate school requires a number of skills, only some of which are academic. This workshop addresses a number of personal skills critical to the success of aspiring professional linguists. In focusing on topics such as managing academic as well as personal relationships, dealing with conflict, collaboration, and networking, it is our hope that this workshop brings to light many aspects of graduate school which are less often discussed and help students manage their careers successfully in both the personal and professional dimensions.

One of the key relationships in one’s graduate career is one’s relationship with their advisor. We discuss what to expect in this sort of academic relationship in addition to practices that lead to maintaining a healthy relationship with one’s advisor. Networking builds on the primary relationships made in one’s own department. Actively developing relationships with other linguists can be very beneficial to one’s linguistic career, but learning how to initiate and maintain these relationships is a skill in itself. Tactics in networking within the field will be addressed. A type of relationship that builds on these collegial relationships is academic collaboration. Developing good collaborative relationships can be one of the most rewarding and satisfying aspects of one’s research career; however, it can also take time and the ability to honestly assess one’s own abilities.

In developing academic relationships, dealing with conflicts becomes inevitable. We provide strategies for overcoming and minimizing some of the sorts of academic conflict that arise such as informal comments on work by faculty and other scholars as well as possible interpersonal conflicts that stem from different academic relationships. In adjusting to new kinds of tasks that an academic career brings, many graduate students (and more experienced scholars) find themselves struggling with time management issues. We present time management strategies that may help alleviate the pressures of a (newly) heavy workload and address issues such as procrastination, workaholic tendencies, and writer’s block. Often, the new challenges that present themselves during early one’s academic career are accompanied by additional non-academic challenges that come as a consequence of adulthood. Rather than prescribe a one-size-fits-all rubric for success in grad school, we emphasize the importance of mindfulness so that each individual can have realistic expectations for themselves. The types of skills discussed throughout this workshop can help to create a more effective work environment, easing ‘life’ pressure more generally.
Establishing relationships with research advisors is an important component of graduate education and the initial phases of an academic career. We will review best practices for advisor-advisee relationships, including the responsibilities of the advisor and advisee. We will address how to get the most from an ongoing advisor-advisee relationship and how to overcome differences in expectations and other difficulties in this relationship; these difficulties include how to obtain effective and timely feedback on one's work and how to deal with an advisor's sabbatical or change in university affiliation. Although similar advice pertains to any research advising relationship, the dissertation advisor plays a particularly critical role, so we will address what to consider when selecting a dissertation advisor and forming a dissertation committee. Throughout, we will present practical tips on maintaining a healthy relationship with one's advisor over the course of one's graduate career.

Networking builds on the primary professional relationships made in one’s own department. Actively developing relationships with other linguists can be very beneficial to one’s linguistic career, but learning how to initiate and maintain relationships with people in the field outside one’s home department is a skill in itself. This portion of the workshop presents the benefits of networking, different types of networking, and different strategies for networking, which includes gaining a sense of when it is appropriate to be proactive and to move beyond one’s comfort zone as well as when to show restraint in a new work relationship.

Collaborative work relationships can be both the most rewarding and the most difficult ones to maintain in your academic career. In this section, we will talk about different aspects in developing and maintaining a work collaboration including: how to start collaborative work relationships; how to negotiate division of labor and schedules with work partners, particularly when working remotely; how to handle and overcome disagreements between work partners, and; the pros and cons of collaborating with one's advisor or supervising faculty.

Managing and overcoming conflict is an unfortunate but real aspect of building an academic career. In this section of the panel, we will discuss ways to deal with conflicts that arise through the process of feedback and review as well as with conflicts that arise through our academic relationships. Conflicts that arise through the process of feedback and review can include informal comments on our work by other scholars; comments on work from supervising faculty; and reviews from journal, abstract and grant proposal submissions. Conflicts that arise through academic relationships include competitiveness with peers (perceived and actual); disagreements with faculty; classroom issues, particularly when interacting with undergraduates; and conflicts with our institutions. We will discuss proactive ways of decreasing the likelihood of such conflicts arising and of minimizing the personal and professional effects of them when they do.

The academic responsibilities of graduate students are often unexpected very early in one’s graduate school career. In addition to significant coursework, which may in itself require heavy reading or research obligations, there are also a number of other academic obligations which students may not have had prior exposure or experience. As such, time management issues can be one of the most pervasive struggles for many graduate students. The portion of the panel aims to present a number of time management strategies that may help alleviate the pressures of a (newly) heavy workload and address issues such as procrastination, workaholic tendencies, and writer’s block.
Maintaining a balance between professional and academic obligations and personal life is a struggle that many academics deal with for the whole of their careers. In this portion of the workshop, we hope for a frank discussion about the different non-academic aspects of life that may bring additional challenges early in one’s academic career. Rather than dictate a particular sort of ‘life path’ or set of rules that prescribe a one-size-fits-all rubric for success in grad school, we instead will be emphasizing careful consideration of each person’s boundaries and limitations so that each individual can have realistic expectations for themselves. In doing this, we focus on how the types of skills discussed in the other portions of the panel can help to create a more effective work environment, easing ‘life’ pressure more generally.
Empirically Examining Parsimony and Redundancy in Usage-Based Models

Grand Ballroom 4
2:00 – 3:30 PM
Posters: Sunday 9 January, Grand Ballroom Foyer, 9:00 AM – 12:00 PM

Organizers: Neal Snider (Nuance Communications, Inc.)
Daniel Weichmann (Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena)
Elma Kerz (RWTH-Universität Aachen)
T. Florian Jaeger (University of Rochester)

Participants: R. Harald Baayen (University of Alberta)
Joan Bresnan (Stanford University)
Walter Daelemans (University of Antwerp)
Bruce Derwing (University of Alberta)
Daniel Gildea (University of Rochester)
Matthew Goldrick (Northwestern University)
Peter Hendrix (University of Alberta)
Gerard Kempen (Max Planck Institute)
Victor Kuperman (McMaster University)
Yongeun Lee (Chung Ang University)
Gary Libben (University of Calgary)
Marco Marelli (University of Alberta)
Petar Milin (University of Alberta)
Timothy John O’Donnell (Harvard University)
Gabriel Recchia (Indiana University)
Antoine Tremblay (IWK Health Center)
Benjamin V. Tucker (University of Alberta)
Antal van den Bosch (Tilburg University/University of Antwerp)
Christ Westbury (University of Alberta)

Recent years have seen a growing interest in usage-based (UB) theories of language, which assume that language use plays a causal role in the development of linguistic systems over historical time. A central assumption of the UB-framework is the idea that shapes of grammars are closely connected to principles of human cognitive processing (Bybee 2006, Givon 1991, Hawkins 2004). UB-accounts strongly gravitate towards sign- or construction-based theories of language, viz. theories that are committed to the belief that linguistic knowledge is best conceived of as an assembly of symbolic structures (e.g. Goldberg 2006, Langacker 2008, Sag et al. 2003). These constructionist accounts share (1) the postulation of a single representational format of all linguistic knowledge and (2) claim a strong commitment to psychological plausibility of mechanisms for the learning, storage, and retrieval of linguistic units. They do, however, exhibit a considerable degree of variation with respect to their architectural and mechanistic details (cf. Croft & Cruse 2004).

A key issue is the balancing of storage parsimony and processing parsimony: Maximizing storage parsimony is taken to imply greater computational demand and vice versa. The space of logical possibilities ranges from a complete inheritance model (minimal storage redundancy) to a full-entry model (maximal storage redundancy). Currently, the empirical validation of the theoretical situation is not yet conclusive: the representations involved in language processing involve extremely fine-grained lexical-structural co-occurrences, for example frequent four-word phrases are processed faster than infrequent ones (Bannard and Matthews 2008, Arnon and Snider 2010). On the other hand, syntactic exemplar models (Bod 2006) have been argued to overfit and undergeneralize compared to models that do not store all structures in the training data (cf. Post and Gildea 2009, although they found that Tree Substitution Grammar representations induced in a Bayesian framework still split the parsimony continuum towards greater redundancy). Also, experimental work has argued that models of categorization that directly map phonetic dimensions to phonological categories (and therefore more directly reflect the statistics of the training data) do not predict human behavior as well as models that assume independent, intermediate representations (Toscano and McMurray...
Workshop  Saturday, 8 January

2010). Additionally, recent work has provided evidence that early evidence for full-entry models from item-based learning in acquisition (e.g. Pine & Lieven 1997) is confounded, reopening this line of research as well (Yang, unpublished manuscript).

This workshop will bring together linguists, psycholinguists, and computational linguists that commit to a UB-framework to discuss which methodologies can best shed light on questions pertaining to the representational nature of constructions and the mechanisms involved in their on-line processing.

Antal van den Bosch (Tilburg University/University of Antwerp)
Walter Daelemans (University of Antwerp)
Implicit schemata and categories in memory-based language processing

Memory-based language processing (MBLP) is an approach to language processing based on exemplar storage during learning and analogical reasoning during processing (Daelemans & Van den Bosch 2005, 2010). From a cognitive perspective, the approach is attractive because it does not make any assumptions about the way abstractions are shaped, and does not make any a priori distinction between regular and exceptional exemplars, allowing it to explain fluidity of linguistic categories, and irregularization as well as regularization in processing. Schema-like behavior and the emergence of categories can be explained in MBLP as by-products of analogical reasoning over exemplars in memory. Using prepositional phrase attachment and prosodic boundary and accent placement as case studies, we show how abstractions arise in a memory-based framework. We critically discuss the differences between the MBLP approach and other frameworks that do assume some systemic form of abstraction (e.g. prominence hierarchies in syntactic tree fragments).

Daniel Gildea (University of Rochester)
Matt Post (University of Rochester)
Sampled representations for tree substitution grammar

Tree substitution grammars (TSGs) model syntax with a collection of tree fragments of arbitrary shape and size; larger tree fragments allow the encoding of longer-distance dependencies but also result in larger grammars and less ability to generalize. We study methods for extracting tree substitution grammars from syntactically parsed data, evaluating the resulting grammars primarily by their accuracy in parsing new sentences. By treating the decomposition of the parsed data into TSG rules as a hidden variable, we can give more weight to frequently occurring subtrees that are likely to be grammatically significant. By using a Bayesian framework, we achieve a robust trade-off between capturing long distance dependencies and generalization to new sentences. By experimenting with sampling techniques for finding significant subtrees, we are achieve both high parsing accuracy and a compact grammar.

Timothy John O’Donnell (Harvard University)
Productivity and reuse in language: A Bayesian framework

We present a computational framework for the mirror image problems of linguistic productivity and storage. The framework treats the problem of determining which structures should be composed on the fly, and which should be retrieved from memory as an optimal Bayesian inference. The model is evaluated by comparing its performance to competing frameworks including full-parsing, full-listing, and exemplar-based models. The model gives an accurate account of the adult representations and developmental trajectory of the English past tense. The model demonstrates defaultness, blocking, and “elsewhere” behavior as consequences of Bayesian inference. We apply the model to English derivational morphology. The model predicts the differential productivity of English suffixes, placing them on a cline from very productive (+ness) to very unproductive (+th). We discuss the relationship with various empirical measures of productivity. We also show how the model partially accounts for ordering restrictions between affixes.

Antoine Tremblay (IWK Health Center, Halifax, Canada)
Gary Libben (University of Calgary)
Bruce Derwing (University of Alberta)
Chris Westbury (University of Alberta)
Benjamin V. Tucker (University of Alberta)
Empirical evidence for an inflationist lexicon

Although generative and construction grammars both assume that some linguistic forms are stored/retrieved as wholes while others are strung together from simpler parts, they differ with respect to the units that may be stored in the lexicon, and therefore in the rules that combine them. Within the generative framework, the determining factor for storage is regularity. In contrast, for
construction grammarians frequency of use is an important factor determining whether a form is stored as a whole or (de)composed on-line. We present empirical evidence from self-paced reading, sentence recall, and chunk production experiments showing that speakers are sensitive to the frequency of use of regular, non-idiomatic multi-word sequences (“at the end of”; MWS), thus suggesting that they are stored/retrieved as wholes (favoring the constructionist view). However, these frequency effects could rather reflect speeded/practiced rule-based (de)composition. Results from our chunk recall experiment with event-related potential recordings suggest that (some aspects) of such MWSs are holistically stored/retrieved.

Yongeun Lee (Chung Ang University)
Matthew Goldrick (Northwestern University)

The role of abstraction in constructing phonological structure

While English groups together vowels and codas into a unit (‘rime’) distinct from the onset (Kessler & Treiman, 1997), Korean (Yoon & Derwing, 2001) groups onsets and vowels into a unit (‘body’) distinct from the coda. We argue that these distinct representational structures are constructed using distributions over abstract phonological forms.

Lee & Goldrick (2008) showed that segments in underlying forms in English and Korean have contrasting distributional patterns that cue contrasting sub-syllabic representations. Analysis of short-term memory errors revealed that speakers utilize this statistical information during language processing.

Although distributions over underlying forms provide clear cues to sub-syllabic structure, distinctions between such forms are frequently neutralized in Korean surface forms (Kim & Jongman, 1996). In novel analyses, we show that the distributional structure of Korean surface forms fails to provide robust cues to sub-syllabic structure. Constructing phonological structure requires sensitivity to distributional information over abstract representations.

Gerard Kempen (Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics, Nijmegen/Cognitive Psychology Unit, Leiden University)

The unproven psychological reality of grammatical movement and gap-filling: Competitive optimization of functional and linear dependencies satisfies the psycholinguistic evidence

Since half a century, many psycholinguists have sought evidence for the psychological reality of movement transformations and gap-filling. The studies cover a wide range of grammatical movement phenomena (A- and A-bar movement, head movement, scrambling), and deploy virtually the entire arsenal of experimental paradigms in sentence production and comprehension.

Based on a summary of the results of this work, I argue that the data are perfectly compatible with nontransformational treatments of grammatical movement where ‘moved’ constituents are base-generated in their noncanonical surface positions (GPSG, HPSG, LFG, PG). The resulting trees do not include empty terminal nodes (‘gaps’). Instead, constituents in noncanonical position are annotated with features coding for functional and positional relations with other constituents, in particular for relations between dependents and governors (subcategorizers).

In order to account for the behavioral and neurophysiological data, I assume an IAC-type processor (Interactive Activation and Competition) with grammatical constituents viewed as active units that continually compete with each other for optimal dependency and linear order relationships.

Harald Baayen (University of Alberta)
Marco Marelli (University of Alberta)
Peter Hendrix (University of Alberta)
Petar Milin (University of Alberta)

Sidestepping the combinatorial explosion: Towards a processing model based on discriminative learning

We present a new symbolic computational model for word reading based on principles of discriminative learning. For English, the model is trained on short n-grams (in all 26 million words) of the British National Corpus, and maps orthographic input (letters and letter bigrams) onto the meaning representations of a mere 6700 morphemes. Without having to posit paradigms (structured lists of inflectionally related exemplars), morphological families (sets of morphologically related complex words) or representations for complex words and phrases, the model correctly predicts (i) syntactic paradigmatic entropy effects in English (and similarly, for Serbian, morphological paradigmatic entropy effects), (ii) frequency effects for complex words and phrases, (iii) morphological family size effects, and various other effects reported in the morphological processing literature. We propose this model as part of a larger hierarchically structured usage-based constructionist memory for language.
Victor Kuperman (McMaster University)
Joan Bresnan (Stanford University)
Gabriel Recchia (Indiana University)

Incremental production of the English dative constructions

Production of alternating syntactic constructions (ditransitive dative “gave him the book” vs prepositional “gave the book to him”) is influenced by probabilities of alternatives and by accessibility of construction arguments. Yet probabilities themselves are accurately estimated as a function of accessibility indices (Bresnan et al., 2007; Roland et al., 2008). We probe the explanatory power of probabilistic measures (advocated by information-theoretical accounts: Jaeger, 2010) above the influence of non-probabilistic accessibility (espoused by availability-based accounts: Ferreira & Dell, 2000; Solomon & Pearlmutter, 2004) on spontaneous production of English datives (Tily et al., 2009; Wagner Cook et al., 2009).

Analyses of acoustic durations of all syntactic arguments revealed pervasive effects of accessibility indices in both types of datives; no reliable effects of construction probability in ditransitive datives; and independent probabilistic effects in prepositional datives. This implies that, despite their conceptual compatibility, neither probabilistic nor availability-based accounts of syntactic production are theoretically redundant.
Functions, Functionalism, and Linguistics

Grand Ballroom 3
9:00 AM – 12:00 PM

Organizers: Shannon T. Bischoff (Indiana University-Purdue University Fort Wayne)
Craig Hancock (University at Albany)
Carmen Jany (California State University, San Bernardino)

Participants: Suzanne Kemmer (Rice University)
Brian MacWhinney (Carnegie Mellon University)
William Greaves (York University, Emeritus)
Craig Hancock (University at Albany)
Wallace Chafe (University of California, Santa Barbara)
Tom Givón (University of Oregon)

Functionalism, as characterized by Allen, (2007:254) “holds that linguistic structures can only be understood and explained with reference to the semantic and communicative functions of language, whose primary function is to be a vehicle for social interaction among human beings.” Since the 1970s, inspired by functionalism in the work of such linguists as Jespersen, Bolinger, Dik, Halliday, and Chafe, functionalism has been attached to a variety of movements and models making major contributions to linguistics in general and various subfields within linguistics, such as syntax, discourse, language acquisition, typology, documentary linguistics, and applied linguistics. The main goal of functionalist approaches is to clarify the dynamic relationship between form and function (Thompson 2003:53).

Functional research into grammar offers new explanations for linguistic structure whereby grammar is “conceived in terms of the discourse functions from which it can be said to have emerged” (Thompson 2003:54). This view has led to important work on discourse and grammar by Sandra A. Thompson, Paul Hopper, T. Givón, Joan Bybee, and others. Another major contribution of the functional perspective on grammar is typological, culminating in work such as The World Atlas of Language Structure (WALS) under the direction of Bernard Comrie. Comrie's seminal work on language universals (Comrie 1981) and his linking of typology and functional accounts of linguistic phenomena has had a profound impact on the field with WALS as an exceptional resource for linguists across the subfields, in particular researchers working on language documentation. Documentary linguistics --informed by and contributing to linguistic typology with a now substantial and growing body of literature-- has defined itself as a new subfield within linguistics, and data from previously unstudied or understudied languages is constantly re-shaping current linguistic theory, as shown in the work of Daniel Everett and Marianne Mithun, among many others. Work in languages documentation is based on how actual language use is reflected in linguistic structure, a key issue in functionalism. Other scholars, such as Halliday, who has long seen theory and use as dynamically connected, have heavily influenced discourse analysis and a genre focused pedagogy, most notably in Australia.

We now have a substantial body of literature from various perspectives on functionalism, making a positive impact on the field of linguistics in general and the various subfields, and pointing researchers in new and interesting directions. In an effort to bring leading scholars in this area together and to provide recognition to the impact of functionalist approaches on current linguistic theory, we propose a three-hour symposium highlighting the nature of functionalism as an emerging force within linguistics and beyond and defining its current and future directions. More specifically, the symposium presenters will touch on the issue of “where do functions come from?”

The three-hour symposium will consist of five presentations, with each speaker allowed 30 minutes, including 10 minutes for discussion. The final half hour will be open for general discussion and further interaction with the audience.

Each of the symposium speakers addresses a major contribution of functionalism to current linguistic theory and touches on the issue of where functions come from. **Suzanne Kemmer** looks at functions in terms of the individual and the group to address tension between cognitive and discourse-functional approaches to linguistic inquiry. **Brian MacWhinney** shows how language structures emerge across time, and how functions become automated in different ways across the different time scales. MacWhinney's approach is exemplified in the Competition Model which assigns a central role to competition in determining language processing, conversation, and change. **Craig Hancock and William S. Greaves** describe the impact of Systemic Functional Linguistics and its application to language pedagogy. In addition, how pedagogical approaches can reveal functions relevant to questions of linguistic universals. **Wallace Chafe** demonstrates that there is much to learn from cross disciplinary approaches to phenomenon associated with language and thought, and that functions play a key role. **Tom Givón** will identify functionalism approaches to linguistic inquiry throughout the history of the Western linguistic tradition, working from Aristotle to today's functionalists.

**Suzanne Kemmer** (Rice University)

*Function in the individual and in the community*

Two major streams have developed in the current of functional linguistics: Cognitive linguistics, which seeks to relate language to other aspects of the human mind, and Discourse-functional linguistics, which observes language in close relation to its communicative context and interpersonal functions. Both approaches seek explanation of linguistic forms and patterns through factors outside of language. Both thought and communication, the two primary functions of language, must be accounted for and integrated. Yet in practice there is a tension between the two approaches. Cognitivists think of social interaction as grounded in the knowledge of individuals; Discourse-functional linguists think of cognitive patterns as emergent from social interaction, which is taken to be more fundamental. In this paper I explore ways of resolving this tension, considering structures and their associated functions in light of the individual’s role in interpersonal interactions, and interpersonal situations’ effects on individuals and their linguistic behaviors.

**Brian MacWhinney** (Carnegie Mellon University)

*Where do linguistic functions come from?*

Where are the basic linguistic functions and where do they come from? These are the two core issues facing functionalist approaches to language. In this talk I will suggest that the complexity of the mappings from functions to forms arises from competition at the intersection of processes operating across these six divergent timeframes: sentence processing, social commitment, interactional involvement, developmental emergence, diachronic change, and phylogenetic evolution. Crucially, all of these temporal frames come together at the actual moment of speaking. The processor takes functions operative on these various timeframes and compresses them into a limited set of forms, based on the principles of peaceful coexistence between functions and consolation prizes for dispreferred functions. By working forward from psychology and backwards from linguistics, we can untangle the compression imposed by the processor, thereby deriving a clearer view of the source functions.

**Craig Hancock** (University at Albany)

**William Greaves** (York University)

*Systemic Functional Linguistics: Basic principles and applications to teaching*

SFL sees language as a social semiotic. Language is not well understood as a free standing formal system. Language re-presents the data of sense experience as symbols (construal: ideational work); enacts social relationships (enacting: interpersonal work); and weaves ideational meanings and interpersonal meanings into coherent messages (engendering message: textual work). A systematic exploration of grammar has largely disappeared from our English teaching curriculum, in large part because prevailing understanding reinforced the belief that grammar is innate, largely formal, and unrelated to higher level concerns. Functional approaches to language, in contrast, see grammar as deeply tied to those concerns. And usage based theories of language acquisition emphasize that acquisition of language is directly tied to social and cognitive maturation. Functional approaches can heal the split between grammar and discourse, grammar and teaching.

**Wallace Chafe** (University of California, Santa Barbara)

*Learning big things from small numbers*

Linguistic typology has found that many languages make an obligatory or optional distinction between singular and plural, that quite a few languages also include dual, and that a smaller number distinguish trial (Corbett 2000). Psychologists, since the mid-19th century, have noticed that people can immediately and reliably recognize that there are one, two, or three of something, an
ability called “subitizing” (Trick and Pylyshyn (1994). This is a small but cogent example (1) of how separate disciplines can approach the same phenomenon from different angles without any awareness of what each other has been doing, and (2) of how triangulating on some mental ability can bring us to a fuller understanding of a frequently encountered and easily observable mental phenomenon. It shows how bringing separate disciplines together can chip away at a gradually fuller understanding of why both language and thinking are the way they are.

Tom Givón (University of Oregon)

The intellectual roots of functionalism in linguistics

This paper inquires into the intellectual roots of present-day functionalism in linguistics. Starting with Plato and Aristotle and touching briefly upon the Medieval logicians and Port Royal, grammarians, the paper traces the direct antecedence of late-20th Century functionalism through von Humboldt, H. Paul and O. Jespersen, the Prague School and subsequent work by D. Bolinger and M.A.K. Halliday. The impact of the three giants of structuralism--Saussure, Bloomfield and Chomsky--is viewed as an important catalyst, tracing the late-1960s advent of functionalist thinking back to the Generative Semantics rebellion of Ross, Lakoff and company. Following this immediate antecedence and its despair of Chomskian structuralism, one may interpret the expanding agenda of the 1970 as an attempt to integrate the multiple strands of the adaptive correlates of language structure: discourse/communication, cognition, language diversity and universals, diachrony, acquisition, and evolution.
Micro-syntactic Variation in North-American English: Three Case Studies in Negation and Polarity

Grand Ballroom 4
9:00 AM – 12:00 PM

Organizer: Raffaella Zanuttini (Yale University)
Participants: Andy Barss (University of Arizona)
Lisa Green (University of Massachusetts Amherst)
Laurence Horn (Yale University)
Nick Huang (Yale University)
Zachary Maher (Yale University)
Sabina Matyiku (Yale University)
Jeffrey Punske (University of Arizona)
Jim Wood (New York University)
Raffaella Zanuttini (Yale University)

Minimal differences found in linguistic varieties that are overall very similar provide linguists the opportunity to take a close look at where exactly grammatical systems differ, and how exactly they differ. Though this approach to the study of syntax has proven very fruitful in several different empirical domains, it has not been applied in full force to varieties of English spoken in North America. Linguists have been carrying out interesting work on topics like double modals, negative inversion, personal datives, positive anymore, and the needs washed construction, among others. But these contributions have not yet been brought together in a way that offers a global picture of the range of the attested variation or that allows an in-depth study of each sub-domain.

This workshop is a first step toward filling this gap, as it offers us the opportunity to bring together researchers that study the syntax and semantics of constructions attested in non-standard varieties of English, and to discuss the initial steps we have made toward building a repository of information concerning these constructions.

The empirical domain consists of three constructions attested in some non-standard varieties of English, all involving negation and polarity, and thus a common set of theoretical issues:

(A) **Negative inversion**, that is, inversion of subject and auxiliary in sentences that are not questions and do not have an interrogative interpretation, but are simply negative declarative clauses (attested in Appalachian English, West Texas English and across varieties of African American English):

(1) a Didn't nobody have enough sense to teach us up here. (Montgomery & Hall 04)
   b I guess don't anybody do them anymore.

(B) **Positive anymore**, that is, the use of anymore in sentences that don't contain an instance of negation or a downward entailing environment, as in the following examples from varieties of English spoken in the Midwest:

(2) a He used to …, but he sprawls out in that new lounge chair anymore. (Murray 93)
   b John smokes a lot anymore. (Barrs & Punske 10)

(C) The so-called **so don't I** construction (or, more generally, **So AUXn't NP**), i.e., the use of so followed by a negative auxiliary (or modal, or instance of do) followed by the subject, as in the following examples from speakers in the eastern New England area:

(3) a “I like basketball.” “So don't I.” (Freeman 04)
   b And just as the mood of the once-solemn convocation has changed over the past few years, so hasn't the opening address by President Jill Ker Conway. (Daily Hampshire Gazette, 1980, from DARE files)
Sunday, 9 January  

Larry Horn, our discussant, will provide comments and draw connections among the various presentations. Each presentation will also be followed by a general discussion.

**Nick Huang** (Yale University)  
**Zachary Maher** (Yale University)  
**Sabina Matyiku** (Yale University)  
**Raffaella Zanuttini** (Yale University)  
*Toward an atlas of micro-syntactic variation in varieties of English*

What should a student look up to find out which syntactic properties of his or her variety are distinctive, why they are worth investigating, and who has written about them? Where should a linguist go to find out about micro-syntactic variation among varieties of English spoken in North America? Or to search whether property A correlates with property B only in one variety, or in all varieties that exhibit it? The database we are designing is meant to be an answer to these questions, among others. We will be presenting our initial work on a *Morpho-Syntactic Atlas of Varieties of English*, discussing its goals and its format, and welcoming feedback on some of the issues that need to be resolved.

**Andy Barss** (University of Arizona)  
**Jeffrey Punske** (University of Arizona)  
*It's not just positive, anymore*

This paper focuses on a surprising restriction on the distribution of *anymore* in the variety of Southwestern American English spoken in Tucson, Arizona. In this variety, *anymore* can be used both as an NPI (like in standard English) and in positive contexts under the scope of an upward-entailing quantifier. This latter use is the only example of an upward-entailment polarity item in any dialect of English. In this respect, the variety of Southwestern American English under investigation differs from both standard English and from the varieties spoken in Pennsylvania and the Midwest, which also have a form of positive *anymore*. In this paper, we detail the distribution of *anymore* within Tucson English and provide a semantic description of *anymore* across the three different dialect types (standard, Tucson and Pennsylvania/Midwest).

**Lisa Green** (University of Massachusetts Amherst)  
*Force, focus, and negation in African American English*

Negative inversion structures in African American English (AAE) have received a fair amount of attention; however, questions still remain about them, especially about whether the negated auxiliary moves out of T. These negative concord constructions, which are characterized by an initial negated auxiliary followed by an indefinite DP, resemble interrogatives but are interpreted as declaratives. The preposed negative widens the domain of quantification of the negative DP (along the lines of widening in Kadmon and Landman (1993)). I argue that in negative inversion constructions, the preposed negated auxiliary is attracted to C by a negative focus feature that is linked to a widened domain or “absolute” reading. The CP-system in AAE is considered in light of research on the cartography of syntactic structures (Rizzi 2004), especially in relation to discourse and the structural positions of Force° and Focus°. Differences between NI in AAE and other English varieties are considered.

**Jim Wood** (New York University)  
*Affirmative semantics with negative morphosyntax*

The New England *So AUXn't NP* construction involves the negative marker *n't*, but has affirmative force. For example, the second sentence in (1) asserts that the speaker plays the guitar:

(1) “I play guitar.” “Yeah, but *so don't I*.”

In describing aspects of the syntax, semantics and pragmatics of this construction, I show that it is grammatically affirmative, as seen by the impossibility of NPIs, the possibility of PPIs, and the fact that only negative tag questions are possible. I argue that the *n't* is not pleonastic, but is related to the fact that the construction is used to contradict a negative proposition when the speaker believes that the latter might be held true by a discourse participant. My goal is to present a view of the syntax of polarity that makes sense of the fact that negative morphemes in the CP domain sometimes result in a non-negative interpretation.
Student Mixer

Friday, 7 January

10:00 PM - Midnight

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JEFFREY E. DAVIS

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JOHN LEAVITT

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Congratulations to our colleague and friend Sandra Chung on her election as the 87th President of the Linguistic Society of America.

Best wishes for 2011!

Department of Linguistics
Division of Humanities
University of California, Santa Cruz
Abstracts of Regular Sessions
Classic Monographs of the LSA

Though dating from a different era in Linguistics, these works are still useful and offer valuable insights to those working in historical linguistics with a focus on Germanic and the Classical languages, and Indo-European linguistics more generally. Available elsewhere only more expensively or not at all, these historic volumes may be obtained at the LSA exhibit booth for $10 each.


Visit the Student Resource Center and Lounge in the Chartiers Room from 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM on Friday and Saturday and 9:00 AM to 12:00 Noon on Sunday for socializing, relaxing, coffee hours and resource sessions.
**Barbara Abbott** (Michigan State University)  
**Laurence R. Horn** (Yale University)

*Nonfamiliarity and indefinite descriptions*

Kehler & Ward (2006) argue for the existence of NONFAMILIARITY IMPLICATURES, including one that results from the use of English *a/an* rather than *the*. This implicature appears intended to subsume the scalar implicature of nonuniqueness postulated by Hawkins (1991). In this paper we try to clarify the nature of such a nonfamiliarity implicature, and we present evidence that such an implicature does not supplant Hawkins’ nonuniqueness implicature for indefinites.

**Ernest Lawrence Abel** (Wayne State University)

*Condom Nation: The literary heritage of early condom branding in America*

Condoms are one of the most commonly used barrier devices for preventing the spread of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs). The first advertisements for condoms in the United States appeared in 1861. This presentation discusses and gives examples and illustrations of the brand names and advertisements for condoms sold in the U.S. during 1920s-1940s and then organizes these brands into a name typology consisting of: (1) names derived from mythology, (2) names denoting military prowess, (3) names of birds associated with sexuality, (4) names with sexual innuendo dating back to Tudor times, and (5) X-named brands (reflecting latent X-rated symbolism).

**Ernest Lawrence Abel** (Wayne State University)

*The names in NAMES*

NAMES, the journal of the American Name Society, has been publishing articles on names since 1953, but in the 50 plus years of publication, NAMES has yet to publish any studies on the names of the authors who have contributed to the journal. In this presentation, I analyze the names of these contributors, and by implication, their possessors, in terms of academic background, neuroticism, sound symbolism, and uniqueness.

**Matthew E. Adams** (Stanford University)

*Poetic correspondence and Welsh cynghanedd*

I present an analysis of Welsh *cynghanedd* poetry which argues that its alliterative properties are constrained by non-local agreement among consonants. Rather than stating this as an idiosyncratic feature of Welsh, I instead demonstrate that the formal theory of Agreement by Correspondence (Rose & Walker 2004), which has been used to capture consonantal harmony across typologically diverse languages, can be extended to this metrical form. More generally, linguistic constraints on speech and prose also influence metrical form; the degree of grammaticalization of a constraint reflects its place on a continuum from conventionalized language, such as poetry, to spontaneous speech production.

**Tuuli Morrill Adams** (New York University)

*The interaction of native and non-native prosodic structure in acquisition*

Two experiments were conducted to investigate English speakers' perception of words in a second language, and the effect of native language prosody on fluent speech perception. Participants learned words and listened to speech in either Finnish or Japanese, and then identified possible words of the language. Results indicate that listeners who learned words and heard fluent speech identified possible words with greater accuracy than those who only heard fluent speech. Learners experience an advantage when the second language is metrically similar to the native language, and do not learn as much from the same tasks in a metrically dissimilar language.

**Adebola Adebileje** (Redeemer’s University, Nigeria)

*A socio-semantic study of in-laws’ nicknames used by Yoruba new brides*

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

**Femmigje Admiraal** (Universität Leipzig)  
**Swintha Danielsen** (Universität Leipzig)  
**Franziska Riedel** (Universität Leipzig)

*The Baure language group: Cultural and linguistic diversity*

This paper presents the Baure language group (Arawak language family) from a linguistic as well as from a cultural point of view. From the Jesuit mission Concepcion de Baures, groups of Baure migrated to two other towns: El Carmen and San Joaquin. Whereas the people of the town of El Carmen remained in close contact with the community of Baures, the people of the town of San Joaquin were relatively isolated. A considerable difference in both the language and the culture can be observed when comparing data from Baures and El Carmen on the one hand, and San Joaquin on the other.

**Dany Adone** (University of Cologne)

*On interrogatives in an emerging sign language*

A survey of interrogatives in signed and spoken languages reveals much cross-linguistic variation. In this paper I investigate the development of interrogatives in a relatively young sign language, i.e. Mauritian Sign Language. The MSL lexicon reveals two important factors in an emerging linguistic system: 1) the use of non-manuals (i.e. facial expressions) in complex structures such as interrogative sentences, and 2) the variability of these non-manuals in an emerging system. Comparing these findings to the ones found in spoken languages contributes to the ongoing discussion on whether signed and spoken languages are constrained in a similar way.

**Dany Adone** (University of Cologne)

*Reference tracking in Ngukurr Kriol: Substrate vs. universals*

One of the major issues explored cross-linguistically is how languages identify and maintain identification of referents in discourse. A survey of the literature reveals that most of the studies on reference-tracking deal with African, Australian, Papua-New Guinean languages. Further they concentrate on the study of the nominal phrase (definite vs. indefinite, generic vs. specific, pronouns, demonstratives etc.). In this paper I discuss reference-tracking in Ngukurr Kriol (NK). I argue that the absence of pronouns in NK discourse as well as the use of pronouns and demonstratives can be explained as a unified phenomenon. They are the results of both substrate influences and universals.

**Scott AnderBois** (University of California, Santa Cruz)

*Topic and assertion in Yucatec Maya attitude reports*

The main attitude verb in Yucatec Maya (YM), tuk(u)l has, among other options, the two forms for reporting an individual’s attitude towards a proposition. The two forms differ principally in the presence or absence of the clause-final topic clitic -e’ — Top. Though Hanks (1990) and Verhoeven (2007) describe Top in such cases as ‘semantically empty’, we present data from primary fieldwork showing that such pairs are not equivalent and argue that the differences follow from a semantics where Top signals the clause to which it attaches as being not at-issue.

**Scott AnderBois** (University of California, Santa Cruz)

*Verum focus and the composition of negative polar questions*

Romero & Han (2004) argue that high negation polar questions (e.g. ‘Didn't John bake a cake?’) are distinguished principally by emphasis on the truth or falsity of a proposition P (i.e. Verum Focus). We develop a novel theory of Verum Focus as suppressing future discussion of the details of how P holds, building on the inquisitive semantic account of the issue-raising capacity of assertions (e.g. Groenendijk & Roelofsen (2009)). The account allows us to capture the core facts about the meaning of these questions (e.g. the meaning of ‘yes’/‘no’ answers) while giving a compositional role to (double) negation.
**Philipp Angermeyer** (York University)  
Relating translation effects to language contact phenomena

This paper investigates the hypothesis that translation effects (source-language influence in translated talk) are parallel to language contact phenomena found in bilingual speech. Data from German-Turkish interpreter-mediated medical interviews is investigated for codemixing, calquing, and variable phenomena. Translation effects in translated speech are compared to contact phenomena in utterances by the same speakers that do not represent renditions of other-language talk, but also to other research on German-Turkish contact. The findings have implications for bilingualism research more generally, suggesting that translation processes (treating structures in the two languages as equivalent) play a significant role in language contact.

**Lucas Annear** (University of Wisconsin-Madison)  
**Emily Clare** (University of Wisconsin -Madison)  
**Alicia Groh** (University of Wisconsin -Madison)  
**Mary Simonsen** (University of Wisconsin -Madison)  
**Thomas Purnell** (University of Wisconsin -Madison)  
**Eric Rainy** (University of Wisconsin -Madison)  
**Joseph Salmons** (University of Wisconsin -Madison)  
Emerging regional differences in final obstruents

This paper explores phonetics and phonology of final obstruent ‘voicing’ across southern Wisconsin, both geographical differences and changes in apparent time. We examine generations of speakers across southern Wisconsin, focusing primarily on glottal pulsing on the consonant and ratio of rhyme vowel-consonant duration. In southeastern WI, older speakers show clear distinction, but young speakers realize coda /z/ in or near the expected /s/ acoustic space. In southwestern and south-central WI, younger speakers show greatest glottal pulsing on /z/ of any speakers in the study, marking the distinction more than elders and relying on glottal pulsing rather than vowel duration.

**Andrei Antonenko** (Stony Brook University)  
Partial wh-movement in Kashmiri

I provide an account of two ways of forming embedded direct questions in Kashmiri. In the first typologically rare pattern the wh-phrase raises to the second position in the embedded clause, and the highest matrix clause has the default question marker kyaa ‘what’. In case of more than two embedded clauses, kyaa appears only in the highest clause. In the second strategy the scope position is marked by the copy of the wh-phrase. This strategy is impossible for adjunct questions. In conclusion I propose how this account can be extended to the cases of partial wh-movement in German and Hindi.

**Svitlana Antonyuk-Yudina** (Reed College/Stony Brook University)  
Why prosody matters: Surface scope bias in Russian quantifier scope

I present results of a production experiment on the prosodic realization of doubly quantified sentences in Russian that tested the hypothesis (due to Kitagawa and Fodor 2003, Hirotani 2004) that native speakers of Russian (tacitly) impose surface scope-biasing prosody. If correct, the hypothesis could account for the rigid surface scope claims found in the literature. Target sentences were excised from contexts, evaluated for the degree of disambiguation and analyzed within the autosegmental-metrical framework (Pierrehumbert 1980). The results of our experiment support the main hypothesis, strongly suggesting that Russian prosody needs to be strictly controlled for when eliciting quantifier scope judgements.

**Svitlana Antonyuk-Yudina** (Reed College/Stony Brook University)  
**John F. Bailyn** (Stony Brook University)  
Frozen scope and WCO: New insights into the structure of Russian ditransitives

We present novel data on Russian ditransitives with two Quantificational objects, which parallel the relevant English facts (Larson 1990) whereby inverse scope disappears when the quantificational Dative precedes the quantificational Accusative within the VP. We argue that the Russian facts should not be analyzed in terms of Superiority, as in English (Bruening 2001). Furthermore, wider possibilities for overt QP displacement in Russian and the scope freezing that obtains in such contexts
(Antonyuk-Yudina 2009), taken with the observed parallelism between the two languages in the relevant respects, allow us a new perspective on the scope freezing in ditransitives for both languages.

**Stephanie L. Archer** (University of Calgary)  
**Suzanne Curtin** (University of Calgary)  
*Session 35*  
*Infants’ discrimination of attested and unattested stop-liquid onset clusters*

Infants of 6- and 9-months are capable of discriminating attested (/kl/ and /pl/) and unattested (/tl/) stop-liquid onset clusters. Research in infant speech perception suggests a reorganization of the perceptual space within the first year of life. From birth, infants are capable of discriminating non-native speech sound contrasts until about 10-12 months of age. Phonotactic sensitivity, however, begins to emerge at 9 months. We investigated whether young infants’ sensitivity to phonotactics was related to their ability to discriminate phonotactic combinations. Our findings indicate that infants at both 6- and 9-months of age discriminate attested and unattested phonotactic contrasts.

**Grant Armstrong** (Georgetown University)  
*Session 3*  
*From subject involvement to telicity: Reflexive ethical datives in Spanish*

Spanish verbs of performance and creation such as bailar (= to dance) and cocinar (= to cook) combine with a non-argumental version of the reflexive clitic, se. The presence of se has two main effects: (i) it imposes a telic aspectual restriction and (ii) it implicates that the subject made a substantial effort to complete the action in question. In this paper I claim that the two effects are linked by a low merging applicative head that forces a telic interpretation and exports an implicature to the grammatical subject through a reflexivization operation that is realized morphologically by se.

**Meghan Armstrong** (The Ohio State University/Universitat Pompeu Fabra)  
**Katie Carmichael** (The Ohio State University)  
**Scott Schwenter** (The Ohio State University)  
*Session 16*  
*X much? constructions and the contextual licensing of scale inversion*

Canonical X much? (CXM) features a semantically negative X (e.g. jealous much?), while inverted X much? (IXM) features a semantically neutral X (e.g. knock much?). For both constructions, the resulting implicature is a critical evaluation, although X values differ for CXM (HIGH) vs. IXM (LOW) relative to a contextually-salient scalar norm of X. Additionally, IXM licensing conditions resemble the conditions for other inverted interpretations of operators (Amaral and Schwenter 2009). Further, we argue that IXM does not allow stative interpretations since it only allows verbs in the X slot, while CXM also allows nouns and adjectives.

**Sudha Arunachalam** (Northwestern University)  
**Sandra R. Waxman** (Northwestern University)  
*Session 54*  
*Fast mapping from argument structure alone*

Parents often utter verbs when their referents are not co-present. We therefore ask whether toddlers can discover a verb’s meaning from its argument structure alone. Toddlers (21-months) heard a novel verb in either transitive or intransitive sentences. They then viewed two test scenes, a causative and a synchronous event, and heard, “Find dacking!” Within 2.5s of the novel verb’s onset, toddlers who had heard transitive sentences reliably preferred the causative scene. The results (1) indicate that 21-month-olds discover verb meaning using argument structure cues, even absent a co-occurring event, and (2) establish the time-course with which 21-month-olds process novel verbs.

**Wendy Baker** (Brigham Young University)  
**David Bowie** (University of Alaska Anchorage)  
*Session 73*  
*Linguistic behavior and religious affiliation in Utah: Differentiation below the level of sociolinguistic awareness*

Conventional wisdom among linguists holds that differences in religious affiliation do not correlate with linguistic variation in the United States. However, our analysis of 140 residents of Utah County, Utah finds significant differences in the treatment of several linguistic variables by adherents of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (“Mormons”) and those unaffiliated with that religion (“non-Mormons”). Further, these differences exist for both socially salient and non-salient variables. We
conclude that this linguistic differentiation is the result of Mormons and non-Mormons having developed largely separate social networks in this region over time.

Max Bane (University of Chicago)  
*How many language types are there?*

Methods of estimating the number of unseen types in a sampled population are often used in biological ecology and studies of lexical richness, but have yet to be applied to linguistic typology. I apply a Bayesian method of estimating the number of unseen types in a population (Zhang and Stern 2009) to a typological sample of quantity-insensitive stress systems, giving a principled estimate of lower and upper bounds on the plausible number of possible language types, i.e., distinct stress systems. These bounds compare favorably with the typological predictions of Gordon's (2002) OT model of quantity-insensitive stress.

Max Bane (University of Chicago)  
Peter Graff (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
Morgan Sonderegger (University of Chicago)  
*Phonetic convergence among reality television contestants*

Previous work has shown that in short-term laboratory settings, aspects of one’s speech can change under exposure to the speech of others, and that this change is mediated by social variables. The implicit hypothesis is that phonetic convergence can help explain dialect formation and social stratification of speech. A link between laboratory results and community-level change is needed to show that convergence is a possible source of socially stratified change. We address this question using data from reality television. Our results show significant longitudinal change in voice onset time for four speakers over 13 weeks, mediated by social interaction.

Terri Ann Barrett (University of the West Indies, Mona)  
*Why Can’t We Learn English: The difficulties encountered in learning Standard English in Jamaica?*

This paper is a report on my ongoing research which looks at how select phonological and syntactic structures that Jamaican children are exposed to from their knowledge of Jamaican Creole are influencing their learning of Jamaican Standard English (JSE) at the grade one level. Previous research has shown that the mutual intelligibility of both languages poses a severe challenge for the learners of JSE (Craig 2006). The research will uncover what are the various challenges encountered by students at this level in learning the phonological and syntactic structures of JSE, and also identify instances of interference from their first language.

Michael Barrie (University of Ottawa)  
*Configurationality in Onondaga*

I discuss some properties of Onondaga (Iroquoian) and argue, contrary to previous work on this topic (Baker, 1996, Koenig and Michelson, 2008), that this language displays a remarkable number of configurational properties. Like other Northern Iroquoian languages, Onondaga exhibits a number of properties that suggest it is discourse-configurational (in the sense of Jelinek, 1984) such as free word order and the lack of traditional subject/object asymmetries (see Baker, 1991, 1996 for Mohawk). However, Onondaga displays a number of properties that suggest a configurational underlying structure: (1) wh-movement, (2) order of internal arguments, and (3) cartographic effects.

Michael Barrie (University of Ottawa)  
*Manner adverbs in Cantonese*

The treatment of adverbs has given rise to much discussion (Alexiadou, 1997, Cinque, 1999, Ernst, 2002, Larson, 2004). No one approach handles the facts for Cantonese. There are 2 kinds of manner AdvPs in Cantonese:

1. a. ngo5 sik6 dak1 hou2 hoisam1  
   I      ADV DEG happy

   b. ngo5 hou2 hoisam1 gam2 sik6 je5  
   I      DEG happy ADV eat stuff   ‘I’m eating happily.’
Only the *dak*-phrase renders cognate objects optional. The *gam*-construction cannot appear with comparatives or superlatives. Only the *gam*-AdvP requires a DEG. I propose that *dak*-AdvPs appear in a Larsonian shell, while *gam*-adverbs are adjoined higher.

**Michael Barrie** (University of Ottawa)  
*Gabriela Alboiu* (York University)  
*Aspect, mood (and tense) in Onondaga: A feature geometric approach*

Iroquoian inflectional verbal morphology is well-documented in the descriptive literature (Chafe, 1961, Lounsbury, 1949, 1953, Michelson and Doxtator, 2002), but has received less attention from a generative perspective. Most generative analyses of verbal inflection rely on the notion of tense and a T(ense) Phrase. Onondaga, however, makes very little use of tense as a grammatical concept, thereby rendering such an approach inappropriate. Instead we investigate the Onondaga INFLectional domain from a feature geometric approach following Cowper (2005). We suggest that perfectives are situated with respect to the speakers set of beliefs rather than to the utterance time.

**Herbert Barry III** (University of Pittsburgh)  
*Aylene S. Harper* (Community College of Allegheny County)  
*National differences in prediction of sex from final letter of first names*

In six large nations, which include five Indo-European languages, female sex is predicted by the final letter a or e. Male sex is predicted by the final letter n or o. For both sexes, prediction was lowest in the United States of America, intermediate in the United Kingdom, France, and Germany, second highest in Spain, and highest in Italy. Prediction of sex, especially for female names, was higher in nations with collectivistic instead of individualistic residents. Prediction of sex was higher for names of both sexes in nations whose married residents expressed less positive subjective well-being.

**David Basilico** (University of Alabama at Birmingham)  
*Antipassive and scalar structure*

The suffix –*si* in Inuit marks the antipassive (1) as well as the inchoative (2).

1. Anguti quqir-*si*-juq man.abs shoot-*ap*-part.3sg polar.bear-obl  
The man is shooting/shot at a polar bear.

2. Miiqqat piqqis-*si*-pp-u-t children healthy-*ap*-ind-[-tr]-3pl  
The children are getting well.

These usages can be unified by incorporating the notion of a ‘scale’. The suffix is a head of an eventive light verb with a scalar element as a complement. In the antipassive, the verb adjoins to –*si*, providing a manner, with the oblique NP serving as the scale; in the inchoative, there is no manner, and the verb serves as the scale.

**Ana Bastos-Gee** (University of Connecticut)  
*Crossover and ethical pronouns in Brazilian Portuguese*

Ethical pronouns, used to express that someone is negatively affected by the content of the main assertion, cannot co-refer with referential elements in the same clause in Brazilian Portuguese. I propose a syntactic account for this constraint in co-reference by showing that ethical pronouns undergo A′-movement to a projection in the split IP system (called OrientP), in order to check a feature [+S] related to the sentential force and speaker orientation. While undergoing this movement, if the ethical pronoun crosses a co-indexed phrase, it causes a strong crossover violation in the sense of Postal 1971, Wasow 1972, Lasnik 1976.

**Merelyn B. Bates-Mims** (Retired; Former Fulbright Researcher)  
*Creole Louisiana Zydeco language cognitive continuations: A theoretical model.*

How important is native speaker competence to accurate “salty” interpretations of cultural languages like the Clifton Chenier “Zydeco sont pas salé” creole Louisiana lyrics: music traditionally performed in the dance halls of rural Loreauville? Is innate linguistic competence obligatory to correct ascription of ‘proto’ formals probative of genetic kinships? Can DNA haplotypes aid genealogy kinships research pertinent to globally tracing descendant cognition, language, and culture? This paper adopts Bantu
linguist Théophile Obenga’s ‘to be’ combining with ‘to have’ for conveying possession: ‘Zydeco [possesses] (outrageous) dance steps’, aural euphonic fusion producing 'sont' syncretism causing spurious interpretation of Zydeco semantics.

David Beaver (University of Texas at Austin)  
Craige Roberts (The Ohio State University)  
Mandy Simons (Carnegie Mellon University)  
Judith Tonhauser (The Ohio State University)  

Towards a taxonomy of projective content

An enormous range of expressions yield projection, including the usual presupposition triggers, Potts’ (2005) Conventional Implicature (CI) triggers, the prejacent of only, and expressions producing background implicatures (Thomason 1990). We provide an extensive set of diagnostics for four central properties of projective meanings: at-issueness, potential informativity, cancelability and independence from asserted content. We identify not-at-issueness as a property shared by all projective meanings, pointing towards a unified theoretical explanation for projection itself. The distinctions which emerge with respect to the remaining three properties provide the basis for a motivated taxonomy of projective meaning types.

John Beavers (The University of Texas at Austin)  
Alexandra Teodorescu (The University of Texas at Austin)  

Syntactic haplology in Romanian possessive phrases

Possessors in Romanian are marked by a possessive article al, except under adjacency with the homophonous definite determiner enclitic. Previous studies conflict on whether al’s distribution is conditioned phonologically or phrase-structurally. We introduce data against both approaches, and argue that al is deleted under a morphosyntactic Obligatory Contour Principle (OCP) that bans adjacent morphological features that are identical due to head-argument agreement. This analysis allows a significantly simpler DP syntax than previous phrase-structural approaches, and also suggests that OCP-type constraints may be sensitive not just to formal identity but also to specific operations that create identity.

Jana Beck (University of Pennsylvania)  

Two changes in Greek infinitival syntax

This paper gives evidence to show that the loss of ECM infinitives in Greek between the early post-Classical period and the beginning of the Late Medieval period is independent from the loss of the remaining infinitival constructions that did not conclude until around the end of the Late Medieval period. Complement clauses following ethelo ‘want’ are tracked across time, showing that ECM complements were replaced by hina + subjunctive clauses far in advance of this replacement for control complements, despite several instances of this replacement in control complements selected for by adjectives in the New Testament.

Michael Becker (Harvard University)  
Andrew Nevins (University College London)  

Differential treatment of initial syllables rears its head

In English, plural voicing alternations (knife ~ knives) primarily impact monosyllables, with polysyllables usually protected from alternations (giraffe ~ giraffes), which we confirmed (120 participants, 126 items). This is the exact opposite of what Initial Syllable Faithfulness predicts, and hence is unlearnable in terms of constraint ranking. Indeed, the pattern is not extended in a novel word task, a “surfeit of the stimulus” effect (120 participants, 132 items). In an artificial grammar experiment (80 participants), English speakers applied voicing alternations in polysyllables more than in monosyllables, confirming the protection of initial syllables as a part of Universal Grammar.

Ashlee L. Bell (West Monroe High School, West Monroe, Louisiana)  

Prophetic and damning effects of character names in Charles Dickens’ David Copperfield

This paper approaches Charles Dickens’ autobiographical novel, David Copperfield, by examining the purpose behind some of the most memorable names in the novel. By examining these names, it becomes clear that Dickens’ methodology of naming is particularly prophetic in nature. Specifically, I argue that the names that Dickens employs are often suggestive of the characters’
struggles and/or situation in life. I conclude that Dickens’ naming choices are derived from a desire to protect his readers by using a form of onomastic foreshadowing to indicate the path that certain characters will take throughout the course of the narrative.

Andrea L. Berez (University of California, Santa Barbara)  
Session 108  
Two Ahtna intonation unit cues: Syllable pacing and pitch reset

This talk examines two intonation unit (IU) cues in Ahtna (Athabascan, Alaska). Syllable pacing is a function of the relative durations of the individual syllables that make up an IU, but is a multifactorial matter in that vowel length, morpheme type, and morpheme distribution must be taken into consideration. Pitch reset is a change in pitch between two adjacent syllables that sounds like a larger excursion than the series of changes between pairs of syllables immediately preceding or following it. I show that indeed a significant majority of the most extreme pitch excursions occur at IU boundaries.

Anna Berge (Alaska Native Language Center/University of Alaska Fairbanks)  
Session 112  
A comparison of conjunctive coordination in Inuktut and Aleut

As a result of a number of important independent developments, the Aleut and Eskimo languages differ significantly in some aspects of their syntax, although their common origins are still broadly evident. One aspect of the syntax which has not yet been viewed comparatively is coordination and alternatives to coordination; these have important consequences in the expression of even relatively simple clauses. In this paper, I compare some aspects of both coordinating and subordinating conjunctive combination strategies between Aleut and one of the Eskimo languages, Eastern Canadian Inuit.

Archna Bhatia (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)  
Abbas Benmamoun (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)  
Session 22  
Close conjunct agreement: Adjacency vs. gapping

This paper evaluates the biclausal analysis of close conjunct agreement (CCA) in light of new Hindi data. The data are better accounted for under an Agree+adjacency account (Benmamoun et al. 2009). We further modify this account by adding spec-head relation in addition to Agree as a viable configuration for agreement (following Franck et al. 2006) based on an asymmetry in CCA with respect to subjects of unergative vs. unaccusative verbs on the assumption that the unergative arguments are located higher than the probe, and spec-head not being suitable for adjacency effects in some languages.

Douglas S. Bigham (University of Texas at Austin)  
Session 35  
Naïve categorization of American English vowels

Vowel perception studies typically investigate categorical boundaries between percepts with closely related acoustic structures using pre-established categories of expert phoneticians. However, without knowing the cognitive reality of these categories as naïve listeners experience them, perception-based phenomena cannot be fully interpreted. This study provides a first step towards understanding how naïve listeners experience vowel sounds. A modified pile-sort task was used to allow listeners to construct vowel categories/groups as they perceived them. Though there is some evidence for the psychological reality of traditional phonological categories, there is stronger evidence in support of the feature [±/ peripheral] in Labov (1994) and related work.

Douglas S. Bigham (University of Texas at Austin)  
Session 71  
Reconsidering vowels as mathematical and statistical entities: How much variation should there be?

Vowel data in most work is based on format values averaged across tokens, environments, and speakers. Though this method obscures intra- and inter-speaker variation, we accept this loss of information for ease of interpretation. Because vowels are treated as mathematical and statistical entities, this averaging is considered acceptable. However, when the data are not combined a more diverse picture emerges. Our question becomes not only how we might explain this diversity via sociolinguistic means, but also whether or not treating the perceptual and indexical entities of vowels as mathematical units remains a safe assumption.
Petr Biskup (Universität Leipzig)  Michael Putnam (Penn State University)  Laura Catharine Smith (Brigham Young University)  

Prefix and particle verb formation in German at the PF-interface: A unified account

This paper provides an account for morpho-syntactic and phonological aspects involved in the formation of German particle (über+setzen ‘ferry’) and prefix verbs (über+séttzen ‘translate’). German particles, we argue, are prepositions which remain in pP and do not incorporate into the verb, allowing the infinitival zu (phonological spell-out of T’s [-Fin]-feature on the root) to intervene. Conversely, verbal prefixes are incorporated prepositions; T (with [-Fin]-feature) is merged into the derivation after the preposition’s incorporation, preventing zu from intervening between root and preposition (zu über+séttzen). Superficially similar lexical items, we conclude, can result from divergent interactions between a language’s morpho-syntax and phonology.

Bronwyn Bjorkman (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
The syntax of inverted conditional antecedents

I propose that conditional inversion arises as the result of agreement between T and C for “past” features, extending Iatridou's (2000) that “past” morphology in counterfactuals indicates a remoteness of worlds rather than of times. I identify this “remoteness” feature with the [-coincidence] feature of Ritter and Wiltschko (2009), and propose that [-coincidence] is interpreted counterfactually (in C) by requiring non-coincidence between the actual world and worlds in which the proposition holds. This agreement between T and C for [-coincidence] results in “past” counterfactual morphology, while this agreement also motivates movement between T and C (i.e. conditional inversion).

Alexis Black (University of British Columbia)  
Seeing is not believing: A reanalysis of the Kwak'wala determiners

It has been claimed that Kwak’wala determiners encode the following grammatical/semantic functions: case, location, definiteness, tense, and visibility (Boas 1911, 1947). Recent research suggests that location (Loc) clitics employ a single-anchor deictic system (Nicolson and Werle, 2009). This paper substantiates the single-anchor hypothesis, and proposes that Loc clitics have the additional function of marking discourse saliency. It also claims that Visibility clitics do not serve a primarily visual-deictic role; rather, they are discourse particles denoting belief-based evidence for the NP. These findings contribute to our understanding of Wakashan grammatical structure, and to our understanding of cross-linguistically possible grammatical discourse markers.

David Boe (Northern Michigan University)  
Rousseau’s essay and the “first word”

In his “Essay on the Origin of Languages” (1781), the philosopher Jean-Jacques Rousseau suggests that language may have originated in gesture before evolving into articulated speech, and he further argues that music and spoken language have common origins. This presentation will re-examine Rousseau’s 18th-century proposals on the origin of language, in light of current scholarship on language evolution, including Christine Kenneally’s The First Word (2007), which provides an accessible overview of recent research in this area. My conclusion will be that Rousseau’s perspectives on the matter are still relevant today.

Desrine Bogle (Northern Caribbean University)  
Translating Francophone Caribbean Creole proverbs into English: A lexico-semantic approach

The purpose of our study is to discuss the benefits of the rarely envisioned act of Creole to Creole translation, as posited by Lang (2000). This will be done firstly through a lexico-semantic analysis of the English translations of Haitian Creole proverbs in one of the literary works of Haitian-born writer Dany Laferrière then through a selection of ten Creole proverbs from the Francophone and Anglophone Caribbean from our personal corpus. The latter is a sample of a larger corpus of one hundred Creole proverbs currently being analysed by the author.
Lynda Boudreault (University of Texas at Austin)
Session 109

Serial verb constructions in Sierra Popoluca (Mixe-Zoquean)

Serial verb constructions (SVC) are highly productive in Sierra Popoluca. A verbal complex makes up the same phonological and grammatical word, constituting a formal unit that encodes a unitary event, and verbs in the complex share aspect/mood marking as well as core arguments. Serial verbs found in SP are labeled “nuclear serial verbs” by Foley and Olson (1985). Serial verb types are determined by the properties of the verbal components that make up the SVCs and the relationship between the arguments to the events. Based on the possible combinations of verb types there are 11 serial verb types in SP.

David Bowie (University of Alaska Anchorage)
Session 57

Intraurban regional differentiation in Utah

This study investigates whether there are primarily regional (that is, not explainable by regionally-distributed social factors) intraurban linguistic differences within single metropolitan areas. To investigate this, a reanalysis of data from the largest metropolitan areas sampled for the Utah Dialect Survey was conducted. Intraurban linguistic differences independent of social factors were found in three of Utah’s four largest metropolitan areas. This leads to the conclusion that separate geographic regions within urbanized areas must be defined in order to completely explain urban linguistic variation.

Jeremy K. Boyd (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)
Adele E. Goldberg (Princeton University)
Session 46

Rational imitation in a-adjective production

This work demonstrates that learners are able to infer an attested syntactic restriction against the prenominal use of a-adjectives (e.g., ??asleep cat), but only after exposure to informative examples like (1):

1. The zebra that’s adax moved to the star.
2. The zebra that’s adax and proud of itself moved to the star.

Witnessing (1) preempts subsequent prenominal uses of the novel a-adjective adax, but (2) does not, presumably because there, adax could be appearing postnominally for reasons independent of its a-adjective status. These data indicate that learners do not simply mimic their input, but instead shrewdly evaluate its informativeness.

John Boyle (Northeastern Illinois University)
Session 103

Incorporation in Mandan

Noun incorporation (NI) is a process where a lexical element, that is syntactically a complement to the verb, is realized as an element within the verb itself. Lexical examples of NI are documented in Lakhota (Mithun 1984, De Reuse 1994) and syntactic incorporation is shown to exist in Crow (Graczyk 1991, 2007 and Wallace 1993) and Hidatsa (Boyle 2007). Based on descriptions of Mandan by Kennard (1936) and Mixco (1997), NI was thought not to exist. This paper shows that Mandan has productive incorporation and argues that we need to rethink the role on NI in Proto-Siouan.

Anthony Brasher (University of Michigan)
Session 20

Nasal coarticulation in clear speech

This study uses aerodynamic (nasal and oral airflow) and acoustic measures to examine the effects of clear speech on the spatial and temporal extent of anticipatory nasal coarticulation in English. The targets of this study are English VCNvoiced (e.g. bend) and VNCvoiceless (e.g. bent) words spoken in either clear or citation speech modes. Enhancement strategies varied across talkers, suggesting that speakers are able to employ variable enhancement strategies that reflect (individual) production patterns and that these enhancement strategies may entail an increase in coarticulation. These results argue against models predicting a global reduction of coarticulation in clear speech.
Teasing apart the relationship between syntactic structure-building and semantic composition using MEG

Theories differ as to whether syntactic structure-building and semantic composition constitute two separate linguistic systems, or whether they effectively forming a single combinatoric system. We examined whether these computations are implemented by distinct neural systems, hypothesizing that the two-system view permits a dissociation in the number of syntactic and semantic operations engaged word-by-word as semantic rules only apply once structural information is available. Magnetoencephalography activity recorded during story-reading was correlated with the number of word-by-word syntactic and semantic operations estimated from two parsing models, revealing that the two-system parser better fit the neural data in regions independently associated with sentence-processing.

Can experience with gesture influence the prosody of a sign language? ASL prosodic cues in L1 & L2

In this paper the prosodic structure of American Sign Language (ASL) narratives is analyzed in three groups: Deaf native signers (L1-D), hearing native signers (L1-H), and highly proficient, second language signers (L2-H). The hearing participants were certified interpreters. Ten prosodic cues associated with Intonational Phrases were analyzed, and four showed significant differences among groups: Brow Changes, Pauses, Lengthening, and Torso Changes. By isolating the effects of hearing status (L1 vs. L2) from language experience (Deaf vs. Hearing), we demonstrate that the performance of both hearing groups is affected by a lifetime of experience as hearing individuals using co-speech gesture.

Three kinds of compound verb in Copala Triqui

Copala Triqui is an Otomanguean language of Mexico. It has compound verbs which consist of two or more parts. Syntactic and phonological evidence shows that there are three distinct types of compound verb. In type I, incorporating compound verbs, the two parts of the predicate are phonologically distinct words, but form a single syntactic constituent. In type II, adjoining compound verbs, the second part of the predicate is adjoined to the first. And in type III, non-constituent compound verbs, the two parts of the predicate function as a single lexical unit but there is no syntactic constituency.

The effect of lexical stratum on perception of contrast

Moreton and Amano (1999) showed that Japanese listeners’ categorization of a vowel continuum differed when the context contained structures restricted to a particular lexical stratum. We investigated whether stratal cues affect not only the categorization of ambiguous stimuli but also the ability to discriminate sounds. Japanese listeners performed significantly better in discriminating /ti/-/tʃi/ (contrastive in foreign but not native vocabulary) than /si-/ʃi/ (not contrastive in either stratum). This effect held across both stratal contexts, suggesting that once Japanese speakers have acquired a /ti/-/tʃi/ contrast they perceive this contrast even in contexts where it would not normally occur.

“But a mai ting dat”: A study of the factors influencing language use and choice of individuals in a Creole continuum language situation

This research investigates the sociolinguistic behaviour of individuals from a small rural community in Jamaica. The sample consists of 8 informants, belonging to a close-knit group, of varying social background. A combination of methods were used to collect data. The initial findings show that each individual appears to have ‘critical’ factors that strongly influence their linguistic
choices during daily interactions. Additionally, the sociolinguistic factors influencing the linguistic choice, even when they are common to all informants, appear to be ranked differently. With this in mind, I will attempt to demonstrate that language choice is significantly constrained.

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

*The influence of information structure on syntactic priming*

This priming study investigates the role of conceptual structure during language production, probing how English speakers encode information about motion events. Participants read prime sentences aloud before describing dynamic motion events. Primes differed in 1) syntactic frame, 2) distribution of manner and path elements within frames, and 3) degree of conceptual overlap with target events. Results demonstrate that the conceptual level of representation matters during production: structural priming decreased as degree of conceptual overlap between primes and targets decreased, failing when there was no overlap. Conceptual overlap also weakly licensed priming of the mapping of event components to syntactic positions.

**Jacqueline Bunting (University of Chicago)**

*‘More’ and the Sranantongo gradable predicate*

While creolists have long debated whether Sranantongo gradable predicates should be analyzed as adjectives or verbs, proponents of each account are stymied by the comparative adverb *moro ‘more’*. This is because modifiers of attributive adjectives typically precede the head while modifiers of verbs follow the head, yet when participating in particle comparative construction, *moro* is attested in both positions. I show that speakers may alternate between treating these predicates as verbs or adjectives, and that the matter of which canonical adverb position *moro* occupies in a given comparative is directly linked to the categorial nature of the gradable predicate.

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

*Fred and Ginger, Mary and Joseph, and Bill and Hillary: Who comes first in a name pair?*

People choose which name comes first in a name pair based more on the number of syllables in each name, the sonority hierarchy as it pertains to the initial segment of each name, or the vowels in each name rather than gender, age or closeness to those named by the speaker. When people name couples, they have to make a choice as to which name comes first. In a study based both on interviews and internet corpora, it seems that some common myths of our culture either do not apply to name pairs or demonstrate that our culture is changing.

**Tashieka Simone Burris (University of the West Indies, Mona)**

*Should the syntactic category of adjective be eliminated in Jamaican Creole because they behave like verbs?*

This research seeks to determine the relevance of the syntactic category of adjective in Jamaican Creole (JC), in light of their verb-like behaviour. Three lexical items from three semantic categories were analysed. Three tests of JC verb status were also applied to determine whether adjectives actually operate like verbs. There was evidence that adjectives and verbs in JC, behave similarly. However, the data also indicated that they do not operate in the same way in all cases. This therefore, suggests that the existence of the class of adjectives in JC is necessary.

**Lindsay Butler (University of Arizona)**

*When number doesn’t Agree: Evidence from Yucatec Maya*

In some languages, plural marking is optional and non-inflectional. I examine the formal properties of optional plural morphology in Yucatec Maya. I outline data revealing that Yucatec cannot be captured by Chierchia’s Nominal Mapping Parameter. I present evidence that in Yucatec, the plural marker adjoins to an acategorial root, does not head a functional projection (e.g. Number Phrase) and fails to trigger an *Agree* operation for number, like Wiltshcko’s findings for Halkomelem (2008). Finally, I suggest that plural marking in Yucatec may function to mark specificity and compare the data to specificity effects in Persian (Ghomeshi 2003, Karimi 1999).
Catherine Callaghan (The Ohio State University)

Utian infixation and first person plural pronouns

Session 104

Utian consists of the Miwok and Costanoan language families of California. Metathesis is an active morphological process in both families; in addition, infixation operates in Costanoan and may have operated historically in Eastern Miwok. Cognate pronouns in Southern Costanoan and Eastern Miwok allow us to reconstruct PU (Proto Utian) *maksi ‘we excl. indep. pro.’. Other data allow us to project **mak·i ‘we incl. indep. pro.’ back to Proto Utian. It is my hypothesis that PU *maksi ‘we excl.’ is derived from PU *mak·i ‘we incl.’ through infixation of *-s ‘my’.

Margaret Camp (University of Arizona)

Japanese lesbian speech: Manipulating pitch to project sexual identity

Session 35

This study investigates how Japanese lesbians, who fall outside the hegemonic gender ideology of society, express sexual orientation by manipulating the phonetics of their speech. Japanese speakers are aware of socially accepted gender-based linguistic registers and therefore more likely to manipulate them to project gender-related identity. In fact, measurable pitch differences were apparent in the data, with lesbians producing an overall lower average pitch and slightly more narrow range. This indicates that they are aware of gender and linguistic features enough to manipulate not only overt gendered-morpheme differences but also more subtle phonetic differences to present a specific gender identity.

Eric Campbell (University of Texas at Austin)

The development of causative morphology from motion verbs in Chatino

Session 104

Causative constructions are known to develop from several sources: usually verbs meaning ‘to make’ or ‘to do’; but also ‘to give’ or ‘to take’ (Heine & Kuteva 2002); and even the noun ‘hand’ (Mithun 2002). In Chatino (Otomanguean), morphological causatives have developed from two auxiliary verbs of motion: proto-Chatino *-ise ‘to turn’ and Zenzontepec Chatino -eʔe ‘to go down’. Since causatives are not known to come from non-deictic motion verbs, this study contributes to our understanding of the possible pathways of linguistic change in this domain. Evidence from synchronic variation and comparative, phonological, and syntactic arguments are employed in tracing these developments.

Kathryn Campbell-Kibler (The Ohio State University)

Implicit associations and sociolinguistic variation

Session 21

The Implicit Association Test (IAT) measures mental associations between pairs of categories (Greenwald et al 1998), by measuring the speed with which participants can sort exemplars simultaneously. Three experiments applied the IAT to sociolinguistic variation. The first showed associations between written tokens of the variable (ING) and Southern vs. Northern states, blue-collar vs. white collar jobs and country music singers vs. news anchors. The second showed associations between audio tokens of (ING) with state names and diphthong vs. monophthong /ay/ and no association between (ING) and released or unreleased /t/. The third experiment tested associations between regional dialect markers.

Kathryn Campbell-Kibler (The Ohio State University)

Abby Walker (The Ohio State University)

Social roadblocks to phonetic convergence

Session 21

Female US Midland (N=16) and New Zealand (N=20) speakers shadowed female Midland, Inland North, New Zealand and Australian speakers on seven word classes. Word durations converged across the board, while vowel formant accommodation varied, in part due to social constraints. Midlanders converged on KIT toward the Inland North (p=0.002) and toward the Midland when identified as Inland North (p=0.001), towards Australian (p=0.003), except on TRAP and BATH (a socially marked class) (p=0.001) and towards New Zealanders on DRESS (p=0.023), except on the word "deck", to avoid the taboo word "dick" (p=0.040).

Ashley Carter (Northeastern Illinois University)

Positionals in Mandan: A diachronic analysis

Session 104

The Siouan positional verbs ‘sit’, ‘stand’, and ‘lie’ have expanded in two ways. Semantically they now encompass a second meaning (“to exist”). They have also become auxiliaries, denoting both stative and continuous aspects. Though works by
previous linguists such as Kennard (1936), Mixco (1997), and Rankin (2004) have contributed to our understanding of these verbs, the phenomenon has not been fully explored in Mandan. Further, a previous analysis by Mixco (1999?) shows a third function: positionals denoting perfective in Mandan. This paper examines the background and distribution of positional verbs in Mandan, and provides an argument against Mixco's theory.

**Elizabeth Casserly** (Indiana University)  
**David B. Pisoni** (Indiana University)  
**William Kronenberger** (Indiana University School of Medicine)  
**Ann Geers** (University of Texas at Dallas)  
**Emily Tobey** (University of Texas at Dallas)  
*Phonological processing skills as a predictor of language development*

Longitudinal data were collected from 52 deaf children with cochlear implants over 8 years in order to discover factors that predict their highly variable linguistic outcomes. We found that the children's success at nonword repetition, which requires them to rapidly and accurately perceive, encode and reproduce a novel phonological form, significantly predicts a variety of language abilities. Measures of receptive vocabulary, spoken word recognition, speech intelligibility, sentence perception in noise and reading skills were all predicted by nonword repetition scores obtained 8 years earlier. This predictive value highlights the critical role played by phonological processing in successful language acquisition.

**Melvatha Chee** (University of New Mexico)  
*Autonomy and information packaging in the Navajo verb stem: Polysynthesis and polysemantics*

A Navajo verb stem is an autonomous, polysemantic unit. A single stem expresses synthesized information which is referred to as polysemantic. Research found that children initially learn the verb stem in the acquisition of polysynthetic languages. Therefore, to what degree is the Navajo verb stem autonomous? The focus of inquiry here is whether the salience and semantics of the verb stem amounts to autonomy. I argue that Navajo verb stems are represented separately and accessed wholly as unanalyzed units. The results of this analysis provide support for a view of the Navajo verbal construct as composed of an unanalyzed stem.

**Hui-wen Cheng** (Boston University)  
**Catherine L. Caldwell-Harris** (Boston University)  
*When semantics overrides phonology: Semantic substitution errors in reading Chinese aloud*

This study investigates the degree to which alphabetic reading and morphosyllabic reading differ in activating semantic versus phonological information. Cheng and Caldwell-Harris (2010) found that semantic substitution, a defining characteristic of deep dyslexia, is a common error for native Chinese speakers, but not for native English speakers, in read-aloud tasks. A series of experiments reported here replicate the finding and confirm that Chinese semantic substitution errors are encouraged by Chinese orthography. We conclude that the strength and timing of activation of semantics and phonology is determined by the transparency and reliability of semantic and phonological cues in the writing system.

**Yam-Leung Cheung** (Chinese University of Hong Kong)  
*Uttering the unutterable with wh-placeholders*

Placeholders are markers substituting phrases, words or even sub-word syllables that cannot be uttered for pragmatic reasons. Chinese uses *wh*-words, or “*wh*-placeholders” (WHPHs), to perform the function. English expressions like “what's-his-face” are equivalent to WHPHs pragmatically. WHPHs are variables whose quantification domain is the phonological form of the intended word. In Sassaure’s terms, the WHPH is a variable for *signifiers*; the interrogative *wh*-word is a variable for signs. An existential binder binds the WHPH. The denotation of WHPHs is contextually determined. The phonological orientation explains why WHPHs can substitute non-phrasal elements like sub-word syllables, like echo *wh*-questions (Artstein 2002).
Rebecca Childs (Carolina Coastal University)

Matt Hunt Gardner (University of Toronto)

Staking claims: Two communities and one salient local marker

This paper examines the “ownership” of \( b’y \), the iconic relic production of \( boy \) used on the islands of Newfoundland and Cape Breton, and asks how this feature has come to index, internally and externally, two separate dialect regions. Using socio-cultural and historical qualitative data and quantitative phonetic and syntactic data from the Petty Harbour-Maddox Cove and the CBRM (Cape Breton Regional Municipality) corpora, this paper explores the diachronic and synchronic variation in \( b’y \) use between the two communities. This paper also discusses the broader idea of multiple linguistic ownerships, and the methodological tools needed to assess multiple claims of ownership of a feature.

Joo Yoon Chung (Georgetown University)

Uncommon common grounds and the Korean reportative evidential –tay

The Korean reportative evidential –tay has been analyzed as marking a presentative speech act. Analyzing –tay as such captures the observation that –tay utterances do not correlate with speaker belief in the truth of the embedded proposition. However, the presentative speech act analysis cannot account for unacceptability of certain sequences of –tay sentences. My proposal is that –tay instead shifts the context of evaluation from that of the discourse participants to that of a non-participant individual. I argue that this accounts for the unacceptability observed, and furthermore, that presentative force correlates with this shifting.

J. Clancy Clements (Indiana University)

Accounting for the phonological and morphological systems in Indo-Portuguese creoles

We examine phonology inventories and inflectional morphology of four South Asian Portuguese creoles, seeking to answer the question about how key differences among these creoles can be accounted for. The review of the data indicates that the differences can be accounted for by appealing to: the length of the Portuguese presence in the contact area, the heterogeneity of the contact situation (number of languages involved), and typological distance between the substrate and lexifier languages. This suggests that both linguistic factors and ecological factors of the contact situation are important in understanding the structural relation among sister creoles.

Elizabeth L. Coggshall (New York University)

Glottalization in New York City English

The glottalization of the English stops \( /p/ \), \( /t/ \), and \( /k/ \) by New Yorkers are examined, focusing on changes over time. Tokens of these stops word-medially and word-finally were coded based on their realization. I find that \( /t/ \) is glottalized far more than \( /p/ \) and \( /k/ \). All three are more likely to be glottalized word-finally. While overall rate of glottalization has not changed much over time, the rules for glottalization have. Older speakers glottalize \( /t/ \) before syllabic \( [l] \) (e.g., bottle), while syllabic \( [n] \) (e.g., Manhattan) favors glottalization of the preceding \( /t/ \) for younger speakers.

Clara Cohen (University of California, Berkeley)

Same-subject and different-subject subordinators in Imbabura Quichua: A non-hierarchical subjecthood diagnostic

One question in the study of non-canonical core syntactic arguments is whether diagnostic criteria are hierarchically arranged, such that if an argument satisfies criterion C, it will also satisfy criteria A and B. Imbabura Quichua (IQ) has three different types of non-canonical subjects, which can be diagnosed by subordinate clause markers that mark whether their subject is the same (SS) or different (DS) from the main clause’s subject. These markers can disagree about when or whether SS marking is licensed with these non-canonical subjects. As a result, it is impossible to arrange IQ’s subjecthood diagnostics hierarchically from more to less stringent.

Abigail C. Cohn (Cornell University)

Anastasia K. Riehl (Queen’s University)

Variation in the phonetic microtiming of nasal-obstruent sequences

Recent work on nasal-obstruent sequences, including clusters, prenasalized stops, and so-called “post-stopped nasals” reveals that internal patterns of nasal-oral timing do not correspond to distinct phonological structures (in contrast to total duration, where...
clusters are longer than unary segments). While the internal timing patterns of these sequences exhibit similar properties across phonological categories, we do find variation in the microtiming properties of nasal-to-oral transition across tokens, speakers and languages. Based on acoustic data, we investigate these patterns in Manado Malay (Indonesia), Tamambo (Vanuatu), and English (Canada) and conclude that while considerable variation exists, there are also tendencies for systematic similarities.

Ellen Contini-Morava (University of Virginia)  
**Session 63**

Eve Danziger (University of Virginia)  
*What determiners can do: Data from Mopan Maya*

The word class Determiners and the functional category D are often characterized as encoding definiteness, specificity and/or uniqueness (Chomeshi-Paul-Wiltschko 2009). In Mopan Maya (Yucatecan), the noun classifiers and article are not sensitive to definiteness, but rather help specify that the associated lexeme be treated as a nominal rather than a predicate. This need arises from Mopan’s "omnipredicativity" (Launey 1994): nouns, adjectives, and stative predicates may carry the same affixes, a phenomenon attested in several other indigenous American languages (Mithun 1999). We describe the syntactic, semantic, and discourse-pragmatic functions of Mopan determiners, and argue for broadening typological definitions of "Determiner".

Jessica Coon (Harvard University)  
**Session 28**

*Prepositions and the perfective: Deriving aspect-based split ergativity*

Languages with aspect-based split ergativity universally show ergativity in the perfective aspect, and a nominative-accusative pattern in non-perfective aspects (Dixon 1979). I derive this directionality from independent properties of the grammar. I argue, following the proposal in Laka 2006, that splits are the result of different structures: nonperfective aspects are built on constructions with an intransitive locative matrix verb; ergative Case is not assigned because the matrix verb is not transitive. Second, I argue that the perfective aspect does not involve a locative structure—and thus no split—because there is no preposition which conveys the relation between the assertion-time and utterance-time.

Jessica Coon (Harvard University)  
**Session 53**

Omer Preminger (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
*Transitivity in Chol: A new argument for the Split VP Hypothesis*

In this paper we provide a new argument for the Split VP Hypothesis (Bowers 1993, Kratzer 1996, i.a.), the idea that external arguments are base-generated outside the syntactic projection of the stem, in vP. The new evidence comes from the different behavior of stems with and without complements in the Mayan language Chol. While our argument shares certain similarities with Kratzer 1996, the data we examine show a clearer correlation between the following properties: (i) projecting an external argument; (ii) assigning Case to the object; (iii) determining the categorical status of the stem as verb.

Adam Cooper (Cornell University)  
**Session 66**

*Syllable-informed phonotactics and the development of *tj in Ancient Greek*

This paper treats the singleton t/s versus geminate tt/ss outcomes of Proto-Greek *tj as conditioned by syllable structure (Allen 1958). The analysis capturing the distribution of these two distinct treatments requires syllabification contrasting word-internal VtjV (> tt/ss) from word-initial #.jtV (> t/s), which finds confirmation in other phenomena as well. As internal syllable structure is not strictly recoverable from word-initial behavior – VtjV does not follow from #.jtV – we have in Greek a case of syllable structure actually informing phonotactic development, a scenario explicitly omitted in frameworks seeking to minimize the syllable’s role in phonotactic analysis (Steriade 1999, Blevins 2004).

Elizabeth Coppock (Lund University)  
**Session 13**

Stephen Wechsler (University of Texas at Austin)  
*Person agreement restrictions and the dualist hypothesis*

Why do verbs, but not adjectives, agree in person? On Wechsler and Zlatić’s (2003) dualist hypothesis, verbs agree in Index features, including person, while adjectives typically have Concord features, which exclude person. These feature bundles agree in an 'all-or-none' fashion (Chomsky 2001, Béjar 2008). In contrast, Baker (2008) advocates a monist view of agreement in which person and number agree separately, pointing to cases where verbs, like adjectives, agree in number but not person. Using a fine-
grained typology, we argue that the range of attested person agreement restrictions actually supports dualism: only those types predicted to be possible are found.

**Ed Cormany** (Cornell University)  
*Agree and ergative case-marking in Hindi and Nez Perce*

By adopting a revised definition of Agree and relying on feature valuation at phase closure as a criterion for convergence, ergative case phenomena in two unrelated languages can be unified under a single analysis. Revised Agree states that 1) all features on all functional heads act as probes; 2) all features on a head probe in tandem; 3) Agree may take place if a given feature is valued on either the probe or the goal. This formalism eliminates the need for “punting” in Hindi (Anand and Nevins 2006) or extrasyntactic case-marking in Nez Perce (Deal 2010).

**Ellen H. Courtney** (University of Texas at El Paso)  
*The acquisition of evidential meanings: Insights from Quechua*

This study investigates children’s understanding of the Quechua evidential enclitics, -mi (DIRECT EVIDENCE), -chá (CONJECTURE), and -si (REPORT) as well as the past tense suffixes, -ra- (PERCEIVED) and -sqa (UNPERCEIVED). A procedure adapted from Matsui, Yamamoto & McCagg (2006) was used to observe participants’ interpretation of three contrasting pairs: -mi vs. -chá, -chá vs. -pun ‘certainly, definitely’, and [-mi + -ra-] vs. [-si + -sqa]. Results suggest that children aged 3-6 years have no difficulty understanding certainty contrasts; however, even older children have not yet fully acquired the evidential import of morphemes such as -mi/-si and -ra/-sqa.

**Jennifer Cramer** (University of Kentucky)  
*Expressions of Southernness at the border: The Southern Vowel Shift in Louisville*

Louisville, Kentucky is considered as a case study for examining how borders impact speakers’ linguistic acts of identity. Louisville’s location on the Ohio River places it on the Southern/Midland dialect isogloss, a border region which serves as a dynamic site for identity construction. Since Louisville is often categorized as Southern, I examine production data from a Louisville reality television show for evidence of participation in the Southern Vowel Shift. Results indicate that no subject fully participates in the shift, but each speaker participates at some level. These results suggest that identity affiliations at the border are fluid, complex, and dynamic.

**Jennifer Cramer** (University of Kentucky)  
*Folk perceptions and the “mixed up” language of Louisville*

This study examines folk perceptions about dialects in Louisville, Kentucky, a city located on the Midland/Southern dialect border. This study aims to discover where Louisvillians see themselves as belonging in the linguistic landscape of the United States, examining their hand-drawn mental maps, the labels they employ, and their ideologies about the different categories they perceive. Results indicate that participants vary on their regional placement of Louisville, with responses mostly split between a Southern or Midwestern regional label. These results suggest that the border is real for Louisvillians, and their understanding of regional identity is informed by their recognition of it.

**Thera Crane** (University of California, Berkeley)  
*A quantitative analysis of narrative-structuring uses of tense and aspect in Totela*

This study aims to characterize both qualitatively and quantitatively the narrative uses of tense and aspect in Totela, an endangered Bantu language of Zambia. Most verbs describing sequential events appear with special “narrative” morphology; other tenses and aspects may be considered “marked”, serving special purposes such as indicating episode boundaries. We report a logistic regression model confirming and refining cross-linguistic claims about extra-temporal roles of tense/aspect marking in narrative. Our methods for coding and statistical analysis facilitate more precise description and cross-linguistic comparison. Study results also call into question the validity of traditional Vendlerian Aktionsarten for categorizing Bantu verbs.
**Luka Crnič** (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
*Session 52*

*Deriving concessive scalarity*

This talk presents a novel approach to the so-called concessive scalar additive particles found in a variety of languages that, on the one hand, correctly predicts their semantic import and, on the other hand, accounts for their distribution. The concessive scalar additive particles are situated in the broader system of polarity. We also look at the distribution and meanings of other scalar additive particles, the problems that they pose for extant theories of scalar additivity, and we relate them to our account of concessive scalar additives.

**Alice Crosetto** (University of Toledo)  
**Thomas A. Atwood** (University of Toledo)  
*Session 80*

**Naming academic libraries: Is institutional identity obscuring the generous benefactors and illustrious educators of old?**

Identifying the individuals after whom academic libraries are named reveals interesting patterns. Equally interesting is that the preservation of their names appears to be in jeopardy as libraries morph into an increasingly virtual environment. While locating the online documents of the names and naming history of academic libraries, a surprising and unfortunate fact becomes obvious: individual library names are disappearing. The authors will propose several possibilities such as: the campus culture, how the library is branded in marketing literature and institutionally on the web, and finally, the philosophy and mission of the academic institution itself.

**Jennifer Culbertson** (University of Rochester)  
**Paul Smolensky** (Johns Hopkins University)  
**Géraldine Legendre** (Johns Hopkins University)  
*Session 43*

*Learning biases and constraints on syntactic typology: An artificial language learning approach*

This paper presents two artificial language learning experiments addressing the prominent hypothesis that learning biases constrain linguistic typology. Supporting this hypothesis, the experiments show that learners exposed to a mixture of languages—resembling a period of change—shift the mixture away from the language that violates a typological generalization: Greenberg’s Universal 18, which constrains how adjectives and numerals are ordered with respect to nouns. We develop a Bayesian model of the learning in this paradigm; this model formalizes and quantifies the learning bias favoring those systems that are typologically common, and predicts the changes to the grammar that learners effect.

**Chris Cummins** (Cambridge University)  
**Uli Sauerland** (Zentrum für Allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft)  
**Stephanie Solt** (Zentrum für Allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft)  
*Session 16*

*Experimental evidence for implicatures with modified numerals*

While modified numerals such as more than 100 have been claimed not to trigger scalar implicatures, we provide experimental evidence that such implicatures do in fact occur, and depend on at least two influences. First, implicatures are granularity dependent: the use of ‘more than n’ licenses the inference to ‘not more than m’, where m is the next higher value on a scale of the appropriate level of granularity. Second, these implicatures tend to be cancelled by contextual priming of the numeral n, which weakens the tendency to draw inferences based on scalar alternatives.

**Matthew Curtis** (The Ohio State University)  
*Session 8*

*Macedonian-Albanian bilingualism: On the development of the HAVE perfect in western Macedonia*

The (Slavic) Macedonian perfect system presents a colorful complex for historical, social, and synchronic linguistics, with three different perfect formations, each having semantic and dialectal restrictions. Although Aromanian, and not Albanian, is likely the main external source for HAVE perfects in Macedonian, Albanian, too, plays an important role in western Macedonian forms. Macedonian-Albanian bilingualism is a potent influence in the acceptance of HAVE perfects because of the high proportion of Albanian speakers in the area and formal similarities between Albanian and Macedonian perfect constructions. In addition, I give evidence from surveys collected in fieldwork with Albanian-Macedonian bilinguals in western Macedonia.
The Algonquian ‘AI+O’ verb class exhibits a valence pattern in which verbs subcategorize for two arguments, but agree with only the subject instead of both subject and object as normal transitive verbs do. Dahlstrom (2009), using syntactic diagnostics for Meskwaki, argues that the non-subject argument in such constructions is a second object – OBJ₂ (thematicall restricted object) in LFG terms. The present paper addresses two further issues: first, the range of thematic roles exhibited by the putative ‘restricted’ object and second, the syntactic role played by morphemes smaller than a full verb stem in determining the AI+O valence.

The current paper focuses on the preverbal marker *bin* and its place in the past temporal reference system of Bequia Creole (St. Vincent and the Grenadines). Results from an analysis of language variation in Bequia show that adolescents in one of the islands’ villages, Paget Farm, have increased in their use of preverbal *bin* compared to older speakers. I investigate the linguistic and the social motivations behind this process by examining the function of *bin* in the system of past temporal reference in Paget Farm, as well as a number of social meanings this form might carry across the island.

This poster considers the role of epistemic stance in self-positioning by presenting a quantitative analysis of epistemic stance in interviews with binational couples. Over 9,000 clauses were coded for topic and epistemic stance type. American and Israeli speakers showed similar distributions of stance types overall (without regard to topic). However, in statistical tests with clause topic as an independent variable and stance type as a dependent variable, distinct patterns emerged, with nationality predicting stance type for certain topics. This shows similar and different ways that Israeli and American speakers position themselves with regard to national identities and claims to knowledge.

Zellig Harris’s early career as a Semitic philologist and linguist has largely been overlooked by historians of linguistics. We survey his 18 works in this field: his thesis on the origin of the alphabet; his dissertation, a reference grammar of Phoenician; editions and studies of the newly discovered Ugaritic texts; a pioneering application of structural methods to historical linguistics; and descriptions of ancient and modern Semitic languages, figuring also in theoretical publications. Harris’s influence within Semitic linguistics and philology was great and is still felt, and he recur to his very first interest in one of his very last publications.

Arawakan languages are highly synthetic, but a greater verbal morphological complexity in languages of the southern branch of the phylum can be observed. One of the reasons for this is the fact that these languages have a wide compendium of applicatives. Northern Arawakan languages, on the other hand, tend to have adpositional constructions for the marking of thematic roles. A typical example of this so-called “valency split” is the marking of benefactive by a suffix on the verb (e.g. Baure, Terêna, Trinitario = southern Arawakan) and on the noun phrase by a postposition (e.g. Lokono, Garifuna, Yavitero = northern Arawakan).

The current study investigated the influence of accent-dependent and listener-dependent properties on the perception of multiple foreign accents in spontaneous speech. Native speakers of American English and three groups of non-native speakers of
American English from China, Korea, and India rated the pair-wise similarity of ten foreign accents from 110 talkers on a 7-point scale. Results showed that while both native and non-native listeners are sensitive to foreign accent variation in spontaneous speech, the perception of foreign accents is influenced by the perceptually similarity and saliency of the accents and by listeners’ linguistic experience.

Kathryn Davidson (University of California, San Diego)  
Session 47  
 Scalar implicatures and focus: Evidence from American Sign Language

I present a series of quantitative studies of native users of English and in American Sign Language (ASL), testing interpretation of sentences that involve a standard lexically-based scale (e.g. <some, all>), a standard and -in ASL- non-lexically based scale (e.g. <or, and>) and non-standard contextually-based scales (e.g. <a wallet and a shoe>, <a wallet, a shoe, and a newspaper>). Interpretation was not affected by whether the alternatives were lexically-based, but was affected by whether the alternatives were contextually-determined. These results from cross-linguistic comparison suggest an important role for focus in the calculation of scalar implicatures.

Kathryn Davidson (University of California, San Diego)  
Kortney Eng (University of California, San Diego)  
David Barner (University of California, San Diego)  
Session 32  
Large number word meanings are not acquired with the Cardinal Principle

We investigated young children’s number knowledge to better understand how meanings are assigned to the number words. We found that competent counters often have difficulty knowing for numbers within their count list (1) which of two numbers is more, and (2) that the difference between successive numbers is 1, and that performance decreases for larger numbers. Moreover, their performance is predicted by separate measures of numerical experience (highest count and estimating large set sizes). As all children were competent counters, this calls into question the hypothesis that learning to count involves a semantic induction over the child’s count list.

William D. Davies (University of Iowa)  
Session 29  
Eri Kurniawan (University of Iowa/Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia)  
Sundanese cleft questions in the absence of A’-movement

Like other Indonesian-type languages, Sundanese contains wh questions such as:  
Naon, nu di-sangka ku Asép [ ___; di-inum ku Imas]?  
what REL PASS-suspect by Asep PASS-drink by Imas  
"What did Asep suspect Imas drank?"

Principal analyses for non-prepositional fronted wh-questions in Indonesian-type languages (which are cleft structures) have been proposed in recent years: one including interclausal wh-movement (Saddy 1991, Cole & Hermont 1998) and one eschewing wh-movement (Davies 2003). Evidence from reflexive binding, verb morphology, a 'subjects-only' condition on these questions, and other grammatical characteristics are shown to be best captured by the analysis without A'-movement.

Nickesha Dawkins (University of the West Indies, Mona)  
Session 92  
Using femininity to insult masculinity: A morpho- semantic analysis of Jamaican dancehall lyrics

This paper is aimed at providing an insight into the study of the morpho - semantics of Jamaican dancehall lyrics as it relates to gender. “In Jamaican popular culture, sexuality, like language, is a domain in which a political struggle for the control of social space is articulated. The body of a woman, in particular is the site of an ongoing struggle over high culture and low, respectability and riot, propriety and vulgarity. Woman embodies the slackness/culture dialectic in Jamaican popular culture” (Cooper 2004,82). Within the Jamaican dancehall industry both men and women tend to use words that have feminine connotations to insult or offend the males.

Paul De Decker (Memorial University of Newfoundland)  
Session 78  
Organizational identity and phonetic variation in the workplace

The role of a workplace identity among employees is examined as a constraint on phonetic variation. Interdental fricatives are variably realized as stops and have been argued to serve as salient markers of local identity among individuals (e.g. Clarke 2010,
Childs et al. 2009). To determine if similar sociolinguistic constraints operate within structured institutions, data were collected from coffee shop employees at both chains, like Starbucks and Tim Hortons, and independently owned coffee houses. Results focus on organizational identity as involving linguistic enregisterment and marketplace pressures.

Judith Degen (University of Rochester)  
T. Florian Jaeger (University of Rochester)  
*Speakers sacrifice some (of the) precision in conveyed meaning to accommodate robust communication*

The process of encoding an intended meaning into a linguistic utterance is well-known to be affected by production pressures. We present corpus data suggesting that the choice between even two seemingly non-meaning-equivalent forms as in (1a) and (1b) can be affected by speakers’ preference to distribute information uniformly across the linguistic signal (Uniform Information Density (UID), Jaeger 2006). This suggests that even when two forms do not encode the same (but a similar enough) message, speakers may sacrifice precision in meaning for increased processing efficiency.

(1a) Alex ate some chard.  
(1b) Alex ate some of the chard.

Tamirand De Lisser (University of the West Indies, Mona)  
*The selection of a standard language from alternative varieties: Intuitions check*

This study focuses on the ability of variants to co-occur. The Jamaican Creole (JC) equivalent of “I was reading the book” and all the possible permutations of 1st person, past tense and aspect variables were tested for acceptability on 30 informants. A simple statistical analysis was done to see the extent to which my intuitions as JC L1 speaker and Linguist corresponds with the sample, and is useful in selecting forms for a standard variety of JC. The method involved choosing the variants that the majority of my informants demonstrated to have the widest range of co-occurrences across the continuum.

Heeyeon Y. Dennison (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)  
Amy J. Schafer (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)  
*Prosody-based implicature is constructed compositionally: Experimental evidence*

A fundamental debate in intonational phonology regards what constitute intonational morphemes, i.e., the functional prosodic units (Ladd, 1996). This study investigated whether a tune’s meaning emerges holistically or compositionally by testing sentences like “The car was new” in four factorial conditions: L+H* versus H* on “was”, followed by L-H% versus L-L% sentence-finally. Data from 40 English speakers demonstrated additive effects of the pitch accent and final rise on the production of sentence continuations consistent with the implicature that the car is no longer new. These results best support a processing mechanism that responds incrementally and probabilistically to distinct tonal elements.

Ryan Denzer-King (Rutgers University)  
*The role of animacy in Blackfoot subobviative marking*

Unlike proximate and obviative suffixes, which have relatively minor phonological alternations, the subobviative suffix in Blackfoot has two forms whose selection does not appear to be phonologically motivated: -aii and -iaii. Both of these suffixes can occur after any consonant or vowel. This paper shows that while there is no strict one-to-one correspondence, the choice of subobviative suffixes in Blackfoot is highly motivated by the grammatical animacy of the NP: animate NPs are marked with -iaii, while inanimate NPs are marked with -aii.

Kilala Devette-Chee (University of Canberra, Australia)  
*The use of Tok Pisin in Papua New Guinea schools*

Pidgins are usually marginalized and are not commonly used in formal education because they are often viewed as 'hybrid languages' or 'broken forms of English'. However, in Papua New Guinea (PNG), Tok Pisin, an English-lexifier pidgin which was originally used as a lingua franca and now as a creole by thousands of Papua New Guinean children, is now used as a medium of instruction to teach English in schools alongside local vernaculars. This paper reports on a language attitude study conducted in 2009 on the use of Tok Pisin, compared to Tolai, a local vernacular, in PNG primary schools.
Christine De Vinne (College of Notre Dame of Maryland)  
Session 84

The problem of Doris Lessing’s Ben: What to name the unnamable in The Fifth Child and Ben, in the World

In The Fifth Child and Ben, in the World, Doris Lessing creates a character whose naming attempts to socialize the unsocializable. Harriet (< OE Harold “ruler”) and David (< Heb “beloved”) Lovatt raise four edenic children, until the birth of Ben (< Heb “child of sorrow”), their atavistic son. Exiled, Ben reappears as the sequel’s title character, a monstrous throwback searching the globe for home. Among a multitude of biblical given names, a surname that requires a family to “love it,” and a world of modern and ancient place names, Lessing’s naming choices underscore her themes of identity and belonging.

Christian DiCanio (Université Lyon-2)  
Session 20

Perceptual cues of laryngeal contrasts in Trique

Itunyoso Trique (Otomanguean) contrasts three rime types: those with long vowels (/VV/), those with coda glottalization (/Vʔ/), and those with coda breathiness (/Vɦ/). Three acoustic cues of these contrasts were manipulated: duration, pitch, and H1-H2. Each cue’s perceptual weight was investigated using an AX identification experiment with Trique listeners. Results show duration to be the strongest cue for identifying words contrasting in rime type, followed by H1-H2, and pitch. Subjects also had significantly faster reaction times using duration as a perceptual cue. These findings are discussed in relation to cross-linguistic work on the perception of tone and phonation type.

Christian DiCanio (Université Lyon-2)  
Session 108

The phonetics of glottalized consonants in Ixcatec

In this paper, I present original field data from Ixcatec, a moribund Oto-Manguean language. Using acoustic data from three speakers, I examine the effect of both word position and stress on the realization of aspirated and glottalized obstruents and sonorants. Plain obstruents differ from laryngealized obstruents in both consonant closure duration and VOT. Word-initial obstruents are significantly longer than word-medial obstruents. Variability in the production of glottalized obstruents is explained by general patterns of prosodic strengthening. The longer durational window present in word-initial, pre-tonic position permits more careful, sequential timing of the glottalization gesture than the shorter window present word-medially.

Olga Dmitrieva (Stanford University)  
Session 34

Contextual factors and language experience in the perception of consonant length

This study examines how contextual environment such as word-initial or word-final position, adjacency to vowels or consonants, preceding or following lexical stress affects the perception of consonant length. Speakers of Russian, American English, and Italian identified consonants of varying duration as “short” or “long” in a forced-choice categorization task. The results indicate the effect of language experience on the perception of length for speakers of Italian as well as the presence of the contextually-driven differences for speakers of Russian and English: in particular, a bias for “long” percept in contexts where geminates are reported to occur most frequently crosslinguistically.

Lise M. Dobrin (University of Virginia)  
Session 58

Phonological classification and agreement: Evidence from Weri

The Arapesh languages of New Guinea exhibit extensive noun classification systems that are based to a remarkable degree on noun-final phonology. But one Arapesh language, Weri, employs this strategy only partially, treating all non-human nouns as a single default class for purposes of agreement. The fact that phonological agreement is all or none suggests that a grammatical logic inspires it. Here I describe the previously undocumented Weri noun classification system, using the contrast it provides to argue that an interrelated set of morphological conditions supports the rationale for phonological classification where it occurs: a paradigmatic opposition of noun-final consonant phonemes.

Havenol M. Douglas (University of the West Indies, Mona)  
Session 95

The “Positive”/“Negative” Phenomenon and phono-semantic matching in Rasta Talk

A wise man hears one word and understands two.(Yiddish proverb, cf. Bernstein 1908, p. 243, qtd in Zuckermann 2000, p. 287). Rasta Talk is a deliberate attempt by Rastafarians in Jamaica to create a revolutionary language that distinguishes itself from both English, Jamaica’s official language, and Jamaican Creole, the vernacular. There are two interesting concepts that would appear...
Gabriel Doyle (University of California, San Diego)  
**Session 33**

Roger Levy (University of California, San Diego)  
*The log-linear model of language acquisition with multiple cues*

The effective use of multiple potentially overlapping cues is a crucial component of language acquisition. Experimental work shows that learners use multiple cues, such as stress patterns, transitional probabilities, and phonotactics, simultaneously in acquisition (e.g., Johnson & Jusczyk 2001, Thiessen & Saffran 2003). We present a log-linear computational model that performs unsupervised word segmentation using multiple cues (stress patterns and transitional probabilities). We show that unsegmented speech contains sufficient information for English lexical stress patterns to be learned, and that this learning can predict differences in the segmentation behavior of younger and older infants in artificial-language learning experiments.

Alex Drummond (University of Maryland, College Park)  
**Session 4**

*Romance obviation effects and Merge over Move*

In many Romance languages, a subject pronoun in an embedded subjunctive clause cannot be bound by the highest DP in the matrix clause. I will present a variant of the "domain extension" analysis of this phenomenon (Picallo 1985), according to which the subjunctive renders the embedded clause transparent for binding, thus giving rise to a Condition B effect. On the assumption that local binding dependencies are established via A-movement, the inability of matrix objects to trigger Condition B violations then follows from Merge over Move (Chomsky 1998, Hornstein 2001).

Alex Drummond (University of Maryland)  
**Session 4**

Dave Kush (University of Maryland)  
*Reanalysis as raising to object*

‘Reanalysis’ has been invoked to explain pseudopassives (1) and certain binding facts (2). It has played a crucial role in syntactic theorizing.

1. John was spoken to.
2. I talked to John about himself.

Heretofore most reanalysis accounts have either been promissory notes, or have faced serious empirical problems. We present an explicit formal account of reanalysis that overcomes many of these problems. We assume that in ordinary PPs, P assigns Case in combination with a higher Agr head. The DP complement of P moves covertly to the specifier of P-Agr. Reanalysis occurs when P lacks an associated Agr head.

Karen Duchaj (Northeastern Illinois University)  
**Session 86**

Jeanine Ntihirageza (Northeastern Illinois University)  
*The structure and function of direct address by name in two-party conversation, as exemplified in political interviews*

We examine placement and role of direct address by name in two-party conversation, specifically political interviews. Example:

FZ: Is President Obama doing badly in the polls…?
JK: I think what’s happened is, Fareed …

Address research has taken two main approaches. Dickey (1997) references address correlation with relationship(s). Lerner (2003) explains address in multiparty conversation, including speaker-selection. These approaches leave two-party address functions unexplained. Without speaker-selection, other explanations emerge, including seizing/holding the floor and mitigating provocation of potential conflict. Finally, our conclusion that address in these conversations fulfills discernable and interlocutor-available functions need not be confined to two-party discourse.
Recent studies of Columbus have found Canadian Shift and the back vowel parallel shift among post-1960 born speakers (Durian, 2008; 2009). We explore the interaction of the retraction of the low vowels involved in Canadian Shift and /aw/-fronting among 68 speakers born 1896-1990. Although pre-1965 born speakers show a strong /aw/-fronting trend, post-1975 born speakers show a strong /aw/-backing trend. Among these speakers, those who lead in use of Canadian Shift features, particularly /ae/-retraction, tend to be the strongest /aw/-backers. We suggest /aw/-backing develops to prevent the “collision” of the /ae/ and /aw/ classes as /ae/ retracts.

Durian, David. 2008. A new perspective on vowel variation throughout the 20th Century in Columbus, OH. Paper presented at NWAV 37, Houston, TX.

**Jacob Eisenstein** (Carnegie Mellon University)

**Brendan O’Connor** (Carnegie Mellon University)

**Noah Smith** (Carnegie Mellon University)

**Eric Xing** (Carnegie Mellon University)

**Statistical exploration of geographical lexical variation in social media**

The quantitative study of language variation depends on identifying both linguistic communities and the variables that index them, but current practice relies on researchers’ linguistic intuitions. We present a novel approach for automated exploratory analysis of geographical lexical variation from raw geo-tagged text. We build a probabilistic graphical model with latent variables including the regional affiliation of each author, the lexical probabilities associated with each region, and the geographic distribution of each region. Applied to a novel dataset of microblog messages, our method identifies slang terms with strong regional ties, and predicts authors’ locations from text alone.

**Emily Elfner** (University of Massachusetts, Amherst)

**Tonal evidence for recursive prosodic phrasing in Conamara Irish**

Recent work on the syntax-phonology interface suggests that the degree of correspondence between syntactic structure and prosodic phrasing is more exact than is predicted by the Strict Layer Hypothesis, which assumes that prosodic structure is fundamentally non-recursive. I discuss new data from Conamara Irish that examine the tonal evidence for prosodic phrasing in a range of syntactic structures, and argue that the tonal movements in this language provide evidence in favor of an approach to the syntax-phonology interface where syntax-prosody correspondence is more direct, such that prosodic structure mirrors syntactic structure in its recursivity (Selkirk 2009, to appear).

**Bruno Estigarribia** (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)

**Gary Martin** (FPG Child Development Institute)

**Cheryl Malkin** (FPG Child Development Institute)

**Joanne Roberts** (FPG Child Development Institute (deceased))

**John Sideris** (FPG Child Development Institute)

**Narrative skills in boys with Down syndrome and fragile X syndrome**

We show that boys with Fragile X syndrome (FXS) with and without autism and boys with Down syndrome (DS) produce narratives with less content and structure than expected for developmental age. Additionally, boys with FXS sometimes omitted causal sequences leading to a goal, and those with autism did not mention protagonists’ inner states (in line with putative deficits in theory of mind). Furthermore, auditory short-term memory (but not expressive vocabulary) positively correlated with story content, except for typical boys. We propose a model of storytelling where short-term memory and theory of mind play an important role.
Phonological working memory and syntax in intellectual disability

This talk examines the relationship between phonological working memory (PWM) deficits and syntactic deficits in Fragile X syndrome with and without autism and in Down syndrome. We show that PWM is highly predictive of syntactic skill, even after differences in mental age are controlled. Furthermore, other environmental and linguistic variables (maternal education, expressive vocabulary, speech intelligibility) do not bear such a strong relationship to syntax. We conclude by discussing why PWM likely affects syntactic development. We propose a complex causal path which does not exclude the possibility of a specific syntactic impairment in these disabilities.

The relationship between artificial and natural language learning

Artificial grammar (AG) learning experiments have gained significant currency as a method for exploring the properties of Universal Grammar (UG), particularly within phonology. A persistent question is whether these experiments reflect biases of the language-learning system or reflect meta-linguistic pattern-matching abilities. In the present research we present on a longitudinal study involving 20 participants enrolled in a Spanish language class who also took a participated in a number of AGL experiment. The results show that success in AGL experiments, including a test of phonological learning and speech-in-noise tests, correlates positively with success in learning a second language.

Analytic bias in phonology is domain general

Myriad studies have shown that people are equipped with analytic biases that shape the phonology of language by showing a learnability preference for patterns that are typologically common. The present study argues that these biases reflect domain general principles of learning, are not specific to language, and therefore are not properties of UG as it is traditionally defined. In particular, we show that the bias for vowel harmony over vowel-consonant dependencies and the bias for right-to-left harmony (Finley & Badecker, 2009b) are equally present for non-speech acoustic stimulus. We argue that this supports the view that diachrony is the main source of substantive patterns in language.

Improved measurement point selection for automatic formant extraction

Two large corpora of human-annotated formant measurements were used to determine the optimal point in time for extracting automatic formant measurements. Measurement point distributions for each vowel were examined for approximately 1,700 manual measurements from Hillenbrand et al. (1995) and 120,000 from the ANAE (Labov et al. 2006). Then, automatic F1 and F2 measurements were extracted at several points in each vowel and compared with the manual values. The results suggest that more accurate automatic formant measurements would be produced by selecting a measurement point around 1/3 of a vowel's duration (earlier than the commonly used midpoint).

Names below 1000: A preliminary investigation of the new data on American given names available from the Social Security Administration

Data recently published by the Social Security Administration on names ranked below 1000 but given five or more times in a particular birth year are examined. The use of trade names as given names, the use of vocabulary words like Loyalty as names, the impact of media such as the film “Bambi”, the increase in use of unusual spellings, and the impact of new sources of immigration on American names are discussed.
**Sidi Facundes** (Thammasat University/Universidade Federal do Para)  
**Ana Paula Brandão** (University of Texas at Austin)  
**Angela Chagas** (Universidade Federal de Campinas)

*Verb classes in two Arawak languages*

We will present an analysis of property words in Apurinã and Pare si (Arawak). Such words split either into a class with subject markers and another with object markers, or into a class with an active marker and another without it. We will show how they illustrate two different ways a language can align the encoding of property concepts on the basis of one prototypical semantic property of verbs, or splitting such concepts into a first subclass on the basis of a prototypical semantic property of verbs and into a second subclass on the basis of a prototypical semantic property of nouns.

**Paul D. Fallon** (University of Mary Washington)

*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.

**Ashley Farris-Trimble** (University of Iowa)  
**Bob McMurray** (University of Iowa)

*Online processing of phonological alternations: Do they affect the earliest stages of lexical selection?*

Significant debate has centered around whether and how abstract phonological processes contribute to online spoken word recognition. Using an artificial lexicon with an eye tracking paradigm, we asked whether lexical activation states are affected by knowledge of the phonological processes that produced the word. Eye tracking results showed that participants made more fixations to competitor objects that were competitors as a result of neutralization than to words that had not undergone the same phonological process. These results suggest that the abstract phonological rules of a language affect online processing of words from the earliest moments of processing.

**Ralph Fasold** (Georgetown University, Emeritus)

*Do it be 3 in Ebonics?*

When the chorus in Dirty Money’s ‘Hello Good Morning’ raps: “And everybody know who the truth be”, is be the familiar Ebonics habitual be3 or the “equative copula” be3 proposed by Alim (2001, 2004)? Be3 is used in hip hop lyrics—and elsewhere in Ebonics—in predicate nominal constructions, and is distinct from the inflectable be1, which Ebonics shares with English, and uninflected be2, which is unique to Ebonics. An examination of the lyrics of 100 popular hip hop songs indicates that uninflected be in predicate nominal constructions is interpretable as be2, with a few cases open to challenge.

**Stefanie Fauconnier** (University of Leuven)

*Constructional effects of non-volitional Agents*

This paper explores constructional effects of non-volitional Agents related to transitivity. I show that clauses where a non-volitional Agent affects another participant (“John accidentally broke the glass”) are cross-linguistically often intransitive. The transitive verb is detransitivized and has a Patient as Subject (“the glass got broken”), whereas the non-volitional Agent is added as an oblique causer (“because of John”). This detransitivization is achieved by adding an anticausative marker to the verb. This is semantically well-motivated, since both anticausatives and non-volitionality are associated with uncontrolled events. Detransitivization occurring with non-prototypical Agents is compared with a similar phenomenon associated with non-prototypical Patients.
Maryia Fedzechkina (University of Rochester)  
T. Florian Jaeger (University of Rochester)  
Elissa L. Newport (University of Rochester)  

*Word order and case marking in language acquisition and processing*

To understand a sentence, comprehenders must identify its actor and patient. In principle, these relationships can be signaled using a single cue, but most languages employ several redundant cues, including word order and case marking. In artificial language learning experiments we investigate word order and case as cues in processing and learning. In languages without case marking, learners regularize word order; but when case marking is present, it is favored and limits word order regularization. Case-marking comes with a disadvantage: it is more complex to acquire. But the present results suggest that this may be outweighed by clarity for processing.

Sara Finley (University of Rochester)  
Elissa Newport (University of Rochester)  

*Learning non-concatenative morphology using distributional information*

Learning non-concatenative morphology poses a challenge because the learner must abstract non-adjacent consonant and vowel patterns from linear, syllabic strings. Using a miniature artificial language, we demonstrate that learners can extract non-concatenative roots using distributional information. Adult participants were exposed to CVCVC words with root and vowel patterns (e.g., patik, pitik, petuk, potuk). Following exposure, participants were given a two-alternative forced-choice test. All test items showed performance that was significantly above chance, except for test items comparing novel grammatical items with familiar items, suggesting that learners extracted non-concatenative roots using only the distributional cues available to them.

Nicholas Fleisher (Wayne State University)  

*Frequency adjectives in the tough construction*

Frequency adjectives (FAs) like *rare*, *common*, and *odd* exhibit a peculiar pattern of grammaticality in the *tough* construction (TC): they require subjects that denote sums, i.e., mass nouns or plural count nouns. In this, they differ from canonical TC adjectives and from FAs that take fully saturated clausal arguments. I argue that this is the result of a semantic selectional restriction imposed by FAs on their subjects. The existence of a thematic connection between TC adjective and TC subject argues against any analysis of the TC that posits a movement-like derivation of the matrix subject from the embedded gap position.

Itamar Francez (University of Chicago/University of Michigan)  
Andrew Koontz-Garboden (University of Manchester)  

*Property possession and comparison in Ulwa*

Property concept (PC; Dixon 1982) words in Ulwa (Misumalpan) are formed from a root and the suffix –ka: *yam-ka* ‘good’ and *suyu-ka* ‘beautiful’. The same suffix marks nominal possession: *Kim balauh-ka* ’Kim table-3SING.POSS’. Koontz-Garboden and Francez (2010) argue that the occurrence of –ka in both contexts is semantically motivated, with –ka uniformly contributing a binary possessive relation between individuals (cf. Barker 1995), and PC roots denoting properties qua individuals (Chierchia and Turner 1988). We highlight a problem this analysis encounters with comparison and measure, and present a solution that maintains the semantic explanation of –ka’s distribution.

Elaine J. Francis (Purdue University)  
Jessica E. Huber (Purdue University)  
Jeffrey M. Haddad (Purdue University)  
Meghan Darling (Purdue University)  
Meredith Saletta (Purdue University)  

*Effects of age, Parkinson’s disease, syntactic complexity, and balance on sentence production*

This poster examines the effects of syntactic complexity and postural stability on English sentence production by young adults, older adults, and adults with Parkinson’s disease. A structural priming task was used to elicit active and passive sentences and center-embedded subject-extracted and object-extracted relative clauses. A dual-task paradigm was used to manipulate cognitive load: participants spoke while standing on a stable surface vs. standing on a foam surface. Preliminary results show that
individuals with PD had increased difficulty producing syntactically complex sentences as compared with simpler sentences and made more language errors in the less stable postural condition.

**Tasheney Francis** (University of the West Indies, Mona)  
*Session 97*

**“Kak mout kil kak”: Choice of speaker and audience: A political campaign discourse strategy**

As part of a broader analysis of language use in Jamaica’s 2007 General Election Campaign, this paper examines the ways in which advertisers choose speakers and audience as a part of the discourse strategy to gain political mileage. Advertisements are grouped into three general categories based on their specific purposes. This paper discusses how choice of speaker and audience are used as to support, strengthen or validate the claims these three types of advertisements purport.

**Jerid Francom** (Wake Forest University)  
**Adam Ussishkin** (University of Arizona)  
*Session 67*

**Predicting word frequency effects from corpora: An investigation of corpus size and sampling methods**

It is clear that language corpora play a critical role in indexing exposure to language, but in practice, psycholinguists rely on word frequency norms drawn from relatively small, primarily written language samples. Our goal here is to provide quantitative evidence to further explore corpus size and sampling method as factors in producing frequency measures that best predict lexical processing behavior. Regression results support the hypothesis that conversational register collections, despite being smaller and specialized, outperform large corpora designed using rigorous sampling practices.

**Melissa Frazier** (University of Southern California)  
**Jesse Saba Kirchner** (University of California, Santa Cruz)  
*Session 9*

**Surface-to-surface correspondence and emergent reduplication in a Tigrinya language game**

A language game (ludling) in Tigrinya provides evidence for the phonological influence of distinct output forms upon one another. This game inserts CV after every vowel and VCV after every singleton coda consonant. In natural language forms where total assimilation yields gemination, the ludling outputs include both the segment lost to assimilation, and the resulting geminate. We show that a stratal analysis of these data fails and a surface-to-surface correspondence analysis is required. These data also challenge common assumptions about the ways in which ludling grammars may differ from natural language grammars, and about the nature of reduplication.

**Michael Friesner** (Université du Québec à Montréal)  
*Session 73*

**Assessing the dialectological status of Southeast Florida**

Although Labov, Ash, and Boberg (2006) include Florida in the Southeast Superregion based on /ow/-fronting and partial maintenance of the *cot-caught* distinction, further work has challenged the “Southeast Superregion” status of Peninsular Florida (Doernberger and Cerny 2008; Dinkin and Friesner 2009). This paper examines vowel measurements and a pilot questionnaire from speakers from the Miami-Fort Lauderdale area. Results show that these speakers generally exhibit several Southeastern features. Despite the influx of Northeasterners to the area, the majority of the Southeastern features leave traces even in the most Northern-influenced speakers, suggesting that Southeast Florida is dialectologically a part of the Southeast.

**Michael Friesner** (Université du Québec à Montréal)  
**Hélène Blondeau** (University of Florida)  
*Session 64*

**The participation of various ethnic groups in the dynamics of Montréal French**

Most analyses of Montréal French consider individuals of traditional “Québécois” ethnicity. Here, we examine ethnicity as a sociolinguistic factor through an attitudinal study. Québécois participants evaluated recordings of speakers of “Québécois” ethnicity (Q) and of other ethnolinguistic affiliations (NQ). Participants generally identified Q and NQ Francophones as Q. Greater variation was found for other NQ speakers, and participants had difficulty identifying NQ speakers’ ethnic affiliation. Two speakers were identified with their childhood social network’s group rather than their own. This calls for a new variationist study of Montréal French, considering linguistic background along with other factors in determining ethnolinguistic identity.
N. Louanna Furbee (University of Missouri/CDIT, A.C.)  
Evidentials and the analysis of Tojol-ab'al Maya interviews  
Session 106

In a co-analysis (metamodel) of Tojol-ab'al (ISO 639-6: toj) Mayan interviews with the four native-speaker interviewers and the native-speaker evaluator of the study, the native-speaker analysts identified about 50 evidentials, a term I had defined as confidence in the information supplied. Two principles emerged in their discussions — the veracity of the information (epistemic modality) and the truth of occurrence of the speech event (evidentiality). The relevance of a principle for ranking a term was related its location on a Likert scale. These judgments were congruent with other kinds of consensus judgments about interview quality and led to productive discussion.

Roey Gafter (Stanford University)  
What script switching can tell us about norms of multilingual language use  
Session 57

In bilingual language use, written genres can vary in the choice of language, and also in the choice of script. I focus on Hebrew speakers’ use of English, by examining a corpus of on-line chats. The mostly Hebrew corpus contains English fragments, written in both English and Hebrew script – but in meaningfully differentiated ways. English in English script is longer and more innovative, whereas English in Hebrew script occurs primarily with established uses. Therefore, the choice of script exemplifies the way in which the community views specific uses of English – truly foreign, or to some extent, part of the language.

Roey Gafter (Stanford University)  
Chigusa Kurumada (Stanford University)  
Marisa Tice (Stanford University)  
Meghan Sumner (Stanford University)  
Integrating frequency, formality and phonology in the perception of spoken words  
Session 65

Listeners access specific acoustic details in comprehending the variable speech signal. More frequent variants of a production are often claimed to be the stored, privileged forms. We show that for English flap-[t] variation, the less frequent form ([t]) also exhibits processing advantages, given appropriate phonological or stylistic contexts. In a phoneme-monitoring task, listeners were presented with word-nonword continua (e.g. bottle-pottle), containing either a [t] or flap. Expected stylistic contextual information facilitated the Ganong effect for unflapped words, suggesting that the frequency effect is modulated by contextual factors that guide listeners’ expectation and processing of spoken input.

Gillian Gallagher (New York University)  
Auditory features: The case from laryngeal cooccurrence restrictions  
Session 65

The uniform patterning of ejectives and aspirates in the long-distance restrictions of Quechua provides support for representing these segments in terms of their shared auditory property of long VOT. Roots in Quechua may not contain two ejectives, two aspirates, or one ejective and one aspirate. The ungrammaticality of ejective-aspirate pairs shows that the language must restrict some feature that these two segments share. The standard articulatory features [cg] and [sg] cannot account for the unified behavior of ejectives and aspirates. I propose a new feature and show that auditory features may unify articulatory disparate sounds.

Matt Hunt Gardner (University of Toronto)  
Rebecca Childs (Carolina Coastal University)  
Motivated to move: Traditional and supra-local variants and the Canadian Shift  
Session 72

The Canadian Shift, the retraction/lowering of the front lax vowels in Canadian English, is argued to be triggered by the low-back vowel merger in the Canadian vowel system. The shift has only recently been reported as incipient in Atlantic Canada – despite variable low-back merging in the region. We present a comparative sociophonetic investigation of the adoption of the Canadian Shift in two Atlantic Canadian communities (Sydney, Nova Scotia and Petty Harbour, Newfoundland). We suggest that while an apparent Canadian Shift pattern occurs, the lack of a complete low-back merger and subsequent complete shift indicates socially-motivated rather than purely phonologically-motivated change.
**Benjamin George** (University of California, Los Angeles)  
*Wide-scope existentials as a source of mention-some readings in questions*

A WH-question can have an exhaustive reading (where an identification of the complete set of answer values is required) or a mention-some reading (where identification of one value fully resolves the question). Exhaustivity appears to be the default, but some examples (like *Where can I buy a newspaper?*) strongly favor a mention-some reading. I introduce a unified question-formation process that builds questions with the successive application of two operators, and show that we can derive a mention-some reading when a possibility modal (like *can*) or other existential-like element is assigned a scope between these two operators.

**Carrie Gillon** (Arizona State University)  
*Mass and count in two languages: Innu-aimun vs. Inuttut (Labrador Inuktitut)*

The presence or absence of a grammatical mass/count distinction in Algonquian has been hotly contested over the past few years. Some consider Algonquian languages to lack a grammatical mass/count distinction (Rhodes 1990, Wiltshko 2009), whereas others consider them to possess the distinction (Mathieu 2007, 2009; Gillon 2010). Using primary fieldwork data, we investigate the putative mass/count distinction in two unrelated languages spoken in Labrador: Innu-aimun (Algonquian) and Inuttut (Labrador Inuktitut; Eskimo-Aleut) in order to evaluate the claims made for Algonquian.

**Jason Ginsburg** (University of Aizu)  
**Sandiway Fong** (University of Arizona)  
*A phase theoretic account of coreference relations in picture DPs*

An experimental study of native speaker judgments by Keller & Asudeh (2001) demonstrated that in picture DPs, pronouns and anaphors are in complementary distribution in some cases (e.g., “Hannah found a picture of *her/herself,*”) but not in others (e.g., “Hannah found Peter's picture of *her/herself.*”) We demonstrate that these facts result from two factors: 1) whether or not a pronominal and antecedent originate in a strong phase, 2) the availability of a process whereby an element with an uninterpretable feature can be reinserted into a subnumeration as a Last Resort, in order to avoid being sent to Spell-Out.

**Lucia Golluscio** (Universidad de Buenos Aires/Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas)  
*Converbs in Vilela*

Vilela is an extremely endangered language in Chaco, Argentina. This paper describes the converb in -(e)l, place this construction in the typology of converbs and compare them with serial verb root constructions. Both constructions express different values on a formal and semantic event integration continuum. The serialized verbal roots, which are always monoclausal, show advanced lexicalization and grammaticalization processes. In contrast, evidencing different degrees of syntactic complexity, the converbs function as the nuclei of event-oriented or participant-oriented clauses. Said combination of clauses offers a productive alternative to organize the rhetorical structure of narratives.

**Carlos Gomez Gallo** (Harvard University)  
**Ekaterina Kravchenko** (University of California, Santa Cruz)  
**Jessica Coon** (Harvard University)  
**Maria Polinsky** (Harvard University)  
**Jose Consepción Cano Sosaya** (Universidad de Oriente)  
**Geronimo Can Tec** (Universidad de Oriente):  
*Verb-initiality and subject preference: The processing of relative clauses in Yucatec Mayan*

We investigate the processing of relative clauses (RCs) in Yucatec, a Mayan language with the VOS word order. In a picture-matching task with RCs where the gap can correspond either to the ergative subject or to the absolutive object, participants showed a preference (92%) for the subject gap.
Thus, despite the linear distance to the gap, Yucatec exhibits subject preference in RC processing. This offers novel evidence in favor of subject preference in the formation of filler-gap dependencies and argues against linear distance accounts of RC processing.

**Shelome Gooden** (University of Pittsburgh)  
*Focus without movement*

Discussions on focus in Caribbean English Creoles (CECs) typically center around syntactic strategies. Canonical cases involve movement to preclausal position and marking with a focus particle, e.g. a *YAAD foc Mary de ‘Mary is at HOME’* (Jamaican Creole). Movement for focus is not obligatory and I discuss JC examples which rely on intonation instead. Whereas multiple foci by left-clefting is ungrammatical in JC, it is permitted precisely when there is no syntactic movement. Furthermore, although Bickerton’s (1993) claims that emphasis cannot be marked by intonation in CECs, JC emphatic focused items show a ‘special’ intonational tune not seen elsewhere.

**Justin Goodenkauf** (University of Washington)  
*Old Spanish high clitic position from Arabic transfer*

Some clitics in Old Spanish show the ability to separate from the verbal domain and appear in a higher position; above the TP. Previous explanations have attempted to derive this position using TP adjunction in subordinate clauses, yet have not investigated the influence of Classical Arabic on Spanish at that time. This paper will show how Old Spanish high clitics may be accounted for by transfer of Classical Arabic’s identical clitic position into Old Spanish subordinate clauses. This approach also sheds light on the subsequent loss of the high clitic position after the contact period between the two languages.

**Kyle Gorman** (University of Pennsylvania)  
*The learning of inflection and inflectional gaps from sparse data*

An account of unexpected inflectional gaps must interact with an account of morphological learning. Prior work has assumed that infants are exposed to full paradigms, but it is shown that this assumption is untenable even for the relatively-impoverished tense morphology of English. A corpus of child-directed English is used to evaluate the learning of gaps and inflections by two analogical models (AML and TiMBL) and a rule-competition model (MGL); the former two predict overirregularization of gaps (e.g., *sightsaw*), whereas the latter predicts overregularization (e.g., *forgoed*), and contra Albright 2003, fails to assign a low confidence score to the gapped environments.

**Peter Graff** (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
**Jeffrey Lim** (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
**Sophie Monahan** (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
*The determiner complexity hierarchy*

We present experimental evidence for a hierarchy of complexity for possible denotations of determiners that goes beyond the traditional constraint of conservativity (Keenan and Stavi 1986). Conservative determiners obey the biconditional D(A,B) iff D(A, A∩B) where A is the restrictor and B is the nuclear scope and thus only predicate over individuals in set A. Results from an online artificial determiner learning study (N=217) are consistent with a hierarchy of learnability for determiners depending on the set they predicate over where (A∩B)>(A-B)>(B-A)>(A B)c. These results present an explanation for the patterning of determiner typology as well as exceptions to conservativity.

**Jason Grafmiller** (Stanford University)  
*Non-structural influences on binding in Finnish possessives*

Finnish possessive suffixes are commonly analyzed as reflexive anaphors, which in the third person require overt subjects as their antecedents. In this paper, I show that non-subject arguments can bind possessive suffixes, e.g. *Näin Pekan toimistossaan* ‘I saw Peter, in his, office’. Importantly, the binding possibilities of non-subject arguments are sensitive to multiple factors, such as the
case of the object and the semantics of the verb phrase and anaphoric phrase. In the spirit of recent work on English reflexives, I argue that binding in Finnish is ultimately better explained through the interaction of multiple factors rather than structure alone.

Jason Grafmiller (Stanford University)
Stephanie Shih (Stanford University)
Weighing in on end weight

The Principle of End Weight maintains that constituents will occur in order of increasing weight, where “weight” has been contentiously defined in terms of syntactic, processing, or phonological complexity. Using multivariate regression analysis, we investigate the predictive value of various weight measures on constituent ordering in two constructions in spoken English. We find that while syntactic weight measures are relatively poor predictors, the better phonological and processing-based measures of weight are near equivalents and predict the same empirical facts. We argue that word count is a sufficient proxy for any number of theoretical approaches to end weight, including phonological ones.

Thomas Grano (University of Chicago)
Aspect under (and out of) control in Mandarin Chinese

This paper proposes a restructuring analysis of the phenomenon of aspect marking in controlled complements in Mandarin (e.g., wo qing ta [chi-guo fan] ‘I invite him [eat-PRF food]’). This approach explains why only suffixal aspect markers participate in the construction, and explains the effect noted by Xu (1985-1986) and Hu et al. (2001) that such constructions sometimes entail realization of the subordinate event. It furthermore supports the view that aspect markers in controlled complements are (when grammatical at all) interpreted at the matrix level (Huang 1982, 1989; Li 1985, 1990), and hence the view that Mandarin has a finite/nonfinite distinction.

Jack Grieve (University of Leuven)
A dialect survey of grammatical variation in written Standard American English

This paper presents the results of a dialect survey of grammatical variation in written American English. This is the first American dialect survey to focus on either grammatical variation or written English. The values of 45 grammatical variables were measured across a 25 million word corpus of letters to the editor representing the language of over 100,000 authors from 200 cities from across the United States. Based on a spatial analysis, numerous variables were found to exhibit significant regional patterns. The variables were then subjected to a multivariate analysis in order to identify common regional patterns and dialect regions.

Scott Grimm (Stanford University)
Beth Levin (Stanford University)
Between count and mass: ‘Furniture’ and other functional collectives

Functional collectives---nouns like ‘furniture’ and ‘mail’---are central to analyses of the mass/count distinction. They are noncountable like the core substance and liquid mass terms (‘wood’, ‘water’); however, their denotations apparently include individual objects and are taken to be simply composed from them. Corpus and experimental evidence (adjectival modification patterns, judgments in comparative contexts) suggests a more intricate story: functional collectives are distinct from both count and core mass nouns. They do not directly denote individual objects, but a set of elements unified by their participation in an event determined by their function (furnishing a space for ‘furniture’).

Timothy Grinsell (University of Chicago)
Russian aspect and the semantics of degree

This paper explores several parallels between the Russian perfective aspect and gradable adjectives. Like gradable adjectives, Russian perfective aspect displays context-variability in truth conditions in addition to borderline cases. Building on these similarities, I then propose a degree-theoretic semantics for the Russian perfective aspect. This semantics provides an explanation for “incomplete perfectives,” in which a perfective predicate may denote an incomplete event, as well as an explanation for "inchoate" negated perfectives, which denote an event that has commenced but not reached some expected result.
An ERP study of ASL and gesture processing in deaf signers

A detailed account of how non-linguistic and linguistic manual actions are differentiated in real time by language users would constitute a fundamental advance in our understanding of language. To explore this issue, we targeted the N400, an ERP component sensitive to lexical-semantic integration. Deaf signers saw 120 ASL sentences, each consisting of a “frame” (e.g. BOY SLEEP IN HIS) followed by a semantically-congruent completion to the sentence (e.g. BED), a semantically-incongruent sign (e.g. LEMON), a phonologically legal but non-occurring “non-sign,” or a non-linguistic grooming gesture. The semantically-incongruent and non-sign contexts elicited an N400, but the gestures elicited a large-amplitude positivity.

Perceptual cues to lexical tone in Burmese

Lexical tone in Modern Burmese is a complex contrast where systematic differences in intensity, duration, phonation type, and vowel quality operate alongside pitch distinctions. Prior phonetic studies have confirmed that speakers produce distinct values for each of these phonetic qualities with each tone (Thein Tun 1982, Watkins 2005a, 2005b, Gruber 2010). This study asked twelve native speakers of Burmese to identify resynthesized single syllable stimuli as bearing one of the four tones in a forced-choice test. Results indicate that Burmese listeners necessarily use all three properties examined (duration, pitch, and phonation type) in their perception grammar.

“Know thy text”: Textual history and linguistic evidence in the witness depositions from the Salem witch trials

In studies of the history of English, researchers normally rely on modern editions of texts that originally circulated in manuscript. However, researchers are becoming increasingly aware of problems with such editions. This paper discusses a neglected issue: the history of a text. Using witness depositions from the Salem witch trials in 1692, I demonstrate that factors often obscured in edited texts, such as the identity of the scribe and subsequent copying of the text, can provide explanations for language patterns. I argue that, as linguists, we need to pursue a new kind of edition that pays attention to textual history.

Ultimate attainment in the L2 acquisition of grammatical gender: A lexical problem

Grammatical gender is a persistent cause for errors in L2 acquisition, yet it remains unclear whether these errors are lexical or syntactic in nature. This paper examines Det-(N)-Adj sequences in the elicited production of highly proficient L2 learners of Spanish, showing native-like performance for gender agreement but not gender assignment. An important L1-L2 difference is thus proposed to lie in the strength of gender-noun associations in the lexicon, resulting from differences in word learning processes. This proposal also accounts for the same learners’ performance in previously reported eye-tracking experiments, findings that will be related to the production data presented here.

Vowel-consonant metathesis in Nivaclé (Matacoan-Mataguayan)

The goal of this paper is to contribute to the understanding of vowel-consonant metathesis in Nivaclé (Matacoan-Mataguayan, Argentinean and Paraguayan Chaco). The contribution of this paper is twofold. First, I establish and provide an Optimality Theory analysis of the phonological conditions that trigger VC metathesis in Nivaclé, namely the avoidance of complex codas and the Syllable Contact Law. I thus argue that metathesis is motivated by phonological requirements. Second, based on the implications of this analysis, I propose that Nivaclé’s postulated phonemic glottalised vowels (Stell 1989) are more satisfactorily analysed as vowel-glottal stop sequences.
Gregory R. Guy (New York University)  
Session 42

Shared constraints on phonological variation in NZ English

Using data from early New Zealand English, this paper seeks to quantify the extent to which speech community members share constraints on phonological variation, and how different communities show contrasting constraints. We investigate linguistic constraints on final coronal stop deletion among NZ speakers born in the 19th C from Scottish, English, and mixed backgrounds. These communities differ in overall deletion rates, and in some constraint effects, but certain constraints appear to be universal. Within communities, individuals converge well on community norms. Age grading suggests a diachronic trend towards lower deletion rates in all communities, indicating convergence towards emergent NZE norms.

Marcia Haag (University of Oklahoma)  
Session 110

Morphological class as primary arbiter of word formation: Choctaw and Cherokee

Applying the hypothesis that affixes select semantic features rather than lexical categories when attaching to their bases, it is shown, using examples from Choctaw and Cherokee, that morphological class, whatever the semantic class, determines how word formation will proceed. Even though morphological class is an arbitrary linguistic concept, not being a requisite component of either meaning or structure, languages organize word structure first according to class. There are strong but not inevitable affinities between morphological and semantic classes.

Rania Habib (Syracuse University)  
Session 64

Bidirectional linguistic change in rural child and adolescent speech

Investigating the spread of urban features in the Arabic of children and adolescents in Syria, the study shows that linguistic change is bidirectional. Girls continue to use urban features in their adolescence; boys start abandoning their mother’s urban forms and adopting the rural forms around eight because they carry meanings of masculinity and sense of belonging to the village. The study shows that the youth’s emotional involvement in building a social identity starts much earlier in life than in adolescence. Their social and psychological development and the social meanings development of sounds are concurrent at every stage of their lives.

Youssef A. Haddad (University of Florida)  
Session 4

Parasitic gap constructions in Lebanese Arabic: Resumption as pied-piping

Aoun et al. (2001) analyze certain instances of resumption in Lebanese Arabic (LB) as movement plus stranding. A resumptive pronominal (RP) undergoes first merge with an antecedent. The antecedent moves, while the RP is stranded, (1).

(1) antecedent … [DP antecedent [DP RP]]

This paper presents evidence from parasitic gap (PG) constructions in LB to show that resumption involves pied-piping: the RP moves along with the antecedent, (2). Pronunciation/deletion decisions are made at PF.

(2) [antecedent [RP]] … [antecedent [RP]]

The paper also shows that the pied-piping approach is superior in that it can account for resumption in other languages.

Lauren Hall-Lew (University of Edinburgh)  
Session 70

L-vocalization among Asian Americans in San Francisco, California

This talk presents evidence for the vocalization of /l/ among European and Chinese Americans in San Francisco, California. The results of a multi-coder perceptual rating task show that English-dominant San Franciscans of Chinese heritage are more likely to vocalize /l/ than those of European heritage. Rates correlate strongly with the age at which the speaker acquired English dominance. This suggests that vocalization is a substrate feature from Chinese and the English of L2 speakers. The presence of a substrate feature in the English of 2nd+ immigrant generations can be understood given the socio-cultural and historical context of San Francisco.
Lauren Hall-Lew (University of Edinburgh)  
Sonya Fix (New York University)  
Session 42

Perceptual coding reliability of /l/ vocalization in casual speech data

The vocalization of /l/ has been receiving increasing attention as a sound change in progress across the English-speaking world. This paper presents results from a perceptual coding task addressing the inter-coder reliability of /l/ realization. All participants are professional linguists who evaluate tokens taken from two regionally and ethnically distinct US English varieties. Preliminary findings show surprisingly high inter-coder reliability with the highest inter-coder agreement on tokens rated at the extremes of the scale (1 and 4) and those with the most disagreement were tokens rated in-between (2 and 3). Rating reliability also significantly correlates with preceding vowel.

Cynthia I. A. Hansen (University of Texas at Austin)  
Session 61

Towards a typology of word order alternations

Word order alternations where argument-verb order directly correlates with semantic distinctions are typologically rare. Such a word order alternation exists in Iquito, an endangered Zaparoan language of the Peruvian Amazon. Iquito uses word order (with no additional morphological marking) to indicate the reality status of a clause. I discuss how this alternation fits within a larger typology of word order alternations by comparing it to alternations associated with other grammatical categories, such as negation, progressive aspect, and definiteness, and I demonstrate that these alternations all express categories on Hopper and Thompson’s (1980) Transitivity Scale.

Kara Hawthorne (University of Arizona)  
LouAnn Gerken (University of Arizona)  
Session 54

Infants use prosody to learn about clauses

Many researchers have proposed that infants may be able to use prosody to bootstrap into syntax (e.g., Morgan, 1986). Thus far, researchers have shown that prosodic cues are useful for chunking linear sequences, but have not addressed its usefulness in cueing hierarchical syntactic structure. In this study, we asked if infants treat prosodically-marked units as moveable (moveability is a classic test of syntactic constituency). Our results suggest that they do, providing support for the possibility that prosody is a stronger cue to syntactic structure than has previously been shown.

Hannah Haynie (University of California, Berkeley)  
Session 66

A geographic approach to the internal diversity of Eastern Miwok

This paper explores the role of geographic context in the linguistic development of the Eastern Miwok languages of California and evaluates an approach for understanding spatial patterns in dialect diversity. Despite widespread acknowledgement that geography is an influential component of language evolution, linguistic research has made little use of geographic data in piecing together the diachronic development of languages with minimal historical or sociolinguistic documentation. This study evaluates multiple geographic models and their ability to account for patterns in dialect differentiation within this language family.

Xiao He (University of Southern California)  
Elsi Kaiser (University of Southern California)  
Session 46

What “I” can tell you about the real-time resolution of the Chinese reflexive ziji

We tested 1st-person blocking effects on Chinese ziji (‘self’) using self-paced reading. Participants read sentences with varying matrix and embedded subjects (1st-person pronoun/3rd-person name). Work on English found that structurally-inaccessible referents can cause competition at the reflexive, indicated by reading-time slowdowns. In Chinese, the blocking condition (3rd-person matrix/1st-person embedded) exhibited slowdowns and a higher-than-expected rate of matrix-subject-interpretations, suggesting 3rd-person matrix subjects were not blocked. However, the subset of trials with effective blocking (local-antecedent interpretations) revealed no slowdowns. We suggest referents’ ability to compete depends not only on prominence (Badecker/Straub’02) but also how it is blocked (person-feature or syntactic barrier).
Paul M. Heider (University at Buffalo)  
Jeruen Dery (University at Buffalo)  
Douglas Roland (University at Buffalo)  
"It" object relatives are also easier: Evidence against a fine-grained frequency account

Generally, subject relative clauses are easier to process than analogous object relative clauses. However, Reali and Christiansen (2007) found object relatives were easier when the embedded noun phrase was I/me, you, or they – but not it. This was attributed to I/me/you/they object relatives being more frequent, and it subject relatives being more frequent.

We demonstrate that:
– Reali and Christiansen’s experimental and corpus results were due to confounds
– it object relatives, like other pronominal object relatives, are easier to process and more frequent than subject relatives
– relative clause processing is not governed by the fine-grained frequencies proposed by Reali and Christiansen.

Brent Henderson (University of Florida)  
Charles Kisseberth (University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign, Emeritus)  
Possessor raising to subject in Chimwiini

We show that Chimwiini exhibits possessor raising to local subject position, a possibility implied by movement-based theories of possessor raising (i.e., Landau 1997), but not attested in the literature. In these structures a possessor raises to become the subject of an unaccusative verb, leaving the possessed NP post-verbal. We also show that a possessed NP may raise over a possessor NP to local subject position just in case the possessor NP is a null pro, suggesting that null pro does not block A-movement.

Joshua Herring (Indiana University)  
Steven Franks (Indiana University)  
Against copies: A computational model of chain formation and spell-out

Wh-movement is cyclic only when overt and "successful": himself in Who thinks Mary likes which picture of himself? cannot be interpreted in the intermediate SpecCP nor can the intermediate copy of what be pronounced in *Who thinks what Mary likes? We show these and related problems (e.g., under covert movement V-Preposing in Spanish wh-questions fails and person-blocking in Chinese binding is not rescued) can be solved by restyling syntactic items in terms of pointers—shared memory addresses that allow access to previously-formed objects at later stages of the derivation without compromising any commitment to bottom-up assembly.

Joseph Hill (University of North Carolina, Greensboro)  
Robert Bayley (University of California, Davis)  
Ceil Lucas (Gallaudet University)  
Carolyn McCaskill (Gallaudet University)  
Signing space in black and white: A cross-generational study

We test claims that Black signers use a larger signing space than White signers. Analysis of 2,250 signs reveals that variation in the size of the signing space is constrained by multiple factors. Thirty-eight percent of the signs extended beyond the unmarked space and Black signers used a larger space than White signers. Results for age suggest that younger white signers have converged with their Black contemporaries. Older Black signers produced more signs that extended beyond the unmarked space than their White counterparts; young White signers produced as many signs beyond the unmarked space as Black signers of any age.

Lars Hinrichs (University of Texas at Austin)  
The sociophonetics of monophthongization: Variation in the Jamaican FACE and GOAT vowels

The FACE and GOAT vowels are ideal sites for the study of variation among Jamaican Creole, Jamaican English, and Canadian English in the social context of the Jamaican community in Toronto. "Ideal" realizations of these phonemes can be arranged on a continuum from falling diphthong (Creole) via monophthong (Jamaican English) to raising diphthong (Canadian English). Empirically measured realizations can be modeled as a case of linear variation. As a contribution to the sociolinguistics of the
Jamaican diaspora, this paper presents a detailed account of variation at the F1 and F2 level in FACE/GOAT tokens from Jamaican, Canadian, and Jamaican-Canadian speech.

**Charles Hollingsworth** (University of Georgia)  
*Syntactic stylometry: A dependency grammar approach to forensic linguistics*

Attempts to determine the authorship of texts have typically relied on lexical information, such as relative word frequency. Grammatical information has been largely ignored. This poster presents an attempt to determine authorship based on purely syntactic information. A neural network using grammatical dependency relations as features is trained to classify the *Federalist Papers* according to author. Although the results are not as good as the best results achieved with lexical methods, they do indicate that grammatical dependencies can be useful features for stylometric analysis.

**Edward Holsinger** (University of Southern California)  
**Elsi Kaiser** (University of Southern California)  
*Keeping an eye on idioms: Investigating non-compositional processing with eye-tracking.*

We used visual-world eye-tracking to investigate the time-course and conditions under which individuals consider the (non)literal meaning of fixed expressions (e.g. *kick the bucket*) and semantically-related literal strings (*kick the pail*), in (i) unbiased contexts and (ii) contexts where syntactic constraints prohibit the idiomatic interpretation (i.e., across sentential boundaries). We found early activation of idiomatic meaning with both potentially idiomatic strings and semantically-related literal strings. However, we found no consideration of idiomatic meaning when syntactic properties preclude the idiomatic interpretation. We examine our results as they apply to the process of sentence comprehension and models of idiom representation.

**Brad Hoot** (University of Illinois at Chicago)  
*An Optimality Theoretic analysis of focus realization in Spanish*

In Spanish, focused constituents appear rightmost, where they receive stress. Stress in situ and stress-focus mismatch are infelicitous. Analyses within the framework of Optimality Theory view this realization of focus to be the result of conflict between prosodic and syntactic constraints on well-formedness. Building on these accounts, a new analysis of focus in Spanish is presented, further refining them in two ways: (i) it proposes, based on new data, that the constraint on stress-focus correspondence must be rethought, and (ii) it provides a new analysis of prosodic phrasing in Spanish.

**Michael J. Houser** (University of California, Berkeley)  
*Syntactic effects on the semantic restriction on do so*

It is a well-known property of *do so* that it is not semantically compatible with all antecedents. This restriction has been characterized in various ways. However, naturally occurring counter-examples can be found to each characterization, the majority of which have similar syntactic profiles. I present experimental evidence showing that sentences containing *do so* in one of these syntactic environments with antecedents that are normally unacceptable are rated more grammatical than sentences with *do so* in other environments. These results show that the syntactic environment in which *do so* occurs has an ameliorating effect on the semantic restriction on *do so*.

**Jonathan Howell** (Cornell University)  
*Focus on adnominal emphatic reflexives is predictable (if you’re a mind reader)*

The sensitivity of certain lexical items such as *only* and *even* to prosodic prominence elsewhere in an utterance is well established. That certain lexical items are themselves inherently or obligatorily prominent, and thus always focused, remains controversial. I reject proposals claiming obligatory prominence on adnominal emphatic reflexives (e.g. *himself* in *Chomsky himself*), adopting instead a version of König’s (1991) focus-sensitive operator analysis. The main claim is that the pragmatic contributions of the reflexive and of an utterance’s focus structure are independent. Empirical evidence comes from qualitative analysis of prosody and discourse context in a web-harvested corpus of English speech.
The scale structure of adjectives is traditionally encoded in an adjective’s lexical representation. However, adjectives exhibit scalar variability with proportional modifiers, comparatives, and negation, suggesting that scale structure is not projected from the lexicon, but constructed by the adjective’s structural environment. My analysis captures scalar variability by severing scale structure from the adjective, avoiding the redundancy and economy conditions found in previous theories. Adjectives are embedded in certain structural environments and to the extent their concept fits the environment’s scalar requirements they are acceptable. This approach supports constructionist approaches where structure and general lexical meaning together create more specialized meanings.

To some extent the name that is given to a child is influenced by the societal and social setting in which the parents are living. War is a behaviour pattern that features organized violence. Hence war leaves a very deep psychological impact in people’s minds, which also might lead to acting differently in times of war. The focus of this paper is on how naming patterns in Germany have been influenced by war. Using a representative sample, we analyse naming behaviour before, during and after WW II, and in East and West Germany during the Cold War period.

We report on results of perception experiments comparing Korean and English native speakers on stop-nasal sequences. In a categorization task, Korean listeners reported the presence of a vowel significantly more often than English listeners only when the stop was voiced. However, in an ERP experiment, both groups displayed significant MMN responses to the presence/absence of the vowel regardless of the voicing of the stop. The results of the current experiments provide evidence that language-specific perception of the absence/presence of a vowel in stop-nasal sequences takes place not at the preattentive auditory level but rather at the level of phonological categorization.

A common definition of evidentiality is ‘grammaticalized information source’ (Aikhenvald 2004:14). However, some scholars suggest we need a broadened notion of evidentiality (e.g. Brugman and Macaulay 2010). Data from Kurtöp, a Tibeto-Burman language of Bhutan, supports this. For example, Kurtöp makes a five-way contrast in perfective aspect. In imperfective aspect, a Kurtöp verb contrasts new information with old, intrinsic knowledge. The options available to speakers in future tense are manifest as epistemic modality. On top of this is a rich system of copulas and particles expressing source of knowledge and expectations of knowledge.

Slavic involuntary state construction receives the modal abilitative (West Slavic) or necessitative (South Slavic) meaning even though it involves no obvious source of modality. Using external evidence from Tagalog and St’at’imcets (Salish), I argue that the Slavic involuntary state construction is part of a crosslinguistically pervasive phenomenon of “hidden” modality related to the notion of agency. Modal ability and necessity meanings are claimed to provide presuppositional base for the semantic primitives of agent control and intentionality, respectively. When these primitives, along with their presuppositions, are morphologically indicated as absent, “hidden” modal meanings are easily inferred giving rise to modality assertions.
Carmen Jany (California State University, San Bernardino)

Nominal compounding as a productive word-formation process in Chuxnabán Mixe

Session 110

The productivity of word-formation processes correlates with few phonological, morphological, and morphosyntactic restrictions, formal regularity, and semantic predictability (Aikhenvald 2007). This paper shows that nominal compounding in Chuxnabán Mixe is a productive word-formation process with no formal restrictions, some semantic predictability, and synchronic use to create new forms. Compounds are distinguished from phrases mainly phonologically, as noun phrases are morphologically simple. While nominal compounding has been noted in a number of other Mixean languages (Romero 2010; Ruiz De Bravo Ahuja 1980; Schoenhals 1982; Van Haitsma 1967), there are no studies examining the formal properties or productivity of these word-formation processes.

Joshua Jensen (The University of Texas at Arlington)

Jarai wh-questions: Pseudoclefting, wh-raising, and clause structure

Session 29

This study investigates wh-questions in Jarai (Austronesian; Vietnam). I argue that some clause-initial wh-phrases in Jarai originate as the predicate of a pseudocleft structure, while others move from a subcategorized argument position. There are two lines of evidence for the different wh-question structures: First, the remainder in some—but not all—wh-questions constitutes a relative clause. Second, the wh-phrase in such questions originates as the predicate rather than as an argument of the verb. The availability of these structures sheds light on clause derivation in this western Malayo-Polynesian SVO language.

Karen Jesney (University of Massachusetts Amherst)

Locality and cumulative complexity effects in child phonology

Session 45

In Harmonic Grammar (HG; Smolensky & Legendre 2006) cumulative markedness effects are possible only when multiple markedness violations can be resolved more cheaply in combination than individually. In practice, this means that sources of complexity must be local to one another in order to interact. This paper (re-)examines data from twelve Dutch-acquiring children (Fikkert 1994, Levelt 1994), and finds there to be little evidence of non-local cumulativity when target forms are taken into account. The same data does, however, provide evidence for local cumulativity effects. Together, these results offer empirical support for the type of constraint interaction predicted by HG.

Haowen Jiang (Rice University)

On the grammaticalization of nominalization marker =ay in Kavalan and Amis: A contrastive study

Session 8

In light of a functional perspective on nominalization, this paper investigates the nominalization marker =ay in two Formosan languages Kavalan and Amis. In addition to denoting persons/things or events, the marker also indicates perfectivity or emphasis. The latter non-referring functions of =ay are argued to derive from its grammatical status as an epistemic modality marker conveying a speaker’s strong commitment to a proposition, which presumably has been grammaticalized from its referring functions. Several types of evidence are presented to support the hypothesized grammaticalization path, including synchronic-intralingual, synchronic-interlingual, historical, and typological.

Kristen Johannes (Johns Hopkins University)

Conceptual constraints on the modification of path-denoting expressions in English

Session 41

Directional prepositional phrases (PPs) can be used to express paths in motion events. I provide an analysis of cases such as Jack ran completely along the river halfway to the bridge, in which modifying directional PPs with scalar measure adverbs (e.g., half-, completely, partly) results in modification of specific properties denoted by each PP, and not necessarily a change in the path that measures out the event. I further argue that systematically varied conceptual properties (axis congruence, direction, distance) underlie different directional prepositions, and that these properties provide their own scalar structure as arguments for modification by measure adverbs.
Megan Johanson (University of Delaware)  
Anna Papafragou (University of Delaware)  
Session 32
The influence of labels on category boundaries in children

How does language influence children’s categorization? We morphed together images of two target objects. Each morphed image was 10-90% similar to one of the targets. Participants saw two targets and one morphed image at a time. For each target, they were given a different nonsense Label (e.g., “This one is a blick/dax.”), a Fact (“This one has long/short beak.”) or No Cue. Participants were asked which target each morphed picture matched. For ambiguous trials (50% similarity), facts and labels affected categorization differently for adults and children. Participants were at chance in the No Cue condition.

Sverre Stausland Johnsen (Harvard University)  
Session 65
No phonetic base in Norwegian retroflexion

This talk presents a phonological process from Norwegian that challenges the idea that 'phonetic naturalness' deserves a special status in phonology. I will show that certain elements of a retroflexion process in Norwegian are not phonetically motivated in the synchronic grammar, but need to be explained through diachrony. Furthermore, I will show that the process has spread into a dialect where no phonetic motivation exists whatsoever, a fact that challenges the suggestion that phonetically arbitrary processes are less likely to be transmitted and learned.

Gregory Johnson II (Michigan State University)  
Session 28
Perception complements in Appalachian English

Felser (1999) analyzes perception verb complements via her Event-Control Hypothesis (ECH), as being headed by AspPs. Assuming the ECH, what is the structure of passivized perception complements in Appalachian English? I suggest PCs in AppE are headed by tP, a tenseless, modal-bearing projection with an EPP feature. Evidence for tP comes from the distribution of existential-there and infinitival-to. In AppE, indirect perception obtains via a modal operator on t0 disguised as infinitival-to. In the restrictive environment of direct perception, t0 houses an existential operator. Thus, this analysis is compatible with the ECH.

Matt A. Johnson (Princeton University)  
Jeremy K. Boyd (University of Illinois-Urbana Champlain)  
Adele E. Goldberg (Princeton University)  
Session 17
Linguistic generalization in children with autism

While much research has been focused on how social deficits impede autistics’ language development, little work has considered how other, non-social aspects of the disorder may affect their language profile. In this study, the oft-noted difficulty in generalization is explored as a potential factor. Compared with a typically developing control group, children with autism showed a distinct inability to generalize over linguistic exemplars, although the groups displayed a comparable ability on items that did not require generalization. Our results suggest that generalization deficits play a contributing role in shaping autistics’ language.

Matt A. Johnson (Princeton University)  
Adele E. Goldberg (Princeton University)  
Session 27
On-line evidence for constructional meaning

While it has been argued that basic clausal patterns are associated with specific meanings, there has to date been no demonstration that these meanings are accessed on-line and automatically. In this study, participants performed a lexical decision task on words that were preceded by abstract skeletal constructions devoid of any contentful open class items (e.g. she mooped her the jorp). Results demonstrated that words related to the hypothesized meaning of each of four constructions were primed after the congruent construction, but not after an incongruent construction.
Hee Ju (University of California, Los Angeles)  
Session 63

Tense alternation correlated with persons in Korean conversation: A case of particle –teni

This study examines the use of connective particle –teni in Korean conversation. Findings indicate that there is a strong correlation between tense and person in –teni clauses. The correlation between tense and person in the use of –teni provides a convenient resource for hearers to track different characters when a speaker does not include explicit subjects and/or verbs. Furthermore, this study shows how a speaker employs other concurrent resources such as prosody to project his/her stance in relation to a third party’s assessable behavior and elicit a hearer’s alignment.

Matthew Juge (Texas State University - San Marcos)  
Session 8

Compound perfects reveal the importance of lexical semantic distinctions in grammaticalization

Compound perfects often derive from resultatives with auxiliaries meaning ‘be’ or ‘have’. The Portuguese ter (< Latin TENÈRE) + participle present perfect marks recent habitual action, unlike other Romance perfects with HABÈRE ‘have’, a near synonym of TENÈRE ‘have, hold, keep’. Certain predicates, when paired with a ‘keep’ verb, favor an iterative reading. The nature of the polysemy patterns of verbs that undergo grammaticalization is still not well understood, but sense-spectrum analysis (Cruse 1986, Juge 2002) reveals fine-grained semantic relations that shape lexicalization patterns.

Eden Kaiser (University of Minnesota)  
Session 73

Regional features of Twin Cities English: A supplement to the Atlas of North American English

This paper investigates the acoustic features of Twin Cities vowels, and how the vowel system has changed since the Atlas of North American English (ANAE). The Twin Cities are in a unique position at the intersection of two overlapping vowel shifts: the Northern Cities Shift and the Low-Back Merger. Sociolinguistic interviews were conducted with residents of the Twin Cities whose age, SES, and educational background were similar to three of the four Twin Cities speakers in the ANAE. Results show that some previous characterizations of Twin Cities vowels are still accurate, while other features have changed.

Susan E. Kalt (Roxbury Community College)  
Session 101

Evolution of L1 in the bilingual mind: The case of Cusco-Collao Quechua

Languages evolve by competition and selection of features from different pools among bilinguals and populations in contact situations (Mufwene 2001.) Frequent activation of unlike features in a bilingual’s two languages can lead to re-association of features (Sánchez 2003.) We will examine the use of directional markers –mu and –pu in Quechua to indicate physical or imaginary motion relative to the speaker’s location. Picture description data come from 50 rural highlands Peruvian children in 2009 performing a task adapted from Deusch, Koster and Koster (1986.) The features of –mu and –pu re-associate with those of third person clitics in Andean Spanish.

Hijo Kang (Stony Brook University)  
Session 35

A phonetic study of the tongue root contrast in Buriat and Ewen

Compared to the relatively well-studied West-African languages, there have been rare acoustic studies on the tongue root contrast in Altaic languages. This study analyzes the seven/eight vowel phonemes of Buriat/Ewen to find the acoustic correlates of the contrast in Altaic languages. The results show that F1 (height) and the normalized A1-A2 (spectral slope) are the most reliable acoustic cues. However, in Buriat, the normalized A1-A2 was higher in retracted vowels than in their advanced counterparts, which is the opposite of the findings in the West-African ATR languages. This may support the idea of differentiating ATR and RTR as two distinct features.

Reiko Kataoka (University of California, Berkeley)  
Session 34

Individual variation in speech perception as a source of ‘apparent’ hypo-correction

I report results from an experiment with 32 English speakers, investigating individual variation in perception of /u/ in fronting and non-fronting contexts and its potential contribution to sound change. Subjects varied in their /ɪ/-/u/ category boundaries as well as degree of compensation for coarticulation. As a consequence, repetition of an ambiguous vowel stimulus was guided not only by
acoustic quality of the stimulus, but also by listener’s own interpretation of the stimulus, supporting the idea that it is the listener’s interpretation of the sound that gives rise to an innovative pronunciation.

**Jonah Katz** (Centre national de la recherche scientifique)  
*English duration patterns mirror perceptual asymmetries*

This paper reports the results of two English experiments on timing and perception. The finding is that temporal patterns in production correspond to asymmetries in perception. A production study shows that compression or compensatory shortening, where segments are shorter in a syllable containing more of them, affects different consonants in different ways. A perceptual study shows that those consonants adjacent to which a vowel may shorten more are consonants that contain more information about the adjacent vowel. We argue that these phenomena are best described in terms of auditory rather than articulatory representations.

**Darya Kavitskaya** (Yale University)  
*Conflicting prominence in Crimean Tatar*

Crimean Tatar exhibits a bounded rounding harmony and preferential syncope of high vowels, as well as an opaque interaction between these two processes that puts OT-CC to test and requires the modification of its theoretical apparatus. The prominence status of the initial syllable in the language is different for different processes. Vowel harmony treats the initial syllable, a common privileged position, as strong. However, this position is also weak and is thus the best syncope site, as it is the furthest away from the final stress. The conflicting requirements on prominence are the source of opacity in the system.

**Jonathan Keane** (University of Chicago)  
**Erin Dahlgren** (University of Chicago)  
**Jason Riggle** (University of Chicago)  
*Variation in segment duration in ASL fingerspelling*

In the course of a larger project working on fingerspelling recognition we compiled a database with over 3 hours of native signers fingerspelling a variety of words. This data was coded, and a reliable measure of duration was developed. We quantitatively confirmed several assumptions about the language is different for different processes. Vowel harmony treats the initial syllable, a common privileged position, as strong. However, this position is also weak and is thus the best syncope site, as it is the furthest away from the final stress. The conflicting requirements on prominence are the source of opacity in the system.

**Tyler Kendall** (University of Oregon)  
**Valerie Fridland** (University of Nevada, Reno)  
*Vowel duration in regional U.S. vowel shifts*

While research has clearly pointed to the salience of formant distinctions regionally, there has been limited investigation into other phonetic cues that might also reflect regional variability. In this paper we consider the extent to which durational differences are also used in communicating sociolinguistic information. To do this, we examine vowel duration both across and within separate regions of the U.S. We discuss how duration, particularly of lax vowels, is related to the advancement of Southern and Northern shift features in the front vowel subsystem and whether such a relationship supports a physiological or grammatical explanation for duration.

**Myleah Y. Kerns** (East Carolina University)  
*An analysis of the social and cultural dynamics of women’s alternative name choices*

I will analyze survey data about women’s alternative name usage to better understand how they construct their social and cultural identities through their choices. Alternative names include abbreviated or variations of first names, and names that are entirely different from one’s given name. Respondents have reported that they regularly use an alternative name in a variety of situations - social, professional, familial, et cetera. I will identify trends among women’s alternative name choice and usage, and the benefits and/or consequences based on when and why women choose to identify themselves with alternative names or nicknames.
If most quantifiers were in this if-clause, they couldn’t escape

The if-clause of a conditional has long been considered an island for QR (although counterexamples have been proposed). This paper notes a new type of potential counterexample to if-clause islandhood, involving sentences like If most people see a homeless person, they just look the other way. I capture the meaning of this sentence by treating the NP people as a kind-denoting bare noun (which can license an E-type pronoun in the consequent), and scoping the quantifier most alone above the conditional, yielding a reading analogous to Usually, if people see a homeless person, they just look the other way.

Viktor Kharlamov (University of Ottawa)
The role of experimental bias in the maintenance of the final voicing contrast: Evidence from Russian

This paper investigates the role of methodological bias in the incomplete neutralization of the underlying voicing contrast between voiceless versus devoiced word-final obstruents. On the basis of acoustic production data from Russian, I show that the effects of theory-internal factors (e.g., place and manner of articulation, phonotactic probability, syllabic shape) are not robust and at best only marginally significant for the maintenance of the voicing contrast once the effects of experimental biases (e.g., availability of orthographic inputs, presence of minimal pairs) have been accounted for in the statistical analyses.

Marcin Kilarski (Adam Mickiewicz University)
Katarzyna Dziubalska-Kołaczyk (Adam Mickiewicz University)
Facts and misinterpretations in phonetic accounts of the world’s languages

In this paper we examine accounts of “exotic” components of the sound systems of Iroquoian, Polynesian, and Khoisan languages, and their implications for the history of phonetic studies and linguistics in general. On the basis of examples from European and American scholarship between the 17th and early 20th centuries, we demonstrate recurring misconceptions in the description of vowel and consonant inventories, phonotactic structures, as well as intra- and inter-speaker variation and change. Further, we examine their influence on the interpretation of other components of language and their role in the construction of a biased image of the languages and their speakers.

Boyoung Kim (University of California, San Diego)
Long-distance wh-movement in L2 English: An experimental study of gradience in acceptability

This study examines to what extent L1 Korean speakers of L2 English display native-like gradience in their acceptability judgments of different long-distance wh-movement constructions in English with respect to Age of Arrival in the U.S., Early-Arrivals (6≤AoA≤10) and Late-Arrivals (12≤AoA≤15). The results demonstrate that both L2 groups differ from native controls in showing a preference for object wh-questions and a lack of the that-trace effect. On the other hand, the acceptability patterns of island constraints are similar between native-controls and L2-groups. Overall, Early-Arrivals reveal more native-like subtle variation in acceptability of long-distance wh-movement than Late-Arrivals, implying possible age effects.

Christina S. Kim (University of Rochester)
Jeffrey T. Runner (University of Rochester)
Syntactic identity isn’t enforced blindly: VP ellipsis and pseudogapping

Psycholinguistic research shows acceptability in verb phrase ellipsis (VPE) decreases with syntactic mismatch, supporting syntactic identity accounts of ellipsis. Fewer experiments compare VPE with pseudogapping, which some predict should enforce identity even more strongly (Merchant2008). Using magnitude estimation, we compared mismatched sentences (Jill accused Andy, and Matt was {too, by Beth}) with matched and unelided controls. Across constructions, Ellipsis and Mismatch independently degraded acceptability; mismatch with ellipsis yielded greatest degradation. Additionally, the mismatch penalty was weaker for pseudogapping than VPE, problematic for identity accounts applied uniformly across ellipsis types. Structural sensitivity may instead depend on the representation necessary for interpretation.
Jinsook Kim (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)  
Session 40  
Reconstruction of null arguments in VP-ellipsis and null object constructions in Korean

This study empirically investigated the differences between VP-ellipsis and null object constructions in Korean by exploring how Korean speakers reconstruct null arguments in the second conjunct (e.g., John bought a blue bag. Mary did too./Mary bought too.[lit]). The results of this study reveal that syntactically different elements from antecedent clauses are reconstructed in each elliptical construction. That is, a whole verb phrase from the antecedent clause is reconstructed in VP-ellipsis, whereas in a null object construction, only a head noun from the antecedent clause is reconstructed at the elided site in the second clause.

Jong-Bok Kim (Kyung Hee University)  
Kyeongmin Kim (Kyung Hee University)  
Session 4

Two types of so-inversion in English: So similar but quite different

In dealing with the English ‘so’-inversion construction (e.g., ‘Jill will notice the mistake, and so will Max’), the traditional analysis has taken the auxiliary to undergo the I-to-C movement. However, complication arises with the possibility of having a cluster of auxiliary verbs as in ‘Jimmy would have been reelected, and so [would have] [Dukakis].’ or leaving a VP after the subject as in ‘If they were false, so must they all be.’ This paper suggests that there are in fact two different types of ‘so’-inversion, which behave alike in many respects but are quite different.

Kyumin Kim (University of Toronto)  
Session 3

Expanding the typology of applicatives: Affectees in subject position

This paper expands the theoretical and empirical range of applicative theory. Pylkkänen (2008) argues that an affectee in Bantu, which occupies an object position, is introduced by an applicative head (Appl). In particular, Appl is argued to merge below Voice, not vice versa. I argue that this view is incorrect by showing that some affectees are introduced by peripheral Appl that merges right below T. Unlike Appl, peripheral Appl can merge above VoiceP or unaccusative vP. Moreover, I show that an affectee introduced by peripheral Appl will be in the subject position, unlike an affectee introduced by Appl.

Wendell Kimper (University of Massachusetts Amherst)  
Session 65

Parasitic harmony: A perceptual explanation.

In parasitic vowel harmony, agreement along a particular featural dimension is enforced only among vowels that also agree along some other featural dimension. For example, in Yawelmani (Cole and Kisseberth, 1995, and others), rounding harmony is parasitic on height. Kaun (1995) proposes an articulatory motivation for parasitic harmony. In this paper, I present experimental evidence for a perceptual motivation: disagreement along another feature dimension undermines the perceptual advantages of harmony.

Sarah Knee (Memorial University of Newfoundland)  
Gerard Van Herk (Memorial University of Newfoundland)  
Session 21

Social aspiration and traditional features among rural Newfoundland youth

We investigate interdental stopping (dat ting for that thing), a salient local feature, among twelve adolescents in a rural Newfoundland community. Some variation is explained by traditional sociolinguistic social factors (especially speaker sex), especially in more salient voiceless contexts. Most variation, however, was due to social aspiration, intended career and life paths: locally aspiring teens greatly prefer local variants. The most striking example is a pair of fraternal twins, one university-bound (25% stopping in voiced contexts), the other locally-aspiring (85% stopping). We argue that in situations of rapid social change, aspiration can be a powerful sociolinguistic force.

Eon-Suk Ko (University at Buffalo)  
Session 45

Nonlinear development of speaking rate in child-directed speech

The developmental path of CDS speaking rate was analyzed using longitudinal corpora in CHILDES database. The results were then compared with the developmental pattern of speaking rate in child-produced speech. A parallel analysis was made on the mean length-of-utterance (MLU) in mother and child. The findings suggest that CDS speaking rate dynamically changes with
shifts occurring around the onset of child speech production and again during the stage when the child MLU is between 3.0 and 4.0. A parallel pattern of nonlinearity was also observed in the speaking rate of the child and the MLU of both mother and child.

**Kenneth Konopka (Northwestern University)**

*Community consensus and the vowels of Mexican heritage English*

This study adapts Romney, et al.’s (1986) Cultural Consensus Model (CCM) to an acoustic analysis of speakers in a Mexican heritage community in Chicago, and demonstrates how this method can augment the study of speech in heritage communities. CCM generates “cultural competence” scores based on answers to questions generated by community focus groups. Temporal vocalic features correlated with accent ratings and CCM scores. The method quantifies speakers’ community affiliation with minimal intrusion, and indexes fine-grained vocalic features. The method requires few a priori assumptions about the social factors affecting speech.

**Christian Koops (Rice University)**

*Cherokee ground phrases*

This talk addresses the question of typicality in static locative constructions from the perspective of the grammatical expression of the ground object. In Cherokee, a semantic constraint exists which requires special marking of certain ground objects in projective spatial relations (e.g. by/in front of/behind the rock), but not in the topological relations of support or containment (e.g., on the rock, in the box). We interpret this as evidence that the former type of relation is, in these circumstances, non-canonical in that it imposes on the ground object a search domain which differs from that object’s default interpretation.

**Christian Koops (Rice University)**

*Processing effects of perceived speaker age: Beyond ambiguity resolution*

Sociophonetic studies of speech perception have established that the social identity which listeners attribute to a speaker can lead to predictable biases in their processing of sociolinguistic variables. However, little is known about the role of indexical knowledge in tasks which do not involve the resolution of lexical ambiguity. Experience-based models of speech perception predict that social indexing, for example the indexing of speaker age, should result in a processing bias here as well. Results consistent with this prediction come from an experiment dealing with the perception of variably Southern shifted /e/ and /a/ in the speech of Houston Anglos.

**Christian Koops (Rice University)**

*Nancy Niedzielski (Rice University)*

*Ethnicity effects on the perception of word-final /t/ and /d/ glottalization*

We study the effect of perceived speaker ethnicity on the processing of variably glottalized word-final /t/ and /d/ in Houston African-American English (AAE) and European-American English (EAE). The results of a speech perception experiment using synthetic speech suggest that Houston listeners display implicit knowledge of the fact that, while speakers of both varieties regularly glottalize final /t/, AAE speakers are more likely to also glottalize final /d/. This was tested in a binary word identification task involving stimuli containing artificially produced, word-final glottal pulses designed to create lexical ambiguity between a /t/-final and a /d/-final word, e.g. bat vs. bad.

**William A. Kretzschmar, Jr. (University of Georgia)**

**Josh Dunn (University of Georgia)**

*Implicational scaling in Southern speech features*

Interviews in Roswell (near Atlanta) indicate that “Southern” dialect features are distributed in the 20-something generation according to the prediction of the complex systems model (Kretzschmar 2009), a highly variable, non-linear distribution. These counts also follow an implicational scale: if a speaker uses an infrequent form, she will use all of the more frequent ones as well. The most common features tabulated include strong initial stress, pin/pen merger, [u] fronting, and monophthongization in buy. Counts from young university subjects confirm the finding from younger Roswell speakers. These results hint at the cognitive organization of traditional features.

Paul Kroeber (Indiana University)  
Pronominal clitics in Hanis and Miluk Coosan  
Session 109

This paper draws on the published Coosan text corpus (Frachtenberg 1913; Jacobs 1939, 1940) to supplement Frachtenberg's (1922) description of Hanis Coos subject and object clitics and suffixes. Points requiring clarification for Hanis include the behavior of clitics in negative constructions and in imperatives, and constraints on combinations of nonsingular (dual and plural) clitics. Comparative remarks on Miluk Coos are also offered.

Paul Kroeger (Graduate Institute of Applied Linguistics/SIL International)  
Metalinguistic negation in Malay/Indonesian  
Session 31

A long-standing descriptive puzzle in Indonesian concerns the choice of negation marker in verbal clauses, specifically the contexts in which the standard negation marker tidak can be replaced with bukan. I propose that bukan in verbal clauses actually marks METALINGUISTIC negation, in the sense of Horn (1985, 1989). Metalinguistic negation is an illocutionary operator, denying the (felicitous) assertability of an utterance, rather than the truth of a proposition. Support for this analysis of verbal bukan comes from its failure to incorporate or to license Negative Polarity Items, and from its scope properties with respect to tidak, modals, and adverbal clauses.

Aysun Kunduraci (University of Calgary)  
Morphology, syntax and Turkish -(s)I  
Session 46

This study aims to contribute to a nuanced understanding of the boundaries between the morphological level and syntactic level by clarifying the function of the Turkish suffix, -(s)I, which appears in noun compounds and possessive constructions. Previous research claims that it is the 3rd person possessive marker or a compound marker.

However, I argue that the function of -(s)I is to register noun category and to preclude predication between nouns, which would occur in its absence. Therefore, this analysis also identifies a difference between word formation which includes -(s)I (morphology), and phrase formation which does not (syntax).

Pei-Jung Kuo (National Chiayi University)  
The high applicative head in Mandarin Chinese  
Session 23

I examine two proposals regarding the overt head realization of the high applicative projection in Chinese. Georgala, Paul, and Whitman (2008) propose that in Chinese double object construction, the obligatory GEI is the overt realization of the high Applicative head. On the other hand, Tang (2001) also proposes that the optional GEI in the BEI construction (passive) serves as a high Applicative head. Three pieces of evidence are presented to argue that only the optional GEI in the BEI construction can be the high Applicative head. The obligatory GEI in the DOC is a verb (cf. Li and Thompson 1981).

Chigusa Kurumada (Stanford University)  
Syntactic context affects probability estimation: Evidence from Japanese relative clauses  
Session 7

The probability of a word is known to predict whether it will be phonetically reduced in online speech production, whether this probability is conditioned on previous words, or on previous syntactic context such as subcategorization. We tested this effect in a study on Japanese relative clause production. 17 Japanese speakers produced sentences including nouns preceded by 1) a relative clause and 2) a lexical modifier konna ‘such’. A mixed-model regression analysis showed that nouns were longer when preceded by a relative clause than by a lexical modifier, suggesting that syntactically conditioned probabilities beyond lexical verb bias systematically affect word duration.

Dave Kush (University of Maryland, College Park)  
Filippa Lindahl (University of Göteborg)  
On the escapability of Islands in Scandinavian  
Session 29

Researchers have long recognized that mainland Scandinavian languages allow dependencies, such as (1), that apparently counter-exemplify the Relative Clause (RC) subcase of Ross’ (1967) Complex NP Constraint.
We argue escapable RCs are analyzed as small clause (SC) constituents, not fully articulated CP RCs. We provide evidence for the analysis from Acceptability Judgment Studies (AJSs) in Swedish. We show acceptability of apparent Island-violations correlates with the embedding verb’s ability to take SC complements. The findings suggest the Swedish data are amenable to a structural analysis compatible with universal movement restrictions.

Iksoo Kwon (University of California, Berkeley)  
Session 47  
One -mi: An evidential, epistemic modals, and focus marker in Imbabura Quechua

The aim of this paper is to support Faller’s (2003) claim that an enclitic -mi in Imbabura Quechua cannot be classified as a pure evidential (EV, henceforth) or as a pure epistemic modal (EM, henceforth), but encode both notions, based on elicited data from two native Imbabura Quechua speakers. This paper also observes that the marker is used as a focus marker and explores a possibility that its focus marking function can be conceptually related to the other functions in that all the functions indicate that the origo’s attention is given to more cognitively salient portion of stimuli in the given context.

Nayoung Kwon (Nanyang Technological University)  
Session 22  
A syntactic analysis of Korean relative clause with on- and off-line experiments

Primary linguistic data suggest the syntactic analysis of Korean relative clauses (RCs) is not compatible with Matching, Head NP raising and Gapless adposition analyses but vacillates between the null argument and the wh-movement analyses. In light of the lack of clarity in the theoretical evidence, an ERP experiment was conducted to determine the syntactic nature of Korean RCs. The results suggest that gaps in adjunct and relative clauses in Korean behave very much alike during the immediate stages of empty category processing. This remarkably similar on-line processing was taken to tip the balance in favor of a null argument analysis.

Amy LaCross (University of Arizona)  
Session 56  
Non-adjacent phonological dependency effects on Khalkha Mongolian speech perception

This paper investigates native speakers’ awareness of non-adjacent dependencies, specifically vowel harmony patterns and vowel pattern frequency in Khalkha Mongolian (Khalkha), and provides the first psycholinguistic work ever conducted on Khalkha. The results of three experiments are presented, which show that not only is speakers’ behavior affected by the form of non-adjacent phonotactic patterns, but also by their frequency. These findings strongly suggest that vocalic patterns are represented within the grammars of Khalkha speakers, contributing to our understanding of the way in which grammatical units and statistical tracking may vary according to language specific biases.

Catherine Lai (University of Pennsylvania)  
Session 55  
Update foregrounding: Verum focus, prosody, and negative polar questions

Verum focus is broadly understood as emphasis of propositional truth. However, its effect on discourse structures, like the question under discussion or the common ground, is unclear. I argue that verum signals the update of a proposition already in the conversational background. This reflects an increase in Gricean quality when its polarity is in question, or an increase in relevance when polarity is uncontroversial. The type of update can be signaled with by certain intonational tunes. This analysis clarifies the contribution of prosody in discourse, as well as verum's relationship to negative polar questions and other types of focus.

Oksana Laleko (SUNY New Paltz)  
Session 69  
On C-domain properties in acrolectal heritage grammars

Morphosyntactic deficits exhibited by low-proficiency heritage speakers (HS) have emerged as the ‘hallmark’ of heritage language acquisition. Little is known about acrolectal heritage grammars: in the absence of morphosyntactic errors, advanced HS tend to remain in the background of linguistic investigations. This paper discusses data from advanced HS of Russian. The interface between syntax and discourse-pragmatics, i.e. the C(complementizer) domain (Platzack 2001, after Rizzi 1997), emerges as a consistently and characteristically vulnerable area for these speakers. Three independent C-domain phenomena are discussed:
infelicitous use of null subjects, emergence of overt determiners, and reduction of pragmatically-conditioned functions of the imperfective aspect.

**Linda Lanz** (Unaffiliated)  
*Session 108*  
**VOT in Inupiaq velar and uvular stops**

I examine the role of voice onset time in distinguishing word-final /k/ and /q/ in Malimiut Inupiaq (Eskimo-Aleut). Using 200 tokens from three native speakers recorded during fieldwork, I demonstrate that VOT is a reliable cue for differentiating velar and uvular stops. VOT measurements were tested using a one-way repeated measures ANOVA. VOT is significantly longer for uvulars than for velars regardless of preceding vowel length. This fits with crosslinguistic trends identified in works such as Cho & Ladefoged (1999). The significantly longer VOT for uvular stops may be cue for distinguishing word-final /k/ and /q/ in Inupiaq.

**André Lapierre** (University of Ottawa)  
*Session 82*  
**Not children of a lesser god: The status of alternate names in Ontario**

Univocity – one name for one feature – is a commonly accepted principle in geographic naming. Fieldwork reveals, however, that in multi-lingual areas there can indeed be several names for the same feature. This situation exists in Ontario where the French-speaking minority doesn’t always use English official names but rather French translations or substitutions. In accordance with UNGEGN resolutions, the Ontario Geographic Names Board developed an Alternate Name policy providing official recognition to these names in specified contexts. This paper explores the status of these names and the linguistic and legal challenges raised by their inclusion in texts, highway signage and cartography.

**Sven Lauer** (Stanford University)  
*Session 31*  
**Necessity and sufficiency in the semantics of English periphrastic causatives**

I show that English *cause* has an entailment that its apparent hyponym *make* lacks: *C caused E* entails *If had not C, would not have E*; that is, *cause* predicates *causal necessity*. *Make*, by contrast, predicates *causal sufficiency*: *C made X VP* asserts that the occurrence of [[C]] ensured that [[X]] [[VP]]ed. I explicate the relevant notion of sufficiency, and show how it can be employed to specify a uniform meaning for *make*, yet predict that *C made X VP* implies that [[X]] was coerced to [[VP]] if VP denotes a volitional action, but not otherwise.

**Iman Makeba Laversuch** (University of Cologne)  
*Session 81*  
**A question of faith: The battle over US Census nomenclature for Muslim American residents after the Second Gulf War**

In 1790, the fledgling American government ratified the first official census. Since then, the survey has become an integral part of American governance. Despite its utility, the US Census has not been immune to criticism. In the wake of 911, concerns have mounted over the naming of US American residents who self-identify as Muslim with/(out) Middle Eastern heritage. This paper investigates the effect of the Second Gulf War on this policy discussion. The top five ethnonyms considered by the US Census for this sub-population will then be presented with original commentary from governmental agencies and leading interest groups.

**Danny Law** (University of Texas at Austin)  
*Session 8*  
**Contact-induced drift in the aspectual systems of lowland Mayan languages**

Borrowed linguistic forms and patterns can be the impetus for internal secondary innovations, even drastic restructuring of the recipient language. This study describes the grammatical consequences of borrowing an aspect-based split ergative pattern in several lowland Mayan languages. This areal innovation had parallel secondary effects in each language, culminating in remarkably similar innovative paradigms of aspectual suffixes. I suggest that underlying this development is a process akin to Sapir’s ‘drift’, but triggered by language contact rather than exclusively internal systemic pressures. Contact-induced ‘drift’ can be a significant process in situations of contact between related languages.
Hanjung Lee (Sungkyunkwan University) Session 7
Focus types and subject-object asymmetry in Korean case ellipsis: A probabilistic account

Case ellipsis for focused subjects and objects exhibits a clear asymmetry that so far has not received a plausible explanation. Case ellipsis for focused direct objects occurs naturally, whereas case ellipsis for focused subjects is unnatural regardless of whether the subject is contrastively focused. This study provides experimental evidence that both the degree of the acceptability of case ellipsis for focused argument NPs and the strength of the influence of focus types on case ellipsis is correlated with the likelihood that the argument’s referent will be new information. This finding strongly supports the view that language users’ preferences are affected by the usage probability of the properties of argument NPs.

Philip LeSourd (Indiana University) Session 40
Does Maliseet-Passamaquoddy have VP-Ellipsis?

Richards (2009) suggests that VP-Ellipsis operates within words in Maliseet-Passamaquoddy (Algonquian, Maine and New Brunswick), deleting an abstract verb. I argue instead that the examples reflect the contextually determined interpretation of stems meaning ‘do such-and-such’.

Thomas Leu (Yale University) Session 51
German ‘d-ass’ is syntactically complex

I address the syntactic representation of morphological complexity with regard to the German finite complementizer ‘dass’. West-Germanic contrasts with Scandinavian in (A) not allowing the co-occurrence of a complementizer with embedded V2, and (B) in having a ‘d-’ morpheme in its complementizer: ‘dass’ versus ‘at’. I argue (in part based on Yiddish) that the two contrasts reduce to one. I propose a CP-recursion-like analysis, with ‘-ass’ and ‘d-’ independent C-heads. Den Besten’s classic analysis of the V2/V-final dichotomy is essentially maintained, but limited to the lower C, for which ‘d-’ is available in West-Germanic, but not in Scandinavian.

Genevieve Leung (University of Pennsylvania) Session 87
Disambiguating the term ‘Chinese’: An analysis of Chinese American naming practices

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.

Peggy Li (Harvard University) Session 32
Pierina Cheung (University of Waterloo)
David Barner (University of California, San Diego)
The quantificational role of nouns in classifier languages

In English, count nouns are “sortals” and specify units of quantification. According to some, nouns in classifier languages (e.g., Mandarin Chinese) are not sortals, and require classifiers to specify units. Against this, Experiment 1 tested Mandarin speakers’ interpretation of nouns that are mass-count flexible in English (string) and found that adding classifiers had no effect. Experiment 2 tested how Mandarin speakers quantify broken objects. Previous studies find that English-speaking preschoolers count one broken fork as “three forks” until they learn how nouns specify units. In contrast, we found that Mandarin-speakers quantified whole objects, suggesting that Mandarin nouns are sortals.

Karen Lichtman (University of Illinois) Session 102
Kinship terms in Q’anjob’al

This paper describes the Q’anjob’al kinship term system and shows that while Q’anjob’al has lost the alternate-generation term equivalencies found in earlier Maya systems, naming practices and k’exel ‘namesake’ relationships have preserved these equivalencies. Q’anjob’al’s 17 kinship terms can be differentiated using the binary factors of generation, sex of alter, sex of ego,
sex of connector, and consanguinity. Naming practices may result in grandchildren being named for grandparents; these children have a special k’exel relationship with the grandparent, permitting the use of fictive kinship terms. Data is from primary fieldwork in Santa Eulalia, Guatemala.

**Constantine Lignos** (University of Pennsylvania)  
**Jana Beck** (University of Pennsylvania)  
*The power of objects in morphology learning*

Computational models of morphology learning have traditionally focused on the task of word segmentation, ignoring generative models of word structure. In this paper we extend a linguistically and cognitively motivated model (Chan 2008) to allow greater generalization despite the sparsity inherent in word forms. Our extensions require the learner to represent morphemes as objects as in piece-based approaches to morphology. We present the significant performance improvements yielded by this representation in an unsupervised morphological analysis task and conclude that such a representation provides significant benefit to a learner that must operate in sparse data conditions.

**Tamara Lindner** (University of Louisiana – Lafayette)  
“What is Cajun French?” Definition of a dialect by young community members

This study examines what young people in South Louisiana know about Cajun French, and how they relate to this historical – but disappearing – French vernacular dialect of their communities. Using data from a large-scale questionnaire study conducted in five parishes (i.e., counties) with almost 600 high school students, this presentation will examine general trends found in student responses to questions related to the value and maintenance or revitalization of Cajun French, and, in particular, will analyze write-in answers to the question “What is Cajun French?” Personal factors, particularly ethnic self-identification, will be taken into consideration in a discussion of the results.

**Sara Loss** (University of Minnesota-Twin Cities)  
*Reflexives and blocking effects in Iron Range English*

In some, but not all, languages with long-distance reflexives, coreference with a higher nominal expression is “blocked” when an intervening expression does not match a lower expression for person. It is suggested that only languages without subject/verb agreement exhibit Blocking Effects. The fact that languages differ in terms of Blocking Effects suggests that binding and Blocking are separate processes (Cole & Sung 1994). I present new data from Iron Range English which challenges the generalization that blocking only occurs in languages without subject/verb agreement, but at the same time provides further evidence that binding and blocking are separate processes.

**Olga Lovick** (First Nations University of Canada)  
*Talking like a raven: Figurative language in Upper Tanana Athabascan*

In Upper Tanana Athabascan, human behaviour is frequently described using animal terms. The relation between source and target of such figurative expressions is culturally defined. We can identify two types of figurative expressions based on different types of cultural knowledge. Type 1 expressions originate in acute observation of the natural world. Type 2 expressions originate in myth, where connotative attributes of the animal are elaborated, forming the basis of the figurative expression. I show that multiple layers of culture specific knowledge are needed for correct interpretation of figurative language.

**Yu-an Lu** (Stony Brook University)  
*Perception and representation of Mandarin fricatives*

This paper investigates the psychological reality of the complementary distributed palatal fricatives [ʨ, ʨʰ, ɕ] and dental fricatives [ts, tsʰ, s] in Mandarin Chinese. An initial experiment following up on research showing a priming effect between allophonic variants but not between contrastive sounds, was conducted to see the extent to which the dental fricative [s] primes a palatal fricative [ɕ], or vice versa. By employing semantic priming and lexical decision tasks, the results suggest that the palatal fricative [ɕ] and the dental fricative [s] be variants of the same category.
Candice R. Luebbering (Virginia Tech)  
*The cartography of language maps: A survey of symbology*

Language maps have a precarious existence: they are incredibly informative, but rather difficult to create. Although researchers have noted language map design issues that complicate user interpretation (e.g. boundary representation, mapping unit choice, and the perception of power), there are no established cartographic guidelines for language map construction. This research seeks to understand and evaluate language mapping practices through a survey of published maps. The results show the frequency of different language map characteristics, highlighting the prevalence of visualization problems and unique strategies used for spatially depicting language.

Jennifer Mack (University of Massachusetts-Amherst)  
*Pragmatic and extra-grammatical processes underlie copy raising*

Previous analyses of English “Copy Raising” (CR; *NP seems like S*) have claimed that the matrix subject is licensed either via raising (*There seems like there’s a problem*) or by the assignment of a thematic role (*The cookies taste like someone took a shortcut*). This fails to account for pragmatic constraints on CR, as reflected by the low frequency and acceptability of sentences with non-referential subjects, e.g. expletive *there*. I argue that referential subjects are licensed via a topic-marking construction, whereas non-referential subjects are generated by an extra-grammatical process of syntactic blending.

Laurel MacKenzie (University of Pennsylvania)  
*Quantitative data as a clue to auxiliary contraction processes*

This paper is a quantitative corpus study of the variable contraction of English auxiliaries (e.g. *John has ~ John’s been there all day*). I examine auxiliaries after non-pronoun subjects, and find the following. First, auxiliaries often surface in an “intermediate” form, one which loses its initial consonant, but retains a reduced vowel (e.g. *[əz]* for *has*). After proposing an analysis of these forms, I examine the effect of subject weight on contraction, finding that contraction occurs less often after NPs that are longer/more complex. Finally, I discuss the implications of these findings for where contraction must be situated in the grammar.

Giorgio Magri (École Normale Supérieure)  
*Towards a non-universal approach to the problem of the acquisition of phonotactics in Optimality Theory*

The Problem of the Acquisition of Phonotactics (PofAP) asks for a smallest language compatible with some data. Available algorithms for the PofAP are “universal”, i.e. properties of the underlying constraint set do not enter into the definition of the algorithms; see Prince & Tesar (2004), Jarosz (2006) a.o. But Magri (2010) proves that it is not possible to solve the “universal" PofAP, i.e. without restrictive assumptions on the underlying constraint set. In this talk, I thus introduce an explicit framework of constraints that generalizes segmental phonology and present a computational investigation of the PofAP within this framework.

Laura Mahalingappa (Duquesne University)  
*L1 acquisition and dialect formation: Kurds acquiring Turkish from non-native speakers*

This study examines the acquisition of Turkish case forms by ethnic Kurdish children acquiring Turkish from non-native speakers. Data include spontaneous speech and responses to an experiment from 12 children (1;8-4;6) and 18 caretakers. Results reveal caretakers used case forms diverging from standard Turkish in three ways: (1) case omission, (2) wrong case, and (3) forms that phonologically vary. Young children committed errors with a higher frequency than adults, but older children displayed more adult-like usage. However, most participants used similar “incorrect” forms suggesting that adults use regularized grammar, which differs from the standard, and that children acquire this variety.

Livingstone Makondo (North West University, South Africa)  
*Commuter operators’ names: An advertising gimmick*

Through an exploration of fifty commuter operators’ trading names, this presentation seeks to answer these defining questions:

- Which names do they prefer?
- Why do they identify themselves with such names?
- What is the etymology of the preferred names?
- What image(s) do such names portray to prospective clients?
It emerges that the preferred operating names are advertising gimmicks devised to decoy clients and propagate certain preferred business ideologies. The preferred names, which are predominantly in the languages spoken in the areas the commuters operate, are pregnant of meanings requiring diverse decompositional approaches to get at their embedded meanings.

**Sinfree B. Makoni** (Penn State University)  
Session 81  
*Linguistic theories of naming in Zimbabwe: Structuralism and integrationism*

In this presentation I analyze name variation, situating the analysis in the Zimbabwean liberation war between 1970-1980. Name variation refers to multiple names for the same referent, or the same name for multiple referents. I explore name variation through structuralism and integrationist perspectives. I argue that an integrationist perspective is better able to handle the complexity of sociolinguistic onomastic variation more than structuralism, which assumes a stable relationship between referent and name.

**Marilyn S. Manley** (Rowan University)  
Session 101  
*Evidentiality, epistemics and mirativity in Cuzco Quechua*

This paper employs recent developments in the conceptualization of evidentiality, epistemics and mirativity, especially as proposed by Aikhenvald (2004), in order to propose a new analysis of Cuzco Quechua -mi/-n, -si/-s, -r(ʊ)a- and -sq- that sheds some light on the current debates. The results presented here are drawn from an investigation of how the relevant morphemes were used by the members of two bilingual Quechua/Spanish communities in the city of Cuzco, Peru in spontaneous conversation as well as in response to three different elicitation tasks.

**Stephen L. Mann** (University of South Carolina)  
Session 78  
*Southern, working class, gay male English varieties and the Gay American English continuum*

Despite the plurality and diversity of gay communities in the U.S., insight into non-metropolitan, non-northern, and non-middle-class gay male language varieties is still limited. I provide a case study of Andrew, who has strong ties to a local gay network but expresses negative attitudes toward ways of speaking he deems “effeminate.” I argue that Andrew balances gay network ties and connectedness to the working-class south through selective use of Gay American English (GAE) features alongside regional forms. Bringing speakers like Andrew under the GAE umbrella provides a more accurate picture of the diversity of U.S. gay male linguistic practices.

**Danilo Marcondes** (Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro)  
Session 88  
*Language as an instrument of empire*

In the prologue to his *Gramática de la lengua castellana* of 1492, the Spanish humanist Antonio de Nebrija defined language as a “partner (compañera) of empire”. I shall examine Nebrija’s work as: 1) providing a blueprint for the study of the native languages of the New World; (2) defining language as establishing criteria for the cultural superiority of Spanish in relation to the native languages; (3) permitting the use of Spanish as the language of missionaries and therefore of the Christian faith; (4) providing an instrument for the political unification of the different peoples of the newly conquered territories.

**Michal Temkin Martínez** (Boise State University)  
Session 9  
*Current patterns of variation in Modern Hebrew spirantization*

Modern Hebrew spirantization is a variable phenomenon with many exceptions. Adam (2002) claims that the variation is driven by the exceptions and non-alternating paradigms and concludes that spirantization is governed by a variable grammar, with equal weight given to expected and variant forms. However, acceptability rating data from 74 native speakers show that expected forms are significantly more acceptable than variant forms. Additionally, the acceptability of variant forms is significantly correlated with underlying root position, such that root-initial consonants are more acceptable as stops and root-medial consonants as fricatives, regardless of their surface context. Theoretical implications will be discussed.

**Martina Martinović** (University of Chicago)  
Session 36  
*A regression model for tone placement in Neoštokavian*

This study employs statistical modeling to analyze the influence of various phonetic, phonological, and semantic factors, most of which have not been considered in previous analyses of Neoštokavian pitch accents, on tone placement in disyllabic nouns. The
logistic regression model resulted in two important discoveries. First, it reveals that animacy interacts with all phonetic and phonological factors to determine tone placement. Second, contrary to previous claims (Zec, 1999), it shows that coda consonants have an effect on syllable weight; however, this effect is a gradient one, influencing syllable weight to a different extent in different semantic categories.

Patrick-André Mather (University of Puerto Rico)

Session 70

Phonological variation in the English of Puerto Ricans in New York City

This is a sociolinguistic study on the acquisition of the phonology of NYC English by 10 Puerto Rican immigrants aged 19 to 50. The study focuses on two aspects of the linguistic behavior of Puerto Rican immigrants in NYC: (1) The acquisition of New York variants of phonological variables, such short /a/, and long /o/ and (2) The attitudes of these informants toward the New York realization of these phonological variables versus standard North American English. Results show that Puerto Ricans have acquired only some features of NYC English, e.g., raising of long /o/, but not the ‘short /a/ split’.

Ai Matsui (Michigan State University)

Session 52

Polarity sensitivity and degree modification: Ammari ‘all that’ in Japanese

The degree modifier ammari in Japanese is a negative polarity item (NPI), seemingly similar to English all that (John is *(not) all that tall.), but can appear in contexts other than negation. I argue that ammari introduces a set of alternative worlds in which no existence of a particular degree is presupposed. This contrasts with analyses of NPIs that attributes polarity sensitivity to domain-widening and strengthening (e.g. any Kadmon & Landman 1993, at all Krifka 1995), shedding light on the class of NPIs called ‘understatements’ (Israel 1996, Linebarger 1980) in addition to the interaction between degree and polarity sensitivity.

Tara McAllister (Montclair State University)

Session 65

Patterns of gestural overlap account for positional fricative neutralization in child phonology

Some English-learning children exhibit a pattern of Positional Fricative Neutralization (PFN) whereby onset fricatives are replaced with stops or glides, but coda fricatives are realized faithfully (Edwards, 1996; Dinnsen, 1996). This reverses a preference for neutralization in postvocalic position well-documented across adult phonological typology. Using new case study data, I argue that PFN is the phonologized reflex of a child-specific articulatory limitation that bans overlapping vowel and fricative gestures. The positional asymmetry emerges as the consequence of differing degrees of gestural overlap permitted in syllable-initial versus syllable-final position, as encoded in the framework of Articulatory Phonology (Browman & Goldstein, 1985).

Miranda McCarvel (University of Utah)

Ryan Denzer-King (Rutgers University)

Morphological analysis of Blackfoot personal names

This paper looks at the morphological composition of Blackfoot personal names from Uhlenbeck’s (1912) A New Series of Blackfoot Texts. We show that personal names among the Blackfoot are combinations of nouns, verbs, adverbs, adjectives and other parts of speech used to describe items and concepts found in daily life. We analyze the roots, stems, and affixes used to form personal names, using both the original orthography of Uhlenbeck (1912) and the current official orthography used by most Blackfoot tribal councils, developed by Donald G. Frantz.

Joyce McDonough (University of Rochester)

Parsimonious intonation: An AM analysis of intonational events in Navajo

In this study, intonational patterns were examined in Navajo, a southern or Apachean Athabaskan tone language. We present evidence for two intonational-type events: an initial reset boundary tone (R%), and an optional and local pitch accent type event associated with focus particles. Otherwise intonational marking is parsimonious. Pragmatic marking is accomplished via discourse particles that may appear in initial, final, or various medial positions in the utterances, affecting changes in focus and scope relations. These particles may or may not be marked by pitch range excursions localized to that particle, but they otherwise do not disturb the tonal contour.
Kevin B. McGowan (University of Michigan)  
Are you experienced? Socio-indexical knowledge and naïve listeners

Much recent work points to listeners' abilities to use socio-indexical knowledge during speech perception. I present the results of an accent identification and authenticity discrimination task intended to establish experienced and naive listeners' abilities to distinguish authentic accents. Experienced listeners are robustly more accurate than naive listeners when identifying authentic Mandarin-accented English. However, naive listeners rated an imitated Chinese voice as authentic significantly more often. These results suggest that naive listeners systematically draw on stereotypical features when discriminating a foreign accent and require us to look carefully at results reporting the use of socio-indexical knowledge without assessing listener experience.

Kevin B. McGowan (University of Michigan)  
David J. Medeiros (University of Michigan)  
Tongues don't twist -- mental representations do

We examine the relationship between phonological representations and articulatory planning, pursuing the hypothesis that speech errors during the production of a tongue twister are due not to motoric difficulty, but occur when dynamic aspects of planned proximal gestures overlap and interfere. We find that speakers produce relatively few errors when producing novel tongue twisters and comparatively more speech errors during subsequent productions in a masked self-paced reading task. This is consistent with the view that speech errors in a tongue twister task cannot be solely attributed to articulatory factors and supports a cascading activation model of speech production.

Katy McKinney-Bock (University of Southern California)  
Types of degree questions: Consequences of different adjective classes

This paper observes that what constitutes an appropriate answer to a degree question differs for two types of gradable adjectives – dimension (e.g. big) and color (e.g. red). When we ask how big something is, we are asking for that object’s size within some reasonable limits. When we ask how red, we are asking to what degree of redness (appropriate to that object) the object has. I propose that the two types of adjectives merge with degree quantifiers that have different restrictors. This accounts for the differing interpretation/answerhood conditions of dimension and color degree questions.

Liela Rotschy McLachlan (University of Idaho)  
I love me some Jiminy Glick: The semantics of ‘some’ in personal dative constructions

This paper examines the semantics of the I Love Me Some {X} variant of the personal dative construction. Contrary to previous analyses (Horn 2008, 2010), I argue that the sub-construction manifests characteristic personal dative semantics, and that its use of ‘some’ is semantically motivated. When blended with the constructional semantics and with the semantics of ‘love’ (in its ‘I love chocolate' sub-sense), ‘some’ invites a construal of the direct object as a consumable commodity for which the subject experiences a habitual craving.

Yaron McNabb (University of Chicago)  
The effect of context on the meaning of intensifiers and gradable adjectives

Degree expressions such as very are analyzed as context manipulators, i.e. their meaning depends on the comparison class (Klein 1980, inter alia), or as standard fixers; that is, their meaning is achieved by increasing the standard by a certain amount (Kennedy & McNally 1999, inter alia). Results from a production task show that manipulating the comparison class affected the use of very only in relative adjectives, which don’t have a fixed standard, but not in absolute adjectives with a fixed minimum. The results lend support to the standard fixer analysis, because when there is a fixed standard, it is the degree of difference between the standard and the target degree that determines the use of very, and not the context.

Laura McPherson (University of California, Los Angeles)  
Morphological distance and optional harmony in Tommo-So

Tommo-So (Dogon, Mali) has two harmony processes: backness harmony and ATR harmony, which are both exceptionless in stems. Stem harmony is gradiently correlated with the order of derivational and inflectional suffixes. Broadly, the propensity to harmonize decreases as we move away from the stem, with a range of obligatory harmony, followed by optional harmony,
followed by no harmony; interestingly, backness harmony shuts off more quickly than ATR harmony. Distance from the stem is measured in abstract morphological distance based on affix ordering, not on phonological distance. This poster addresses the issues of optionality, gradience, and opacity in the system.

Rocky R. Meade (University of the West Indies, Mona)  
Karen Carpenter (University of the West Indies, Mona)  
Hubert Devonish (University of the West Indies, Mona)  
The Bilingual Education Project in Jamaica: An update

The Bilingual Education Project (BEP) in Jamaica is a pilot project implemented in 2004 to address the conclusion in the literature that underperformance in education was linked to primarily monolingual speakers of Jamaican Creole (JC) being instructed in English. The methodology of the BEP was to use Standard Jamaican English (SJE) and JC equally in all areas of formal instruction. The project was implemented as planned at the primary level but for only four of the ideally six years due to issues raised by the Ministry of Education Youth and Culture. The major achievement of the BEP was to establish that a bilingual programme with an English-lexicon Creole and English was feasible in a Caribbean setting and the steps that need to be taken have been documented.

Robin Melnick (Stanford University)  
T. Florian Jaeger (University of Rochester)  
Thomas Wasow (Stanford University)  
Speakers employ fine-grained probabilistic knowledge

Tests of readers’ judgments regarding optional ‘that’ introducing relative and complement clauses provide evidence that fine-grained probabilistic knowledge is involved in such judgments and is arguably part of linguistic competence. Previous studies argue that probabilistic factors involved in production also influence judgment, but the predictive models involved here turn most significantly on the highly gradient predictability of an embedded clause. Lab tests were also replicated with crowdsourced populations with significantly correlated results. These results suggest that competence grammar includes not only some degree of probabilistic information, as suggested by prior work, but even access to rather fine-grained probability distributions.

Elena Mihas (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)  
Relative clauses in Ashéninka Perené (Arawak)

We argue that existing syntactic typologies of relative clauses which distinguish between two categories of relatives, i.e. headed and headless relative clauses, based on the presence or absence of head NP in the main clause, do not include externally headed relative clauses with reduced and light heads such as demonstratives, pronoun person clitics, classifiers, plural number markers, etc. The Ashéninka Perené data show that the third syntactic category of intermediate heads such as demonstratives, indefinite terms, numerals, pronominal verbal clitics and classifiers should be included in syntactic typology of relatives to more accurately represent variability of headed relatives in individual languages.

Marianne Mithun (University of California, Santa Barbara)  
Tagging modality: Intermingled epistemic and interactive functions of Mohawk tags

Mohawk and English tag constructions share a functional core, a mingling of epistemic and interactive functions. But they differ in the ranges of uses to which the constructions are put. English tag constructions are sometimes used with negative interactive consequences not paralleled in Mohawk. But Mohawk tags serve discourse-structuring functions, particularly in narrative, not seen in English. The mixture of epistemic and interactive functions of tags in the two languages is at the root of their similarities and differences, setting the stage for their extension to a variety of new uses, sometimes privileging one kind of function, sometimes another.

Adriana Molina-Muñoz (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)  
PF-Compounds in Sanskrit and the architecture of grammar

In Sanskrit the non-head of a compound can be modified by an external element at the phrasal level, where the external element is marked as a syntactic dependent of the non-head, and not the entire compound. Gillon (1993) attempted to treat this fact through
mechanisms of argument inheritance. However, this approach fails since modifiers are not part of the argument structure. I argue that these constructions can be explained if we assume that compound formation in Sanskrit operates on the output of syntactic process, i.e. at the PF-Morphology stage of derivation. This account will also explain other properties of Sanskrit compounds, such as violation of anaphoric islandhood.

**Michael Montgomery** (University of South Carolina)

**Paul Reed** (University of South Carolina)

*The Multiple Modals Database: A new resource for researchers*

The scarcity of naturally occurring morphosyntactic features of American regional or social dialects has led linguists to elicit data and often rely on a small set of unattributed data. For few patterns is this truer than for multiple modals (e.g. *might could*). With only two or three exceptions, studies of their ancestry, constituent structure, and syntax have been based on few examples, observed or elicited. This paper reports on a project compiling twelve hundred multiple modals into an online teaching and research tool. It identifies new research questions and forms a model for researching other features of American English.

**David Mortensen** (University of Pittsburgh)

*Pseudo-incorporation in Hmong*

Hmong allows structures that have superficial properties in common with Type I noun incorporation in which intransitive (usually stative) verbs combine with nominal complements that specify the location, manner, or oblique participant in an event. Through parallel monolingual elicitation with 15 speakers of Hmong Njua in Chiang Mai Province, Thailand, I found that the incorporated nominal constituent in these constructions may be modified, quantified, be referred to outside of the construction, and even be replaced by an anaphor. I argue—contra Clark (1996)—that these constructions are actually phrasal collocations and are licensed by a formally unmarked valency-increasing operation.

**Salikoko S. Mufwene** (University of Chicago/Collegium de Lyon)

*Creoles and the phylogenetic emergence of language: Myths and facts*

SPCL Keynote Address

Some students of the evolution of language have espoused uncritically Derek Bickerton’s claim that pidgins are suggestive of his phylogenetic “protolanguage.” I have argued against the position, chiefly because the producers of pidgins did not regress to the state of Homo Erectus’ mind. Unlike the latter, they were also speakers of full-fledged modern languages, guided by Late Homo Sapiens’ “language organ.” On the other hand, a population studies’ approach to the emergence of pidgins can provide different useful hints about the phylogenetic emergence of language.

**Jean Mulder** (University of Melbourne)

**Andrea Berez** (University of California, Santa Barbara)

*Toward a typology of Intonation Unit cues*

This paper compares Du Bois’s (2006) series of prosodic-based Intonation Unit cues in three unrelated languages: Ahtna, Sm’algyax, and American English. Our hypothesis is that these perceptual cues are universal, but languages vary according to how valid any particular cue is, as language-specific features may act as confounds to obscure the cue and some cues tend to cluster together, strongly asserting the presence of an Intonation Unit boundary. Toward developing a typology of unit cues and testing our predictions, we outline a methodology for determining the validity and clustering patterns for a particular language.

**Antje Muntendam** (Radboud University Nijmegen)

*Topic and focus in Bolivian Quechua*

This study examines word order, topic and focus in Bolivian Quechua. The data come from picture-story and elicitation tasks with 12 adult Quechua speakers. The results reveal some differences between Bolivian and Peruvian Quechua. In both varieties, topic and focus can be fronted or marked *in situ*. Unlike in Peruvian Quechua, however, in Bolivian Quechua long distance-movement is not allowed. Topic/focus markers are less frequent in Bolivian Quechua than in Peruvian Quechua, which suggests a loss of morphological marking. Finally, the phonology of topic/focus in the Quechua varieties is discussed. The study has implications for theories of topic and focus.
**Jenny Nadaner** (University of California, Davis)  
**Robert Bayley** (University of California, Davis)  
*Session 47*

Changing patterns of rhotic assimilation in Argentine Spanish: An acoustic study of Tucumanian women migrants to Buenos Aires

Based on an acoustic analysis of minimal pairs from 20 women from Tucumán, Buenos Aires, and Tucumanian migrants to Buenos Aires, we establish the rhotic and palatal phonemic and allophonic inventory across these groups. When the rhotic is assimilated, it is usually fully voiceless, whereas trill realizations are fully voiced. When the palatal is assimilated, it is usually fully voiceless, whereas lateral realizations are fully voiced. We also measured percentage of voicing, duration, and cepstral peak amplitude. Results show that speakers who remained in Tucumán and porteñas exhibited scant variation from local norms, while the migrants exhibited great variability.

**Tomonori Nagano** (City University of New York)  
*Session 46*

Acquisition of English verb transitivity by native speakers of Japanese

This on-going study is concerned with native Japanese speakers’ acquisition of English verb semantic classes, especially those participating in the English causative alternation. Twenty-two native English speakers and 34 native Japanese speakers were asked to judge the grammaticality of verbs from different semantic classes in transitive (e.g., “X disappeared/touched/moved Y”) and intransitive constructions (e.g., “X/Y disappeared/touched/moved”). Data suggest that L2 learners are sensitive to frequency effects when verbs are not prototypical members of a verb semantic class. I discuss possible interactions between frequency effects and L1/L2 verb semantic classes in second language acquisition.

**Yuka Naito-Billen** (University of Kansas)  
**Robert Fiorentino** (University of Kansas)  
*Session 7*

Assessing the role of prosody in resolving Japanese global ambiguity: Timed and untimed judgment tasks

We investigate the role of prosody in disambiguating ambiguous sentences in Japanese. Twenty-eight ambiguous sentence triplets with different semantic biases were created, and read with two different prosodies. In Experiment 1, Japanese native speakers (N=24) listened to each sentence and responded as quickly as possible to a ‘Yes/No’ question regarding whether a particular person referred to in the sentence was the agent of the action. In Experiment 2 (N=36), the sentences were visually presented and the judgments untimed. The results suggest that prosody, initially-preferred structure, and semantic cues affect globally-ambiguous sentence processing, with structural effects most evident in time-sensitive measurements.

**Frederick J. Newmeyer** (University of Washington/University of British Columbia/Simon Fraser University)  
*Session 20*

The verb *get*, conversational data, and the notion ‘argument structure’

Thompson and Hopper (2001) have claimed that the verb *get* in conversation calls into doubt the construct ‘argument structure’. They write: ‘*Get* is a prime example of a verb with no easily imagined argument structures, precisely because it is used in so many lexicalized “dispersed” predicates and specific constructions’. Corpus data refute such claims: Over 95% of the instances of *get* occurred in only 7 subcategorization frames, and over 80% were before a bare NP or AP. Furthermore, five environments exist where one never finds *get*. Finally, *get* occurred before a past participle 44 times, with 24 different participles.

**Shashi Naidu** (Oklahoma State University)  
*Session 68*

Metaphorical expressions in Indian English: A cross-cultural usage-based study

This exploratory study on the use of metaphors in an indigenized variety of English--Indian English--sought to discover the degree to which the language varied or stayed close to the norm-giving parent language, British English, in terms of the use of metaphorical expressions (MEs). Drawing on the Conceptual Theory of Metaphor, and adopting the discourse approach, MEs were identified and analyzed in terms of their density, frequency, and distribution in naturally occurring discourse. The findings indicated that the Indian news stories not only used twice as many MEs, but also used more types and tokens. The domain analysis showed that Indian English exhibited unique characteristics in the extension of the mapping of certain source domains.
Terue Nakato-Miyashita (University of Tokyo/University of Massachusetts, Amherst)  
Session 23  
Body-part objects in Japanese

This paper focuses on properties of body-part object nouns (BPON) in Japanese and proposes that their inalienable possession interpretation results from covert noun incorporation, which induces a “reduction” of the valence of a verb. I show that the nouns come in three sub-types: one with an idiomatic interpretation, and two with a non-idiomatic interpretation. I claim that the difference in the latter interpretations results from the difference in the internal structure of the object: one has a full DP and the other has a projection smaller than DP. Only the latter structure allows the BPON to covertly incorporate into the verb and satisfy its argument-taking property through theta-identification.

Kelly Nedwick (Yale University)  
Jodi Reich (Yale University)  
Exploring phonological awareness in Bantu: Evidence from Chitonga

This poster reports results from the first study of phonological awareness (PA) in Chitonga, a Bantu language spoken in Zambia. 248 school age children completed 8 PA tasks: initial/final phoneme matching, rhyming, syllable/single sound blending/segmenting, and elision. The resulting data are discussed against the typology of Chitonga noting that syllables are more salient than single phonemes in line with theories of the organization of phonology and acquisition. Additionally, we argue that the results support the position that literacy training helps to develop PA contrary to the view that PA is a prerequisite to literacy training.

E-Ching Ng (Yale University)  
Session 100  
Vowel unrounding in French creoles

Since creolization and second language acquisition (SLA) are known to be subject to similar pressures, it is surprising to find a near-categorical split in the development of French /i/ and other front round vowels, which lose their rounding in creoles (/y/ > /i/), but become back vowels in SLA (/y/ > /u/). However, if we consider SLA findings on contrast reduction and the target shift stage of creolization, there is no need to divorce the two fields: this creole-SLA split instead constitutes the first phonological evidence for the gradual creolization hypothesis, supported by developments in francophone Africa and conservative creoles.

Joanna Nykiel (Stanford University/University of Silesia)  
Elliptical constructions and underlying clefts

In this study, I argue that, contra previous accounts, the possibility of preposition omission in elliptical constructions, in particular under sluicing, is not syntactically motivated. Polish has no possibility of preposition stranding in non-elliptical interrogatives, and nor does it have acceptable cleft interrogatives that could underlie elided phrases without prepositions. However, manipulations of the complexity of elided phrases and/or their correlates influence the acceptability of preposition omission in three elliptical constructions. These results are not predicted on a transformational account, but are consistent with accounts appealing to the salience of the correlate available in the antecedent, including processing accounts.

Ellen O’Connor (University of Southern California)  
Weight-sensitive primary stress: A stringent analysis of rime salience

The constraint Peak Prominence (Prince and Smolensky 1993), or PK-PROM, is commonly used to predict stress sensitivity to syllable weight. Its particular role in weight-sensitive languages is to ensure that the heaviest syllable receives main stress. I argue that a recasting of PK-PROM into stringent constraints based on the salience of the syllable rime (similar de Lacy (2002)’s constraints for quality-sensitive stress) can solve an existing problem of gradient violation assignment, predict attested crosslinguistic patterns of weight conflation, and drive unusual patterns of lengthening, including heavy syllable lengthening and lengthening in primary stressed syllables only.

Christopher V. Odato (University of Michigan)  
Experimentally assessing children’s grammatical knowledge and social beliefs about ‘like’

Results are reported of two experiments assessing children’s knowledge of grammatical constraints on like, used as a discourse marker/particle or quotative, and of the social beliefs that like is ungrammatical and associated with female speakers. Children
ages 5-10 evaluated sentences with and without like. All age groups exhibited awareness of grammatical constraints on like; older children, particularly girls, demonstrated a prescriptive stance toward like; only 9- and 10-year-olds were more likely to attribute sentences containing like to female speakers. The results suggest that children first acquire like as part of their knowledge of grammar, and social meanings are attached later.

Idowu Odebode (Redeemer’s University, Nigeria)  
_A socio-semantic study of twins’ names among the Yoruba Nigerians_

Twinning is a common phenomenon among the Yoruba Nigerians. The coming of twins into a family is significant because it marks an onomastic revolution (or turn-around) and serves as a marker of deference in that household. The naming system of such a family changes automatically as new names (lexicons) evolve and old ones are either modified or dropped. Such (new) names are patterned after the ibeji ‘twins’, i.e., ibi denoting ‘to deliver’ and eji meaning ‘two’. This paper studies twins’ names with their attendant onomastic lexicons and their sociolinguistic imports in the Yoruba context.

Nollaig Ó Muraíle (National University of Ireland)  
War and weapons in Irish toponymy

Ireland and the Irish are considered by many in the outside world to have a particular love of conflict. The term 'the fighting Irish' is frequently used, while one (sympathetic) English commentator famously declared that 'all their wars were merry and all their songs were sad'. Even the Irish national anthem, in its original English version as 'The Soldier's Song', declares 'We are children of a fighting race.' This brief study looks at the toponymy of Ireland to see if, and to what extent, these suggested warlike propensities are reflected in the island's place-names. The results may be somewhat unexpected.

Luis Oquendo (Universidad del Zulia)  
The tense and the aspect in the Caribbean languages: Japreria, Yukpa and Ye' Kwana

I have examined verbal phrases in a sample of these three Cariban languages (Japreria, Yukpa and Ye' kwana) and I have observed different ways to convey both tense and aspect. Oquendo (2007) showed that aspect and tense in Yukpa are also revealed through adverbial phrases which mark a relation with space, or through anaphoric phrases like mawarano, suwara, tuvishi (thus, in this way, in this manner). In Japreria appears in agreement with certain pragmatic principles. In Ye' kwana there are inflected marks of tense and aspect; but as well as in Yukpa, there are adverbial phrases that relate aspectuality to completive or non-completive events.

Robyn Orfitelli (University of California, Los Angeles)  
Children know more about raising than it seemed

Recent work suggests that until approximately 6 years-old, English-speaking children interpret raising-to-subject structures with the predicate seem (e.g. Bill seems to Karen to be wearing a hat) in a non-adult manner. The current study compares 4 to 6-year-old children’s comprehension of raising sentences with seem and about, using a Truth-Value Judgment Task. The results replicate previous findings for seem; however, all children performed above chance on about. This suggests that non-adult comprehension of seem sentences is either due to a lack of lexical knowledge or the presence of an intervening argument, rather than difficulty with the operation of raising itself.

Jaye Padgett (University of California, Santa Cruz)  
Scott Myers (University of Texas, Austin)  
Experimental support for domain generalization

Word-final devoicing is a claimed example of domain generalization, a shift in a sound pattern from a larger prosodic domain to a smaller one: it derives diachronically first from the deterioration of voicing utterance-finally, and then is generalized to the end of all words. However, it has never been established that people perform domain generalization. We report on two artificial language learning experiments in which subjects were exposed to a final devoicing pattern only in utterance-final position, and then were tested on whether they apply the pattern to new utterances and utterance-medial words. Results of both experiments support domain generalization.
Elina Pallasvirta (University of Helsinki)  
Session 89  
The beginning of Uralic studies in the United States  
The study of Uralic languages in the United States originated from a world political context, the Intensive Language Program and the Army Specialized Training Program of the Second World War years. After the war, focus shifted to an academic context when curricular programs were created at universities. Instituting a field that was already well established in Europe called for closer relations with linguists in the field on an international level. This presentation examines how and why Uralistics came to existence in the United States by utilizing primary sources.

Indrek Park (Indiana University)  
Session 103  
Compounding as a syntactic process in Hidatsa  
Hidatsa noun derivation, traditionally divided into compounding and derivation by prefixation, is analyzable as a single syntactic process if the subcategorization frame of the verb is taken into account. Hidatsa compounds are lexicalized simple, relative, possessive, and instrumental clauses that may consist of more than one phonological word. The semantic role of the lexical noun in the syntactic argument position is subcategorized for by the verb. In most cases the lexical noun can be substituted for by the indefinite article maa-.

Jong Un Park (Georgetown University)  
Session 22  
Agreement at syntax-discourse interface and control effects in Korean  
This paper shows that obligatory control (OC) in some constructions in Korean involves syntactic agreement between a null subject and a functional head, the latter of which encodes the information about a speaker or addressee of the subordinate clause. The paper particularly examines OC into jussive clauses, finite clauses with the modal marker –keyss, and clauses with predicates of personal experience. It is suggested that the search domain for the reference of the lower subject, which is necessarily first or second person, is obligatorily extended to the higher clause due to the nature of first and second person pronouns.

Myung-Kwan Park (Dongguk University)  
Session 4  
External Remerge and linearization in ATB, RNR and PG constructions  
This paper claims that the across-the-board (ATB) construction can be derived in a parallel way to the Right Node Raising (RNR) construction, but not to the Parasitic Gap (PG) construction. To support the claim, we show that ‘interwoven dependency’ and ‘additive coordination’ are allowed in the ATB and RNR construction, but not in the PG construction. To explain why, we suggest that although ATB-ed, RNR-ed and PG-licensing elements undergo cross-clausal conjunction via External Remerge adopted from de Vries (2009), only the ATB and RNR constructions are constrained by a parallelism requirement ruling out the illegitimate output of linearization at PF.

Dan Parker (University of Maryland)  
Session 22  
Reconstructing D-linked wh-phrases  
This paper investigates a class of expressions that obviate a Condition C violation predicted under A'-reconstruction (e.g. ??[Which picture of Ziggy]1 did he, like t2 best?). Following Pesetsky (1987) and Rizzi (1997, 2003), I propose a D-linking analysis that ties together several independently motivated syntactic principles to account for the recalcitrant data. In discussion, I will explore several explanatory benefits of the proposal with potentially interesting implications for our theory of A'-movement in general. The analysis also reveals a potential explanation for the lack of locality/island effects predicted in certain instances of (wh-)extraction from VP-ellipsis.

Jeffrey Parker (The Ohio State University)  
Session 46  
Andrea D. Sims (The Ohio State University)  
Affix ordering in Russian: Cross-linguistic predictions of complexity-based accounts  
We explore restrictions on the combinability of derivational suffixes in Russian. Matching Hay and Plag’s (2004) and Plag and Baaßen’s (2009) results for English, we show that suffix order in Russian is strictly acyclic. However, Russian exhibits a greater absolute likelihood of morphological parsing during lexical access than does English. Having comparable restrictions on affix
ordering is thus somewhat surprising. This suggests that relative, not absolute, affix parsability is the relevant determining factor. However, this implies that all languages should exhibit similar affix ordering restrictions – contrary to fact (e.g. Turkish). We consider possible resolutions to this apparent conflict.

Jeffrey K. Parrott (University of Copenhagen)
Session 13
A DM theory of vestigial case and variation in coordination for (North) Germanic varieties

This paper implements Emonds (1986) within a Distributed Morphology architecture (Embick & Noyer 2007) to account for intra- and inter-individual variation in the distribution of pronominal case forms, focusing on coordinate DPs as diagnostic structures. For ‘vestigial’-case English, oblique-form (OF) default allomorphy is not the exponent of (Case) features; subject forms (SFs) are inserted when the pronoun is specifier of finite T(ense), OFs elsewhere. This theory improves on Schütze (2001) by, inter alia, enabling cross-linguistic predictions. Thus, the paper concludes with supporting evidence from a 5.8-million-word corpus of Danish sociolinguistic interviews recorded in various locations from the 1980s to 2010.

Pritty Patel (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)
Session 30
Binding conditions and alienable vs inalienable possession

I argue Condition B sensitivity in possessors is semantically governed, c.f (1), which shows that inalienable possessors seem less sensitive to Condition B effects than alienable possessors.

(1) a. Valjii [e-no potha-no] / _e-no_, haath upar-yo.
   Valji 3.sg-gen.m.sg self-gen.m.sg 3.sg-gen.m.sg hand raised-pfv.m.sg
   “Valji lifted/raised his (own) arm.” inalienable

   b. Valjii [e-no potha-no] / #e-no, haath kan-yo.
   Valji 3.sg-gen.m.sg self-gen.m.sg #3.sg-gen.m.sg hand picked-pfv.m.sg
   “Valji picked up his arm (that he chopped off from someone else).” alienable

I show Condition B sensitivity in possessors is less strict with inalienable possession. This supports a view under which the Conditions of Binding Theory are semantic by nature.


Gabriela Perez Baez (Smithsonian Institution)
Session 110
Morphophonemics of the potential aspect in Juchitán Zapotec

This paper describes frame of reference (FoR) 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.

John D. Phan (Cornell University)
Session 58
Muong is not a subgroup

The Muong language—as the terminology implies, is habitually treated as a single language, and cohesive subgroup of the Viet-Muong family, a conclusion that for the past 40 years has largely relied on a single dialect of Muong for evidence. However, new data from three distinct dialects of Muong reveal a staggering diversity, which strongly contradicts the notion of a single Muong subgroup. Instead, Muong must be understood as a collection of descendents of an already-diversified array of Proto-Viet-Muong dialects that continued to develop distinctly, without the shared innovations marking a genuine cladistical subgroup.
Marc Pierce (University of Texas at Austin)  
Assessing the impact of An Introduction to Transformational Grammars

An Introduction to Transformational Grammars (Bach 1964) is one of the most important publications of the early years of transformational grammar. While it is of purely historiographical interest today, due to later theoretical developments, its impact should not be underestimated. This paper therefore offers an assessment of the impact of Bach (1964), with an eye to contextualizing it within then-current tensions in the field (e.g., between transformational grammar and neo-Bloomfieldian structuralism).

Fernanda Pratas (CLUNL-FCSH)  
Session 92

‘Know’ is not ‘believe’ or ‘remember’: Capeverdean evidence on states

In Capeverdean, a Portuguese-based Creole, some entries of sabe ‘know’ differ from eventive predicates regarding the temporal/aspectual readings for certain functional morphemes. Among these differences we have: bare forms of sabe have a present reading, whereas bare eventives are past. Crucially, this contrast does not hold for other verbs traditionally described as statives, such as kridita ‘believe’ or lenbra ‘remember’. The present paper argues that, whereas predicates like E sabe risposta have a complex event structure (culmination plus consequent state), predicates like N kridita na Nhor Dés do not. These are stative bases, which may, nevertheless, show a process-like behavior.

Dennis R. Preston (Oklahoma State University)  
Session 75

Linguistic Insecurity 40 years later

An Index of Linguistic Insecurity was calculated for New York City in 1966; 20 years later a similar study found Winnipeg Canadians more secure than New Yorkers. 20 years later, undergraduates at a Michigan university were given comparable tasks. The Michiganders, who think local English is unparalleled in correctness, are as insecure as New Yorkers. This suggests a distinction between regional or group (in)security and personal (in)security. Details of such studies are also discussed: the status of the items (stereotypes or indicators), specific phonological facts (vowel versus consonant variation, segment or syllable deletion), and surrounding language ideologies.

Charles Quinn (The Ohio State University)  
Session 8

Deixis, aspect, implicature and syntax in deriving Old Japanese and Early Middle Japanese “past” kyi

This paper argues that “past” auxiliary kyi / ki of Old and Early Middle Japanese (V-kyi), e.g. mi-kyi (‘seeing’-kyi) ‘(I) saw (you)’, was a past evidential, which emerged from successive reinterpretations of an auxiliary use of non-finite V-kyi ‘V-coming’. This kyi was telic, and thus created change-of-state clauses that implicated the associated resultant state. When V-kyi became associated with a resultative and/or perfect sense, it implicated that V was a past indefinite. Thus: ‘V coming about’ > ‘V being come about / having come about’ > ‘V in fact came about’ (= change-of-state > resultative/perfect > evidential of established fact).

Lisa Radding (Ethnic Technologies LLC)  
Session 82

What’s in a Name: Linguistics, geography, and toponyms

In differing ways, linguistics and geography each observes that a name's significance is connected to society. According to lexical theory a word is arbitrary: its sound and meaning have no intrinsic link; its function is grammatical. Names are, however, special words. We bestow names based on how they sound or on what they may have already come to represent; names are not arbitrary. In turn, toponyms are special names, and we discuss a specific one: New Orleans. Far from an arbitrary pairing of form and meaning, this toponym reveals that names reflect the experience of the people who use them.

Deepti Ramadoss (Johns Hopkins University)  
Session 36

Probabilistic modeling of tone perception

Existing tone perception models simply match f0-value strings of stimuli to category templates. Here we propose probabilistic models of Thai tone perception motivated by phonological theory: tone categories are defined by High(H) and Low(L) target combinations associated with syllable moras. Category specific prior probability distributions are computed over these target (f0-
value) sets; then, the most likely category of any given stimulus is computed. Probabilities computed by Model 1 are over targets (accuracy: 36.36%); Model 2 are over slopes between targets (accuracy: 63.6%). Overall, this research shows that phonological representations of a single cue are insufficient to account for tone perception.

Wil A. Rankinen (Indiana University)  
Kenneth de Jong (Indiana University)  
*The entanglement of dialectal variety and speaker normalization*

This paper explores the relationship between speaker normalization and dialectal identity in sociolinguistic data, collected from American English speakers in Michigan’s Upper Peninsula. Recordings from two different speech contexts were normalized using Lobanov procedures to remove speaker-size differences, yielding different sociolinguistic results. Unlike effects of anatomical variation, though, these results were obtained concerning F1, but did not affect F2. The results from these data indicate that variation in overall vowel space size is part of the common speech code of a community, and thus can be removed by normalization procedures.

Peter E. Raper (University of the Free State, South Africa)  
*San (Bushman) influence on Zulu place names*

Many features in KwaZulu-Natal had San (Bushman) names when the Zulu entered the region some 2,000 years ago. This paper examines San influence on Zulu place names. Cognizance is taken of oral tradition and written documents, and Zulu place names and their components tested for semantic and phonological correspondence. Processes and patterns of Zulu adaptations are discussed and sound-shifts investigated, including click consonants, click substitutions, and vowel coalescence. Folk etymological interpretations are identified, and misinterpretation of San elements as Zulu prefixes and suffixes considered. Internal syntactic structures of toponyms are compared to ascertain the depth of San influence.

Pongsak Rattanawong (Chiang Mai University, Thailand)  
*Lisu nicknames*

Although a Lisu person in Thailand can have five different personal names including a birth name, a birth order name, a name from godparents, a nickname, and a Thai name, the most important name is their nickname. This study shows that Lisu nicknames can be classified into six categories by their meaning or associations with the bearers. Nicknames can reflect people’s physical appearance and personal traits. They make reference to people’s kinship, supernatural and natural entities, ethnicity and personal biography. Additionally, Lisu nicknames can be an index of social solidarity and reflect how gender is constructed in Lisu society.

Maya Ravindranath (University of New Hampshire)  
*Language shift and apparent time: Tracking a shift in bilingual competence*

This paper uses an apparent time analysis of a sound change to examine language shift in an endangered language speech community. If intergenerational language shift occurs when one language is weaker than the other in bilingual first language acquisition (Meisel 2001) then it is pertinent to studies of language shift and maintenance to find metrics for determining language dominance that go beyond those based on speakers’ self-reports. I propose that production data from 56 Garifuna-English bilinguals with respect to the variable (ch) in Garifuna provide evidence of a shift in the dominant language of community members over time.

Sylvia L. Reed (University of Arizona)  
*Beyond types and time relations: Aspect operators in Scottish Gaelic*

This paper offers a novel treatment of the imperfective particle *ag* and the “stative” particle *ann* in Scottish Gaelic. *Ann* only appears with a certain class of verbs, and also appears with some nominal predicates—a puzzle for previous approaches. A definition of these particles in terms of types and time relations fails to distinguish their meanings. I argue that *ag* is the default instantiation for the functional head for this time relation, but that *ann* is available for spell-out when the predicate is specified for the feature [+static], regardless of whether the predicate is nominal or verbal.
Jennifer Renn (The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)  
Session 77  
Patterns of shift: Longitudinal trajectories of style shifting among African American youth

The lack of research on early style shifting among African American English speakers has left numerous unanswered questions related to the acquisition of this ability. This paper analyzes formal and informal language samples from African American speakers at three temporal data points to compare linguistic behavior throughout elementary and middle school. Analyses suggest that while there is considerable variation in early style shifting, speakers progressively shift more over time. Investigations of the influence of five social and demographic factors indicate that while certain factors are significantly related to style shifting, the influence of others is associated with speakers’ overall dialect use.

Margaret E. L. Renwick (Cornell University)  
Session 66  
Phonetic and phonological manifestations of metaphony in Romanian

Romanian exhibits metaphony, in which word-final vowel quality affects the height of the preceding stressed vowel. This study investigates the historical, phonetic and phonological aspects of metaphony and its interaction with other phonological processes. A nonce-word experiment tests the synchronic acoustic effects of vowel-to-vowel coarticulation: Romanian is compared with Italian, which lacks phonological metaphony. In Romanian, but not Italian, the target vowels’ formants are significantly affected by a following vowel. This result is consistent with a view in which the origins of metaphonic alternations lie in coarticulatory effects. In conclusion, we propose a synchronic phonological account framed in Optimality Theory.

Kevin Reschke (University of California, Santa Cruz)  
Session 47  
Modal evaluativity in the semantics of affect

Modal evaluativity in the semantics of affect

Traditional accounts of affective, attitude-bearing text characterize affect as a conceptual notion whose ties to natural language are restricted to matters of word choice. Recent formal studies maintain this paradigm, discussing the pragmatic mechanisms by which affective and neutral readings arise, but seldom explicating semantic differences between these readings. In this paper, I motivate a semantic account of affect in gradable expressions as a function of modality in the contextual standard. I provide evidence from the semantics of too-expressions, the distribution of ‘and’ and ‘but’, and a corpus study.

Richard A. Rhodes (University of California, Berkeley)  
SSILA Presidential Address  
The value of 19th century Ojibwe sources

A surprising amount of 19th century written Ojibwe exists (outside of the reference materials written by missionaries). These documents comprise religious materials, political materials, and private letters. These materials have been mostly ignored in the study of Ojibwe, because of suspected influence from European languages, either in content and/or by being translations. But a close look at these materials reveals two key points: 1) they are not, in any simple sense, translations, and 2) even though they refer to non-native topics, they are native authored.

Eduardo Ribeiro (University of Chicago)  
Session 104  
On the inclusion of the Kariri family in the Macro-Jê stock: Additional evidence

On the inclusion of the Kariri family in the Macro-Jê stock: Additional evidence

The inclusion of the Kariri family in the Macro-Jê stock was first proposed by Rodrigues (1970, 1986), but is not accepted by other major classifications of South American languages (Mason 1950, Greenberg 1987, Kaufman 1994). Although Rodrigues’ hypothesis is based on rather suggestive grammatical evidence (Rodrigues 1992, 2000; Ribeiro 2002), it remains to be further corroborated by additional lexical and phonological comparison. Taking advantage of recent advances in Macro-Jê comparative studies, this paper presents additional lexical and grammatical evidence for the inclusion of the Kariri language family into the Macro-Jê stock, based on an exhaustive investigation of the extant data.

Daylen Riggs (University of Southern California)  
Session 36  
Minimal salience and the quality of epenthetic vowels in loanwords

Minimal salience and the quality of epenthetic vowels in loanwords

Epenthetic vowels in loanwords commonly follow a feature-copying pattern where the vowel shares features with surrounding vowels or consonants. This happens in Shona, where the epenthetic vowel shares features with stem-final consonants, i.e. labial consonants select labial vowels, e.g. “item” → [ai:temu]. (Uffmann 2004). It is argued that this pattern is due to the principle of context sensitive minimal salience (Steriade 2001). Constraints enforcing minimal salience prohibit epenthetic vowels that don’t
featurally match adjacent segments, as a vowel that introduces new features into the word is more salient than a vowel that contains the same features as underlying segments.

**Lilia Rissman** (Johns Hopkins University)

*Session 53*

*Understanding instruments*

I explore the semantic properties of instruments, as in *I sliced the carrots with a knife* and *I used a knife to slice the carrots*. Counter to the assumption that *use* and *with* both introduce the thematic role INSTRUMENT, I observe that some situations may be described by a *use*-sentence but not a *with*-sentence, and vice versa. I propose that the object of *with* must be controlled by an agent and play a direct causal role, whereas *use* must have an intentional agent. This analysis supports theories in which thematic roles, such as INSTRUMENT, are not linguistic primitives (e.g. Dowty 1991).

**Elizabeth Ritter** (University of Calgary)

**Sara Thomas Rosen** (University of Kansas)

*Possessors as external arguments: Evidence from Blackfoot*

We examine possessed DPs in Blackfoot (Plains Algonquian), arguing (i) for strict parallel in the structure of possessed DPs and intransitive clauses, and (ii) that all possessors in Blackfoot are external arguments. We show that the morphological structure of possessed nouns in Blackfoot is strikingly similar to that of intransitive verbs. Blackfoot verb stem final morphemes have been analyzed as *v*, a light verb that semantically selects external arguments and syntactically licenses direct or indirect objects. We argue that the possessed noun suffix is *n*, and that its function, like unergative *v*, is to select the external argument.

**Dorothy Dodge Robbins** (Louisiana Tech University)

*Imperial names for “practical cats”: Establishing a distinctly British pride in T. S. Eliot’s Old Possum’s Book of Practical Cats*

In Old Possum’s Book of Practical Cats (1939), Eliot replicates British society through nomenclature that reveals the ranks, occupations, and personalities of his characters. In fourteen poems he offers a total of 54 feline personal names, nicknames, and breed names. In his introductory “The Naming of Cats,” Eliot supplies his own onomastic categories: the familial, the particular, and the secretive. His system is useful as a guide, but fails to fully explain his choices. Likely they were influenced by his adoption of British culture. Biblical, biographical, and literary sources are explored as inspirations for Eliot’s own matrix of cat names.

**Julie Roberts** (University of Vermont)

*Individual variation and affiliation: /au/ raising in Vermont*

The current study explores variation in the reversal of raising and fronting of /au/ in a leveling dialect. Tokens from the interviews of 9 adolescents and 8 adults were analyzed. Vowel nuclei means were compared with social variables of age, sex, and affiliation score. Results revealed all social factors to be related to raising. Analyses of interview content yielded additional information. Findings: 1. For some speakers, current life choices appeared to be more related to /au/ production than upbringing; 2. For students, experience was not necessary to lowered productions, but desire for diverse contacts was useful in predicting /au/ levels.

**Philip Roberts** (University of Oxford)

*A proposed Latin rule insertion revisited in OT*

This paper presents an Optimality-Theoretic account of the interaction between rhotacism and liquid dissimilation in Latin. The liquid in the suffix -*ali*/*ari*- surfaces with the opposite quality to that of the nearest liquid preceding it in the word, even when the conditioning liquid is the product of rhotacism, as in *flor-ali-s* < *flos-ari-s*. Previous generative accounts characterized this interaction as arising from the insertion of the rhotacism rule elsewhere than at the end of the derivation. The OT model requires no such special pleading: the interaction is predicted by the re-ranking of constraints necessary to model rhotacism in any case.

**Chris Rogers** (University of Utah)

*Guazacapan verb classes*

It has been suggested that it is uncommon for a language to “exhibit explicit morphological marking for degrees of [semantic] control” on verbs (Klaiman 1991:133). This paper accounts for the verb person markings in Guazacapán Xinka in terms of
semantic control. It is shown that the verbs are divided into three overtly marked classes: neutral (transitive), unergative (intransitive doer), and unaccusative (intransitive undergoer). This system is compared to a similar one described in Cupeño (Uto-Aztecan) and it is shown that while uncommon crosslinguistically, overt marking of semantic control can be important in grammatical systems.

Kevin Roon (New York University)  
Adamantios I. Gafos (New York University/Haskins Laboratories)

Dynamical modeling of phoneme classifications and response times

Many studies have shown the categorical perception of phonemes across a phonetic continuum, e.g., voice onset time (VOT). Typically, subjects classify coronal stop stimuli with < 20 msec VOT as voiced, > 20 msec as voiceless, and 20 msec ambiguously. Response times (RT) however are gradient, based on the category goodness of the stimulus, with better stimuli having shorter RTs. Our study embeds phonological representations in a dynamical setting, thereby establishing formal links between representation and RT data. We show that simulations using a new, single dynamical computational model reproduce both the categorical phoneme classifications and gradient RT differences.

Hannah Rohde (Stanford University)  
Gregory Ward (Northwestern University)

Reference, telicity, and information structure

Previous story-continuation studies report variation in referential biases based on telicity in transfer contexts with canonical word order: Telic contexts realized with perfectives trigger a GOAL bias; atelic contexts realized with imperfectives trigger a SOURCE bias.

(1) Joel_{SOURCE} delivered_{PERFECTIVE}/was delivering_{IMPERFECTIVE} flowers to Mark_{GOAL}.

However, when the telic/atelic distinction is neutralized, as in the case of VP inversion (e.g., Delivering flowers to CFO Mark Johnson was the Head of Accounting Joel Sherman), we find a greater SOURCE bias, suggesting that the information-structural constraints associated with the postverbal position in inversion redirect the discourse to the referent of that constituent.

Marcos Rohena-Madrazo (New York University)

Sociophonetic variation and paradigm leveling in Buenos Aires Spanish sibilants

Buenos Aires Spanish (BAS) lacks a voicing contrast in fricatives; however, there is an mismatch in its fricative inventory: /f,s,x,ʒ/. I present a novel instrumental analysis of the classic change in progress phenomenon of /ʒ/ devoicing in BAS to determine whether the change /ʒ/>/ʃ/ has been completed. I utilize the voicing rates of /s/ as a control and compare them to those of /ʒ/. Experimental results show that 9/16 speakers (2/8 younger speakers) present no voicing difference between /s/ and /ʒ/. The previous sensitivity to social factors of /ʒ/ is ceding to the phonetic/phonological pressures of paradigm leveling: /f,s,ʃ,x/.

Kevin J. Rottet (Indiana University)  
Rex Sprouse (Indiana University)

Convergent evolution in language contact: The view from Brythonic Celtic

Besides MAT and PAT, the contact literature suggests a third process where it is unclear that any actual “borrowing” is involved. We tentatively call this convergent evolution to refer to cases where bilingual speakers gradually make small choices incrementally bringing their languages closer without ever actually borrowing anything. One hallmark of such cases may be that, considered in isolation, they appear amenable to purely language internal explanations. Here we examine data from the closely related Welsh and Breton, considering the marking of reflexives and reciprocals and the emergence of a possessive perfect in Breton, to illustrate this process.
Erich. R. Round (Yale University)  
*Intermediate (morphomic) representations in inferential–realisational morphology: The case from Kayardild*  
Session 9

Inferential–realisational (IR) theories of morphology usually map morphosyntactic feature values directly onto underlying phonological forms. The empirical facts of inflection in Kayardild (Tangkic, Australian) strongly motivate an intermediate, ‘morphomic’ level of representation (Aronoff 1994), which cannot be reanalysed in terms of rules of referral (Zwicky 1985). Of Kayardild’s six morphosyntactic features (Round 2009), the exponents of four derive historically primarily from case markers. Subtle, orthogonal diachronic changes mean that morphosyntactic feature values now map synchronically to morphomes which contrast independently along three dimensions; these map in complex ways onto underlying co-phonologies and phonological forms drawn from structured allomorph sets.

Catherine Rudin (Wayne State College)  
*Phonological and lexical differences between Omaha and Ponca*  
Session 104

Omaha and Ponca, mutually intelligible Siouan languages, exhibit dialect differences whose extent and nature has never been systematically studied. A survey of Dorsey’s Omaha/Ponca slip-file (online at http://omahalanguage.unl.edu/images.php) sheds light on this issue. Numerous slips specify Ponca vs. Omaha forms of various types. Lexical/semantic differences occur most commonly in recent words. Phonological differences (length, nasality, accent) occur throughout the lexicon, but without obvious regularities. The pattern of variation is consistent with the history of close contact and dialect borrowing between the two tribes. This study confirms that Omaha-Ponca differ minimally, and demonstrates the slip-file’s usefulness for linguistic investigation of Omaha-Ponca.

Kevin Ryan (University of California, Los Angeles)  
*A non-sonority-driven consonant weight distinction in Tamil*  
Session 44

Previous research on syllable weight has held that if a cutoff partitions the consonants, the heavy subset will be uniformly more sonorous. Tamil, we show, treats (C)VC syllables as heavy if the coda consonant is not one of the rhotics, which we demonstrate to be true consonants intermediate in sonority between glides and laterals (both of which "make position"). This discrepancy is corroborated by multiple weight-sensitive systems, including prosodic minimality and metrics. Weight is thus not correlated with sonority per se, but with phonetic measures that often but not necessarily align with what is loosely termed sonority.

Eman Saadah (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)  
*The role of experience on Arabic vowel acquisition by heritage speakers*  
Session 69

This study compares the effect of early exposure on Arabic vowel acquisition. 24 subjects divided equally into 4 groups: experienced heritage speakers (EHSs), inexperienced heritage speakers (IHSs), beginner L2 learners (BL2) and advanced L2 learners (AL2). The results show that EHSs have acquired native-like phonetic categories whereas IHSs and L2 learners have not attained target-like vowels. Overall, it is shown that early childhood exposure does affect later phonetic attainment; however, with extensive contact/exposure to Arabic, adult language learners are able to acquire native-like phonetic categories and are able to compensate for the phonetic/phonemic disadvantages of a late start.

Salena Sampson (Valparaiso University)  
*Adjective position in noun phrases in Old English verse*  
Session 14

This paper provides a corpus-based comparison of adjective position in relation to head noun in OE verse and prose. For *Beowulf*, I also consider meter, alliteration, and compounds in the NP. I show postnominal adjectives appear more frequently in NPs with compound nouns, $\chi^2 (1, n = 467) = 21.389, p < .001$ and with compound adjectives, $\chi^2 (1, n = 467) = 15.715, p < .001$. Furthermore, there are lines with postnominal adjectives where word order reversal would produce a metrically and alliteratively well-formed line. These findings reaffirm the importance of linguistic constraints in verse, suggesting the possible usefulness of verse in historical syntactic research.
Liliana Sánchez (Rutgers University)

Session 101

A minimal approach to peripheral domains and informational structure in Quechua

In Quechua morphological markings of topic and focus or evidentiality (-qa, –mi, -si) on constituents in the left periphery are the spell-out of AGREE between functional features in the CP-area and constituents in situ or merged in specifier positions in the C-domain. Unlike their left peripheral counterparts, constituents in the right periphery are adjuncts and subject to a PF rule. They disambiguate between potential antecedents or reintroduce topics in discourse. This distribution shows a clear distinction at the syntax/pragmatics interface between the left and right peripheries.

Pierric Sans (Université Lumière Lyon 2)

Session 104

Reviewing proposed evidence for a Macro-Jê link for Bésiro (a.k.a. Chiquitano) of Bolivia: The case of nasality

Bésiro is an unclassified language of Bolivia, better known as Chiquitano. Relying on second-hand data, Greenberg (1987) considered Bésiro as part of the Macro-Jê stock, but Rodrigues (1999) did not. Recently Adelaar (2008) brought new evidence for Bésiro’s membership in the Macro-Jê stock, based on similarities involving nasality. Considering that nasality may help classifying Bésiro genetically, this talk will present an analysis of nasality in Bésiro based on firsthand data. Three levels will be considered: nasal association within the syllable, nasal propagation within the morpheme and nasal propagation within the word.

Manami Sato (Hiroshima University)

Amy J. Schafer (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)

Session 68

Does our mind generate thoughts or does our motion/body?

Results from four experiments conducted in two typologically distinct languages, English and Japanese, reveal that direction-oriented hand motions elicited with non-linguistic prompts can influence subsequent and concurrent meaning construction in sentence production. Participants constructed sentences in which the direction of events in the message mirrored otherwise unrelated hand-movements. Further, Japanese speakers choose word orders that tightly aligned with the spatial and temporal order of the event described in the sentence. These results support the claims that speakers interactively incorporate embodied motor information to generate messages, and access event representations in chronological order by running mental simulations during language production.

Ronald Schaefer (Southern Illinois University Edwardsville)

Session 91

Substrate and end state serialization

Grounded to recent interpretation of the creole substrate (Mufwene 2008), this paper explores a serial verb type in Emai (Edoid and West Benue Congo). Relevant serials show a V1 NP1 V2 complex predicate followed by NP2 in a locative phrase. They express an end state of notional contact between NP1 and NP2 resulting from varying degrees of force exerted on NP1. English translation engages spatial configuration verbs (hang, lean, press, stick, pound) and prepositions of contact, support, attachment, penetration or exclusion. These end state predications contrast with simple verbs expressing contact by impact and locative particle predications conveying simple displacement.

Oana Săvescu Ciucivara (New York University/University of Bucharest)

Jim Wood (New York University)

Session 13

RE-prefixation and Talmy’s parameter

This paper presents novel data from Romanian re- prefixation, which provide support for a structural difference between certain English and Romanian constructions with put –like verbs. We argue that in Romanian, like in English, re- scopes syntactically over the direct object DP, but, unlike in English, the PP is interpreted as a secondary predicate specifying the resultant state of the DP. This contrast is due to the existence in Romanian of a “path” component on causative little v. In English, the “path” component of put - constructions must be expressed with a SC, making re- prefixation impossible (cf Marantz 2009).

Kevin Schluter (University of Arizona)

Session 56

Are there multiple ways to be Semitic? The prosodic morphology of Amharic.

Amharic, a Semitic language of Ethiopia (Leslau 1995), displays root-and-pattern behavior distinct from the well-known Arabic and Hebrew. Following the program of Generalized Template Theory (McCarthy and Prince 1995), I demonstrate that the
templatic behavior of Amharic internal gemination requires nothing but universal constraints required for any analysis of Amharic along with morpheme-specific alignment constraints. This analysis suggests that root-and-pattern morphology is not a unified, primary linguistic phenomenon but instead is epiphenomenal.

Tyler Schnoebelen (Stanford University)  
Rob Munro (Stanford University)  
Steven Bethard (Katholieke Universiteit Leuven)  
David Clausen (Stanford University)  
Victor Kuperman (McMaster University)  
Vicky Tzuyin Lai (Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics)  
Robin Melnick (Stanford University)  
Christopher Potts (Stanford University)  
Harry Tily (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

A new generation of data: Crowdsourcing and language studies

We present a critical account of the use of crowdsourcing technologies in linguistics. Reporting on seven linguistic projects that use crowdsourcing technologies, we find that the quality is comparable to controlled laboratory experiments, and in some cases superior. The projects pursue a variety of questions, including semantic, syntactic, and psycholinguistic ones. For each, we discuss methods for evaluating data quality in the absence of direct interaction with participants or a 'correct' response for any given data point.

Anne Schwarz (James Cook University)

"Possession" in the language of the Secoya (West Tucanoan)

This paper represents a study into the expression of “possession” in the language of the Secoya, particularly addressing the following aspects:
- The existence of special "possessive pronouns" for third person possessors
- The relevance of semantic parameters such as (in)animacy and (in)alienability as well as information-structural parameters for the particular "possessive" construction type applied
- The degree of locative features in predicative "possession"
- The relevance and limitations of dedicated "possessive" constructions within the grammar
I will conclude with a discussion to what extent the "possessive" expressions and constructions in this language directly reflect specific cognitive and cultural traits.

Gregory Scontras (Harvard University)
Peter Graff (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
Noah D. Goodman (Stanford University)

Plural comparison and collective predication

We present experimental evidence that plural comparison reduces to the comparison of collective degrees inferred from the pluralities involved. Our results support the hypothesis that a plurality can have a single degree associated with it that differs from the maximal degrees true of each of its parts, and that this degree is calculated by averaging the maximal degrees of the individuals belonging to the plurality. This result is unexpected given traditional views of collective predication (e.g., Link, 1983; Scha, 1984), which predict that the sum of individual degrees, and not the average is the property relevant for collective comparison.

Nicole Scott (University of the West Indies, Mona)

Creole acceptance in the Caribbean: Are linguists fighting a losing battle?

From the perspective that “all things are lawful but not all things are expedient…” (1Corinthians 10:23), this paper examines some of the most salient language planning efforts which have been made by Caribbean Linguists in recent years to revitalize dying Caribbean Creoles and the efforts which have been made to standardize the so called safe Creole varieties. Given all the efforts, are the results sufficient? Are Linguists now experiencing, as it were, diminishing marginal returns? Preliminary findings indicate that linguists may be trending toward diminishing marginal returns.
Serkan Şener (University of Connecticut)

Session 22

On the variation of word order in Turkish

This study shows that word order flexibility in Turkish is fully governed by discourse considerations, and the elimination of 'scrambling' from the inventory of syntactic operations in Turkish is not only preferable but also necessary. Based on an extensive investigation that lays out a linear discourse template for Turkish sentences, this paper suggests that all movement is driven by the formal counterparts of discourse-pragmatics functions, and discourse related functional projections provide non-ambiguous instructions to the interfaces regarding the interpretation of the elements that are associated with them (Rizzi 1997 et seq.).

Yael Sharvit (University of Connecticut)

Lyn Shan Tieu (University of Connecticut)

Session 58

Tense and veridicality in ‘before’-clauses

When the matrix tense is past, English and Hebrew cannot have present tense in a before-clause, whereas Japanese must. In addition, English and Japanese before do not force veridicality, whereas Hebrew before does. To account for these contrasts, we propose that: (i) Hebrew and English have pronominal tenses (e.g., past0,3 denotes a time preceding the speech time) and quantificational tenses, Japanese has only quantificational tenses; (ii) the accessible worlds resemble the actual world up until the speech time; (iii) Hebrew present, unlike Japanese present, is relative only in attitude reports; it is an indexical elsewhere (English present is indexical everywhere).

Patricia A. Shaw (University of British Columbia)

Session 105

The “Nootkian” (Mowachaht/Muchalaht) lexicon of Jewitt 1824

Jewitt, a British crewman held captive between 1803-1805 by the Nootka Indians of Yuquot, included in his published (1824) account of his “Adventures and Sufferings...” a word list of 83 items. To my knowledge, no previous research has focused on interpretation and analysis of this archival record of the now critically endangered Mowachaht/Muchalaht dialect of Nuuchahnulth. In collaboration with three extant speakers, 79 of Jewitt’s 83 entries were identified, attesting to significant lexical retention across the intervening 205 year time depth. The synchronic data contribute to an interpretation of Jewitt’s phonemically underdifferentiated and phonotactically Anglicized transcriptions, semantic misconstruals, diachronic shift, and lexico-functional obsolescence.

Michael Shepherd (University of Southern California)

Session 63

Functional significance of rising-intonation declaratives in settings with special discursive norms

Rising intonation in English declaratives (aka “uptalk”) is generally regarded as a solidarity marker (Warren 2005). However, its functions in settings with special discursive norms, such as classrooms, remain unexplored. Analysis of third-graders’ declarative responses to teachers’ questions reveals that students use rising intonation when they anticipate rejection, arguably making it a pragmatic face-saving strategy (Goffman 1982). Specifically, rising intonation functions as a marker of idea positioning (Eckert & McConnell-Ginet 2003), lessening students’ commitment to responses they suspect are incorrect. It also deemphasizes such responses’ being answers to questions while emphasizing their being presented for teacher evaluation.

Dwan Lee Shipley (Western Washington University)

Session 82

A Comparative toponymic and linguistic analysis of Tolkien’s Lord of the Rings with place names in the British Isles

This paper will analyze the toponymy of J.R.R. Tolkien’s Lord of the Rings in order to determine if there is a relationship with existing or preexisting place names in the British Isles. This analysis will attempt to determine Tolkien’s reasoning behind his names, both historically and linguistically. It will also look at the naming relationship between the different races of Middle-Earth to see if Tolkien used any specific patterning to characterize such groups as the Hobbits, Elves, and Dwarves.

Kirill Shklovsky (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

Session 111

Tseltal unnegatives

Tseltal (Mayan, Mexico) features an “unnegative” construction characterized by syntax associated with negative assertions combined with a lack of negative meaning: in other words unnegative constructions look like negatives but do not have negative
semantics. In this presentation we analyze Tseltal unnegatives as signaled by unusual (for Tseltal) intonational pattern at the intonational phrase edge, and sketch an account of the semantics of unnegatives in terms of double negation.

**Irina Shport (University of Oregon)**

**Susan Guion Anderson (University of Oregon)**

*Cross-linguistic perception and learning of F0 fall as an acoustic cue to Japanese pitch accent*

Perception and learning of Japanese pitch-accent patterns by speakers of English, a stress-accent language, were examined in discrimination, identification and training experiments. The results suggest that non-native speakers make limited use of F0 fall, the main cue to Japanese pitch accent, even though they have some auditory sensitivity to this cue. A short training on stimuli that included speaker and contextual variability facilitated the identification of pitch patterns.

The prosodic category of unaccented words appeared to be the most resilient to training. This finding may be attributed to the selective processing of the F0 fall, reflecting native language processing.

**Irina Shport (University of Oregon)**

**Melissa Redford (University of Oregon)**

*Separation of lexical- and phrasal-level prosodic cues in 1st graders’ speech*

This study investigated how children and adults deploy cues to prominence in a speech task designed to encourage stress shift (*thirteen barbecue* → *thirteen barbecue*). The duration, amplitude and F0 of the rhymes in number words (underlined above) were compared in stress-shift inducing and stress-pattern preserving conditions. Differently from adults, children’s productions were characterized by a) shifting duration and F0 ratios, and b) relatively high F0 of initial syllables. These results suggest that lexical stress shift was maximized, and phrase-initial syllables were pitch-accented in children’s speech. Adults’ productions showed an integrated pattern of lexical-level and phrase-level cues to prominence.

**Ann-Marie Simmonds (Purdue University)**

*The inflectional clause structure of Antiguan Creole*

I examine the inflectional system of Antiguan Creole, with particular focus on the aspectual phrase AspP, habitual aspect phrase AsphabP, and the Tense phrase TP headed by the past tense marker *min*. The analysis proposed establishes that there is strong – if not strict – adjacency between the progressive marker and verb. I look also at the mutual exclusivity of *a* and *don* (progressive and perfective aspect marker) and *doz* and *min* (habitual and past tense marker), attributing this to the language’s attempt to avoid redundancy as well as the stativity or non-stativity of the verb.

**Tanya Slavin (University of Toronto/McGill University)**

*How an instrumental suffix can form psych verbs*

The suffix –*(i)*shkaw ‘by body/foot’ in Oji-Cree (Algonquian) is an instrumental transitive suffix that indicates that the action is performed with the use of body or foot. I argue that when this suffix attaches higher in the structure it forms causative psychverbs with non-agentive subjects (–*(i)*shkaw\textsubscript{CAUS}), or in the terminology of Pesetsky (1995), Object Experiencer verbs. First, I illustrate the systematic structural and semantic difference between the two uses of this suffix, arguing that –*(i)*shkaw\textsubscript{CAUS} does not have the instrumental meaning ‘by body/foot’. Second, I compare –*(i)*shkaw\textsubscript{CAUS} to the simple causative construction arguing that the former at consistently interpreted as psych verbs, or Object Experiencer verbs.

**Peter Slomanson (University of Aarhus)**

*Pragmatically motivating cross-linguistic feature diffusion*

Under what conditions will functional contrasts of apparently low functional-semantic salience develop in highly analytic contact languages? The development of new functional contrasts can be triggered by the information-structural demands of a new discourse culture. The development of a finiteness contrast illustrates this well, because it is unexpected under a universal functional-semantic view of possible language restructuring outcomes. Finiteness contrasts are not homogeneous across languages, but can serve different types of information-structuring function. I use evidence from Sri Lankan Malay, a functionally-complexified contact language, to demonstrate that predicate focusing is a plausible trigger for the development of (non-)finiteness morphology.
Anastasia Smirnova (The Ohio State University)  
Session 6  
Inferential, reportative, and direct evidentiality in Bulgarian: A uniform semantic analysis

Bulgarian differs from other languages that have grammatical category of evidentiality in that a variety of evidential meanings, i.e. direct, inferential, and reportative, is expressed by a single construction. Different evidential meanings involve different truth conditions (the speaker must be committed to the truth of the statement in a direct/inferential evidential context, but not in a reportative context), which presents a problem for previous analyses (e.g. Izvorski 1997). I propose a uniform semantic analysis of the Bulgarian evidential that accounts for the full range of evidential meanings, and explains the semantic differences between the reportative and inferential/direct evidential usage.

Neal Snider (Nuance Communications, Inc.)  
Session 40  
Jeffrey Runner (University of Rochester)  
Phonological structure is reactivated in VP ellipsis: Evidence from eye movements

Two standard analyses of VP-ellipsis include (1) syntactic structure, including specific lexical items with phonetic forms, is present throughout the derivation but deleted at PF; and (2) syntactic structure is reconstructed in the ellipsis site for interpretation at LF, but without lexical forms. The approaches make different predictions for the types of information available in the ellipsis site. In two experiments, we show that while the semantic neighbors of antecedent words were reactivated during processing of both VP-ellipsis and VP-anaphora, as evidenced by eye movements, only phonological neighbors were reactivated with VP-ellipsis, consistent with a PF-deletion-type analysis of VP-ellipsis.

Usama Soltan (Middlebury College)  
Session 5  
Licensing of the NPI ʕumr and its implications for sentential negation in Cairene Egyptian Arabic

Like other Arabic dialects, Cairene Egyptian Arabic (CEA) exhibits a two-pattern negation system: the circumfixal maa...š-pattern and the monomorphemic miš-pattern. However, when the negative polarity item (NPI) ʕumr (=ever) occurs in pre-Neg position in the sentence, only the maa...š-pattern may occur, though crucially without the -š suffix if negation is hosted by the predicate, or, alternatively, with the -š suffix if negation is hosted by the NPI itself. This paper provides an account for the morphosyntactic properties associated with ʕumr, how it is licensed as an NPI, and its implications for the general analysis of sentential negation in CEA.

Aaron Sonnenschein (California State University, Los Angeles)  
Session 111  
Giving in Colonial Valley Zapotec

While there has been some work done on modern languages(c.f. Smith-Stark (2001) and López Nicolás (2009)), this is the first study of ditransitive constructions in Colonial Valley Zapotec. In addition to investigation potential suppletion of forms of the verb ‘to give’ between third and non-third persons in Colonial Valley Zapotec, this study examines the syntactic realization of the recipient and the patient, finding three basic patterns; omission of either the patient or the recipient, expression of the recipient as possessor of the patient, and introduction of the recipient by a body part locative.

Erica Sosa (Northeastern Illinois University)  
Session 112  
Mandan nominal structure: Expanding the DP

This paper provides data on Mandan nominal structure, supports the claim that DPs exist above NPs, and shows that Mandan can be analyzed within a minimalist framework. By examining the nominal template, I show that possessive prefixes are left adjoining, while number, demonstrative, and topic marking suffixes are right adjoining, cliticizing structures. Suffixes form independent functional layers in the DP. Additionally, I account for some peculiarities found in the Mandan NP/DP and connect them to other cross-linguistic tendencies. Such findings include restrictions on number marking and definiteness, simultaneous occurrences of demonstratives and topic markers, and adherence to upper/outer periphery universals.

Arthur Spears (City University of New York)  
Session 90  
Educational issues in the Anglophone Caribbean and the US

To a large extent, educational issues involving vernaculars are similar in the U.S. and Anglophone Caribbean countries. Nevertheless, the differences between the two areas are important. Examples of common issues are (1) how to teach the (local)
standard English to students whose vernacular is related to English, or a dialect of English, but nevertheless shows significant grammatical differences and (2) how to secure for bilingual education programs the consent and cooperation of parents, students, the community at large, and politicians.

**Justin Spence** (University of California, Berkeley)  
*Post-contact dialect convergence: The case of Oregon Athabaskan*

This paper explores the post-contact dialectology of the Athabaskan languages of southwestern Oregon. Following resettlement on the Siletz reservation in the mid-19th century, a koinéized variety of Oregon Athabaskan emerged. While most differences between varieties leveled out, some were retained, e.g., nasalized vowels and /k/ (< *x, *k) in Galice and onset /ts/ in Mikwanutni. Of particular interest is the fact that Mikwanutni, and probably Galice, started out structurally much closer to the Tututnoid koiné than did other varieties that underwent wholesale convergence, highlighting the complex interplay between social and structural factors in the development of new dialects.

**Lauren Squires** (University of Michigan)  
*Morphosyntactic perception and talker identity: Testing exemplar-theoretic sociolinguistic claims*

This paper discusses experiments testing predictions of a socially-informed exemplar-theoretic model of grammar. A structural priming paradigm is used to investigate grammatical and social influences on the processing of subject-verb agreement patterns. Experiment 1 found that exposing participants to a nonstandard prime increased the likelihood of their interpreting a target sentence as nonstandard. Experiment 2 tests whether this grammatical priming is influenced by talker information, which is predicted if grammatical and social information are stored and activated in tandem. Finding that talker information biases structural preference will argue in support of models that account for both grammatical and social knowledge.

**Rebecca L. Starr** (Stanford University)  
*Huihsin Tseng* (Yahoo! Labs)  
"It’s very manly ei!": Variation in affective sentence-final particles in Taiwanese Mandarin television dramas

Affective sentence-final particles (ASPs) in Mandarin Chinese reflect the stances of conversation participants. This study draws from a corpus of Taiwanese television dramas to examine how the use of ASPs has changed over time. ASPs examined include a, la, na, ya, o, lo(u), ei, lei, and me. Significant differences were found in the distribution of ASPs over time. Rather than simply indexing gender or age, patterns in ASP use illustrate how ASPs are used to construct particular character identities reflecting local meanings. These findings shed light on how Taiwan publicly presents its complex linguistic situation for local and non-local consumption.

**Anna Strycharz** (University of Edinburgh)  
*Social indexicality of Osaka Japanese honorifics*

This paper examines the use and changes in use of the referent honorific suffix haru found in Osaka Japanese. Drawing on the notion of indexicality, I explore the patterns of use of this form, as well as decrease in its use observed in recent years. The analysis combines general patterns of use, speakers’ beliefs about language use and language and the use of form in interaction. It appears that this one form has begun to index different social meanings for different groups of people in the same speech community, thus expanding its indexical field.
There has been disagreement about whether Czech exhibits the Person Case Constraint. Through a large-scale acceptability judgment experiment (n=109), we show that Czech exhibits the Weak and Me-First PCC -- a result corroborated by corpus data. We propose that the PCC is the result of two clitics in the domain of a single probing head (Anagnostopoulou 2005, Rezac 2008). These results suggest that PCC effects might not be linked to absence of Wackernagel clitics in a language as suggested in Migdalski 2006 and highlight the need for a new account of PCC-related parametric variation in Slavic languages.

In the words borrowed from English to Korean, postalveolar fricatives are mapped to a labialized alveopalatal fricative, whereas affricates are mapped to a plain alveopalatal affricate. This suggests that phonetic similarities between L1 and L2 categories are reflected in the loanword system when they help preserve L2 phonological contrasts otherwise neutralized, but not when they merely serve the role of phonetic approximation. To capture this contrast-specific importance of phonetic similarities in loanword adaptation, I propose that cross-linguistic sound mapping occurs at the level of auditory feature representation containing only phonetic details relevant to perception of phonemic contrasts.

Every language has some way of referring to the source of information, but not every language has grammatical evidentiality. Pidgins and Creoles are thought to occasionally have evidentials, with only Chinese Pidgin Russian reported to having evidentiality as the only obligatory category (Nichols, 1986, 245). However, Pidgins and Creoles do express knowledge through other means. Tok Pisin is one such pidgin that does not have a category of evidentiality in the sense of this category as espoused by Aikhenvald 2006. Tok Pisin instead has a rich mechanism for expressing perception and cognition through lexical means. In this paper, I set out to explore and outline the different lexical categories that Tok Pisin utilises in expressing the source of information and ask the question, should evidentials strictly be credited with identifying the source of information in language.

Nuxalk, famous for long strings of non-sonorant consonants, has been claimed by Bagemihl (1991) to use, maximally, a CCVVC syllable, with all material outside of that structure remaining unsyllabified. I present a new analysis that achieves exhaustive syllabification using an extended notion of the sonority hierarchy that incorporates “audibility”: a measure corresponding to the amount of high frequency noise in each segment. The exhaustive syllabification of Nuxalk shows that: 1) the language does not challenge the universal reality of the syllable, and 2) an additional phonetic property should be considered in determining whether segments can function as syllabic nuclei.

We present the results from a production experiment with 14 children (3;7-5;3; M 4;5), which demonstrate that young children can modulate their speech given a change in the discourse context in order to produce a clear speech style. An analysis of their
normal and clear speech styles targeted several acoustic parameters: duration, intensity, F0, F1, F2, and consonant bursts. A complementary set of perception experiments demonstrates that adults not only perceive the contrast between children’s normal and clear speech styles, but also report attending to those same parameters that children consistently manipulate: vowel duration and intensity, and consonant bursts.

**Kristen Syrett** (Rutgers University)  
**Julien Musolino** (Rutgers University)  
*Collective and distributive interpretations of number pluralities in child language*

This work examines the interpretations young children assign to ambiguous sentences with numeral pluralities, such as (1) (cf. van der Berg, 1994; Dowty, 1986; Link, 1983, 1987).

1. Two boys pushed a car.

This sentence has both a **collective** (2) and a **distributive** (3) interpretation.

2. Collective: \( \exists y (\text{car}(y) \land \text{push}((a \oplus b), y)) \) (one atomic event)

3. Distributive: \( D(\lambda x[\exists y (\text{car}(y) \land \text{push}(x, y))])(a \oplus b) \) (multiple events)

We demonstrate that three- and four-year-olds access both interpretations, and therefore must encode the difference in their semantics. Where they differ from adults is in their interpretation preference, and their treatment of the function of each and together.

**Sali A. Tagliamonte** (University of Toronto)  
*Probabilistic syntax from a sociolinguistic perspective: The dative alternation*

This paper provides an analysis of the dative alternation in Canadian and British English employing linear mixed effect modeling. Results reveal that the prepositional dative is relatively rare (BrE 12%; Cda 20%) but the variety differences are significant, \( p = > .001 \). In Canada women favour double objects, \( p = > .001 \) and recipient animacy is the strongest predictor of the preposition construction, e.g. *to him*. In Britain, theme animacy is the strongest and there is no sex effect. These subtle variety differences – both internal and external — add support for usage-based models of syntax.

**Hisako Takahashi** (Stony Brook University)  
*Some notes on the internal structure of PPs in Japanese*

The goal of this paper is to provide a novel argument that Japanese has a rich layered structure in PPs. It has been demonstrated that crosslinguistically structures of PPs are richer than they appear to be. I examine Japanese complex PPs involving the postposition of delimiter *made* and its variants *madeni/madele*. Based on three pieces of evidence (i) coordination, (ii) intervention, and (iii) semantic compositionality, I argue that those postpositions have a layered PP structure in which *made* is combined with either a covert functional postposition or an overt functional postposition *ni/de* in syntax.

**Darren Tanner** (University of Washington)  
**Lee Osterhout** (University of Washington)  
**Julia Herschensohn** (University of Washington)  
*Individual differences in L2 syntactic processing: The role of morphological structure*

This study investigates the neural correlates of second-language syntactic processing using ERPs by contrasting brain responses to tense and agreement anomalies. Learners’ ERPs to tense anomalies showed consistent P600 effects, while learners’ responses to agreement anomalies varied considerably, yet systematically, along a continuum between classical “syntactic” P600 effects and lexi-co-semantic N400 effects. We argue that differences in a word’s morphological structure can give rise to processing differences across individuals. We further show that standard ERP averaging processes can obscure systematic variability between subjects, sometimes leading to spurious null results in L2 processing research.

**Marie-Lucie Tarpent** (Mount St Vincent University)  
*Tsimshianic L-plurals and the structure of Penutian roots*

Plural l VC roots corresponding to singular KVC ones (where K = q, k, h, y), an archaic feature of Tsimshianic, can be traced to Pre-Proto-Tsimshianic "bipartite roots" **IEh.**VC vs **KEh.**VC (Tarpent 2002). Similar root pairs are found sporadically in other Penutian languages, e.g. Wintun, Takelma and Yokutsan. Some "irregular" formations in Takelma and Chinook can also
be explained if CVC roots derive from bipartite proto-roots: Chinook prefixes plural **lEh to the second element while preserving the first element (**CEh-[**lEh-]**VC); one Takelma reduplication pattern affects only the second element of a CVC root (*C-*VC-v)*VC).

Mila Tasseva-Kurktchieva (University of South Carolina)  
**Session 22**

Stanley Dubinsky (University of South Carolina)  
**A focused look at scattered deletion in Slavic**

Scattered Deletion (SD) is an operation proposed to account for the distribution of discontinuous phrases. As proposed in Fanselow & Čavar 2002, SD is found to be too unrestricted in that it can amnesty any and all island effects. Franks and Bošković’s (2001) version is too restricted (applying to prosodic words only). Our alternative proposes SD as a last resort operation, only applicable to a head and its adjuncts, but subject to an adjacency requirement that prevents its application to split-NPs. Thus, in Bulgarian SD only applies to Aux-V constituents (an Aux head and V adjoined to it).

Laura Tejada (University of Southern California)  
**Session 108**

Floating and spreading tones in Sierra Juárez Zapotec

This presentation will discuss newly recorded data on Sierra Juárez Zapotec obtained via work with a native speaker. Data are presented on three main tonal processes: a floating H tone that marks first person singular verbs, high tone spreading from the potential aspect marker onto a following syllable, and rightward spreading from the final vowel of the verb root onto the 1st sg. and 3rd sg impersonal markers but not onto other person markers. To verify the tones, F0 was measured for each vowel, approximately at its midpoint.

Carol Tenny (Semantic Compaction Systems)  
**Session 19**

Katya Hill (University of Pittsburgh)  
**Modality at the interface: Speech errors in AAC users**

Research into speech errors and signed languages has shed light on the interface between the computational component (Grammar) and the perceptual and articulatory aspects of language (Modality). We present speech error data from a different population of ‘alternative modality’ speakers: users of Augmentative and Alternative Communication devices (AAC users), or persons who produce speech using a keyboard. Our data shows similar speech errors to those made by vocal speakers, but the errors appear to reference only morphology — not phonology. This supports a model where phonology is not overarching, but is driven separately by the phonetics of perception or production.

Marina Terkourafi (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)  
**Session 55**

Don’t go messing it up for us now: The pragmatics of intonation in Cypriot Greek

The relationship of intonation to illocutionary force is experimentally probed through the expression oi na+V (NEG SUBJ Verb), realizing prohibitions in Cypriot Greek. Intonationally, two cues are involved in interpreting this as a prohibition: delayed alignment of the first pitch peak; reduced height of any subsequent pitch peaks. A perception experiment showed that the main intonational characteristic of oi na+V prohibitions is deaccenting on material following oi na. I propose that oi na+V expresses: (1) a prohibition against A; (2) the assumption that A is part of the common ground — making oi na+V a Construction of Intersubjectivity in Cypriot Greek.

Anne-Michelle Tessier (University of Alberta)  
**Session 36**

Short, not sweet: Markedness preferences and reversals in English hypocoristics

This paper reports two asymmetries in the attested and preferred forms of English first-name truncations, e.g. Peter → Pete, in data gathered via dictionary searches and a questionnaire ratings study. First, monosyllabic truncations were preferred overall, overwhelmingly due to men’s monosyllables being preferred over bisyllables, and this men’s preference held across pair-wise item comparisons. Second, men’s monosyllabic truncations decreased in acceptability as coda sonority rose, reversing the cross-linguistic preference for sonorous codas, while women’s nicknames showed no such sonority pressure. The analysis provided uses two input truncation morphemes and grammatical OT competition between nickname candidates and the null parse.
Both languages typically regarded as verb-framed or satellite-framed in Talmy’s (1975) original typology allow directional interpretations for motion sentences without a clear directional morpheme (e.g. Italian Mario \(\text{e corso al negozio}\) ‘Mario ran to the store’). I argue analogous interpretations in Mandarin support a contextual-pragmatic approach to this possibility over a lexical ambiguity account. Mandarin \(\text{fei wuzi-li}\) ‘fly house-within’, with no directional morpheme, can mean ‘fly into the house’, if understood as an escape or intrusion, perhaps by an insect. The context-dependent nature of factors facilitating such interpretations dovetails with their varying availability with different manner verbs, supporting a pragmatic solution.

Rachel M. Theodore (Brown University)  
Katherine Demuth (Macquarie University)  
Stefanie Shattuck-Hufnagel (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
Segmental context mediates positional effects on children’s production of plural –s

Some variability in children’s use of grammatical morphemes is influenced by phonological context. For example, plural –s is produced more reliably utterance-finally versus utterance-medially, at least when followed by a consonant. This study further examined the nature of this effect using elicited productions from fourteen 2-year-olds (mean = 2;4). Acoustic analyses showed the positional effect in the context of a following unstressed (e.g., dogs appear), but not a stressed vowel (e.g., dogs eat), possibly due to lower lexical familiarity and increased syllable length. This suggests that morpheme production interacts not only with articulatory factors, but also with higher-level planning/processing factors.

Margaret Thomas (Boston College)  
On the history of the LSA’s Committee on the Status of Women in Linguistics

The Committee on the Status of Women in Linguistics (COSWL) has existed since 1971 (first as the “Women’s Organizing Committee”) as a self-selected group within the LSA that has held diverse roles and carried out diverse projects with particular relevance to linguists who are women. This presentation examines 40 years of COSWL, as a facet of the LSA’s institutional history. I examine the evolution of COSWL’s mission; the distribution of its attention across several perennial projects (advocacy, surveys, professional mentorship); and evidence that COSWL has variously reflected and remained independent of shifts in the academic study of language and gender.

Anie Thompson (University of California, Santa Cruz)  
On the consistency of constraint rankings in derivational OT

There is debate in the Optimality Theory literature over whether derivational theories of OT should allow demotion or deactivation of constraints during the derivation. Seneca metrical accent exhibits an apparent ranking paradox that is useful for testing the capabilities of such theories. In Seneca, high tones are conditioned by the presence of a closed syllable, but must surface on foot heads. I argue that Harmonic Serialism, like classical parallel OT, is susceptible to this type of paradox, consistently producing unattested outputs. However, a derivational OT that allows the demotion or deactivation of constraints can predict the attested forms.

Jennifer Thorburn (Memorial University of Newfoundland)  
Now and den: The stopping of interdental fricatives in a Labrador Inuit community

This paper examines interdental stopping, a salient feature of Newfoundland English, in the Inuit community of Nain, the northernmost community in the province of Newfoundland and Labrador. In an age- and sex-stratified sample of 24 residents, eth (N=1172) was stopped at a rate of 67.2% and theta (N=747) at a rate of 17.7%. Multivariate analysis shows that the stopped variant of eth is preferred in function words and that younger speakers are less likely use /d/. For theta, only linguistic variables were significant; stopping is governed by position in the word.
Jennifer Thorburn (Memorial University of Newfoundland)  
Session 70  
Present temporal reference in Indigenous English

This paper investigates the variable use of verbal -s in non-3sg constructions, e.g., I loves it (Clarke 1997, Van Herk et al. 2009), in the Inuit community of Nain, Labrador, the northernmost municipality in Newfoundland and Labrador. Preliminary results show verbal -s usage at a rate of 31.5%; rates of usage in Newfoundland communities range from 5.6% (Petty Harbour; Van Herk et al. 2009) to 68% (Burin region; Clarke 1997). Older speakers show similar constraints to those found in Newfoundland communities while younger speakers' use of -s is governed by fewer factors, suggesting the system is weakening.

Marisa Tice (Stanford University)  
Patricia Amaral (University of Liverpool)  
Eve Clark (Stanford University)  
Session 58  
Children use hedges as cues to category membership

Little is known about the acquisition of hedges (e.g. sort of, almost) or their role in word learning. This study investigates whether children are sensitive to adults' use of hedges and, if so, whether they can reliably use this information to distinguish between more and less prototypical members of a category. Our results show that children aged three to five are significantly more likely to choose incomplete/non-prototypical objects in response to hedged frames than to un-hedged descriptions (p<0.001). The effect increases with age for the three to five year-olds in our study.

Sam Tilsen (University of Southern California)  
Session 44  
Utterance preparation and prosodic variability: A study of stress clash

Many theories of prosodic structure assume that prosodic alternations have fully applied by the time production of a phrase is initiated. Yet prosodic patterns are often highly variable and non-obligatory, and there is evidence that prosodic structure building requires more time than other speech planning processes. A production study was conducted to investigate whether the phonetic consequences of stress clash differ between prepared speech and unprepared speech. Analyses showed that preparation influenced the effects of clash on segment durations and F0—this suggests that the organization of higher-level prosodic structure changes through the time-course of utterance production.

Christian Todenhagen (California State University, Chico)  
Session 81  
How Germantown became Artois: A micro case study on the effect of WWI on the naming of a US American town

Toward the end of World War I, the name of the post office station “Germantown” at Germantown, Glenn County, California, was changed to “Artois,” which eventually resulted in the name change of the village itself to Artois. This paper compares current present-day accounts of the incidents leading to the post office name change with the actual course of events as they could be reconstructed from contemporary 1918 newspaper reports. It continues to trace the change as it shifted to the name of the township itself and concludes with a second look at the present-day accounts of the past historical events.

Maziar Toosarvandani (University of California, Los Angeles)  
Session 40  
Adversative but and the proper treatment of gapping

Where does the gap in gapping come from? Assuming that the remnant (or remnants) escapes from a constituent that later goes missing, does this happen through some sort of deletion (Jayaseelan 1990, Coppock 2001) or by across-the-board movement (Johnson 2004, 2009)? While previous authors have looked at gapping in coordination structures with and and or, I examine adversative but. Adversative but uniquely requires a negative element in just its first coordinate. This negative element can have the correct distribution, I argue, only if gapping is deletion—not across-the-board movement.

Lidiya Tornyova (CUNY Graduate Center)  
Virginia Valian (Hunter College/CUNY Graduate Center)  
Session 54  
Hypothesis testing for auxiliary use in interrogatives

This study proposes a hypothesis testing model to account for auxiliary omission and auxiliary inversion errors in young English-speaking children’s questions. Languages with inconsistent properties (e.g., English) and broad search space take longer to acquire than do languages with consistent properties (e.g., Bulgarian) and narrow search space. A comparison of 41 children’s
imitation of English (N=20, M=2;9) and Bulgarian (N=21, M=2;9) wh- and yes/no questions revealed similarities in performance where both English and Bulgarian demonstrate inconsistencies (auxiliary omission) and better performance by Bulgarian-speaking children where Bulgarian provides evidence for a smaller set of hypotheses than English does (auxiliary inversion).

Silvana Torres (Northeastern Illinois University)  
**Session 107**

**Switch-Reference in Biloxi: Three systems at work**

Switch-Reference (SR) is a discourse phenomenon which is used primarily to track subject continuity. SR systems typically consist of a same subject marker (SS) and a different subject marker (DS).

In this analysis I will show that Biloxi, an extinct Siouan language, utilizes a system of SR that consists of three sub-systems: a verbal set of markers to track subjects, a nominal set that marks topic, focus and definiteness, and a set of sentence and temporal connectives that adds cohesion to the discourse.

Alex Trueman (University of Arizona)  
**Session 53**

**Agentivity and structure in motion constructions**

In English periphrastic motion constructions, a directed motion construction is modified by a participial activity verb, which appears immediately following the motion verb, or following the Path PP. These constructions highlight a difference between agentive and non-agentive motion constructions: with a non-agentive subject, the structure with a final participial is not felicitous.

I account for this difference by appealing to different flavors of v and their interaction with argument structure. I then go on to struggle with the surprisingly more complicated question of why there isn’t a difference when the participial verb intervenes between the motion verb and the PP.

Siri Tuttle (University of Alaska Fairbanks)  
**Session 108**

**Word stress, rhythm and prominence in Minto Athabascan songs**

This talk considers musical rhythm, melodic prominence, and linguistic stress in Minto (Lower Tanana), an Alaskan Athabascan language. Examination of song lyrics suggests that two types of stress assignment (stem prominence vs. metrical parsing) are distinguished by speakers as separate systems, as they are manipulated separately in vocal art. Data are drawn from song lyrics recorded and translated by elders. Verb stems receive special melodic treatment and fall on downbeats, while heavy syllables and other stems are not mapped to rhythmic or melodic prominence. These findings may have both phonological and morphological implications.

Joseph Tyler (University of Michigan)  
**Session 55**

**Prosodic correlates of discourse structure**

This study had participants read aloud a newspaper article whose discourse structure was annotated within a semantically-motivated discourse theory (Segmented Discourse Representation Theory (SDRT)). Three structural measures (how closely related adjacent discourse segments are, how embedded a discourse segment is in the overall discourse, and coordinating vs. subordinating discourse relations) were correlated with three prosodic measures (pause duration, pitch maximum (f0max) and pitch minimum (f0min)). Results showed that more distantly related adjacent discourse segments had significantly longer intervening pause durations (F(1,732)=39.807, p<.001), and that coordinating and subordinating relations correlated differently with pause duration (F(1,512)=7.489, p<.001) and f0min (F(1,581)=17.226, p<.001).

Nataliya Semchynska Uhl (Purdue University)  
**Session 86**

**Political influences on the transformations of transliterated Ukrainian names**

Recently the Ukrainian spelling rules were changed to reflect Ukrainian pronunciation. A commission was formed to work out the new system of transliteration. The changes in the transliteration of Ukrainian personal names stirred a national debate on the ownership of the name spelling. The transliteration of Ukrainian first names has its challenges due to the different versions of the name, the traditional Ukrainian phonetic inventory, and Ukrainian phonological laws. Different transliteration of Ukrainian proper names reflects not so much personal choices as political influences and preferences.
Bayram Unal (Binghamton University)  
**Mehmet Ekiz (Nigde University, Turkey)**

*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 locale, 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, Japan)

*Manipulating readings: New trends in the structural patterns of Japanese baby names*

Comparing baby names found in recent newsletters from two towns, this paper examines the characteristics of current Japanese names not following ‘orthodox’ patterns, which are often said to be the result of unusual manipulations in the reading of Chinese characters and are often described as more gender-neutral. Within 56 girls’ and boys' names each, while non-traditional readings and character combinations were generally common (~50%), they were particularly so amongst girls. Although limited in sample, the data supports that these new names are indeed characterized by unusual reading combinations, but also offers a new possible gendered difference in names.

Adam Ussishkin (University of Arizona)

Kevin Schluter (University of Arizona)

*Supraliminal and subliminal root priming in Maltese*

We report on a series of psycholinguistic experiments on Maltese, unique in many ways among Semitic languages. These experiments were designed to test lexical access and morphological composition. Specifically, they examined the extent to which spoken word recognition in the Semitic stratum of Maltese depends on the consonantal root, a discontinuous morpheme whose existence has previously been debated. We tested two different priming techniques: supraliminal priming (where primes are audible) and subliminal priming (where primes are not consciously perceived). The results of both experiments support a lexical model of Maltese in which the root plays an organizational role.

Rosa Vallejos Yopán (University of Oregon)

*Voice and the polyfunctionality of Kokama –ka*

In Kokama, an Amazonian language of Peru, there is a verbal suffix -ka that covers a range of functions: inchoative, self-act, reflexive, reciprocal, and reiterative. The connection among the first four is attested across multiple languages; reiterative is rarely reported as a function bundled with these others. Kokama reiterative may be related to the other functions, but only historically. Synchronically, there are two homophonous morphemes: -ka ‘Middle’ and -ka ‘Reiterative’. The former indicates that the subject is an entity affected by performing certain actions. This is not present in reiterative. The ambiguity between ‘Middle’ and ‘Reiterative’ is resolved by context.

Gerard Van Herk (Memorial University of Newfoundland)

*“You’d have dances and everything”: Habitual past reference in Newfoundland English*

I examine habitual past marking (used to go, would go) (N=1376) in an urbanizing fishing community in Newfoundland, where more salient variables are critical to identity creation. Linguistic constraints parallel findings from elsewhere (Tagliamonte & Lawrence 2000), but with higher rates of would. I argue that for some variables, with no stigmatized variants, dialect distinctions may be adduced solely from differing rates of use, even when linguistic constraints match. Parallels between these findings and Quebec City English suggest that a preference for would may be a covert diagnostic of Irish and southern British English and their diaspora varieties.
Janneke Van Hofwegen (North Carolina State University)  
Session 64

A caregiver’s influence on AAE vernacularity across the early lifespan

This study investigates the influence of primary caretakers on the early development of African American English (AAE) within a group of 34 African American children. Previous work (Van Hofwegen & Wolfram, 2010) has used a Dialect Density Measure (DDM) (Renn 2007; Craig and Washington 2006), among other means, to assess the AAE vernacularity in these children across the lifespan. This study expands by investigating the correlation between the vernacularity of 34 children and that of their caregivers, as well as the relevant external and family factors (e.g., poverty, mental health, caregiver/child relationship) that may impact it.

References

Erika Varis (University of Southern California)  
Session 65

Vowel hiatus and Dispersion Theory

This paper presents a Dispersion Theoretic (Flemming 2004) perspective on cross-syllable vowel hiatus in Spanish and Western Catalan. Evidence from these languages’ determiner-noun sequences points to a scale of sensitivity to perceptual contrast among vowels, along with augmentation in stressed syllables. These sequences show four patterns of sensitivity to vowel quality: complete tolerance (Spanish unstressed), all but the least contrastive pair tolerated (Spanish stressed), all but the most contrastive pairs not tolerated (Catalan unstressed), and complete intolerance (Catalan stressed). Using Minimum Distance and markedness augmentation (Smith 2005), these patterns are explored within the larger typology of possible vowel hiatus sensitivity.

Héctor Velásquez (University of Southern California)  
Session 23

Sentential adverb frankly as modifier of a deleted speech verb

The adverb frankly can appear either as a VP-Adv or as a Sentential-Adv. As S-Adv, Jackendoff (1972) considered it as a “Speaker Oriented Adverb.” Cinque (1999) illustrated the highest class of adverbs precisely with frankly. Ifantidou-Trouki (1993) mentions “Illocutionary adverbs […] are understood as modifying an implicit illocutionary verb.” I defend the proposal that frankly is always related to a speech verb. The difference is that, in its VP use, the verb appears inflected and is not omissible, whereas in its sentential use, the verb appears in a non-inflected form, and crucially can be deleted in PF.

Tania Villamizar (Universidad de Los Andes)  
Session 107

The visit as ritual of interaction communicative in the Mancomunidad Timote

This paper analyzes the visit as ritual of interaction communicative in the indigenous community of the Andes venezolanos, la Mancomunidad Timote, Estado Mérida. The visit is one ritualized act, ceremony and codified present: microritual of enter, the middy of envelopment of the event and microritual of farewell. Alvárez and Villamizar (2004) have typologic elaborated, visit of accord with the still, formal and informal, accord of social function or role.kinship. The methodology is ethnography of speaker and analyzed of the discourse the courtesy and we have observed two types of visit, the quotidian visit, religious (San week) and Christmas.

David Wade (Wade Research Foundation)  
Session 85

Searching for Amelia Earhart at the molecular level

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.
Don E. Walicek (University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras)  
Colonial-era migration and the emergence of Puerto Rican Spanish: Refugees, runaways, and captives

How does sociohistorical information about thousands of "English-speaking" Africans who migrated from the Leeward Islands to Puerto Rico contribute to understanding colonial-era language contact? Focusing on movement from Anguilla, this research documents the arrival of runaways recognized as refugees in the 1700s and free blacks kidnapped and sold into slavery in the 1800s. These events underscore shifts in target language, racial hierarchy, and social stratification across time and space. Their analysis suggests that migrants' language ideologies should be considered in explanations of how and why Puerto Rican Spanish emerged as what Holm (2005) terms a partially restructured variety.

Joel C. Wallenberg (University of Iceland)  
The rise of positional licensing, revisited.

In his seminal paper on word order and case-licensing, Kiparsky (1997) establishes that while case morphology and word order do have a typological relationship, the implication is only unidirectional: lack of a rich case system implies fixed word order, but not the other way around.

This paper attempts to see how far we can get without even this unidirectional generalization. I show that many facts on which Kiparsky bases his analysis are due to an independent constraint on scrambling (Wallenberg 2009), coupled with structural differences between OV and VO languages which naturally follow from the antisymmetry hypothesis (Kayne 1994).

Martin Walkow (University of Massachusetts at Amherst)  
Licensing and realization: 3 and [pl] in clitic clusters

Several Catalan Dialects show restrictions on the expression of third person and plural in combinations of third person direct and indirect object clitics: Third person/plural is only expressed once, on the lefthand clitic. This generalization and different clitic orders between dialects follow from competition of the clitics for the features of v, as has been proposed for the Person Case Constraint, and case driven movement of the direct object. The absence of person/number features follows from their failure to be licensed syntactically. The order and impoverished morphology of clitics arises from the interaction of syntax and morphology, not morphology alone.

Honglei Wang (Northwestern University)  
Masaya Yoshida (Northwestern University)  
Janet Pierrehumbert (Northwestern University)  
The prosodic structure in Mandarin: Evidence from the movement of the reduplicated adjective

It is observed that reduplicated monosyllabic adjectives in Mandarin do not confirm to the cross-linguistic adjective ordering restriction. Additionally, the reduplicated adjective exhibits total reconstruction effect. This work argues that total reconstruction property is best captured by PF-movement that takes place in the prosodic structure. This analysis also gives support to the role of prosodic categories and the non-recursivity constraint in regulating word order in Mandarin.

Adrienne R. Washington (University of Pittsburgh)  
Bad words gone good: Semantic reanalysis in African American English

Semantic reanalysis produces meaning contrasts between AAE and “Mainstream” American English words. Previous research attributes AAE’s distinct semantics to Niger-Congo retention, but lacks substantiation. This paper offers explanations for AAE semantics and determines whether the contact situation in which AAE emerged allowed for the preservation of a pervasive African semantic system. Data from sociohistorical research on AAE and a 53-speaker snowballing survey of Rankin, Pennsylvania, USA, indicate that AAE semantic reanalysis is not attributable to substrate retention, considering early AAE’s ecology. Rather than deriving from one singular source, AAE semantics stem from the many sociohistorical factors that shape the variety.
Honore Watanabe (ILCAA/Tokyo University of Foreign Studies)  Session 112

Coordinate constructions and coordinators in Sliammon Salish

This paper provides a description of coordinate constructions in Sliammon, with particular attention to the use of different coordinating particles, i.e. "coordinators". The use of one of the coordinators is restricted to conjoining only NPs; this study offers a historical explanation for this restriction. The coordinator in question is most likely a grammaticalized form of a predicative identificational copula-like particle (combined with a clitic). The use of this coordinator did not spread to other coordinate constructions, such as conjoining clauses, where it might cause difficulty for the hearer to process information.

Adam Wayment (Carnegie Mellon University)  Session 36

Attraction networks for parasitic harmony: Deriving non-local agreement from positional similarity

We explore the prospects for motivating parasitic harmony with connectionist principles of attraction. By combining naive Hebbian learning with rich role-filler representations (Smolensky & Legendre 2006), we create a phonologically appealing, yet biologically plausible, attractor model of assimilation and locality. The central empirical issue is to explain why non-local harmony systems universally employ parasitism. Our experiments confirm that attraction networks derive this fact, but only if resources are shared in distributed representations. Therefore, we propose to augment traditional notions of similarity to include positional similarity: two string-proximate segments are more similar than those same segments in more distal positions.

Christina Weaver (University of Chicago)  Session 36

Influences on the production of non-native sequences in Mandarin

Davidson (2006), building on past research by (Massaro & Cohen, 1983, etc.) and (Tarone, 1987, etc.), confirmed that the most common repair strategy for non-native consonant clusters is schwa insertion, and then additionally showed that such exscurrent schwas are not the result of vowel insertion, but of gestural mistiming. This paper replicates the second experiment in Davidson (2006) and extends it to native Mandarin speakers, with consistent results. Since Mandarin differs significantly from English, the results of this study argue for the idea that articulatory complexity in speech production applies to speakers across all languages no matter their L1 input.

Eric Russell Webb (University of California, Davis)  Session 100

Competences in contact: Lexifier targeted change and the grammar

This paper explores lexifier targeted phonological change in so-called decreolization, addressing linguistic competence and contemporary grammatical models. It is argued that lexifier targeted change arises from declarative competence, requiring access to lexifier phonology. A first section reviews pertinent issues and terms, as well as formal models of contact induced change. A second section looks at data from Guadeloupian and Martiniquais. A third section argues that declarative competence (knowledge of language-specific rules and structures) is fundamental to lexifier targeted change and a fourth section formalizes the interaction of productive, declarative, perceptual and extra-linguistic competences.

Andrew Wedel (University of Arizona)  Session 67

Sherrylyn Branchaw (University of California, Los Angeles)

Detection of statistical relationships between measures of functional load and probability of phoneme merger

The hypothesis that phonological neutralization is constrained by lexical contrast is attractive but unproven. As part of a larger investigation of relationships between functional load and neutralization, we are building a database of diachronically recent mergers in languages for which there exist frequency-coded phonemic word lists. Here we report that among mergers occurring in a range of languages, we find a statistically significant difference between the distributions of actual mergers and non-occurring mergers in two measurable proxies for functional load: changes in homophony and lexical entropy.

Neal Whitman (The Ohio State University)  Session 47

"No news is good news": Quantifier/SOA ambiguity in English

Under normal generalized-quantifier semantics, the sentence No news is good news means there is no such thing as good news. However, the intended meaning interprets the quantifier as a state of affairs (SOA): “The situation in which there is no news is itself good news.” Quantifier/SOA ambiguity is possible with most NPs headed by collective GQ determiners (GQDs). The
desired semantics is obtained via a lexical rule applying to a GQD, with semantics $\text{IF} Q . \text{soa} (V \langle \lambda x . x = x \rangle (Q))$, where $V$ is the input semantics, and soa a function from $t$ to $e$, turning a formula into the SOA in which that formula is true.

**Thomas Wier** (University of Chicago)  
*Session 110*  
*Tonkawa prosodic morphology and prosodic rule blocks*

Recent debates in morphological theory have largely centered the segmental phonological expression of syntactic and semantic properties of the clause. This talk will examine properties of Tonkawa prosodic morphology to explore whether inferential-realizational theories of morphology treat supersegmental realization in the same way as segmental realization, and conclude that not all kinds of realization can clearly be empirically assigned into rule-blocks necessary in such theories.

**Brad Wilcox** (Brigham Young University)  
*Session 84*  
**Sharon Black** (Brigham Young University)  
*Session 84*  
*Four authors of fiction for children and young adults speak about naming characters*

In order to find out how and why authors choose names for characters, we conducted semi-structured interviews with four authors of fictional works: Shannon Hale, Brandon Mull, Michael O. Tunnell, and Chris Crowe. From analysis of interview transcripts, five themes emerged: (1) These authors made conscious and deliberate choices. (2) They wanted names to be easily accessible for their readers. (3) They were concerned that names fit the characters. (4) They went to a variety of sources beyond their own background, imagination, and energy. (5) They chose names that had personal significance for them.

**George Wilmes** (Unaffiliated)  
*Session 112*  
*The structure of relative clauses in Mandan*

This paper examines the structure of relative clauses in Mandan, a moribund Siouan language. Siouan languages lack adjectives, and instead rely on relative clauses and juxtapositions for modifications. Although Mandan has been documented by linguists such as Kennard (1936), Hollow (1970), Coberly (1979), Carter (1991), and Mixco (1997), little attention has been given to relative clauses in the language. Using data from the Kennard (1934) texts as transcribed in the Siouan Languages Archive (Rood 1981), I demonstrate the internal headedness of relative clauses in Mandan, and their adherence to the indefiniteness restriction described by Williamson (1987).

**Donald Winford** (The Ohio State University)  
*Session 91*  
*Grammaticalization, universals and creole tense-aspect systems.*

This paper examines the emergence of tense/aspect categories in various creoles, in order to evaluate the interaction between processes of grammaticalization and universals in their creation and evolution. I argue that the grammaticalization of Creole tense/aspect categories provides evidence for functional perspectives on the relationship between universal principles and paths of change. Certain tense/aspect categories result from internally-motivated patterns of grammaticalization, while others are shaped by contact-induced grammaticalization. I conclude that the creation of Creole tense/aspect categories, whether internally or externally motivated, followed universal cognitive tendencies that come into play in language production and processing.

**Holly Winterton** (University of Oxford)  
*Session 5*  
*Negative word-order patterns among Breton-speaking adults and children*

This paper compares word order in negative utterances among two generations of ‘native’ Breton speakers: 70-plus and 8-14 year-olds. Analysis of fieldwork data shows that speakers aged 70-plus generally maintain the expected order, which places the negative particle initially, followed by the finite verb (88% of instances), but younger speakers are divided. Schoolchildren educated entirely in Breton do the same as the 70-plus speakers, while those educated partly in French, without Breton input from home, place the subject initially. Additionally, speakers aged 20-plus also showed variability, indicating that this is not purely an age-based effect.
I-hao Woo (Boston University)  

From a locative expression to progressive aspect: A syntactic account to the particle zai in Chinese

Session 23

This study discusses the functions of the particle zai in Mandarin Chinese. Inspired by Harley (2002), it first argues that zai is base-generated as the head of a PP that serves as the complement of a pP. As a locative preposition, zai takes a location as its argument. To function as a locative verb, it argues that a light verb BE takes the pP containing zai as its complement. Also, based on the close relationship between locative expressions and progressive aspect cross-linguistically, the study argues that the progressive aspect is derived from the locative zai through a series of head-movements.

Zhiguo Xie (Cornell University)  

The degree use of size adjectives at the semantic-pragmatic interface

Session 52

Positive size adjectives can characterize the degree to which a gradable noun holds of an individual (‘big idiot’), but negative size adjectives generally cannot (*small idiot’ for most cases). The existing semantic analysis of this generalization (Morzycki 2009/05) rests on an unjustified assumption and excludes certain empirical data. I argue that the generalization is not a purely semantic effect. My analysis draws on the scale structure of size adjectives as degree modifiers, complementation and ordering relations among contextual standards, and the prevalence of extension gap in vague predicates. In this sense, the generalization has its root in the semantic-pragmatic interface.

Ting Xu (University of Connecticut)  

Resumptive pronouns in Chinese passives

Session 22

This paper accounts for the following puzzle: In Chinese long passives resumptive pronouns are allowed as long as the predicate under bei is modified by a post-verbal modifier. This follows from Huang’s (1999) analysis that Chinese long passives involve null operator movement. Surprisingly, resumptive pronouns cannot be licensed if the predicate under bei is bare. I argue that this exception follows from a PF constraint: Resumptive pronouns cannot occur in a position which receives stress. Without a postverbal modifier of the predicate, the neutral stress automatically falls on the resumptive pronoun, which violates the PF constraint.

Yuan-chen Yang (Yale University)  

Obligatory agentive long passives

Session 53

Languages with passives requiring an agent (including Mandarin, Taiwanese, and Colloquial Singapore English) deviate from Keenan and Dryer’s (2007) generalization: “If a language has passives with agent phrases then it has them without agent phrases,” under the strong or weak reading. I propose that these languages commonly combine strategies such as topicalization, object preposing and pronominal omission to achieve the discourse functions of agentless passives. And with corpus evidence that agentive passives are more frequently found in Mandarin than English (Xiao et al. 2006), I argue that demoting the agent is not a primary discourse function of passives cross-linguistically.

Yao Yao (University of California, Berkeley)  

Speaker or listener: Exploring the effect of phonological neighbors on vowel production

Session 56

This study investigates the effect of phonological neighborhoods on vowel production. Previous experiments have shown that words from dense neighborhoods are produced with more dispersed vowels than words from sparse neighborhoods (Wright, 1997, 2004; Munson and Solomon, 2004). The current study analyzes more than 9,000 spoken tokens of CVC words from an English speech corpus. The results show that neighborhood density and neighbor frequency have opposite effects on vowel production; words from high-frequency but low-density neighborhoods have more dispersed vowels. Current findings are only partly consistent with previous results. The implications on models of speech production are discussed.
Eunkyung Yi (University at Buffalo)
Jean-Pierre Koenig (University at Buffalo)
Douglas Roland (University at Buffalo)

Semantic attractors and constructional frequency in the English ditransitive construction

Give is the most frequent verb in the ditransitive construction (DC) and its meaning is arguably identical to the meaning of the construction. We propose the Semantic Attractor Hypothesis, according to which typical verbs for argument-structure constructions attract other verbs to occur in that construction. We show that how semantically similar a verb is to give (as measured by its Latent Semantic Analysis cosine) correlates with its frequency of occurrence in the DC in the British National Corpus. We further show that typical verbs within Pinker-style narrow classes of alternating verbs also serve as semantic attractors for the DC.

Alan C. L. Yu (University of Chicago)

Abilities to empathize and systemize influence perceptual compensation: Implications for sound change

It has been argued that when listeners fail to normalize for context-induced variation properly, deviant percepts may become seeds for new perceptual and production norms. How deviant percepts accumulate in a systematic fashion to give rise to sound change remains a vexing question, however. This study shows that differences in individuals’ abilities to empathize and to systemize significantly affect the way contextual information is integrated in speech perception. These findings suggest that the seeds for sound change may be distributed at the population level in such a non-random way that might ultimately facilitate the emergence of socially-motivated sound change.

Alan C. L. Yu (University of Chicago)
Ryan Bochnak (University of Chicago)
Tim Grinsell (University of Chicago)
Christina Weaver (University of Chicago)

Some puzzles in pronominal agreement in Washo copular construction

Pronominal agreement on the copular, -e?, in Washo, a severely moribound language of northern California and Nevada, makes use of a pronominal agreement paradigm that is distinct from the rest of the language. Previous analysis suggests that this anomalous paradigm is outside of the normal agreement system and is a historical relic of an earlier system that is no longer productive (Jacobsen 1977). This paper argues for an interpretation of these copular pronominal prefixes as a combination of an unexpressed object marker k- and the regular agreement paradigm.

Kristine Yu (University of California, Los Angeles)

Representations for learning phonological categories

The goal of this research is to understand how phonological categories could be acquired from the speech signal using computational learning methods. We investigated the learnability of tonal categories by studying how category separability is affected by different phonetic representations of tone. Based on data from Bole, Mandarin, Cantonese, and White Hmong, we found that: (1) densely sampled f0 velocity contours are insufficient for learning tones, but (2) coarse temporal sampling of phonetic features can produce well-separated tonal categories, and moreover, that (3) phonetic features for tonal representation necessarily extend beyond f0 to voice quality features, and (4) features for tonal representation are language-specific.

Jiwon Yun (Cornell University)

On the wide scope reading of bare wh-existentials in Korean

On the existential expressions morphologically related to wh-words in many languages, Bruening (2007) generalizes that BWEs (bare wh-existentials) cannot take wide scope while MWEs (marked wh-existentials) can. However, Korean seems to provide a counterexample to this generalization because BWEs can certainly take wide scope. I argue that the exceptional wide scope BWEs in Korean are in fact referential expressions because they occur where non-referential expressions cannot appear and they lack an intermediate scope reading. Thus the apparent wide scope reading of BWEs in Korean is not due to scope ambiguity but due to lexical ambiguity, and Bruening’s generalization still holds.
Aleksandra Zaba (University of Hamburg)  
Thomas Schmidt (University of Hamburg)  
*Phonological neighborhood density and word frequency in child German*

High word frequency and neighborhood density contribute to the accuracy and speed of word production in English adults (Goldinger & Summers, 1989; Dell, 1990), and characterize early words in child English (Storkel, 2004). The present study investigated a speech corpus of child German (ages 2;0-3;0) to further the understanding of the influence of frequency and density on production. Results for two children suggest that, as in English, words produced early are more frequent and from denser neighborhoods in an adult lexicon than later words. Results of further children will be presented and implications on theory and methodology will be discussed.

Erin Zaroukian (Johns Hopkins University)  
*Rising intonation and uncertainty*

Uncertain declaratives present several problems for analyses of rising intonation, among which is why, though *maybe* avoids speaker commitment as does rising intonation in (1a,b), (1c) without rising intonation is odd.

(1)  
A: What’s John’s favorite color?  
B: (a) Blue? / (b) Maybe blue? / (c) #Maybe blue.

I propose that for rising declaratives, discourse context update is dependent on corroboration by some unspecified source. And while *maybe* also allows the speaker to avoid committing, it does so differently from rising intonation (suggesting possibility, not requiring corroboration), and when the two co-occur, *maybe* acts in concord with the intonation.

Jason Zentz (Yale University)  
Claire Bowern (Yale University)  
*Diversity in the numeral systems of Australian hunter-gatherers*

Australian languages tend to have restricted numeral systems, stereotypically “one, two, three, many.” The variability of small systems, however, has been understudied. We examine properties of numeral systems and etymology of numeral forms to shed light on the processes involved in the creation and maintenance of these systems. We find counterexamples to several claims in the literature and discuss data which has been excluded from previous studies. We collected data on numerals and quantifiers from 121 Australian hunter-gatherer languages. We survey limits, composition, base, vagueness, and etymologies of numerals. Secondary counting systems are also discussed. Given the current interest in the implication of small numeral systems for cultural and cognitive constraints on language, a review of such systems is timely. These small systems have an important place in numeral typologies.

Lal Zimman (University of Colorado, Boulder)  
*On the homogeneity of heteronormative masculinity: Explaining straight-sounding speech*

One of the biggest problems facing linguists who study sexual orientation and the voice is the contradictions across the findings of various studies in this area. Drawing both on prior work and on my own research with a group of 15 men, I argue that this problem can be resolved by turning the usual question on its head and asking not what makes speakers sound gay, but what makes them sound straight. Not only does this possibility provide a means for reconciling conflicting empirical results, but also illuminates the relationship between sociolinguistic perception and social ideologies about gender and sexuality.
LSA 2012

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Author Index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page #</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abbott, Barbara</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abdollahi, Fatemeh</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abel, Erenest Lawrence</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adams, Larin</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adams, Matthew E.</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adams, Tuuli Morrill</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adebileje, Adeola</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admirola, Femmigje</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adone, Dany</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alboiu, Gabriela</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alfandrea, Danielle</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amaral, Patricia</td>
<td>228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amith, Jonathan</td>
<td>109, 111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AnderBois, Scott</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anderson, Susan Guion</td>
<td>221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angermeyer, Philipp</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ann, Jean</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annear, Lucas</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antonenko, Andrei</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antonyuk-Yudina, Svitlana</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archer, Stephanie L.</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aristar, Anthony</td>
<td>121, 122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aristar-Dry, Helen</td>
<td>121, 122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armstrong, Grant</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arunachalam, Sudha</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atwood, Thomas A.</td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austin, Peter K.</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baayen, harald</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bailyn, John F.</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baker, Wendy</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bakht, Maryam</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baltin, Mark R.</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bane, Max</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barðdal, Jóhanna</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barner, David</td>
<td>170, 199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barrett, Terri Ann</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barrie, Michael</td>
<td>155, 156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barry III, Herbert</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bars, Andy</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basilico, David</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bastos-Gee, Ana</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bates-Mims, Merelyn B.</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bayley, Robert</td>
<td>98, 186, 207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beaver, David</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Name ..................................................................Page #

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page #</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beavers, John</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beck, Jana</td>
<td>157, 200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Becker, Michael</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bell, Ashlee L.</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benhamoun, Abbas</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berez, Andrea L.</td>
<td>122, 158, 206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berge, Anna</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bergey, Jean</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bethard, Steven</td>
<td>219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhatia, Archna</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bigham, Douglas S.</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bischoff, Shannon T.</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biskup, Petr</td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bjorkman, Bronwyn</td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black, Alexis</td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black, Sharon</td>
<td>234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blondeau, Hélène</td>
<td>178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bochnak, Ryan</td>
<td>236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boe, David</td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bogle, Desrine</td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boudreault, Lynda</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bowern, Claire</td>
<td>89, 90, 129, 237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bowie, David</td>
<td>154, 160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boyd, Jeremy K.</td>
<td>160, 190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boyle, John</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Branchaw, Sherrylyn</td>
<td>233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brasher, Anthony</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brennan, Jonathan</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brentari, Diane</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bresnan, Joan</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broadwell, George Aaron</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broselow, Ellen</td>
<td>161, 188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bruhn, Anja</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brunett, Amy</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budhai-Alvaranga, Emmogene</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bunger, Ann</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bunting, Jacqueline</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burley, Lynn</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burris, Tashieka Simone</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butler, Lindsay</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cahill, Michael</td>
<td>118, 119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caldwell-Harris, Catherine L.</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Callaghan, Catherine</td>
<td>163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp, Margaret</td>
<td>163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Page #</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campbell, Eric</td>
<td>163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campbell-Kibler, Kathryn</td>
<td>163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can Tec, Geronimo</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cano Sosaya, Jose Consepción</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carlson, Greg</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carmichael, Katie</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpenter, Karen</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carter, Ashley</td>
<td>163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Casserly, Elizabeth</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chafe, Wallace</td>
<td>114, 139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chagas, Angela</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chee, Melvatha</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheng, Hui-wen</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheung, Pierina</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheung, Yam-Leung</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Childs, Rebecca</td>
<td>165, 179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chung, Joo Yoon</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clare, Emily</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clark, Eve</td>
<td>228</td>
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<td>Clausen, David</td>
<td>219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clements, J. Clancy</td>
<td>165</td>
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<td>Cogshall, Elizabeth L</td>
<td>165</td>
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<td>Cohen, Clara</td>
<td>165</td>
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<td>100</td>
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<td>165</td>
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<td>Contini-Morava, Ellen</td>
<td>166</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coon, Jessica</td>
<td>166, 180</td>
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<td>Cooper, Adam</td>
<td>166</td>
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<td>Coppock, Elizabeth</td>
<td>166</td>
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<td>Corina, David</td>
<td>183</td>
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<tr>
<td>Corman, Ed</td>
<td>167</td>
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<td>Courtney, Ellen H</td>
<td>167</td>
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<td>168</td>
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<td>168</td>
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<td>183</td>
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<td>Cummins, Chris</td>
<td>168</td>
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<td>Curtin, Suzanne</td>
<td>154</td>
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<td>Curtis, Matthew</td>
<td>168</td>
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<td>D’Antilio, Yuan Zhao</td>
<td>169</td>
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<td>Daelemans, Walter</td>
<td>135</td>
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<td>169</td>
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<td>Damari, Rebecca Rubin</td>
<td>169</td>
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<tr>
<td>Daniels, Peter T</td>
<td>169</td>
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<tr>
<td>Danielsen, Swintha</td>
<td>152, 169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danziger, Eve</td>
<td>166</td>
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<tr>
<td>DArCy, Alexandra</td>
<td>90</td>
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<td>177</td>
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<td>113</td>
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<td>De Decker, Paul</td>
<td>170</td>
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<td>213</td>
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<td>De Lisser, Tamirand</td>
<td>171</td>
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<td>De Vinne, Christine</td>
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<td>171</td>
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<tr>
<td>Demuth, Katherine</td>
<td>227</td>
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<td>Denham, Kristin</td>
<td>116</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dennison, Heeeyeon Y</td>
<td>171</td>
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<tr>
<td>Denzer-King, Ryan</td>
<td>171, 203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Derwing, Bruce</td>
<td>135</td>
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<td>Dery, Jeruen</td>
<td>186</td>
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<td>DeVette-Chee, Kilala</td>
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<td>205</td>
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<td>172</td>
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<td>Dobrin, Lise M</td>
<td>172</td>
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<td>Douglas, Havenol M</td>
<td>172</td>
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<td>Doyle, Gabriel</td>
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<td>Drummond, Alex</td>
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<td>Dubinsky, Stanley</td>
<td>226</td>
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<td>Duchaj, Karen</td>
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<td>Dwyer, Arienne M</td>
<td>122</td>
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<td>Dziubalska-Kolaczyk, Katarzyna</td>
<td>193</td>
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<td>Eisenstein, Jacob</td>
<td>174</td>
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<td>Ekiz, Mehmet</td>
<td>230</td>
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<td>174</td>
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<td>Eng, Kortney</td>
<td>170</td>
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<tr>
<td>Epps, Patience</td>
<td>90, 129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estigarribia, Bruno</td>
<td>174, 175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ettlinger, Marc</td>
<td>175</td>
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<tr>
<td>Evanini, Keelan</td>
<td>175</td>
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<td>Evans, Bethwyn</td>
<td>91</td>
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<tr>
<td>Evans, Cleveland Kent</td>
<td>175</td>
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<td>Name</td>
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<td>Facundes, Sidi</td>
<td>176</td>
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<td>Fallon, Paul D.</td>
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<td>Fareri, Jessica</td>
<td>161</td>
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<td>Faretta, Mandy</td>
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<td>Farriss-Trimble, Ashley</td>
<td>176</td>
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<td>Fasold, Ralph</td>
<td>176</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fauconnier, Stefanie</td>
<td>176</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fedzechkina, Maryia</td>
<td>177</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fernald, Theodore B</td>
<td>110, 112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finley, Sara</td>
<td>177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiorentino, Robert</td>
<td>207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fitzgerald, Colleen M.</td>
<td>108, 109, 111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fix, Sonya</td>
<td>185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fleisher, Nicholas</td>
<td>177</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flynn, Suzanne</td>
<td>99, 100</td>
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<td>Fong, Sandiway</td>
<td>180</td>
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<td>Francez, Itamar</td>
<td>177</td>
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<td>Francis, Elaine J.</td>
<td>177</td>
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<td>Francis, Tasheney</td>
<td>178</td>
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<td>Francom, Jerid</td>
<td>178</td>
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<tr>
<td>Franks, Steven</td>
<td>186</td>
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<tr>
<td>Frazier, Melissa</td>
<td>178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fridland, Valerie</td>
<td>192</td>
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<tr>
<td>Friesner, Michael</td>
<td>178</td>
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<tr>
<td>Furbee, N. Louanna</td>
<td>179</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gafoş, Adamantios I.</td>
<td>216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gafter, Roey</td>
<td>179</td>
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<td>Gage, Nicole M.</td>
<td>100</td>
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<td>Gallagher, Gillian</td>
<td>179</td>
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<td>Gardner, Matt Hunt</td>
<td>165, 179</td>
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<tr>
<td>Geers, Ann</td>
<td>164</td>
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<td>George, Benjamin</td>
<td>180</td>
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<td>185</td>
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<td>140</td>
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<td>Goldberg, Adele E.</td>
<td>160, 190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goldrick, Matthew</td>
<td>136</td>
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<tr>
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<td>180</td>
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<td>180</td>
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<td>224</td>
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<td>Good, Jeff</td>
<td>110, 111</td>
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<td>181</td>
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<td>181</td>
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<td>219</td>
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<td>Gorman, Kyle</td>
<td>181</td>
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<tr>
<td>Graff, Peter</td>
<td>155, 181, 219</td>
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<tr>
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<td>181, 182</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grano, Thomas</td>
<td>182</td>
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<td>139</td>
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<td>Green, Lisa</td>
<td>142</td>
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<td>224</td>
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<td>Grieve, Jack</td>
<td>182</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grimm, Scott</td>
<td>131, 182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grinsell, Timothy</td>
<td>182, 236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>153</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grosvald, Michael</td>
<td>183</td>
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<td>183</td>
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<td>183</td>
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<td>Grüter, Theres</td>
<td>183</td>
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<td>183</td>
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<tr>
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<td>183</td>
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<td>Guy, Gregory R</td>
<td>184</td>
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<td>Haag, Marcia</td>
<td>184</td>
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<td>Habib, Rania</td>
<td>184</td>
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<td>Haddad, Jeffrey M.</td>
<td>177</td>
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<tr>
<td>Haddad, Yousef A.</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hall-Lew, Lauren</td>
<td>132, 184, 185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hancock, Craig</td>
<td>138, 139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hansen, Cynthia I. A.</td>
<td>185</td>
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<tr>
<td>Harizanov, Boris</td>
<td>224</td>
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<td>Harper, Ayline S.</td>
<td>156</td>
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<td>Hawthorne, Kara</td>
<td>185</td>
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<td>Haynie, Hannah</td>
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<td>He, Xiao</td>
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<td>Heider, Paul M</td>
<td>186</td>
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<td>136</td>
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<td>Herring, Joshua</td>
<td>186</td>
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<td>Herschensohn, Julia</td>
<td>225</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hill, Joseph</td>
<td>98, 186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hill, Katya</td>
<td>226</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hinrichs, Lars</td>
<td>186</td>
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<td>Hinton, Leanne</td>
<td>119</td>
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<tr>
<td>Holdeman, Jeffrey</td>
<td>114</td>
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<td>Hollingsworth, Charles</td>
<td>187</td>
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<td>Holsinger, Edward</td>
<td>187</td>
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<tr>
<td>Holton, Gary</td>
<td>110, 112, 122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoot, Brad</td>
<td>187</td>
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<tr>
<td>Horn, Laurence R</td>
<td>151</td>
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<td>Name</td>
<td>Page #</td>
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<td>Houser, Michael J.</td>
<td>187</td>
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<td>187</td>
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<td>Huang, Nick</td>
<td>142</td>
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<td>Huber, Jessica E.</td>
<td>177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huffman, Marie K.</td>
<td>161</td>
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<td>Husband, E. Matthew</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huschka, Denis</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hwang, Jiwon</td>
<td>161, 188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyslop, Gwendolyn</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ilie, Tatjana</td>
<td>188</td>
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<tr>
<td>Immerman, Alex</td>
<td>100</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jaeger, T. Florian</td>
<td>134, 171, 177, 205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Janý, Carmen</td>
<td>138, 189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jensen, Joshua</td>
<td>189</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jesney, Karen</td>
<td>189</td>
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<td>Johannes, Kristen</td>
<td>189</td>
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<td>Johanson, Megan</td>
<td>190</td>
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<tr>
<td>Johnsen, Sverre Stausland</td>
<td>190</td>
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<td>Johnson II, Gregory</td>
<td>190</td>
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<tr>
<td>Johnson, Matt A.</td>
<td>190</td>
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<td>Johnstone, Barbara</td>
<td>88</td>
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<tr>
<td>Joseph, Brian D.</td>
<td>113</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ju, Hee</td>
<td>191</td>
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<td>Juge, Matthew</td>
<td>191</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kaiser, Eden</td>
<td>191</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kaiser, Elsi</td>
<td>185, 187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalt, Susan E.</td>
<td>191</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kang, Hijo</td>
<td>191</td>
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<td>Katada, Fusa</td>
<td>99, 100</td>
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<td>Kataoka, Reiko</td>
<td>191</td>
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<td>Katz, Jonah</td>
<td>192</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kavitskaya, Darya</td>
<td>192</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kawahara, Shigeto</td>
<td>224</td>
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<tr>
<td>Keane, Jonathan</td>
<td>192</td>
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<td>Kellher, Melanie</td>
<td>224</td>
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<td>Kemmer, Suzanne</td>
<td>139</td>
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<td>Kempen, Gerard</td>
<td>136</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kendall, Tyler</td>
<td>192</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kerns, Myleah Y.</td>
<td>192</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kerz, Elma</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keshet, Ezra</td>
<td>193</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kharlamov, Viktor</td>
<td>193</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kilarski, Marcin</td>
<td>193</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kim, Boryoung</td>
<td>193</td>
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<td>Kim, Christina S.</td>
<td>193</td>
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<td>194</td>
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<td>Kim, Kyeongmin</td>
<td>194</td>
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<td>Kim, Kyumin</td>
<td>194</td>
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<td>Kimper, Wendell</td>
<td>194</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kirchner, Jesse Saba</td>
<td>178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kisseberth, Charles</td>
<td>186</td>
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<tr>
<td>Klein, Sharon</td>
<td>115</td>
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<tr>
<td>Knee, Sarah</td>
<td>194</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ko, Eon-Suk</td>
<td>194</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ko, Seongyeon</td>
<td>191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koenig, Jean-Pierre</td>
<td>236</td>
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<tr>
<td>Konopka, Kenneth</td>
<td>195</td>
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<tr>
<td>Koontz-Garboten, Andrew</td>
<td>177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koops, Christian</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koula, Václav</td>
<td>224</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kravtchenko, Ekaterina</td>
<td>180, 224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kretzschmar, Jr., William A.</td>
<td>195</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kroeger, Paul</td>
<td>196</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kronenberger, William</td>
<td>164</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kunduraci, Aysun</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuo, Pei-Jung</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuperman, Victor</td>
<td>137, 219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kurniawan, Eri</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kurumada, Chigusa</td>
<td>179, 196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kush, Dave</td>
<td>173, 196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kutsch Lojenga, Constance</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kwon, Iksoo</td>
<td>197</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kwon, Nayoung</td>
<td>197</td>
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<tr>
<td>LaCross, Amy</td>
<td>197</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lahrman, Matthew</td>
<td>124</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lai, Catherine</td>
<td>197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lai, Vicky Tzuyn</td>
<td>219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laleko, Oksana</td>
<td>197</td>
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<td>129, 198</td>
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<td>Name</td>
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</tr>
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<td>132, 182</td>
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<td>109, 111</td>
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<td>116</td>
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<td>161, 200</td>
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<td>78, 79, 186</td>
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<td>174, 175</td>
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<td>203</td>
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<td>98, 186</td>
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<td>203</td>
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<td>176</td>
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<table>
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<th>Name</th>
<th>Page #</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>205, 219</td>
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<td>128, 129</td>
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<td>108, 109, 111</td>
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<td>87, 232</td>
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<td>164</td>
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<td>219</td>
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<td>212</td>
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<td>166</td>
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<td>128, 129, 214</td>
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<td>130, 214</td>
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<td>118</td>
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<td>152</td>
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<td>165</td>
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<td>192</td>
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<td>214</td>
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<td>174, 175</td>
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<td>215</td>
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<td>186, 236</td>
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<td>216</td>
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<td>215</td>
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<td>217</td>
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<td>193, 222</td>
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<td>233</td>
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<td>217</td>
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<td>177</td>
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<td>89, 153</td>
</tr>
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<td>131</td>
</tr>
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<td>217</td>
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<td>218</td>
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<td>218</td>
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<tr>
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<td>168</td>
</tr>
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<td>218</td>
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<td>218</td>
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<td>171, 218</td>
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<td>218, 230</td>
</tr>
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<td>Name</td>
<td>Page #</td>
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<td>159</td>
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<td>174</td>
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<td>168</td>
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<td>134, 222</td>
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<td>168</td>
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<td>222</td>
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<td>155</td>
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<td>216</td>
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<td>223</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page #</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Şener, Serkan</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taff, Alice</td>
<td>110, 112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tagliamonte, Sali A</td>
<td>225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Takahashi, Hisako</td>
<td>225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamati, Terrin</td>
<td>169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanner, Darren</td>
<td>225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tarpent, Marie-Lucie</td>
<td>225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tasseva-Kurkchieva, Mila</td>
<td>226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tejada, Laura</td>
<td>226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenny, Carol</td>
<td>226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teodorescu, Alexandra</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temkin Martinez, Michal</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terkourafi, Marina</td>
<td>226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tessier, Anne-Michelle</td>
<td>226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tham, Shiaowei</td>
<td>227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theodore, Rachel M</td>
<td>227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas, Margaret</td>
<td>227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomason, Sarah G</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thompson, Anie</td>
<td>227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thorburn, Jennifer</td>
<td>227, 228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thurgood, Graham</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tice, Marisa</td>
<td>179, 228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tieu, Lyn Shan</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tilsen, Sam</td>
<td>228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tily, Harry</td>
<td>219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobey, Emily</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Todenhagen, Christian</td>
<td>228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tonhauser, Judith</td>
<td>132, 157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toosarvandani, Maziar</td>
<td>228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomyova, Lidiya</td>
<td>228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torres, Silvana</td>
<td>229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tremblay, Antoine</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trousdale, Graeme</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trueman, Alex</td>
<td>229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trueswell, John</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tseng, Huihsin</td>
<td>223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tucker, Benjamin V</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuttle, Siri</td>
<td>229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tyler, Joseph</td>
<td>229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uhl, Nataliya Semchynska</td>
<td>229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unal, Bayram</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unser-Schutz, Giancarla</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usnishkin, Adam</td>
<td>178, 230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vajdk, Edward</td>
<td>91, 130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valian, Virginia</td>
<td>228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vallejos Yopán, Rosa</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

245
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page #</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>van den Bosch, Antal</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Van Herk, Gerard</td>
<td>194, 230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Van Hofwegen, Janneke</td>
<td>231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Varis, Erika</td>
<td>231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vejdemo, Susanne</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Velásquez, Héctor</td>
<td>231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veselinova, Ljuba</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Villamizar, Tania</td>
<td>231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wade, David</td>
<td>231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wagner, Gert G.</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walicek, Don E.</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walker, Abby</td>
<td>163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walkow, Martin</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wallenberg, Joel C.</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wang, Honglei</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wang, Xiyan</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ward, Gregory</td>
<td>132, 216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington, Adrienne R.</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wasow, Thomas</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watanabe, Honore</td>
<td>233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waxman, Sandra R.</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wayment, Adam</td>
<td>233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weaver, Christina</td>
<td>233, 236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wechsler, Stephen</td>
<td>166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wedel, Andrew</td>
<td>233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weichmann, Daniel</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weigel, William</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Westbury, Chris</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western, John</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitlock, Jordan</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitman, Neal</td>
<td>233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wier, Thomas</td>
<td>234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilcox, Brad</td>
<td>234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilmes, George</td>
<td>234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winford, Donald</td>
<td>234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winterton, Holly</td>
<td>234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wong, Patrick C.M.</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woo, I-hao</td>
<td>235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood, Jim</td>
<td>142, 218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xie, Zhiguo</td>
<td>235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xing, Eric</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xu, Ting</td>
<td>235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yang, Yuan-chen</td>
<td>235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yao, Yao</td>
<td>235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yi, Eunkyoung</td>
<td>236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yoshida, Masaya</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yu, Alan C. L.</td>
<td>236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yu, Kristine</td>
<td>236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yun, Jiwon</td>
<td>236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zaba, Aleksandra</td>
<td>237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zaharee, Alison</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zanuttini, Raffaella</td>
<td>141, 142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zaroukian, Erin</td>
<td>237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zentz, Jason</td>
<td>237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimman, Lal</td>
<td>237</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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