Natasha Abner (University of Michigan)  
Carlo Geraci (Ecole Normale Supérieure)  
Justine Mertz (University of Paris 7, Denis Diderot)  
Jessica Lettieri (Università degli studi di Torino)  
Shi Yu (Ecole Normale Supérieure)  
A handy approach to sign language relatedness

We use coded phonetic features and quantitative methods to probe potential historical relationships among 24 sign languages.

Lisa Abney (Northwestern State University of Louisiana)  
Naming practices in alcohol and drug recovery centers, adult daycares, and nursing homes/retirement facilities: A continuation of research

The construction of drug and alcohol treatment centers, adult daycare centers, and retirement facilities has increased dramatically in the United States in the last thirty years. In this research, eleven categories of names for drug/alcohol treatment facilities have been identified while eight categories have been identified for adult daycare centers. Ten categories have become apparent for nursing homes and assisted living facilities. These naming choices function as euphemisms in many cases, and in others, names reference morphemes which are perceived to reference a higher social class than competitor names.

Rafael Abramovitz (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
Itai Bassi (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
Relativized Anaphor Agreement Effect

The Anaphor Agreement Effect (AAE) is a generalization that anaphors do not trigger phi-agreement covarying with their binders (Rizzi 1990 et seq.) Based on evidence from Koryak (Chukotko-Kamchan) anaphors, we argue that the AAE should be weakened and be stated as a generalization about person agreement only. We propose a theory of the weakened AAE, which combines a modification of Preminger (2019)’s AnaphP-encapsulation proposal as well as converging evidence from work on the internal syntax of pronouns (Harbour 2016, van Urk 2018).

Mitchell Abrams (Advanced Resource Technologies, Inc.)  
Claire Bonial (U.S. Army Research Labs)  
Lucia Donatelli (Saarland University)  
Graph-to-graph meaning representation transformations for human-robot dialogue

In support of two-way human-robot communication, we leverage Abstract Meaning Representation (AMR) to capture the core semantic content of natural language search and navigation instructions. In order to effectively map AMR to a constrained robot action specification, we develop a set of in-domain, task-specific AMR graphs augmented with speech act and tense and aspect information not found in the original AMR. This paper presents our efforts and results in transforming AMR graphs into our in-domain graphs by employing both rule-based and classifier-based methods, thereby bridging the gap from entirely unconstrained natural language input to a fixed set of robot actions.
Socially motivated movement toward a supra-regional vowel system in Metro Detroit: Evidence from style-shifting among Jewish women

Recent research has uncovered sound changes sweeping the Inland North, whereby some aspects of the Northern Cities Shift (NCS) are reversing while others progress. Our analysis of style-shifting in NCS vowels among ten Jewish women from Metro Detroit shows that in moving from conversational to read (word-list) speech, younger women shifted their vowels significantly more than older women, and always toward supra-regional norms of the ‘third dialect’. These results enrich the picture of what appears to be a sort of regional leveling of the vowel system and, crucially, support the notion that these changes are socially motivated.

Interrogative particle and phrasal pitch-accent in polar questions in Fa’Ambô

This paper presents two strategies for polar questions in Fa’Ambô, a Portuguese-based Creole language spoken on the Island of Ano Bom, Equatorial Guinea. We discuss (i) the use of the final interrogative particle ‘a’ in polar questions, and (ii) the association of phrasal pitch-accent to the last mora of the final prosodic word of the sentence with a possible change in word accent and raising of intonation. Finally, we offer evidence for its presence in the Proto-Creole of the Gulf of Guinea, as a sign of the influence from Niger-Congo substrate languages, especially those from the Sudanic belt.

What code-switching strategies are effective in dialog systems?

We study preferred code-switching styles by incorporating linguistically-motivated strategies of code-switching into a rule-based goal-oriented dialog system. We collect and release CommonAmigos, a corpus of 587 human-computer text conversations in mixed Spanish and English between our dialog system and human users. From this new corpus, we analyze the amount of elicited code-switching, types of user code-switching strategies, and impact of user demographics. Based on these exploratory findings, we give recommendations for effective code-switching dialog systems, highlighting user's language proficiency and gender as critical considerations.

A'-movement feeds licensing: A view from causatives

A number of languages have constructions in which an argument cannot remain in its base-generated position, and need to move to be 'rescued', e.g. wager-class verbs in English, Romance infinitives, or Austronesian applicatives. Previous proposals include: (i) those that revolve around locality restrictions, be it either CP as a barrier/phase, or extra silent projections, (ii) a PF-based constraint, or (iii) an Exfoliation approach, in which projections are deleted from a full clause. This study demonstrates that 'make' causatives (MC) in Sason Arabic support a locality-based analysis, which provides striking evidence for A'-movement feeds licensing relations.
Social media has presented challenges while paving new paths to the study of language variation and change. One phenomenon that has grown widely on social media is what is known as social media celebrities, or influencers. Those are ordinary people who have become famous by means of the Internet (Marwick, 2013). Aiming to explore stylistic variation in relation to fame on Instagram, this study examines the style variation of a young Arab Instagram celebrity in real-time. It follows the celebrity’s style shifting across time: before her fame, throughout her fame, and after her fame declined.

Ahmad Alqassas (Georgetown University)  
Revisiting negative concord as syntactic agreement: Evidence from true negative indefinites

Arabic Negative Indefinites (NIs) display complex negative concord (NC) and double negation (DN) readings even in preverbal position. Some NIs display split scope readings, whereby the interpretation of negation and the indefinite is split by a modal, while other NIs do not display split scope. I argue for a revised version of NC as syntactic agreement positing a covert negative operator as last resort for NIs with split scope effects, and for the availability of negated existential quantification in natural language.

Sam Alxatib (City University of New York)  
Innocent inclusion and "only"

Bar-Lev & Fox (2017), B&F, redefine the exclusive particle only, so that it negates Innocently-Excludable alternatives, and presupposes Innocently-Includable ones. B&F justify their revision of "only" on the basis of Alxatib's (2014) finding that "only" presupposes Free Choice (FC) in cases like (1). (1) Charlie was only allowed to eat [apples or pears]F We show challenges to B&F's view of "only", and argue against extending Innocent-Inclusion to its meaning. We propose that embedding Exh under "only", along the lines of Alxatib, explains the data naturally. We conclude more generally that FC is not always the result of global exhaustification, contra B&F.

Daniel Amy (University of Texas at Arlington)  
Re-constraining massive pied-piping: An argument for non-interrogative CPs

This paper investigates the (marginal) acceptability of massive pied-piping in complements of factive predicates, e.g., %John knows the painting of which president Mary bought. Such constructions violate Heck’s (2008) generalization on massive pied-piping. This paper proposes a revised restriction wherein massive pied-piping is restricted to non-interrogative clauses. This revised generalization is accounted for by combining den Dikken’s (2003) two-stage agreement process for wh-movement and Cable’s (2010) QP-analysis of wh-movement. Under this analysis, pied-piping is the result Focus-movement, and the grammaticality of massive pied-piping is dictated by the presence or absence of a wh-probe on Force.

Hannah Youngeun An (University of Rochester)  
Aaron Steven White (University of Rochester)  
The lexical and grammatical sources of neg-raising inferences

We investigate neg(ation)-raising inferences, wherein negation on a predicate can be interpreted as though in that predicate's subordinate clause. To do this, we collect a large-scale dataset of neg-raising judgments for effectively all English clause-embedding verbs (made publicly available at megaattitude.io) and develop a model to jointly induce the semantic types of verbs and their subordinate clauses and the relationship of these types to neg-raising inferences. We find that some neg-raising inferences are attributable to properties of particular predicates, while others are attributable to subordinate clause structure.
Curt Anderson (Heinrich-Heine University Düsseldorf) LSA25

Precisification and mirativity with adnominal very

Canonically, very acts as a degree word, intensifying gradable adjectives (e.g., very tall). However, very’s use as an adnominal degree word has been little remarked upon in the literature. In this work, I argue that there are (at least) three readings for adnominal very, and give an analysis of these uses that sheds light on their common semantic and pragmatic core.

Samuel Andersson (Yale University) LSA15

Creating boundaries and stops in German: Representational minimalism in Universal Boundary Theory

Prosodic representations typically involve an intricate hierarchy from segments and moras all the way up to words and phrases. This paper takes a minimalist approach, asking how much of this representational complexity is needed. The theory assumed is Universal Boundary Theory (UBT), which uses flat rather than hierarchical representations, with a single universal boundary symbol |. It is shown that UBT can handle complex patterns in German, including syllable-final devoicing, foot-level ?-insertion, syntax-phonology interactions, and lexically-specific phonology. If UBT is powerful enough to capture this complex data, perhaps empirically-adequate representations of prosody are much simpler than previously thought.

Lamont Antieau (Anvil Editing) ANS13

Name-dropping in pop music

This paper investigates name-dropping in popular music by looking at songs in Billboard’s year-end Top Ten charts from 1915-2018. The study focuses on both personal names and brand names in the corpus, and will show how the use of names in popular music has changed quantitatively and qualitatively over time. Preliminary results show that the use of names in pop songs has increased significantly over the last few decades, and the paper will offer some explanations for this rise in name-dropping in pop music.

Arto Anttila (Stanford University) SCiL Poster II
Scott Borgeson (Stanford University)
Giorgio Magri (CNRS)

Equiprobable mappings in weighted constraint grammars

We show that MaxEnt is so rich that it can distinguish between any two different input-output mappings: there always exists a nonnegative weight vector that assigns them different MaxEnt probabilities. Stochastic HG instead does admit equiprobable mappings, namely mappings that have the same probability for every weight vector, and we give a complete formal characterization of their violation profiles. Empirically, we show that the predictions of MaxEnt and Stochastic HG differ for a grammar of Finnish secondary stress. We test the predictions of both models against a large internet corpus and find preliminary support for Stochastic HG and against MaxEnt.

Nicholas Aoki (University of Chicago) LSA3
Jacob Phillips (University of Chicago)
Daniel Chen (University of Colorado Boulder)
Alan Yu (University of Chicago)

Convergence of the lot-thought merger in the U.S. Supreme Court

The present study examines the convergence of the LOT/THOUGHT merger by justices on the U.S. Supreme Court. Using publicly available recordings and transcripts, we examine ask whether justices shift their LOT/THOUGHT production in response to the advocates arguing before the Court and whether such shifts are influenced by their ideological stance toward that advocate. We find that justices converge toward more merged justices in their LOT vowel only, but trend toward diverging from unmerged justices they disagree with in their THOUGHT vowel production.
Raul Aranovich (University of California, Davis)

Coincidences between Saussure and von der Gabelentz around the grammar of Chinese

There are broad parallelisms between some of the ideas of Ferdinand the Saussure and Georg von der Gabelentz (Mensch 1966). Saussure’s dichotomies between langue and parole, and between synchrony and diachrony, are foreshadowed in von der Gabelentz’s Die Sprachwissenschaft (1891). I will show that further similarities in thought can be found around their discussion of the grammar of Chinese. Even though there is no proof of a direct influence of von der Gabelentz’s work on Saussure, these further similarities weaken the claim of a coincidental relationship between the two linguists.

Karlos Arregi (University of Chicago)

Asia Pietraszko (University of Rochester)

Periphrasis is not failure of word building

We reevaluate the relationship between periphrasis and word-building processes, such as head movement or postsyntactic displacement. A common conception is that periphrasis is a response to the failure of word building. Focusing on the verbal domain (compound vs. simple tenses), we argue against this view by showing that periphrasis and word building are doubly dissociable. This conclusion supports theories of periphrasis that do not link it directly to word-building processes.

Vishal Sunil Arvindam (University of California, Santa Cruz)

Maxime Tulling (New York University)

Ailís Cournane (New York University)

Do 2-year-olds understand epistemic maybe? Maybe!

We use eye-tracking to investigate whether 2-year-olds understand that “maybe” expresses epistemic uncertainty. Children watched videos displaying animals (e.g., bee and ant) sharing one common feature (e.g., identical legs). They guessed the identity of an obscured animal mid-screen, bearing only the common feature, based on the test sentence: POSITIVE, NEGATIVE, MODAL (It’s also/not/maybe a bee). Children look more to the unmentioned animal in the negative condition and the mentioned animal in the positive. The modal condition patterns closer to positive, but with more looks to the distractor, suggesting two-year-olds show sensitivity to epistemic uncertainty of “maybe”.

Emily Atkinson (University of Michigan)

Karen Clothier (Johns Hopkins University)

Making wh-questions bounded: Artificial language learning of a novel grammatical marker

Is it possible to bound wh-questions, and how are these questions processed? Participants were taught an artificial language based on Chamorro that contains an obligatory marker for direct object gaps in wh-questions. In a binary acceptability judgment task, they rejected sentences missing the marker significantly less than chance (12%). While this suggests that they did not learn the marker, it was used in more than 50% of their productions (mean = 8.5/16). In a visual world eyetracking experiment, participants were able to alter their predictions based on the marker, but only late in the critical region.

Martha Austen (The Ohio State University)

Mismatches between linguistic and sociolinguistic perception

This project examines whether listeners use the same indexical links between linguistic variants and social characteristics to process speech as they do to make social judgments, asking how sensitive listeners without the TRAP/BATH split (found in RP, Britain’s prestige dialect) are to the TRAP/BATH split’s conditioning environment across linguistic versus sociolinguistic tasks. In a lexical decision task, all participants were sensitive to the difference between TRAP and BATH words, but in two social perception tasks some listeners treated TRAP and BATH words identically—suggesting that the links used to process speech are different from those used to make social judgments.
Martha Austen (The Ohio State University)

Kathryn Campbell-Kibler (Ohio State University)

Eye-tracking for sociolinguistic perception

This project uses eye-tracking to investigate how quickly listeners incorporate sociolinguistic cues into their perceptions of a talker, examining reactions to the PIN/PEN merger and Black- versus white-sounding speech. Participants viewed an arrangement of photos of Black and white men in professional and casual attire while they listened to stimuli from Black-sounding or white-sounding talkers with or without the PIN/PEN merger. Participants were more likely to look to Black faces when hearing a Black-sounding talker than a white-sounding one; however, no effect of the merger was found.

Clinton Kakela Awai (The Ohio State University)

The typology of Pidgin Hawaiian

Pidgin Hawaiian is a Hawaiian-lexified pidgin that was spoken in the Hawaiian Islands during the 19th century and fell out of use at the beginning of the 20th century. It initially formed on the docks during the whale trade and later crystalized on the sugarcane plantations in the later part of the 19th century. The pidgin data was analyzed, coded for syntactic features, and correlated with relevant historical events in the Islands, which were grouped into chronological phases. This analysis revealed the formation, conventionalization, and eventual elaboration of Pidgin Hawaiian, falling in line with the historic events in Hawaiian history.

Victoria Axton (Louisiana Tech University)

Bella/Victoria’s beautiful victory: An onomastic feminist study of Alasdair Gray’s Poor Things

Alasdair Gray’s Poor Things is a postmodern retelling of Mary Shelley’s Frankenstein, but instead of Frankenstein’s monster, Godwin Baxter creates an independent, free-thinking woman who is called many names by Victorian men. These names allude to monsters and angels. Godwin or “God”, as he is repeatedly called, retrieves the nine-months pregnant body of a beautiful young woman. Instead of saving the baby’s body, he transfers its brain into the skull of the mother. Gray uses names to shape the identities of many characters, especially Bella Baxter, who transforms from unknown to Victoria McCandless M.D.

Hyunah Baek (Stony Brook University)

Prosodic disambiguation in L1 and L2 Production

English and Korean are typologically different in their prosodic structure, but both exhibit similar ambiguities associated with high vs. low attachment of relative clauses (RC). This study examined how these differences affect prosodic disambiguation in English and Korean as well as in Korean-English L2 speakers’ production. Results indicate that ambiguity in English was resolved by the combination of word prominence and boundary marking, while Korean disambiguation mainly relied on boundary phenomena. Korean-English L2 speakers showed both English-like and Korean-like patterns but to a lesser extent than each native speaker group.

Iman Sheydaei Baghdadeh (University Wisconsin-Madison)

Thomas Purnell (University Wisconsin-Madison)

Translocal re-racialization of lexical items: Is there ethnographic evidence for an incipient dialect of Americans of Middle Eastern and North African descent?

This study contributes to our understanding of how dialects emerge from shared attitudes of speakers within imposed groups, in this case L1-English/English-dominant Americans of Middle Eastern and North African descent (MENA-Americans). A MENA fieldworker recorded and analyzed sociolinguistic interviews of eighteen MENA-Americans from the Upper Midwest. First, this paper describes how pronunciation of ethnically-affiliated words associates positively with a speaker’s ethnically affiliative stance. Second, the findings exemplify nuances of affiliation and how it can be affected by accommodation. Participants’ re-racialized pronunciations – suggestive of their agentive performances – are discussed in light of theories: accommodation, dialect formation, and identity.
Hamideh Sadat Bagherzadeh (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)  
Aqil Izadysadr (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)  
*The implication of the lexicon contrastive analysis of colors in Persian & English in translation of colors*

This study aims at investigating the contrastive comparison of color lexicons- in terms of number and variety as well as their perception- in Persian and English and its effect on translation. Results showed that there are statistically significant similarities and differences between Persian and English color terms. The marked similarity of color grouping in Persian and English suggests some evidence that color grouping is universal and is inconsistent with the Linguistic Relativity Hypothesis. However, part of the results, which shows differences in the perception of colors in two languages, is consistent with the Weak Version of Linguistic Relativity Hypothesis.

Peter Bakker (Aarhus University)  
*The world's mixed languages with a verb-noun dichotomy*

Seven mixed languages in the world have noun roots, nouns or noun phrases from one language, and verbal equivalents from another language. Michif (Cree verbs, French nouns), Mednyj Aleut (Russian inflection on Aleut roots), Gurindji-Kriol and Light Warlapiri (Creole English verbs, Creole and/or Pama-Nyungan nouns), New Tiwi of Australia (innovated Tiwi auxiliaries, English Creole verbs, Creole and Tiwi verbs), Hubner Mischsprache (Slovenian inflection on German roots) and Okrika-Igbo of Nigeria (Igbo verbs, Okrika nouns). Striking parallels are observed. Both shared socio-history and typological properties play a role, focusing on pronouns, auxiliaries/light verbs, and the preservation or borrowing of inflectional paradigms.

Jon Bakos (Indiana State University)  
Brian José (Indiana State University)  
Betty Phillips (Indiana State University)  
*A naughty-knotty project in West-Central Indiana, revisited: A real-time analysis 15 years later*

In much of the American Midland, one signature dialect feature is a merger of the LOT and THOUGHT vowels, the *cot-caught* merger. The merger has been studied in Indiana (e.g., Phillips 2004, Fogle 2008), but the region has not received extensive dialectological attention. Here we conduct an acoustic follow-up to Phillips’ (2004) study by comparing data from 1998-2002 (n=81) with modern recordings made between 2016-17 (n=29). Sociolinguists traditionally view the low-back merger as a change in progress, but our preliminary results suggest that the merger has not advanced in western Indiana to the extent that earlier studies might have predicted.

Sarah Bakst (University of Wisconsin-Madison)  
Susan Lin (University of California, Berkeley)  
*Stability and instability in the articulatory-acoustic mapping over time*

Quantal Theory (Stevens 1972, 1989), hypothesizes regions of the vocal tract that vary in their acoustic stability, following from the nonlinear and nondirect mapping between articulation and acoustics. In unstable regions, small changes in articulation result in disproportionately large changes in acoustics, while in stable regions, larger changes in articulation result in disproportionately small changes in acoustics. Here we explore this hypothesis by comparing rates of change in synchronized articulatory (ultrasound) and acoustic signals. Most vowels and liquids showed evidence of stable regions, with proportionate or slow acoustic change, but this relationship was reversed for schwa, suggesting an unstable region.

Ariana Bancu (Northeastern Illinois University)  
*Two case studies on structural variation in multilingual settings*

I report on two analyses of variation in Transylvanian Saxon (TrSax), an endangered Germanic language in contact with German and Romanian, used in settings predictive of structural borrowing among languages. My goals are to document the structural properties of the target variables and to evaluate contact effects on synchronic variation in TrSax. To tease apart contact effects from internally motivated variation, I compare data from multilingual speakers with different linguistic profiles. Different structures
of TrSax that overlap with structures in the contact languages are affected differently while sociolinguistic factors remain constant. Results have implications for borrowing hierarchies in language contact.

**Ariana Bancu** (Northeastern Illinois University)  
**Ella Deaton** (University of Washington)  

*Stability of phonological variation in language contact settings*

This study discusses the retention of an archaic feature in Transylvanian Saxon (TrSax), an endangered Germanic language spoken in Romania and diasporic communities in Germany. TrSax exhibits a peculiar West-Germanic phonological rule: word-final [n] is deleted in inflectional endings (and some stems) unless the following word starts on a vowel or on [h, d, t, ts]. We analyze naturalistic data collected from TrSax speakers in Romania and Germany through a series of chi-square tests. We discuss the social and typological factors that may facilitate contact effects from German into TrSax and show that the rule is robust across both groups.

**Neil Banerjee** (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  

*Ellipsis as obliteration: Evidence from Bengali negative allomorphy*

Bengali has two negative markers: 'ni' with perfects, and 'na' everywhere else. When a perfect is elided, however, only the elsewhere form is permissible. Hence, in Bengali, ellipsis bleeds allomorphy. Ellipsis in Bengali is analysed as PF deletion, since differential object marking and quirky case are preserved out of ellipsis sites. Given these facts, this paper argues that in a Distributed Morphology framework, ellipsis in Bengali is implemented as terminal obliteration prior to vocabulary insertion. This contrasts with Irish, where it appears allomorphy bleeds ellipsis. Some implications for the timing of ellipsis and cross-linguistically are discussed.

**Christopher Baron** (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  

*States in the semantics of degree achievements*

Adjectives are typically analyzes as measure functions or degree-individual relations; alternative analyses posit they are (neo)davidsonian state predicates. We suggest the interaction between degree achievement verbs and source/goal PPs supports the latter view.

**Christopher Baron** (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
**Paulina Lyskawa** (University of Maryland)  
**Rodrigo Ranero** (University of Maryland)  

*Narcissistic allomorphy in Santiago Tz'utujil*

We analyze a previously undocumented pattern of allomorphy in Santiago Tz’utijil (ST), an understudied K’ichean Mayan language. The realization of imperfective aspect varies depending on the phi features of agreeing arguments: (i) 3SG absolutive triggers allomorphy; (ii) 1SG absolutive or ergative triggers allomorphy, even (apparently) long-distance. We propose the realization of imperfective aspect instantiates inward-looking allomorphy, sensitive to morphosyntactic phi features of both absolutive and ergative arguments.

**Michael Barrie** (Sogang University)  

*The prosody of anger and surprise in Cayuga*

We report on some prosodic correlates of the expression of surprise and anger in Cayuga (Iroquoian). While stretches of dialogue in which the speaker is angry predictably shows a wider pitch range and increased amplitude, we show that these two properties are realized on different syllables when the speaker expresses anger. This dissociation of pitch and intensity has been observed in Onondaga, a closely related Iroquoian language (Chafe 1977). This study suggests the same kind of separation is possible; however, for the expression of a metalinguistic concept, namely anger.
Maya Barzilai (Georgetown University)

*Stem-syllable alignment in Nobiin*

This paper presents novel data from Nobiin (Nilo-Saharan; Sudan, Egypt), in which consonants are epenthesized at prosodic boundaries both intervocally, resolving vowel hiatus, and non-intervocally. In the latter context, a consonant cluster surfaces. I analyze this pattern as stem-syllable alignment, such that the epenthetic consonant is inserted to prevent a stem-final consonant from resyllabifying as the onset of a following syllable. In other words, though epenthesis results in a marked consonant cluster, it serves to maintain alignment between the right edge of the stem and the right edge of the syllable.

David Basilico (University of Alabama at Birmingham)

*Antipassive/applicative syncretism in Central Alaskan Yup'ik*

In Central Alaskan Yup’ik (CAY), the antipassive (ap) morpheme is syncretic with the applicative (Miyaoka 2012). This syncretism is surprising, given that the applicative adds an argument while the antipassive removes one. I argue that this syncretism can be understood if we treat the ap morpheme either as a Voice (Kratzer 1996) or Appl (Pylkkänen 2008) head. As a Voice head, it introduces an agent predicate; as an Appl head, it introduces an affected predicate. Unlike the (null) transitive Voice head, it licenses the internal argument and does not assign ergative case to the specifier position.

Anastasia Bauer (University of Cologne)

*Mouthing and fingerspelling: Different contact phenomena, similar functions: a corpus-based study of Russian Sign Language*

Mouthing and fingerspelling: different contact phenomena, similar functions: a corpus-based study of Russian Sign Language. Fingerspelling is a linguistic feature of sign languages in which letters from spoken language alphabets are represented by conventionalized handshapes. Mouthings are mouth movements that resemble the articulation of spoken words during signing. Using the Russian Sign Language corpus data, we propose in this study that fingerspelling and mouthings have similar functions in discourse. Both contact phenomena are used to make a word or specific meaning more prominent within an utterance, generally in focus constructions.

John Baugh (Washington University in St. Louis)

*Black and blue perspectives on “The Talk”*

Minority parents give their adolescent children “The Talk,” to help their offspring survive encounters with police. This presentation includes four, five-minute sections: 1. Discourse analyses of fourteen versions of “The Talk” derived from interviews with African American and Latinx parents. 2. Additional discourse analyses of controversial police reports and interviews with current and former police officers regarding encounters with minorities are then presented. 3. Speech Act Theory and Conversation Analyses are employed to evaluate video recordings of police encounters with minority citizens. 4. The conclusion synthesizes these disparate findings, with primary analytic foci on semantic content and policy applications.

Xintong Bausch (University at Albany)

*The linguistic features of Graeco-Latin word use by Chinese-English Second Language (L2) Learners in academic writings*

Words with Greek and Latin origins cause widespread challenges to Chinese English L2 learners, since Chinese does not share Greek and Latin heritage. There is minimal vocabulary teaching pedagogy to help those L2 learners to retain Graeco-Latin words. Consequently, these words are underrepresented in L2 learners’ mental lexicon. The following study aimed to investigate the linguistic features of Graeco-Latin word use by college-level Chinese-English L2 learners in their academic writings. The ultimate goal was to explore L2 learners’ “usage-signature” in order to develop a tailored vocabulary intervention aimed at improving academic literacy.
Tristan Bavol (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)  
Victoria Johnston (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)  
*Divergent principles of numeral formation in Azajo P'urhepecha (Tarascan)*  

Two sibling P’urhepecha speakers were found to each use different native numeral formation systems. Previous academic work documents the brother’s system, while the sister’s has received minimal attention. Though the systems are similar, they differ notably in how some individual numerals are combined; rather than using the familiar additive system (twenty + two = twenty-two), some speakers form numerals 7-9 and their derivatives in an unusual but systematic way. We propose the indexical numeral formation system to explain the sister’s data, discuss sociolinguistic factors, and show how the indexical system can be found in other indigenous languages.

Anna Bax (University of California, Santa Barbara)  
*How a Swadesh list became a tool for sibling language socialization in the Mixtec diaspora*  

This paper analyzes a language socialization event between two siblings in the Mixtec diaspora in California, in which a young woman involved in linguistic research repurposed and enriched a documentary wordlist to create a Mixtec-language learning environment for her 7-year-old brother, a receptive bilingual. I argue that members of diaspora communities can creatively use the tools of linguistic research to build new interactive frameworks for language socialization of younger members. Furthermore, phonetic analysis of moments where the learner’s forms do not match target forms reveals invaluable data on the process of multilingual heritage-learner acquisition, which has implications for heritage-learner pedagogy.

Anna Bax (University of California, Santa Barbara)  
Rachel Enevoldsen, CCC-SLP  
*Linguist-speech pathologist collaboration as service-in-return to speakers of minority languages*  
*3rd place Student Abstract Award winner*  

Linguists have long been concerned with the ethics of fieldwork with speakers of minoritized languages and dialects (Labov 1982; Rice 2006). This paper argues that linguists can collaborate with speech-language pathologists (SLPs) who work with speakers of minority languages to fulfill the obligation of “service-in-return” (Rickford 1997): the ethical principle that linguists ought to give back to the speech communities whose data they analyze. We discuss the results of our ongoing linguist-SLP collaboration, which creates resources for SLPs who work with members of the Mixtec community in California, as well as offer recommendations for linguists seeking to foster similar collaborations.

John Beavers (University of Texas at Austin)  
Andrew Koontz-Garboden (University of Manchester)  
Scott Spicer (University of Texas at Austin)  
*Degrees and standards in the roots and templates of change-of-state verbs*  

In scalar semantics, the roots of deadjectival verbs of change are thought to be measure functions that give the degree the patient holds a property, with comparison to some standard introduced separately. We use data from sublexical modifiers to suggest they are better analyzed as stative predicates with an underspecified comparison built into them filled in by context, though unlike comparative adjectives they do not license standard-denoting PPs. Our results show that comparison is an inherent part of scalar roots and not just functional elements, while also providing a novel argument against deriving such verbs from positive or comparative adjectives.

Kara Becker (Reed College)  
Cecilia Bahls (Reed College)  
Arthur Garrison (Reed College)  
*Rural speakers are shifting, too: The Low-Back-Merger Shift in Moscow, Idaho and Port Townsend, Washington*  

This study explores Low-Back-Merger Shift (LBMS) in two rural Western locales: Moscow, Idaho, and Port Townsend, Washington. Analysis of 21 sociolinguistic interviews with white women found widespread Low Back Merger and as well LBMS,
and LOT-backing in apparent time. ANOVA tests found no significant differences for most LBMS vowels, suggesting similarity between these geographically disparate locales. Differences arose for LOT F2, where Port Townsend speakers are further back, and for KIT, where Moscow speakers are higher and fronter. The study highlights two rural locales that have never been documented, finding active participation in a widespread North American chain shift.

**Michael Becker** (University of Massachusetts Amherst)  
*Egyptian Arabic stress is local*

Hayes (1995), based on McCarthy (1979), a.o., analyzes stress in Egyptian Arabic using a left-to-right trochaic parse, with all but the last foot inaudible. Graf (2010; 76-78) notes that this analysis takes Egyptian beyond the subregular domain. Here, adding data that was not covered by Hayes (1995), I provide an analysis that offers better descriptive adequacy and is only sensitive to the weight of the last two syllables of monomorphemic words. In polymorphemic words, stress is sensitive to morphological structure. The direction of stress assignment cannot be determined from language data, be it native, borrowed, or nonce.

**Gasper Begus** (University of Washington)  
*Modeling unsupervised phonetic and phonological learning in Generative Adversarial Phonology*

This paper proposes a model of unsupervised phonetic and phonological learning of acoustic speech data based on Generative Adversarial Neural networks (Goodfellow et al. 2014, implemented by Donahue et al. 2019). The model learns an allophonic alternation in English from raw acoustic data. The network also generates innovative outputs consistent with linguistic behavior for which no evidence is available in the training data. A technique for establishing the network’s internal representations is proposed. We identify latent variables that correspond to phonetic features in the output. By manipulating these variables, we control for presence of [s], its amplitude, and spectral shape.

**Elena Benedicto** (Purdue University)  
**Elizabeth Salomon** (URACCAN)  
*Telicity in the syntax: Motion Predicates in Mayanga [yan]*

In this work, we analyze the morpho-syntactic devices associated with telic events in a corpus of motion predicates. We show that the distinctive device used to obtain telicity in Mayangna (Misumalpan family, Nicaragua) is a combined serial strategy to express the telic subevent (4), in addition to the expression of the process subevent.

**Natalia Bermúdez** (University of Chicago)  
*Ideophones beyond iconicity: from sensory to social meaning*

Prior work focuses on how ideophones iconically depict sensory information and are incapable of abstraction. I analyze ideophones as speech play and verbal art in primary research on Naso (Chibchan, Panama). Speakers consistently judge and perform ideophones as mockery of social stereotypes, in specific the ‘rube’ (hillbilly). Ideophones are enregistered as markers of primitive identity due to effects of public schooling where Naso identity and language are undermined in contrast to the hypervaluation of the Spanish language and ideology of “civilization”. Ironically, the use of ideophones as social mockery belies their potential for abstraction, reflecting long-standing, internalized discrimination against indigeneity.

**Judy Bernstein** (William Paterson University)  
**Francisco Ordóñez** (Stony Brook University)  
**Francesc Roca** (Universitat de Girona)  
*Historical development and semantic mapping of Modern Romance split DP systems*

We examine split DP systems, those displaying two different definite articles, in modern and early Romance languages. Specifically, we focus on the grammaticalization of Latin demonstrative and emphatic forms--IPSE, ECCE, and ILLE--with the aim of explaining the fairly systematic distribution of s-/ch- vs. l- definite articles in the modern varieties. Our claim is that the split systems of Balearic Catalan and Picard correspond to a multi-layered DP, which started to develop in the transition from Latin to early Romance for Balearic Catalan, and at a later period for Picard. We adopt Ortmann's (2014) 'Uniqueness Scale' as a semantic rationale.
While expressions have traditionally been binarized as compositional and noncompositional in linguistic theory, Multiword Expressions (MWEs) demonstrate finer-grained distinctions. Using AMs like Pointwise Mutual Information and Dice's Coefficient, MWEs can be characterized as having different degrees of conventionalization and predictability. These gradience could be reflected during cognitive processing. fMRI recordings of naturalistic narrative comprehension is used to investigate to what extent these computational measures and their underlying cognitive processes are observable during sentence processing. Our results show that predictability, as quantified through Dice's Coefficient, is a better predictor of neural activation for processing MWEs and the more cognitively plausible metric.

The accepted Algonquian family tree includes only one subgroup, Eastern Algonquian, with other languages splitting directly from Proto-Algonquian. This classification, however, has rarely been treated explicitly using the standard criterion for subgrouping, namely the identification of shared innovations. We redraw the family tree, drawing solely on phonological changes identified in previous work from Bloomfield to Pentland to Oxford. Evidence for a Western subgroup, containing all non-Eastern languages, comes from two vowel changes; a Plains group is supported by complete restructuring of the vowel system, among other changes; and ‘Core Central’ shares two complex mergers.

Fieldwork in Marmora, Ontario (pop. 4,074), a place with predominantly British founders, led to 39 sociolinguistic interviews with families having deep roots in the area. Among the most striking features observed are definite nouns with no articles.

This study argues sentences like "I'm done writing Chapter3" is a hitherto unrecognized kind of stative passive: a stative passive of a present participle. I propose a syntactic analysis in which this new stative has the same structural ingredients realized by adjectival passive participles such as "Chapter 3 is written", developing the approach to stativization in Anagnostopoulou (2003), Embick (2004), Alexiadou et al. (2015), i.a. I discuss implications of the syntax and semantics of the new stative passive for recent claims that the structure realized by adjectival passives like "written" includes Voice, like eventive passive structure (McIntyre 2013, Bruening 2014).
Marie Bissell (The Ohio State University)  
Get out of town!: Evidence of male speakers leading changes in /aʊ/ nucleus height in Raleigh, North Carolina

This study examines changes in the height of the /aʊ/ nucleus over time in a southern city that has undergone significant linguistic changes due to in-migration (Dodsworth & Kohn 2012). I use a linear mixed effects regression model to show that female speakers are consistently producing higher /aʊ/ nuclei over time, even while male speakers are moving towards lower, less southern productions. While female speakers lead in broader systemic changes in the Raleigh vowel system, male speakers are an unexpected and interesting source of change in /aʊ/ nucleus height.

Christina Bjorndahl (Carnegie Mellon University)  
Manner matters: Fricatives block V-to-V coarticulation more than oral and nasal stops

We present results of an acoustic study investigating whether manner of articulation of an intervening consonant affects V-to-V coarticulation in English. We find that stops and nasals allow anticipatory V-to-V coarticulation, but that sibilant and non-sibilant fricatives do not. Apparent V-to-V carryover effects are argued to arise from influence of the preceding coronal consonant. We argue that aerodynamic requirements underlie asymmetries in the results, both in terms of place, manner, and direction of coarticulatory effects.

Emily Blamire (University of Toronto)  
Very quick reversal: Rapid real-time change in Canadian English intensifiers

Targeting intensifiers (Ito and Tagliamonte 2003, Tagliamonte 2008), we examine four consecutive years of sociolinguistic interviews collected by undergraduates (cf. Van Herk 2008). In 2004, really was the most prevalent variant in Canadian English, with very nearing obsolescence (Tagliamonte 2008). Between 2016 and 2019, really has remained the most popular, but the unexpected incoming form is very, which shows a considerable increase with an classic predicted female lead (Labov 2001). This sudden revival attests to the rapid turnover rate of the lexical composition of intensification systems (Bolinger 1972, Peters 1994) and raises questions about whether very has new social connotations.

Frances Blanchette (Penn State University)  
How non-standardized varieties serve as a window into human language

Michael Montgomery’s relentlessly meticulous and thorough observations about (morpho-) syntactic features of Appalachian speech inspired and laid the foundation for much subsequent work. This talk focuses on one particular feature, negation, and in particular on Negative Concord structures where two or more syntactic negations yield a single semantic negation (e.g., nobody can’t cheat me out of nothing). I will show how, in the spirit of Montgomery’s work, observing the range of structures and uses of Appalachian negative sentences leads to a more complete picture of the complex relations between meaning and structure in negation, and in human language more generally.

Justin Bland (The Ohio State University)  
Onset cluster repair in English loanwords in Luso-American Portuguese: An OT analysis

European Portuguese (EP) does not permit /SC/ onsets and traditionally repairs them with [VSC] insertion, as in French ski > EP [Ê.Ê.Ê.ki]. However, transcriptions of English loanwords that entered EP through Portuguese immigration to the US suggest that in this variety /SC/ onsets can be repaired with either [VSC] or [SVC] insertion. The choice of repair strategy appears to be phonologically motivated: sibilant+stop onsets favor [VSC] insertion (steamer [Ê.Ê.Ê.ti.mÊ.]), while sibilant+sonorant onsets favor [SVC] insertion (snow [sÊ.nÊ.”]). This study uses Optimality Theory to examine two possible explanations for the choice of /SC/ onset repair strategy in this variety of EP.
Aleese Block (University of California, Davis)  
*Acoustic cues in the production and perception of Norwegian vowel quantity*

Norwegian vowel quantity has been assumed to be acoustically cued solely by duration. This study sets out to illustrate through both a production and perception study that this is not necessarily the case. In contrast with previous claims, the current data show that quantity is dimensional with both primary and acoustic cues playing a role in production and perception. The hope is that this study will not only add to the existing field of knowledge, but also re-open the conversation about not only Norwegian quantity, but quantitative segments as a whole.

Aleese Block (University of California, Davis)  
Michelle Cohn (University of California, Davis)  
Georgia Zellou (University of California, Davis)  
*California listeners’ patterns of partial compensation for coarticulatory /u/-fronting is influenced by the apparent age of the speaker*

The current study explores whether a picture of an older and younger adult can influence compensation for coarticulation of alveolar codas on /u/-fronting in California. /u/-fronting variation in California is linked to both phonetic and social factors: /u/ in alveolar contexts is fronter than in bilabial contexts (Kataoka, 2011) and /u/-fronting is more advanced in younger speakers (Hall-Lew, 2011). Results indicate that apparent talker age influences perception of /u/-fronting in coarticulatory contexts, which has implications for models of sound change and the relationship between social and linguistic representations.

Hélène Blondeau (University of Florida)  
Mireille Tremblay (Université de Montréal)  
*Shooting star vs rising star: Consequence markers on the move in Montreal French*

This paper examines the vernacular consequence marker ça-fait-que and its standard counterparts donc and alors in Montreal French. While apparent-time evidence based on a 1971 corpus identified a community change in progress (CFQ replacing alors), a real-time analysis (1971-1984) combining a trend- and a panel-study pointed toward an age-grading phenomenon regarding the use of alors. This paper provides new evidence to clarify the sociolinguistic dynamics of the lexical variation by examining data collected in 2012 (FRAN, Hochelaga-Maisonneuve corpus). A closer look at the phonological realizations of the variants sheds light on the role of CFQ in the change in progress and deepens our understanding of this case of lexical variation.

Gerrit Bloothooft (Utrecht University)  
*The emergence of Zipf’s law in fashionable names*

The development of the popularity of almost 30,000 given names which were newly chosen by parents between 1920 and 1960 in the Netherlands and were followed until 2014, can be described by a model based on diffusion of a name through social networks with some speed of imitation. Many of these new names remain singular, but a few become very popular. Their distribution is described by Zipf’s law. By aligning popularity at first naming, the emergence of this law can be shown, while this process can be predicted as a consequence of the diffusion model of popularity.

David Boe (Northern Michigan University)  
*Mencken and the emergence of “American” English*

This past year represents the 100th anniversary of the publication of *The American Language* (1919), by the Baltimore-based journalist and polymath H. L. Mencken (1880-1956). The initial work sold well, and broadly reflected a “divergence” perspective (i.e., British “English” and “American” had been gradually moving apart, and could eventually evolve into separate languages), while later revisions adopted more of a “convergence with differences” orientation. This presentation will revisit Mencken’s linguistic historiography in documenting the emergence of English in North American, along with the role of American independence on attitudes about this variety, arising from both sides of the Atlantic.
Juergen Bohnemeyer (University at Buffalo)  P8
Erika Bellingham (University at Buffalo)  
Pia Järnefelt (Stockholm University)  
Kazuhiro Kawachi (National Institute for Japanese Language)  
Yu Li (University at Buffalo)  
Alice Mitchell (University of Bristol)  
The encoding of causal chains across languages  

We present preliminary findings from an investigation of the encoding of causal chains in nine languages belonging to eight genera, based on a hybrid design involving both production and comprehension data. Participants rated descriptions of 43 stimulus videos for their goodness of fit. Most sample languages categorically exclude chains with intermediate participants at the lexical level, making mediation/directness the most powerful crosslinguistic predictor of acceptability. Exceptions occur in Japanese and Sidaama, which allow morphological causatives with indirect chains. The autonomy of the second chain participant becomes the most decisive predictor when multi-predicate macro-event descriptions are rated for acceptability.

Tatiana Bondarenko (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  P4
Stanislao Zompì (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
Leftover Agreement across Kartvelian languages  

Based on number agreement in Kartvelian languages (Georgian, Laz, Megrelian, Svan), we argue that in the cases when an exponent of a syntactic head is not an exact match of its whole feature bundle the features that have not been matched by the exponent -- leftover features -- remain accessible for further syntactic computation, and can get agreed with by higher heads. We call such agreement Leftover Agreement, and argue that its existence provides new evidence for an architecture that interleaves Agree and Vocabulary Insertion.

Madeline Bossi (University of California, Berkeley)  P1
Evidence for person licensing: Omnivorous agreement and *local > local in Kipsigis ditransitives  

This work documents and analyzes omnivorous agreement and a *local > local restriction in Kipsigis ditransitives (Nilo-Saharan; VSO/VOS). Local person (i.e. 1st/2nd person) objects surface as verbal suffixes whether they are IOs or DOs. Although 3 > local and local > 3 configurations are grammatical, local > local is ungrammatical. This pattern reveals the need for a person licensing condition, in which ungrammaticality results when there is no Agree with local persons.

Margit Bowler (University of Manchester)  P8
Jesse Zymet (University of California, Berkeley)  
A count effect in Warlpiri vowel harmony  

This paper examines variable root-internal rounding harmony in nominals in a corpus of Warlpiri. It identifies a count effect whereby the grammar assimilates the vowel occurring the least number of times in the word“”in particular, the data are consistent with majority rules harmony, or at least many-to-one harmony. The data lend support to the existence of a system in which a directionless assimilatory constraint dominates count-based, symmetric IDENT, with no interference from count effect-avoiding constraints. The data suggest that count-based harmony cannot be eliminated categorically from the set of possible harmony patterns.

Evan D. Bradley (Pennsylvania State University Brandywine)  P1
Julia Salkind (Pennsylvania State University Brandywine)  
Confusability of unfamiliar languages and linguistic bias  

Listeners make aesthetic judgments about languages, but this is based more on judgments about their speakers which can extend to L2 accents. Individuals make judgments even about languages they don't speak, meaning they must identify languages based on
factors such as words or phonetic qualities. We wanted to determine whether we could manipulate language identification error to expose linguistic/cultural prejudices about speakers of foreign languages. We conducted two experiments: the first to establish the confusability of languages, and the second to use this confusability to reveal linguistic prejudice.

Evan D. Bradley (Pennsylvania State University)  
Maxwell Hope Schmid (University of Delaware)  
*Variation in grammaticality ratings of reflexive singular they*

Recent research has demonstrated growing acceptance of gender-neutral and nonbinary pronouns, but comparatively little attention has been given to reflexive pronouns (themself/themselves) which some controversy due to the fact that the reflexive ending aligns with the singular paradigm of myself and yourself, while -selves aligns with the plural version. Both versions exist in corpora and are valid pronouns for individuals; we sought to determine which form has the widest acceptance among English speakers, especially whether acceptance of themself tracks with wider acceptance of singular they/them, or lags behind.

Jimoh Braimoh (University of Mississippi)  
*Lexicalization of numbers reveals covert prestige in Nigerian Pidgin English*

This paper explores the meaning of some numbers that are used as words in Nigerian Pidgin English (NPE). The analysis probes into their origins, general usage, grammatical categories, and how they portray the culture and experience of speakers in everyday communication. This study examines the strategies that NPE speakers use to form words. The findings revealed that the process of word formation in NPE is both dynamic and innovative and the meanings ascribed to them are unique to the experiences of the users, which further confirms that speakers use NPE to create an identity that gives them a covert prestige.

Kenyon Branan (National University of Singapore)  
*Deriving Warao OSV (through V-stranding VP-fronting)*

This paper proposes that object initial word order in Warao --- a language with canonical OSV word order --- is derived through remnant fronting of the VP, from which the V has merged. Adducing evidence for this analysis from ditransitive constructions, the relative position of "high" and "low" adverbs, and the relative position of arguments in a variety of causatives.

Kenyon Branan (National University of Singapore)  
Michael Yoshitaka Erlewine (National University of Singapore)  
*Anti-pied-piping*

We discuss anti-pied-piping, where the constituent morphosyntactically treated as focused (MSF) is a proper subconstituent of the logical focus. (Cf. piedpiping, where a constituent that properly contains the focus (or wh) is MSF.) Anti-pied-piping is observed in many languages, but has not received significant previous attention. We show that anti-pied-piping is not entirely postsyntactic, as it feeds later movement, but it cross-linguistically displays a linear leftmost preference, characteristic of a PF phenomenon. We propose that focus particle placement takes place during cyclic Spell-Out (by phase), making (anti-)pied-piping sensitive to linearization but then feeding further syntactic operations.

Aaron Braver (Texas Tech University)  
Shigeto Kawahara (Keio University)  
*Perception of fine-grained duration distinctions: Evidence from English pragmatic emphasis*

While length contrasts are limited to binary distinctions, more gradient duration is used for pragmatic emphasis, e.g., Thank you sooooo much. This use of duration is understudied, especially in languages which do not exploit lexical duration contrasts. Speakers of Japanese (with a lexical length contrast) and English (without) can produce as many as six levels of emphasis (Authors 2013,2016); here we show that while English speakers can produce fine-grained duration distinctions, they are less able to perceive them. We suggest that lexical length contrasts are generally restricted to two-way distinctions due to constraints on perception.
Canaan Breiss (University of California, Los Angeles)  
Adam Albright (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  

*When is a gang effect more than the sum of its parts?*

We investigate how multiple constraint violations jointly determine acceptability. Albright (2009) showed for Lakhota that certain violation combinations are underattested, and proposed a model penalizing multiple violations “super-additively” when constraints are weak. We present Artificial Grammar Learning data testing this prediction. Participants were trained on a language with two restrictions (consonant and vowel harmony) in four conditions (varying rate of exceptionality), and rated forms containing zero, one, or two violations. Doubly-violating forms were rated more severely than predicted based on single violations, increasing in severity with greater exceptionality. This effect emerged without explicit training, and is consistent with model predictions.

Canaan Breiss (University of California, Los Angeles)  
Colin Wilson (Johns Hopkins University)  

*Extending adaptor grammars to learn phonological alternations*

This paper introduces a nonparametric Bayesian model which learns latent morpheme parses and phonetically-natural predictable phonological transformations between underlying and surface forms using mechanisms inspired by generative phonology. The model operates on unanalyzed, semantically-undifferentiated surface forms, reflecting the developmental finding that infants segment morphemes in the absence of semantic information, cluster them in the lexicon based solely on phonetic and distributional similarity, and are biased against learning phonetically-unnatural transformations. We evaluate the model on a novel dataset consisting of a complex system of allomorphy in Acehnese, an understudied language spoken primarily in Indonesia.

Kate Brennan (University of Toronto)  

*Semantic relations and personal names in literature: Naming as authority*

Caribbean and Irish poets regularly encounter the act of naming as a contested cultural terrain—how false names might be eluded and how to find self-authorized names. As the power to claim a reality as the only true one, naming and renaming function as a means of asserting authority and as repositories of cultural identity. This paper examines the uses of anthroponyms and toponyms in poems by Mary O’Malley, Grace Nichols, Seamus Heaney, and Kamau Brathwaite with reference to their correlates in dramas such as Aimé Césaire’s *Une tempête* and Brian Friel’s *Translations*. I argue that literary representations of people and places speak to the demand made of Caribbean and Irish poets and writers alike that their literary authority resemble the language spoken by those they represent, in both senses of the word, and their relationship to expropriated land.

Diane K. Brentari (University of Chicago)  
Rabia Ergin (Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics)  
Pyeong Whan Cho (University of Michigan)  
Ann Senghas (Barnard College)  
Marie Coppola (University of Connecticut)  

*How quickly does phonology emerge in a “village” vs. “community” sign language?*

Three types of handshape complexity were investigated in vignette descriptions by signers of Central Taurus Sign Language (a “village” sign language) and Nicaraguan Sign Language (a “community” sign language) to determine the effects of community size, contact with other signers, and contact with a language model. Results show that joint complexity is not affected by the sociolinguistic factors, while selected finger complexity is affected by several factors and is at the vanguard of phonological emergence. Larger community size is associated with higher complexity, contact within a community lowers complexity, and a learning model facilitates stronger alignment of form with meaning.
Christian Brickhouse (Stanford University)  
Kate Lindsey (Boston University)  
*Investigating the phonetics-phonology interface with field data: Assessing phonological specification through acoustic trajectories*

Phonological patterns of elision can occur when the phonology specifies a target and it is not reached (reduction) or specifies no target (deletion). Shaw and Kawahara (S&K; 2018) present a method for investigating whether a pattern is reduction or deletion by using electromagnetic articulography (EMA). EMA data cannot be obtained in most field situations, preventing application of this method to many languages. Lindsey (2019) reports that the Ende copula, /dan/, exhibits variable deletion of [n]. We developed an extension of S&K’s method to be used with acoustic data and reveal that Ende /n/-elision is a pattern of reduction not deletion.

George Aaron Broadwell (University of Florida)  
*The history of accusative case in Copala Triqui*

Copala Triqui has an accusative case marker /man/ which appears before the primary objects of transitives and the before the recipient in ditransitives. Elicitation shows that the two have different syntax. Accusative with primary objects shows a differential object marking pattern. Accusative before the recipient, however, is obligatory and behaves according like a preposition. Both morphemes originate from a noun 'body'. This suggests the diachronic sequence: Noun 'body' > Preposition marking recipient > Accusative case. Synchronic Triqui grammar shows three different parts of speech (N, Prep, Case) corresponding to the three stages of the diachrony of /man/.

Mary Brody (Louisiana State University)  
*Fat Baby: The extended diagraph*

This paper examines conversational data in Tojol-ab’al from the perspective of dialogic syntax, a theory which understands that the construction of discourse is mutually enacted between interlocutors (Du Bois 2014). Diagraphs are the basic unit of analysis for dialogic syntax: I go beyond the examination of dyadic pairs to consider extended sequences of talk among six participants. High levels of self- and other- repetition create dense resonance patterns. This lengthy celebration of the baby having overcome obstacles to achieve his present robustness qualifies as a significant moment of connection between linguistic resources (resonance) and cultural values (care of family).

Chloe Brotherton (University of California, Davis)  
Aleese Block (University of California, Davis)  
*Soft-d in Danish: Its acoustic characteristics and issues in transcription*

The aim of the current study is to investigate the acoustic properties of Danish “soft-d” to elucidate its articulatory properties and construct a more accurate phonetic description. While the soft-d is traditionally transcribed as [ð], the data show formant structure and no friction; both HNR data and spectrogram indicate soft-d has acoustic properties of an approximant or semi-vowel. Danish consonants have undergone significant lenition, supporting these results (Basbøll, 2005). This study raises questions regarding using pre-existing IPA symbols like /ð/ to transcribe seemingly unique sounds like soft-d and how sound changes like lenition are represented in transcription.

Amanda Brown (Syracuse University)  
Masaaki Kamiya (Hamilton College)  
*Gestural cues in scopal ambiguity: A comparison of Japanese and English*

Gestures can play a facilitative role in the interpretation of structural ambiguities and are associated with spoken expression of negation. The current production study examines a context of negation in which the presence of quantification yields scopal ambiguities, examining the extent to which gestural forms and timings associate with intended interpretations across languages, specifically English and Japanese. Cross-linguistic similarities were found in the articulator used and gesture length depending on the scopal interpretation, and differences were found in the type of gesture used with a contrast between the frequency of prosodically motivated head-beats (Japanese) and semantically congruent head-shakes (English).
Since Rensch’s (1966) dissertation on comparative Otomanguean (OM), OM languages of Mesoamerica have been widely regarded as a language family. Rensch’s evidence consists of 427 multilateral lexical sets from eight subgroups of the family. This study uses the Beck-Wichmann-Brown (BWB) approach to evaluate comparisons. BWB quantitatively assesses degrees of support lexical comparisons provide for proposals of language relationship (Brown 2017). Rensch’s sets are converted into 28 collections of binary sets for evaluation. Strong to moderate support is observed for only two comparisons. Weak to no support is observed for the remaining 24, challenging the view that OM constitutes a family.

Colin Brown (University of California, Los Angeles)

Interrogative mood marking in Sm’algyax

I examine a particle which appears in Sm’algyax (Tsimshianic) wh-questions. Despite similar syntactic behavior to Q-particles in Japanese or Tlingit (Cable 2010), I show that this kind of analysis is not feasible for Sm’algyax. I show that this morpheme is a root phenomenon, only appearing in matrix wh-questions which have the force of a question; it does not appear in embedded questions, or alongside wh-indefinites. I analyze this particle as an interrogative mood marker - an overt instantiation of a silent sentence mood operator whose function is to encode the sentential force of the clause with an interrogative interpretation.

Megan Brown (Boston University)

Grammatical gender acquisition in sequential trilinguals: Influence of a gendered L1 vs. L2

In an investigation of the acquisition of grammatical gender at the initial stages of L3, beginner L3 German leaners with L1 English/L2 Spanish or L1 Spanish/L2 English were compared in their ability to identify gender errors in a German grammaticality judgement task. L2 Spanish learners significantly outperformed L1 Spanish learners. Potential explanations for group differences include (1) exclusive transfer of L2 grammatical knowledge at the initial stages of L3, as predicted by the L2 Status Factor Model (Bardel & Falk, 2007), as well as (2) increased metalinguistic knowledge of gender as a result of instruction in the L2

Benjamin Bruening (University of Delaware)

Strict linear and hierarchical adjacency: P + Det combinations

P+Det combinations like German vom (von + dem) require simultaneous reference to linear and hierarchical adjacency. Two heads can be pronounced as a single lexical item only if nothing intervenes between them either hierarchically or linearly. The notion of a span (Merchant 2015) is insufficient, as German vom can realize a P plus the Det of a deeply embedded possessor; Local Dislocation as in Distributed Morphology is also insufficient, as it cannot discriminate between the allowed possessor case and a disallowed case where the Det is embedded inside an adjunct (van Riemsdijk 1998).

Benjamin Bruening (University of Delaware)

Amanda Payne (Haverford College)

A new look at ‘degree of perfection’ adverb restrictions

Blight (1999) and others have claimed that “degree of perfection” adverbs can precede passive but not active verbs (*The workers were poorly building the house), and therefore that active verbs undergo a step of V-movement which passive verbs do not. We have found disagreement with these judgments, and show through a series of experiments on Amazon Mechanical Turk that speakers under age 40 make no significant distinction between such adverbs preceding passive and active verbs, whereas older speakers do. We suspect that even for older speakers, the difference is not because of verb movement, but instead due to prosodic factors.
Eugene Buckley (University of Pennsylvania)

Foot structure in Eastern Pomo

Stress in Eastern Pomo falls regularly on the second syllable of the word (regardless of syllable weight). Some word classes and lexical exceptions have initial stress. I argue for an analysis as a trochaic foot with default initial-syllable extrametricality that is absent in the case of initial stress. This avoids a typologically uncommon quantity-insensitive iamb, and better accommodates a pervasive pattern of pretonic lengthening, since it is a vowel preceding the foot, rather than in the weak branch, that becomes long. It also matches the likely historical origin of the stress pattern.

Danielle Burgess (University of Michigan)

Testing the preverbal negation tendency through artificial-language learning

A general tendency for the world's languages to place sentential negators before the verb appears to be particularly robust in pidgin and creole languages. Proposals for a universal cognitive or communicative basis for this tendency have little empirical support beyond the typological distribution data. I use an Artificial Language Learning paradigm to establish that native English speakers learning a constructed language show evidence of learning asymmetries favoring preverbal negation which mirror the observed typological tendency. I also examine how previous experience with other languages affects usage of preverbal negation in production with implications for pidgin and creole formation.

Mary Burke (University of North Texas)

Strategies for increasing findability of language data

Digital language archives are valuable tools for facilitating language revitalization, providing data on lesser-known languages, and supporting reproducibility of research and development of linguistic theory, though their potential remains unrealized as the data available in language archives are rarely accessed by linguists or language communities. Reasons for this under-utilization are the issues with data standardization and metadata quality. Including basic grammatical and typological information would allow wider audiences to reach the material. This piece discusses practical methods for ensuring the quality of descriptive metadata associated with linguistic datasets in language archive deposits.

Allison Burkette (University of Kentucky)

Appalachian English and the Linguistic Atlas Projects

In addition to being an advocate for the study of Appalachian Englishes, Michael Montgomery was an advocate for the Linguistic Atlas Project (LAP). Like Montgomery himself, data from the LAP often challenges our assumptions about regional variation in American English, as Montgomery’s assessments of that data bear witness. This talk will outline his contributions to the LAP, highlighting his work with the Linguistic Atlas of the Gulf States (LAGS), and the connections between the LAP and the study of Appalachian Englishes.

Allison Burkette (University of Kentucky)

Crissandra George (University of Kentucky)

Dialect Notes 2020: Linguistic Atlas Project update

Following the example set by Hans Kurath in the 1930s, this poster takes the opportunity to present the American Dialect Society with a new kind of Dialect Notes on the current status of the Linguistic Atlas Project, including details on the nature and contents of the LAP collection, the status of each regional survey’s data (i.e. information about data format and accessibility), along with data samples that suggest that the LAP materials can be used in sociolinguistic inquiry in ways that go beyond the regional distribution of vocabulary.
Ross Burkholder (University of Chicago)
Veena Patel (University of Chicago)
Jason Riggle (University of Chicago)

Flame war: The context of hate speech in online games

Online multiplayer video games are plagued by a culture of hate speech and toxicity. Rather than attribute this culture of hate speech to technological features such as anonymity, this paper presents a step towards understanding hate speech by asking when, and in what contexts, hate speech is being used. Three features are found to be correlated with hate speech in online games: player role, non-linguistic context, and prior toxic behavior.

Phillip Burness (University of Ottawa)
Kevin McMullin (University of Ottawa)

Modelling non-local maps as Strictly Piecewise functions

Recent work has investigated how phonological maps can be modelled using functional extensions of formal language classes. Such an extension of the Strictly Piecewise (SP) languages may be useful for describing non-local processes. Unfortunately, the SP languages do not exhibit the Suffix Substitution Closure (SSC) of the Strictly Local (SL) languages, which was crucial in defining the SL functions. The Piecewise Testable (PT) languages, however, do have a property analogous to the SSC and are a strict superset of the SP languages. We accordingly propose to define the PT functions, and then derive the desired SP properties through additional restrictions.

Roslyn Burns (Reed College)

Phonetic naturalness in dialect differentiation: A case study of Plautdietsch palatal plosives

This paper explores phonetically natural innovations in the Chortitza Plautdietsch palatal plosive series though static palatography and linguography. The results of the study indicate that Chortitza Plautdietsch has undergone several innovations, some of which result in shared properties with Molotschna Plautdietsch.

Kendra Calhoun (University of California, Santa Barbara)

Attracting Black undergraduate students to linguistics through a Black-centered introductory linguistics course

I present an overview of the motivations, format, and outcomes of an introductory linguistics course designed for the UCSB-HBCU Scholars in Linguistics Program, a collaborative research program addressing Black students’ underrepresentation in the field. The online course adapts traditional course models to make linguistics more accessible to students new to language study, emphasize the relevance of linguistics to non-linguistics students, and centers Black language and culture throughout the course. I provide examples of lessons and assessments, as well as students’ and instructors’ reflections on strengths and weaknesses of the course.

Edward Callary (Northern Illinois University)

Texas: A challenge to the origin of the name

Traditionally the name Texas is assumed to be from a Caddoan word meaning ‘friend.’ This origin has become part of Texas lore and ‘friendship’ officially became the state motto in 1930. In 2018 this etymology was challenged by historian Jorge Luis García Ruiz who argues for an origin derived from the Río Tejas, the name given to the Neches River and later to the local people and their territory by early Spanish explorers. I will elaborate on the traditional account, add information on Medieval Spanish sound changes that account for the Tejas/Texas alternation and critique the major arguments of García Ruiz.

Salvatore Callesano (University of Texas at Austin)

Perceived production: Dialect contact and the effect of rootedness

In sociolinguistics, production research typically precedes perceptual analyses; that is, the sociolinguistic norms of a variable are generally established before investigating how it is perceived. However, since idiomatic expressions (idioms) do not fit well into the traditional variationist paradigm, the current paper addresses the variation of idioms by starting with perceived production.
Although popular discourses about Miami continue to reference the social dominance of the Cuban community, contemporary Miami and, as such, the Spanish spoken in Miami, is the result of intergroup relations and ethnolinguistic mixture, yet at the same time ethnolinguistic separation (Giles 1977).

Amber B. Camp (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)  
Amy J. Schafer (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)  
Representing Thai High and Falling tones across intonational contexts

This production study investigates the phonetic variability of Thai High and Falling tones in two different intonational contexts: sentence-medially and sentence-finally. Results from 25 native speakers show systematic differences in tone contours by intonational context, as well as consistent landmarks that distinguish the two lexical tones, such as late vs. early pitch peaks for High vs. Falling tones. These findings help clarify the representations of tonal and intonational contrasts in Thai, and have implications for our understanding of how tonal and intonational information are integrated in speech production and teased apart in speech perception.

Christine Carr (University of North Texas)  
Melissa Robinson (University of North Texas)  
Alexis Palmer (University of North Texas)  
Improving hate speech detection precision through an impoliteness annotation Scheme

Automatic detection of hate speech poses challenges for machine learning systems. We focus on two categories of challenging constructions: derogatory language use that arises through linguistic form (rather than lexical choice), and non-derogatory uses of typically offensive terms. Current hate speech annotation schemes tend to focus primarily on slurs. We develop an impoliteness-based scheme which additionally marks two forms of distancing (othering and adjectival nominalization), as well as reclaimed uses of slurs. We apply our annotation scheme to an existing hate speech corpus (24,000 tweets) and make the re-annotated data available, aiming to improve precision and coverage of automated systems.

Mirko Casagranda (University of Calabria)  
This is Blockadia: A corpus-assisted analysis of environmental activism on social media

The virtual toponym Blockadia refers to “a roving transnational conflict zone” (Klein 2014: 294) where extractive projects are contested and blockaded. It also identifies a community of environmental activists who have been employing the term to promote their agenda on social networks. This paper analyzes how Blockadia has been used in a corpus of tweets and posts published on Twitter, Facebook and Instagram between 2014 and the present day. Building on studies on linguistics and social media, a corpus-assisted analysis will be carried out in order to assess the linguistic functions of the term and the way it creates affiliation on the web.

Dustin Chacón (University of Minnesota)  
Inactive gap formation: An ERP study on the processing of extraction from adjunct clauses

We present on the results of an ERP study that demonstrates that processing sentences containing a filler-gap dependency resolving into an adjunct clause (e.g., ‘What coffee did you arrive drinking?’) does not recruit the typical active gap formation mechanisms. Instead, comprehenders build a gap in the adjunct clause only after processing the adjunct clause.

Eric Chambers (City University of New York)  
Negotiating authentication and illegitimation: The case of hypnotic trances on a male erotic hypnosis messageboard

Drawing on a seven-year corpus of data (total words N = 86,881) taken form a publicly-accessible messageboard on which self-identified gay men discuss their identities and desires ('OnYourKnees'), this presentation analyzes processes of authorization and illegitimation concerning the deployment of the hypnotic trance. Posters overwhelmingly favor a 'direct'-style of trance that minimizes agency on the part of the listener; however, the use of hypnotic trance is constrained by ideologies of consent, which govern who may use the genre, and for what purposes.
**Matt Champagne** (North Carolina State University)  
*ADS Poster*  
_There's n/a/ pl/au/ce like home: Resistance to Canadian raising in rural Kansas?_

Patterns of Canadian raising exist in urban Kansas City (Strelluf 2019), and this study extends this examination to three, rural Kansan communities. This study examines /au/ and /au/ nuclei values for F1 and F2 at 20% and 50% of the way through vowel. Mixed effects models reveal patterns that suggest patterns of Canadian raising among for the /au/ nucleus, but not for the /au/ nucleus. Where the /au/ nucleus lowers and retracts in the vowel space, the /au/ nucleus raises slightly before voiceless consonants in some contexts. In addition, /au/ nuclei patterns suggest community-based variation in production.

**Jane Chandlee** (Haverford College)  
*LSA16*  
_Non-derived environment blocking: A computational account_

This paper presents a computational account that indicates the challenges non-derived environment blocking (NDEB) has posed for phonological theory do not stem from any inherent complexity of such patterns. Specifically, it is shown that NDEB can be modeled with input strictly local (ISL) functions, which are among the most restrictive (i.e., lowest computational complexity) classes of functions. Using Finnish NDEB as an example, the distinction between derived and non-derived environments is shown to correspond to distinct input substrings, such that partitioning the set of input strings into derived and non-derived environments does not require serial derivation.

**Seung-Eun Chang** (Georgia Institute of Technology)  
**Samuel Weiss-Cowie** (Georgia Institute of Technology)  
*P1*  
_Hyper-articulation in Korean glides by heritage speakers_

This study examined how the Korean glide /we/ is phonetically implemented in hyper-articulated speech by English-speaking heritage learners of Korean. Analysis of Hyper-articulated speech found that the syllable duration of the glide more than doubled and the upward transitional feature of /we/ was significantly expanded. Also, pitch was found to significantly increase at syllable offset in clear speech, suggesting an additional enhancement strategy related to pitch at the final area of the syllable. Data supports that heritage learners’ enhancement strategies are consistent with that of native speakers in exaggerated acoustic features, but their acoustic value ranges are not comparable.

**Rui P. Chaves** (University at Buffalo)  
*SCiL5*  
_What don't RNN language models learn about filler-gap dependencies?_

Wilcox et al. (2018,2019) claim that general-purpose state-of-the-art LSTM RNN language models have learned filler-gap dependencies and at least some of their associated constraints (so-called 'islands'). The present work provides experimental evidence that casts doubt on such claims, since upon closer inspection it is not clear that filler-gap dependencies are learned, nor their constraints. Instead, I conjecture that the LSTM RNN models in question are more more likely learning some surface statistical regularities in the dataset rather than higher-level abstract generalizations about the mechanisms underlying filler-gap constructions and their constraints.

**Bihua Chen** (Indiana University)  
*ADS Poster*  
_Perception of American English accents by Chinese-speaking learners in the US_

To examine how L2 (second language) learners perceive accents of English spoken in the U.S., this study asked Chinese-speaking learners of English living in various states to listen to eight readings of the same passage recorded by eight female speakers with different accents and evaluate each accent on a series of descriptors. Results showed that the Midwestern accent was perceived as highest on standardness and status but not solidarity. The Southern, AAL, and the Mandarin accents were considered less appropriate in formal settings, and the Mandarin and Southern accents were rated significantly higher than the others on solidarity.
Fulang Chen (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
_P8_

_Split partitivity in Mandarin: A diagnostic for argument-gap dependencies_

In Mandarin Chinese, a numeral classifier (NCL) fragment can be interpreted as a partitive expression relative to a definite DP antecedent, a phenomenon I refer to as split partitivity (SP). In this paper, I will argue for a stranding approach to SP: The NCL fragment in cases of SP is analyzed as an element directly merged with its nominal associate and stranded when its nominal associate undergoes movement. I propose that SP can be used as a tool to study various constructions in Mandarin that involve argument-gap dependencies, such as passive constructions (BEI-constructions), causative constructions (BA-constructions) and resultative DE-constructions.

Run Chen (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
_P8_

_Superiority effect in Albanian multiple wh-movement_

This study examines the order of wh-phrases in Albanian multiple wh-questions. Despite SVO and OVS orders, I argue that Albanian wh-movement follows the Superiority Effect, through a mechanism generating a rightmost highest specifier. OVS order constructions are subject to Haplology Effect and Word Order Freezing, showing the presence of a multiple wh-fronting step in the derivation. The study highlights a general observation of opacity and cross-linguistic wh-question environment. Linear order does not reveal hierarchical structure, as a typically leftmost wh-phrase is pronounced rightmost. This rightward wh-movement analysis may explain future findings of languages claimed to not follow the Superiority Effect.

Yi-An Chen (Indiana University Bloomington)  
_LSA18_

_“The FOOD. Oh my God the food”: A sociolinguistic study of online reviews on Yelp_

In this study, five expensive and five cheap Asian restaurants located in New York City were selected from Yelp to examine: To what extent are expensive and cheap restaurant online reviews qualitatively and quantitatively different from each other? The results suggest that expensive restaurants reviewers’ sensitivity to the services, quality of food, food presentation, and amount of money they pay for their dining experience is very likely to prompt them to write more complex words and sentences in Yelp reviews. The online writers’ change of writing styles might be reflective of their awareness of their intended audience.

Yi An Chen (Indiana University Bloomington)  
_ANS4_

_Linguistic and cultural adaptations of Chinese film titles_

The present study aims to examine how foreign language film titles and Chinese translations of those film titles are lexically similar to or deviant from one another in order to identify whether any naming conventions for foreign films in Taiwan exist. 4,575 film titles were retrieved from truemovie.com; a film corpus was compiled with Sketch Engine (21,838 words). The findings of the study suggest that some lexical items serve as visual cues to help the audience to anticipate the plot and genre of certain films and potentially entice the audience into watching the films.

Zhuo Chen (University of California, Los Angeles)  
_Jiahui Huang (University of Washington)  
_LSA38_

_Deriving sentence final negation questions in Mandarin and Cantonese_

Using novel data and diagnostics, this paper offers a new analysis for a type of neutral yes-no questions formed with sentence final negation (SFN) in Mandarin and Cantonese. I propose that: in Mandarin, (i) SFN bu is externally merged in the C-domain whereas SFN mei is lower within TP, and (ii) SFN mei questions are derived from mei negative declaratives via phrasal movement, whereas SFN bu questions cannot be derived from bu negative declaratives. Extending this analysis to Cantonese SFN mei questions, the parallel distribution of SFN mei questions in these two Sinitic languages is also explained.

Becky Childs (Coastal Carolina University)  
_AD5_

_"Isolated compared to what?"): Isolation, explanations, and Appalachian English_

Discussions of Appalachia and Appalachian English, in particular, have depended largely on isolation as an explanation for the regional patterns found in the region. As Montgomery (2000) notes, though, explanations that rely upon isolation must critically
examine the ways in which we conceive of and operationalize it. Specifically, we must consider the ways that isolation really works in Appalachia. In this presentation, I will discuss some of the problems that arise in previous descriptions of isolation in this region and then offer some methodological possibilities for operationalizing it.


**Jeong Hwa Cho** (University of Michigan)  
*Aspect and desirability in Korean possibility modal -ul-swu-iss: An experimental study*

An acceptability judgment experiment (54 participants, 24 items) was conducted to examine the scopal relation of aspect and modality in Korean possibility modal ul-swu-iss and the effect of desirability of an event on its interpretation. The results indicate that when modal scopes over perfect (–ess-ul-swu-iss, A), it mainly derives epistemic meaning whereas perfect scoping over modal (–ul-swu-iss-ess, B) derives counterfactual meaning. Moreover, desirable events were more acceptable for ability modal and undesirable events were more acceptable for counterfactual modal. We interpret the results as supporting Condoravdi (2002) and the view for –ul-swu-iss as an evaluative modality.

**Juyeon Cho** (University of Delaware)  
*A scope puzzle of embedded question markers in Korean*

This study investigates how embedded question markers –ci and –kka in Korean pattern differently, and how freely they allow wh-phrases to take scope out of them. To account for the observations, I claim that both Q-adjunction and Q-projection options that Cable’s (2010) Q-based theory allows are attested in Korean, and suggest that the Q-particle is null in Korean. By treating question markers as interrogative complementizers, I propose that two question markers –ci and –kka both blocks long-distance association between a Q and its c-commanding wh-phrase while only the former allows QPs to move past it.

**Sea Hee Choi** (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)  
**Nayoung Kim** (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)  
**James Yoon** (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)  
*Predictive processing of Korean verbs in sentence comprehension: An eye-tracking study*

Research on prediction has investigated whether it is based on semantic/heuristic cues, syntactic cues, or both. Many studies (e.g. Ferreira et al., 2007) have shown that syntactic cues are overridden by heuristics-based semantic cues-processors. This study investigates how Korean native speakers predict an upcoming verb by examining if changing case markers from N+Acc (grammatical) to N+Gen (ungrammatical) embedded in Korean sentences can affect the predictability of the upcoming verb or whether the expectation is overridden by semantic/heuristic cues. The results show that Korean native speakers use both syntactic and semantic cues when they make a prediction about an upcoming verb.

**Christos Christopoulos** (University of Connecticut)  
**Stanislao Zompi’** (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
*Weakening Case Containment: an argument from default allomorphs*

Recent work on case-based suppletion and case syncretism shows that both phenomena universally obey *ABA, and accounts for this pattern via Strong Case Containment (SCC), whereby each oblique case properly contains the accusative, which in turn contains the nominative. We argue that SCC should be weakened to Weak Case Containment (WCC), whereby the accusative remains properly contained within the obliques, but the nominative is not contained within the accusative. We show that, like SCC, WCC can derive *ABA. However, WCC crucially avoids some incorrect predictions SCC makes about the choice of default allomorphs, and the former should thus be preferred.
**Ian Clayton** (University of Nevada, Reno)  
**Valerie Fridland** (University of Nevada, Reno)  
*Reno-Sparks Indian Colony: Ethnic and heritage language influence*

This work examines participation in regionally defining vowel shift patterns for members of the Reno-Sparks Indian Colony in Reno, NV. In our study, Anglo and Native American speakers showed reflexes of the larger Western system, with retraction in /æ/ and /ɛ/. Yet, though adhering to larger Western features for many of their vowels, RSIC speakers innovate in a number of aspects of their vowel system, namely BEG raising, PEEL/PILL neutralization and /aw/ backing. These features are not only more advanced in RSIC speakers, but, in contrast to those converging with Anglo norms, are promoted instead by older Native American men.

**Emily Clem** (University of California, San Diego)  
*SSILA5*  
*Distinquishing switch-reference and relativization in Amahuaca*

Amahuaca and other Panoan languages utilize both switch-reference clauses and relative clauses. Disagreement over the categorization of Panoan dependent clauses as either switch-reference or relative clauses has led to analyses of these systems that assume switch-reference is a subject-oriented phenomenon. In this talk, based on original fieldwork, I offer six morphosyntactic diagnostics from Amahuaca that serve to distinguish between switch-reference clauses and relative clauses. Diagnostics involve evidence from surface position, case marking, and extraction. Using these diagnostics, I conclude that switch-reference is not strictly subject-oriented, but can involve object pivots as well.

**Emily Clem** (University of California, San Diego)  
**Nicholas Rolle** (Princeton University)  
**Virginia Dawson** (University of California, Berkeley)  
*Altruistic inversion and doubling in Tiwa morphology*

We argue based on evidence from morpheme inversion and doubling in Tiwa (Tibeto-Burman; India) that the morpheme that triggers inversion/doubling can be distinct from the morpheme that actually inverts/doubles. In Tiwa, a positional requirement on verbal agreement morphology causes tense morphology to invert or double under some circumstances. Because the trigger and target of inversion/doubling are distinct, we refer to this phenomenon as altruistic inversion/doubling. We contrast this altruistic pattern with examples where the same morpheme is both the trigger and target of inversion/doubling (e.g. dialectal Spanish plural inversion/doubling; Arregi & Nevins 2018).

**J. Clancy Clements** (Indiana University)  
*SPCL2*  
*Jargonization as naturalistic second language acquisition*

In this study I argue that Good’s (2012) notion of jargonization can be subsumed within Klein and Perdue’s (1992, 1997) developmental trajectory of naturalistic L2 acquisition. In the pidginization process, jargonization is argued to represent the Nominal and Infinite Utterance Organization (N/IUO) stages of development. Recasting jargonization as the N/IUO stages allows one to make certain claims about how grammar creation happens in highly restructured language varieties such as creole languages. I illustrate this by using a set of creoles that have retained Portuguese vestiges of its relatively complex verbal morphology.

**Uriel Cohen Priva** (Brown University)  
*P4*  
*American English vowels do not reduce to schwa: A corpus study*

It is currently undetermined whether American English schwa has an articulatory target or is completely determined by coarticulation. We rely on vowels’™ greater propensity to be affected by coarticulation as they become shorter to answer this question using spontaneous speech in the Buckeye corpus. If schwa’s™ position reflects coarticulation alone, it should not shift when its duration reduces, and other vowels should move toward schwa as they become shorter. However, /ɛ,É/ shift toward lower F1 values when they become shorter, suggesting that the neutral position is [áµ»], and that schwa does have an articulatory target.
Though often considered equally important aspects of consonant lenition, we show that the effect of low speech rate, and stress, and low information on consonant intensity is completely mediated by changes in duration in variable lenition. We use the Buckeye corpus to perform two distinct tests for mediation, and both yield the same result: None of the predictors of lenition has a direct effect on intensity when duration is controlled for. This suggests that reduced duration is in some sense more fundamental or acts as a precondition for other aspects for consonant lenition.

Are written corpora useful for phonological research? Word frequency lists for low-resource languages have become ubiquitous in recent years (Scannell 2007). For many languages there is direct correspondence between their written forms and their alphabets, but it is not clear whether written corpora can adequately represent language use. We use 15 low-resource languages and compare several information-theoretic properties across three corpus types. We show that despite differences in origin and genre, estimates in one corpus are highly correlated with estimates in other corpora.

I present a novel algorithm for unsupervised formal grammar induction using linguistically-motivated grammar formalisms. This algorithm, Missing Link (ML), is built on chart parsing methods, but makes use of a probabilistic confidence measure to keep track of potentially ambiguous lexical items. Because ML uses a structured grammar formalism, each step of the algorithm can be easily understood by linguists, making it ideal for studying the learnability of different linguistic phenomena. The algorithm requires minimal annotation in its training data, but is capable of learning nuanced data from small training sets and can be applied to a variety of grammar formalisms.

This work analyzes the current usage of #MeToo on Twitter through Tannen’s (2006) recycling, rekeying, reframing framework using 18,190 tweets. Beyond basic #MeToo recycling, results suggest the rekeying of #MeToo by some tweeters introduces negative stances (e.g. suspicion, disgust) into the movement’s discourse, and the reframing of #MeToo through the use of additional hashtags (#MAGA, #Feminism) to disrupt the original discourse. It is the deictic nature of #MeToo that has allowed for its rampant alteration by users. This has implications for future analysis of hashtags as more/less deictic and enhances our understanding of hashtags as discursive content markers and framing components for tweets.

Predicative pronouns in English can surface as either depronominalizations (1) or pronominal relative clauses (2). These pronouns show behavior consistent with nominal predicates, and inconsistent with referential or variable pronouns. (1) I need a he I can trust. (2) He who is brave will not perish. I give an analysis of predicative pronouns as light n heads, which are a functional
Busra Copuroğlu (Western University)  
*How to name meaning: Naming cities and mapping out nostalgia*

I seek to discuss semantic connotations of names in the context of nostalgia by focusing on place names in cities. In *Nostalgia* (1989), Cartarescu writes about his native city Bucharest and deploys specific store and street names to create a Proustian Madeleine effect on his characters. In *The Black Book* (1990), Pamuk uses his native city Istanbul and its specific neighbourhoods and shops to evoke a nostalgia with Ottoman-Turkish identity. I intend to argue how place names in cities engender and bear different layers of meanings that lead to and result in an eruption of nostalgic evocations.

Samantha Cornelius (University of Texas at Arlington)  
JW Webster (Certified Cherokee Language Instructor)  
*Cherokee traditional knowledge and pronominal prefixes in Oklahoma Cherokee*

Pronominal prefixes in Cherokee are required on all verbs and some nouns. The pronominal prefixes to be discussed in this paper are the two sets called Set A and Set B, which roughly correspond to an agent set (Set A) and a patient set (Set B) (Montgomery-Anderson 2008:234). In both Northern Iroquoian Languages and in Cherokee, there are certain syntactic and semantic predictors for which prefix set is used, but the system is not entirely predictable. In this paper, we propose that Cherokee traditional knowledge, specifically the relationship between the verb and the self, is useful for understanding these prefixes.

Micah Corum (Universidad Interamericana de Puerto Rico, San Germán)  
Carsten Levisen (Roskilde University)  
*Sweet Mouths and Strong Heads across the Atlantic and Pacific: A semantic analysis of body image constructions in English-lexifier Creoles*

In this presentation, we analyze uses of *sweetmouth* and *stronghead* in Bislama and Nigerian Pidgin, which speakers use metaphorically and metonymically to convey cultural and ethno-psychological notions. We take a double-prong approach combining insights from cognitive metaphor theory and NSM semantics to study historical macro-semantic operations in combination with the local micro-semantic configuration. The study of body image constructions allows for a nuancing of current discussion on universality and relativity in Creole studies.

Angelo Costanzo (Bloomsburg University of Pennsylvania)  
*NAAHoLS3*  
*“Coniugationes uerborum quot sunt?”*: The history of verb classes in descriptions of Latin and Romance

This paper examines the history of linguistic descriptions of verbal classes, with specific attention to the impact of traditional descriptions of Latin on descriptions of the Romance languages. While they are “not generally considered an optimal design feature of language, because they impose on the language user the needless burden of arbitrary morphological variation that must simply be memorized” (Baerman 2016: 794), Latin and Romance have quite complex verbal inflectional classes. However, this complication is often minimized by the way these languages have been traditionally described, and consequently, our understanding of how classes actually work in these languages is limited.

Marielle Côté-Gendreau (Université de Montréal)  
*ANS8*  
*Awareness of cognates revealed through the naming calendar: Janviers born in January in ancient Quebec*

This research explores French Canadians’ recognition of cognateness between given names and month names through baptismal records from Quebec (1624-1849). Although almost half of babies named *Janvier, Noël and Pascal* were born in January, December and March-April, July (*juillet* in French) had no effect on *Jules, Julie, Julien, Julienne* and *Juliette*. *Augustin* is an intermediate case: Augustins were 33% more likely than a random child to be born in August (*août* in French). The ratio of August Augustins is significantly higher in urban and upper-class families but decreased significantly in cities in the first half of the 19th century.
Expansion of stocks of first names, decrease of parent-to-child transmission and rise of multiple naming in Ancient Quebec: What came first?

Studies of first names in France hypothesized that the joint weakening of the familial structure of naming and rise of multiple naming fostered the expansion of stocks of first names (Dupâquier et al. 1987; Coulmont 2011). The present research compiled over 1.3 million baptismal records from Quebec (1624-1849) and examined the evolution of male and female stocks, parent-to-child transmission and multiple naming through time, space and social classes. It suggests a strong association between the weakening of parent-to-child transmission and the expansion of stocks but questions the influence of multiple naming, which was not initiated by the same groups.

Tracking Napoleon, his name and his myth in 19th-century Quebec: Sociodemographic approach to a revealing naming trend

Quebec’s infatuation with the given name Napoléon in the 19th century is a measurable effect of the Napoleonic myth, a fascination with Bonaparte which turned the man into a hero. The myth’s impact on anthroponymy was studied through 4,373 baptisms of Napoléons recorded between 1805 and 1849. The role that Napoléon held for its bearer was first explored, considering the other names given to the child and retention rate through adulthood. The modeling of Napoléon’s dissemination then showed that the myth quickly reached all regions and social classes. French immigrants proved to be important agents in its propagation.

The “elite” linguistic landscapes of real-estate development in Amman, Jordan

In this paper, I examine the Linguistic Landscapes (LL) of luxury real-estate development in Amman, Jordan. In doing so, I highlight how elite discourse and semiotic appeals to configurations of space-time, chronotopes, are used by developers and the state to index privilege and distinction. In turn, areas of Amman are cast as elite urban spaces accessible only to a select few. Through this analysis, I show how language is built into the reproduction of neoliberal economic processes in Jordan. These results enrich our understanding of language and political economy by showing how language is a central tool for economic reproduction.

In both, en inglés y español: Sociopragmatic and psycholinguistic motivations for doubling in autobiographical memory narratives

We examine the communicative role of codeswitching--specifically, doubling--in retelling autobiographical memories. In doubling, the semantic value of the switch is also expressed in the other language, in the same utterance (Muysken, 2000). Sociopragmatic motivations for codeswitching include achieving communicative ends. Psycholinguistic motivations include optimizing fluency. Sixty-six Spanish-English bilingual adults responded to Spanish and English cue words by retelling autobiographical memories. We used inductive coding to categorize motivations for doubling. In both sessions, doubling was used for sociopragmatic reasons (to communicate effectively) and for psycholinguistics reasons (to consider more possible memories), that is, for both interpersonal and intrapersonal ends.

#ALL versus ALL in American Sign Language (ASL)

This paper extends a visible pattern (‘iconicity’) that has been observed in sign language verbs and adjectives to quantification in American Sign Language (ASL). The Event Visibility Hypothesis states that boundedness is morphophonologically encoded in articulation of a rapid deceleration of movement at the end of a sign (aka end-marking). Here the EVH is applied to the two ASL
quantifiers glossed #ALL and ALL. Doing so accounts for the semantic distinction between them: ALL is definite, whereas #ALL is underspecified for definiteness.

Jennifer Cramer (University of Kentucky)  

“This is where I ‘think’ Appalachia is”: A perceptual dialectology approach to understanding beliefs about Appalachian Engishes

This poster presents a replication of an Appalachian cultural geography (Ulack and Raitz 1982) that examined perceptions of Appalachia’s location and character. Using a perceptual dialectology approach (e.g., Preston 1989), this project asks nonlinguists to indicate where Appalachian Englishes exist on a U.S. map, provide labels, and describe Appalachian people and language. Results reveal that insiders reference positive attributes while outsiders and cognitive outsiders tend toward more negative labels and descriptions. Though negative stereotypes about the region surface, sometimes even among those who value their Appaliachanness, this project provides a better understanding of how perceptions of these varieties vary.

Jennifer Cramer (University of Kentucky)  

Understanding the myths and realities of Appalachian Engishes

My research has revealed that Appalachia is a salient category for Kentuckians describing their dialect landscapes. While this is perhaps unsurprising, it became important to understand how linguists differ from non-linguists in describing the region. Michael Montgomery’s work was foundational for my understanding of the myths and realities of Appalachian Engishes. This presentation highlights misconceptions about Appalachian Engishes elucidated in Montgomery’s work, revealing how such stereotypes have hidden the vibrant and dynamic nature of these varieties and helped to perpetuate the idea that speakers of these dialects are old-fashioned and backwards—which is the reality of those varieties for non-linguists.

Drew Crosby (University of South Carolina)  

Begging for Bags: BAG-raising and prescriptive ideologies in Spokane Washington

Prevelar raising, the raising of /æ/ and /e/ before /g/ and /ŋ/, has been noted during the last decade as a feature of Pacific Northwest English (PNWE). Previous research has focused mainly on gender and age as predictors, revealing a complex interplay that generally points to a decline in usage among younger generations. The present research, however, reveals contradictory findings and identifies a novel category in the debate—speaker attitude towards the variable—which is found to condition the variable prevelar raising more robustly than other established predictors.

Margaret (Meg) Cychosz (University of California, Berkeley)  

Coarticulation as a lens into children’s lexical planning

40 adult and child South Bolivian Quechua speakers completed a word elicitation task. We measure coarticulation in two word environments—within root morphemes and across morpheme boundaries. Coarticulation is quantified spectrally (acoustic similarity) and temporally (transition duration). Results show that adults coarticulate more within root morphemes than at morpheme boundaries while children do not distinguish between the environments. These results are further evidence that adults decompose multimorphemic words and plan them online. However, the results are also novel evidence for an argument that has been made repeatedly in language development: children initially represent language more holistically than adults.

Margaret (Meg) Cychosz (University of California, Berkeley)  

Erik Tracy (University of North Carolina at Pembroke)  

Response time judgments indicate linguistic bias to bilingual speech

We study implicit linguistic bias to bilingual English-Spanish speech. In a speeded association task, we first demonstrate that native English listeners are faster to associate bilingual speech to pictures of Hispanic men and monolingual English speech to Caucasian men. A second forced-choice experiment corroborates this: when participants are presented with pictures of Hispanic and Caucasian males, they are more likely to associate bilingual speech with the Hispanic man. At a time when the existence of racial bias is
questioned, this methodology is an example of how linguists have empirical tools at their disposal to substantiate the existence of social biases.

**Jillian K. DaCosta** (University at Buffalo)  
**Rui P. Chaves** (University at Buffalo)  
*SCiL Poster I*

*Assessing the ability of Transformer-based neural models to represent structurally unbounded dependencies*

Large-scale general-purpose LSTM RNNs have been claimed to model relatively well long-distance dependencies of various kinds Wilcox et al. (2019), including filler-gap dependencies. In this paper we provide evidence that such LSTMs -- and even more modern state-of-the-art Transformer-based neural models -- learn such filler-gap dependencies only imperfectly, regardless of model size and in spite of having been trained on vast amounts of data.

**Sonja Dahlgren** (University of Helsinki)  
**Seppo Kittilä** (University of Helsinki)  
*SPCL3B*

*Prestige contact varieties: Structural borrowing restricted to phonology*

In contact varieties arisen through conquest, borrowing is almost exclusively limited to phonology. We hypothesise that this results from the combination of prestige effect and the typological difference between the languages. This applies to e.g. Egyptian Greek, Indian English and Celtic Englishes. These prestige varieties have 1) allowed phonological transfer from the indigenous language, 2) have borrowed no morphological material and 3) have little borrowed vocabulary. The indigenous languages, however, have loanwords and code-switching from the (prestige) language of the conquerors. We discuss this asymmetry with detailed examples.

**Huteng Dai** (Rutgers University)  
*P8*

*Lezgian laryngeal harmony and gradient featural representation*

We propose a modified similarity metric according to the numeric gradient featural representation of Feature Classes. This similarity metric can be applied to other feature classes and explains the harmony systems over a class of feature specifications. We argue that numeric featural representation reveals the formal distinction between classes and features (Broe 1993; Frisch 1996), which is conventionally missed in Feature Geometry. Moreover, Gradient Harmonic Grammar correctly predicts the laryngeal harmony and asymmetric repairs in Lezgian.

**Huteng Dai** (Rutgers University)  
**Richard Futrell** (University of California, Irvine)  
*SCiL0/SCiL Poster I*

*Information-theoretic characterization of the subregular hierarchy*

Our goal is to link two different formal notions of complexity: the complexity classes defined by Formal Language Theory---in particular, the Subregular Hierarchy---and Statistical Complexity Theory (Feldman and Crutchfield, 1998). The link is interesting because factors involving memory resources have been hypothesized to explain why phonological processes seem to inhabit the Subregular Hierarchy, and Statistical Complexity Theory gives an information-theoretic characterization of memory use. Our work begins to bridge the gap between Formal Language Theory and Information Theory by presenting characterizations of certain subregular languages in terms of statistical complexity.

**Brady Dailey** (Boston University)  
*SSILA9*

*Word level prosody in Northern Pomo*

Northern Pomo is traditionally analyzed as having a stress system wherein tone or pitch-accent is predictable based on the syllable structure of the metrically prominent syllable. However, recent instrumental evidence suggests a more complicated picture in which a lexically specified tone is required to explain Northern Pomo's word level pitch phenomena. This investigation presents new a new analysis of evidence which bears on this debate.
In the context of dormant language revitalization, the lack of fluent speakers requires heavy reliance on recordings. Thus, effectively displaying the information in those recordings is critical. This is especially true when displaying larger texts, stories, and narratives. These are often of high interest to community-based learners as they can provide links to traditional knowledge and customs. We present an overview of the design and functions of a web-based “stories and texts” page, as well as, relate it’s use in a language camp to learners’ reported experiences in order to demonstrate how the page facilitates positive affect towards learning.

In this paper we report on lexical, syntactic, and phonological patterning in contemporary New Orleans English, juxtaposing observed patterns of variation with reported perceptions of language divides in the city. Production data shows a growing divide between Black and White speakers and the slow merger of the longstanding category Creole with Black identity. Perception results, however, indicate that linguistic variation is largely understood as linked to neighborhood: both a map-drawing task and a pilesort activity show that neighborhood and class affiliation are more salient to speakers than are racial/ethnic divides. In many ways, while they inhabit the same space, Black and White New Orleanians live in different places. We discuss potential sources for this disconnect, including the trend toward increased focus on, and pride in, geographic placedness (Silverstein 2014) in American dialectological perception.

Representational theories in phonology assume an articulated feature geometry to facilitate constituents of feature spreading, while in constraint-based theories this work is done via constraints themselves, as in Feature Class Theory (FCT, Padgett 1995, 2002). However, FCT is neither an adequate replacement for feature geometry nor is it a trivial notational variant (argued in Cahill and Parkinson 1997). New empirical evidence is given for theories such as Clements and Hume (1995), in which major place features belong to either a C-place or V-place class, and it is shown logically how this is fundamentally incompatible with FCT. Thus, phonology needs geometry.

If children model the vernacular of their primary caretaker, what model do they target? To explore this, I draw on a combination of adult data (speaker N=162) and a child and caretaker corpus (family N=16) to compare evidence from the community with evidence from the home. I focus the language of caretakers across talk to children and to adults. Variationist examination of adjectives of positivity (N=6137) and deontic modality (N=2255) reveals that caretakers model a more innovative grammar than is found in the community, regardless of addressee, suggesting that the broader sociolinguistic ecology is critical to understanding how variable grammars are modelled and mastered.
This panel discussion at the conclusion of sessions sponsored by the North American Research Network in Historical Sociolinguistics (NARNiHS) addresses the past, present, and future of the field of historical sociolinguistics at a moment where it is solidifying its position in the broader field of linguistics and is poised for exciting growth in significant new directions. Discussants will address major trends in theory, method, data, and tools within historical sociolinguistics and how those trends have materialized along the trajectory of past and current research. Importantly, projections concerning the ongoing development of these major trends and the future of the field will be shared.

**Stephen da Silva** (Ursuline Academy of Dallas)  
*Renaming and the paradoxes of power in Forster’s libretto to Billy Budd*

While E.M. Forster’s libretto to *Billy Budd* echoes many of the onomastic themes in Herman Melville’s novella, the libretto adds two dramatic scenes of renaming. These scenes dramatize the ontological violence involved in renaming a person and the paradoxical possibilities for resistance and erotic pleasure attached to appropriating the coerced new name. This onomastic paradox resonates with short stories, like “The Other Boat,” that Forster was writing at the same time as the libretto.

**Lisa Davidson** (New York University)  
*Effects of word position and vowel quality on the implementation of glottal stops in Hawaiian*

Studies of glottal stops show that they are rarely implemented with full glottal closure but rather with creaky phonation. This study focuses on Hawaiian to investigate whether phonetic implementation of glottal stops is affected by word position, and whether flanking vowels are identical or different. The data is spontaneous speech of 6 native Hawaiian speaker from a radio program recorded in the 1970s (ulukau.org). A full stop is only produced in 8% of the utterances, while medial position and identical vowels results in extended creaky phonation. The findings are discussed with respect to theories of the timing of non-modal phonation.

**Benjamin Lang** (New York University Abu Dhabi)  
**Haidee Paterson** (New York University Abu Dhabi)  
**Osama Abdullah** (New York University Abu Dhabi)  
**Alec Marantz** (New York University Abu Dhabi)  
*Covert contrast in the articulatory implementation of glottal variants of coda /t/ in American English*

While studies of coda /t/ in American English claim that both glottal replacement and glottal reinforcement are common implementations, it is difficult to ascertain for sure whether the tongue tip touches the alveolar ridge even when glottalization is present. In this study, real time MRI is used to examine the tongue tip during coda /t/ production before word-internal stops (e.g., ‘suitcase’), nasals (‘fitness’), syllabic nasals (‘gotten’), and word-finally (‘rate’). Results show that individual speakers implement different patterns of glottal reinforcement, replacement and released/unreleased /t/, but all speakers show evidence of a covert contrast between glottal reinforcement and replacement.

**Colin Davis** (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
*Order preservation in the Russian nominal phrase*

While Russian word order is flexible (Bailyn 2012 a.o.), in contexts of sub-extraction, it becomes more rigid. We argue that such restrictions arise because the Russian nominal phrase is a phase, whose constituents must preserve their relative order post-extraction given Cyclic Linearization (Fox & Pesetsky 2005a/b, a.o.).
Colin Davis (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
Tatiana Bondarenko (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
*A linearization explanation for asymmetries in Russian scrambling*

While Russian scrambling is quite flexible, we have observed through interviews with native speakers that certain movements cannot co-occur. We argue that these restrictions emerge from Cyclic Linearization (CL; Fox & Pesetsky 2005a/b, a.o.), and a ban on phrase-bound spec-to-spec movement (Chomsky 2000, 2001, Ko 2014, a.o.).

Colin Davis (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
Justin Colley (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
*On the near absence of subject HNPS*

Rightward displacement is puzzling in being more restricted than its leftward counterpart. For example, while heavy NP shift (HNPS) is productive for objects, it fails for subjects, except, as Postal (1971, 1974) observed, in some infinitives: 1. I expect to eat all the lasagna, [a very fat and selfish cat] 2. I believe to have stolen the spaghetti [an extremely inconsiderate puppy] We argue that this fact emerges from a lack of obligatory movement to infinitival spec-TP (Grohmann et al. 2000), and Cyclic Linearization (CL; Fox & Pesetsky 2005, a.o.), which constrains movement generally, including rightward movement (Sabbagh 2007, Overfelt 2015).

Forrest Davis (Cornell University)  
Abigail C Cohn (Cornell University)  
*The relationship between lexical frequency, compositionality, and phonological reduction in English compounds*

This work investigates the effect of lexical frequency and compositionality on phonological reduction. A sample of compounds selected from the Buckeye Corpus was analyzed to test the effects of lexical frequency and compositionality on the rime duration of compounds: do more opaque compounds (cupboard) exhibit more phonological reduction (shorter rimes) than transparent ones (blueberry)? Measurements were made of 21 different bisyllabic nominal compounds with VC(C) rimes. The results demonstrate that conventionalization and compositionality are correlated with phonological reduction, while just the raw lexical frequency for the compound or its head are not significant predictors.

Jeffrey Edward Davis (The University of Tennessee)  
*NARNiHS3*

*Urban, village, and indigenous signed languages: Historical sociolinguistic considerations*

This presentation features contemporary ethnographic and documentary linguistic fieldwork and historical sociolinguistic data collected from the Smithsonian’s National Anthropological Archives. It centers on the documentation of American indigenous signed language varieties from the late 1700s through the 1900s up until today, spanning different cultural and geographic areas. This historical sociolinguistic corpus also encompasses multiple modalities: spoken, signed, written, and filmed. Moreover, it takes into account comparable and distinct historical sociolinguistic outcomes—e.g., cross-generational transmission, geographic spread, domains of use, and social status—among three major types of signed language: Native American indigenous, Deaf urban-centered, and village-based signing communities.

Nickesha Dawkins (University of the West Indies, Cave Hill)  
*SPCL3A*

*Social commentary on the acceptance and use of Creole Languages by international airlines to improve the efficiency of border control security in the United States of America*

This study examines social commentary found on social media regarding the use of Creole Languages by American Airlines (AA), Jet Blue and Southwest. The languages investigated are Kreyol Ayisyen and Jamaican Creole. Kreyol Ayisyen is formally included as one of the language options for AA, while Jamaican Creole is being spoken by Border Control Security and customer service agents who are employed to Jet Blue and Southwest Airlines at specific airports. These revelations were placed on social media timelines and created quite a ‘buzz’. The language attitudes are generally positive; however, there are those who are against such speech acts.
Relationships with other academic societies have been important to the LSA and its members since its 1924 founding. The early practice of holding joint meetings with the MLA or APA reflected this, but by 1939 the LSA was meeting independently. Subsequent growth of Linguistics and the LSA provided new opportunities, however, and “sister societies” began meeting with the LSA in 1978. Such relationships allow linguists to meet together and can alleviate “Balkanization” into specific areas of study. This presentation traces the history of the LSA’s meetings with other societies, focusing on insights provided into the development of Linguistics in the US.

Charles DeBose (California State University, East Bay)  
*African American Language stressed been: An archaic marker of durative anterior aspect*

Studies of African American Language have noted a feature of TMA marking referred to as *stressed been*: a cognate of the English past participle *been* that has a different syntactic distribution and semantic interpretation. This paper argues that the feature is an archaic marker of anterior aspect that coexists with innovative markers such as *had*, *was* and the *-/ed* suffix in a mixed TMA system that combines common features of Afro-American creoles with common features of American English.

Carlos de Cuba (Kingsborough Community College of the City University of New York)  
*Standard language ideology is alive and well in public speaking textbooks*

In 1970, Walt Wolfram published a paper in the National Communication Association’s journal *The Speech Teacher* (Wolfram 1970), imploring speech instructors to move from a “deficit” view to a “difference” view of dialectal variation. A half century later, we examine seventeen current, widely adopted public speaking textbooks to see how they handle the deficit vs. difference divide. Unfortunately, we found that deficit thinking still thrives in many textbooks. Our goal here is to shine a light on the continuing propagation of misinformation about language variation in many of these textbooks and to advocate for a change away from deficit pedagogy.

Sally J. Delgado (University of Puerto Rico at Cayey)  
*Puerto Rican English: Documenting an emerging dialect in a language contact situation*

This paper describes a pilot project that generates linguistic resources and motivates research on Puerto Rican English. The project explores language attitudes and uses spoken and written material to research phonological, lexical and discourse features. Exploratory research shows that, despite the stigma of mixed language practices, participants recognize that Spanish influence on their dialect of English indexes bilingual identity and its language contact ecology; many also reject attitudes that potentially stigmatize their local dialect. Overall, local data-collection in addition to analysis and dissemination of the linguistic and socio-linguistic features of Puerto Rican English can increase positive recognition of the variety.

Aniello De Santo (Stony Brook University)  
*MG parsing as a model of gradient acceptability in syntactic islands*

It is well-known that the acceptability judgments at the core of current syntactic theories are continuous. However, an open debate is whether the source of such gradience is situated in the grammar itself, or can be derived from extra-grammatical factors. In this paper, I adopt a top-down parser for Minimalist grammars (Stabler, 2013; Kobele et al., 2013; Graf et al., 2017), as a formal model of how gradient acceptability can arise from categorical grammars. As a proof-of-concept, I model the acceptability of three types of syntactic islands in English, using as a baseline the judgments reported in (Sprouse et al., 2012).
Derek Denis (University of Toronto Mississauga)  ADS4
Chantel Briana Campbell (University of Toronto)
Eloisa Cervantes (University of Toronto)
Jeanne F. Nicole Dingle (University of British Columbia)
Keturah Mainye (University of Toronto Mississauga)
Michelle Sun (University of Toronto Mississauga)
Timothy Gadanidis (University of Toronto)

Ideologies and social meanings around Multicultural Toronto English

Multicultural Toronto English (MTE) is a multiethnolect spoken in Toronto. Multiethnolects are repertoires of features derived from urban language contact that young people—regardless of ethnolinguistic background—can access for stylistic purposes or incorporate into their vernacular. This interculturalism is not without controversy; questions of cultural appropriation frequently arise. We report on the results of a language attitudes survey designed to elicit the ideologies and discourses behind lexical features of MTE. This elucidates the social meanings and personæ that MTE indexes. At the intersection of place, race, and gender lies a covert prestige that we suggest has mapped onto MTE.

Filipe Hisao de Salles Kobayashi (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  P4

Reciprocity can be compositionally built: Scattered Reciprocals in Brazilian Portuguese

This study investigates Brazilian Portuguese reciprocal constructions which I call Scattered Reciprocals. Based on novel data, I show that Scattered Reciprocals must be analyzed as semantically and syntactically complex. This goes against a hypothesis advanced by Dalrymple et al. (1994) that cross-linguistically, reciprocal constructions are always simplex syntactic objects that are uniformly mapped onto the same meanings. After presenting the core data supporting my claim, I propose a compositional analysis for the syntax and semantics of these constructions.

Christine De Vinne (Ursuline College)  ANS7

Nameless by design: The effects of anonymity in Anna Burns’s Milkman

This paper examines effects of the namelessness that Anna Burns insists on for her characters in her 2018 Booker Prize novel, Milkman. Set in Northern Ireland during the Troubles, the novel, narrated by “middle sister,” tells the eighteen-year-old’s own troubles as she is pursued by a sexual predator, the “milkman” of the title. Anonymity heightens three thematic elements in the novel—the ubiquitous surveillance fueling the Troubles; the universality of the era’s violence; and the bloody division of families, identified in catalogs of surnames that erupt into the text—at the same time that Burns’s dense, name-deficient style risks alienating her readers.

Elwira Dexter-Sobkowiak (University of Warsaw)  NAAHoLS4

The loss of vigesimal counting in Nahuatl and Ténék

The vigesimal numeral system was once a trait of the Mesoamerican linguistic area, but has been gradually replaced by the decimal system due to contact with Spanish. Nahuatl and Ténék display an almost complete replacement of their traditional vigesimal numeral systems by Spanish numerals. In this paper I trace the changes in the numeral systems in Nahuatl and Ténék from the pre-Columbian times to the present. I postulate three stages of the change: (1) the vigesimal numeral system used prior to the Spanish conquest, (2) a hybrid vigesimal-decimal system of the transition period, and (3) the currently used decimal system.

Elwira Dexter-Sobkowiak (University of Warsaw)  SSILA20

Numeral system descriptions in the 18th century missionary grammars of indigenous languages of Mesoamerica

One of the distinctive features of Mesoamerican languages is the use of the vigesimal numeral system. Since missionary grammars followed the model of linguistic analysis based on Latin, the descriptions of the native numeral systems rarely acknowledged the full complexity of the vigesimal counting. In this paper, I analyze and compare the descriptions of cardinal numbers from six 18th-century colonial grammars of different indigenous languages of Mesoamerica: Nahuatl, Huastec, Otomí, Totonac, Tepehuán, and Kakchiquel. I also examine Spanish influence on the native counting systems, including loanwords or evidence of decimalization of the traditional Mesoamerican counting systems.
**Balla Dianka** (University of Sciences, Technics and Technologies of Bamako, Mali)  
*Identification and signification of some Khassonke place names*

Khasso is a geographical, territorial, linguistic and historical entity of Mali. It played a very big role in the history of Mali. Many areas of research in this area remain to be explored, including Onomastics in a general way and toponomy in a particular way. This article seeks to identify certain Khassonke place names and explain their origins. We started with the idea that the study of place names could be used to reconstruct history. After our field survey, we drew conclusions from the many versions we heard about the history of Khasso thanks to the etymology of the different toponyms.

**Carly Dickerson** (The Ohio State University)  
*The social meaning of rhotics in Albanian*

This paper studies associations of northern Albanian dialects with masculinity and strength and southern Albanian dialect with femininity and weakness. I explore the social meanings tied to a nonstandard feature typical of southern Albanian, the merger of $<rr>$ to $<r>$, and in particular the ways in which a regional variant can be gendered. Participants completed a matched-guise task in which they rated $<r>$ and $<rr>$ guises on a variety of Likert-type scales. Results indicate that listeners from different dialect backgrounds do not share social meanings surrounding merged speech and furthermore, this variable only has social meaning in male speech.

**Kendra V. Dickinson** (Ohio State University)  
*What does this meme?: Language contact and identity construction in virtual social space*

This project investigates language contact and U.S. Latinx youth identity as manifest in English-Spanish bilingual memes from Mitú (www.facebook.com/wearemitu). Of the collected memes, lexical switches were most frequent (64.2%; n=126), then sentential (29.5%; n=37), and quotative (16.3%; n=31) switches. Among lexical switches, 97.6% (n=123) were in Spanish, and often (73%; n=92) related to culturally-specific concepts, including foods, celebrations, and kinship terms. All quotative switches were in Spanish, and were most often (85%; n=23) attributed family members (85%, n=23). These patterns reflect elements of language contact and represent shared sociolinguistic norms of U.S. bilingual Latinx youth in virtual social space.

**Rebecca Dinkel** (University at Albany)  
*Metaphor in image and language in Mayan hieroglyphic texts*

Decipherment of Mayan hieroglyphic texts has assumed that visually similar hieroglyphs and images have equivalent meanings. Using a corpus approach, this research details the variability of the representation of metaphors for POLITICAL RULERS that use the semantic domain of TREES in writing and image in Mayan hieroglyphic texts. In image the metaphor is identified by the superimposition or fusion of human body-parts with tree-parts. The body-part and tree-parts used do not correspond to polysemous body-part relational nouns or plant vocabulary. Unlike in writing, in image, the metaphor is compositional and elaborate, expressing how a ruler is similar to a tree.

**Danielle Dionne** (Boston University)  
**Elizabeth Coppock** (Boston University)  
*Cross-linguistic pragmatic differences as a function of hyponym complexity*

In what Horn (1984) dubs Q-based narrowing, the interpretation of a general term narrows in opposition to a specific hyponym. Theories of implicature that are sensitive to the complexity of alternatives predict that if the hyponym is structurally complex, the implicature should not arise (e.g. Katzir 2007, Goodman & Stuhlmüller 2013). To our knowledge, this prediction has not been tested empirically. Our experimental findings on languages with no single word for thumb—Spanish (‘dedo pulgar ‘finger thumb’) and Bengali (bura-angle ‘thumb-finger’)—suggest that Q-based narrowing is indeed related to complexity of the opposing hyponym.
Is Sepitori a tsotsitaal version spoken in Tshwane, South Africa?

In June 2017, South Africans made submissions to #LearnPitori on what they deemed to be Sepitori, a lingua franca of Tshwane’s Black African residents. There was a need to establish, from those who grew up in Tshwane, whether they would regard #LearnPitori submissions as Sepitori. The exponential non-discriminative snowballing sampling method was used to recruit participants. Among others, data analysis focused on establishing (a) whether Sepitori could be an ML on which tsotsitaal is embedded, as it is the case with 11 official languages or (b) whether it could not an ML, but a tsotsitaal version spoken in Tshwane.

**Production vs. perception in implicit learning of phonological alternations**

Although phonological naturalness is typically defined in terms of both perceptual and articulatory ease, most artificial language studies train participants on either heard or spoken items but not both. We directly compare production- and perception-based learning of phonological alternations and show that experience with production facilitates learning, regardless of the language's naturalness or variability. We discuss the role of production in understanding phonological learning bias; we argue that the limited evidence for bias against articulatory difficult patterns supports the notion that phonetically natural patterns arise as a result of listener-driven channel bias rather than speaker-driven biases.

**Multi-Input Strictly Local functions for templatic morphology**

This paper presents an automata-theoretic characterization of templatic morphology. We generalize the Input Strictly Local class of functions, which characterize a majority of concatenative morphology, to consider multiple lexical inputs. We show that strictly local asynchronous multi-tape transducers successfully capture this typology of nonconcatenative template filling. This characterization and restriction uniquely opens up representational issues in morphological computation.

**Using an intermediary language in fieldwork**

Many linguists use an intermediary language (not their mother tongue) to do fieldwork on a target language (the one being studied). This third language becomes a filter through which all interactions with the target language occur and adds complexity to a project. Often it brings insight to understanding the target language, but it is just as likely to be an obstacle to analysis. Surprisingly, the fieldwork literature and typical field methods training tend to ignore the problem. This paper provides data from an international survey of field linguists to elaborate the problem and recommend solutions.

**Distinction without distance: Racialized vocalic differences in an integrated Chicago community**

Van Herk (2008) proposed that White speakers advanced the Northern Cities Shift (NCS) as “symbolic White Flight,” creating distance from Southern African-Americans who migrated Northward. We examine NCS- and Southern Shift-implicated vowels in a historically White middle-class Chicago community that actively resisted White Flight and has become increasingly integrated. African-American and White community members maintain significant vocalic differences across apparent time, despite increased cross-racial contact and growing positive attitudes toward racialized diversity community-wide. Processes of racialized integration therefore do not necessitate convergence, and we suggest that new social meanings of regionalized features may help explain the maintenance of racialized differences.
Michael Donovan (University of Delaware)  
*Pronouncing command fragments in a theory of clause types*

Theories of ellipsis (Lobeck 1995, Merchant 2001, 2005) posit an interaction between syntactic and semantic features that license the ellipsis. Merchant proposes that the semantic feature of ellipsis is based on givenness. This paper shows that givenness does not work as a diagnostic for fragment commands such as "Feet on the floor!" Instead, this paper proposes that imperative prosody itself can license ellipsis in fragment commands.

Michael Donovan (University of Delaware)  
Bilge Palaz (University of Delaware)  
*Politeness is a presupposition on pronouns, not operator-variable agreement*

Portner et al. (2019) argue that politeness on pronouns is best analyzed as the pronouns agreeing with a politeness operator in cP (above CP). This paper provides a number of empirical shortcomings to the approach pursued in Portner et al. (2019) and argues that a simpler, more accurate analysis involves politeness features as presuppositions on pronouns.

Shiloh Drake (Bucknell University)  
*Validating Distributed Morphology feature geometry in the acquisition of copular to be*

This paper tests a Distributed Morphology feature geometry predicting that some features of morphemes are acquired before others. Less marked features like person and number should be acquired earlier than more marked features like tense and aspect. An analysis of three child speech corpora (CHILDES; MacWhinney, 2000) for the copular “to be” shows that this is the case: the 3rd person singular default “is” appears at 1:0, but the inflected “been” doesn’t occur until 3:1. With these longitudinal, naturalistic corpora, we are able to better examine assumptions of theoretical constructs and apply them to language as it is actually used.

Shiloh Drake (Bucknell University)  
Heidi Harley (University of Arizona)  
*Distributed Morphology as a model of language in disordered populations*

In this paper, we propose an expansion of Distributed Morphology (DM) as a viable model for modeling linguistic behavior in atypical populations, based on evidence from previous psycholinguistic studies on both disordered and typical populations. DM assumes a tripartite grammar, so we should be able to see differential effects in a speaker’s language if one of the parts is affected. Since DM is a viable model of on-line processing and has sufficient explanatory power to account for the symptoms of many language disorders, we propose that it is a good candidate for a unified framework of linguistic competence and performance.

Emily Drummond (University of California, Berkeley)  
*Semantics, not syntax: A compositional semantic analysis of participant number*

Participant number refers to verbal marking that tracks the semantic number of internal arguments, which can be marked by suppletion, reduplication, or a segmental affix. Bobaljik & Harley (2017) argue for a morphosyntactic account, whereby verbs undergo root suppletion conditioned by number features on the complement DP. However, I show that this cannot capture affixal participant number and requires semantic features to be syntactically represented, which predicts wider variation than is attested. Rather, I propose a compositional semantic account: a piece of verb-internal functional structure that introduces a cardinality presupposition on the first argument to compose with the verb.

Karen Duchaj (Northeastern Illinois University)  
*Stressed syllable constraints on English names in pop music: Evidence from Lennon and McCartney*

As English is a so-called stress-timed language, English-speaking poets creating names make use of this to suit the meter of their form; lyricists do likewise. Music adds complexity. Dell and Halle (2005) argue that in English, stressed syllables sound “correct” to listeners when they fall on the downbeats. Names in Lennon’s and McCartney’s songs do not always fit the downbeat pattern.
The problem is resolved by allowing that IF the stressed syllable of the name does not fall on the downbeat, it must lead into it via a syncopated note that includes the downbeat, allowing the syllable adequate prominence.

Philip Duncan (University of Kansas)  
_Free relative clauses in Kiksht_

Free relatives (FRs) have recently received increased attention, including among Indigenous North American Languages. Still, documentation of FRs in Indigenous languages of the United States remains sparse. This paper presents the first-ever systematic description and analysis of FRs in Kiksht, the only Chinookan language spoken today. Based on text data and archival materials, two main FR types are attested—Maximal FRs and Existential FRs. In Kiksht, these types are similar in form, but differ in their semantics. FRs with “free choice” semantics are also found, though they lack a free choice marker.

Ivana Durovic (The Graduate Center, CUNY)  
Neg-raising asymmetry in SerBo-Croatian

Bošković and Gajewski (2011) claim that SerBo-Croatian (SC) does not have neg-raising (NR), and provide an example where a strong NPI ‘at least two years’ is not licensed under a negated instance of the NR verb ‘mislim’ (think). In this paper, I show that, although the verb ‘think’ blocks long distance licensing of strong NPIs, ‘want’ does not. I propose that the cause of this asymmetry lies in the differences in non-truth-conditional meaning of the attitude verbs ‘think’ and ‘want’ in SC.

Karthik Durvasula (Michigan State University)  
Jimin Kahng (University of Mississippi)  
_Phonological acceptability is not the same as phonological grammaticality_

Acceptability judgement studies have become a staple of experimental research on phonology. However, research in perception has shown convincingly that native listeners perceive auditory illusions when presented with sound sequences that do not respect the phonotactic constraints of their language. These two lines of research present a paradox: if participants are hearing illusions in illicit phonotactic contexts, then how can they be expected to rate such stimuli poorly? Here, we show acceptability judgements depend on the perceived, not actual, input. Therefore, a simplistic assumption that acceptability judgements are a direct reflection of grammaticality of the presented stimulus is untenable.

Karthik Durvasula (Michigan State University)  
Alicia Parrish (New York University)  
_Evidence against phonological feature priming_

Priming effects, though long-used as a probe for linguistic knowledge, are inconsistent (Goldinger 1999) and task-dependent (Slowiaczek and Pisoni 1986; Slowiaczek et al. 1987) for phonological representations. Prior failures to find place of articulation priming (Durvasula and Parrish 2019) might have been due to the use of long ISIs or the use of noise-free stimuli. Here, we probe for phonological feature priming using a short ISI and presenting the target stimuli free of noise (Exp. 1) and in noise (Exp. 2). We find no clear evidence of feature priming, suggesting that phonological feature priming is indeed unlikely to exist.

Amanda Eads (Pennsylvania State University)  
_LebANESE ARABIC emphatic AND guttURAL CONSONANT articulation: An ltrasound study_

This ultrasound study investigates the Arabic emphatic and guttural consonant articulations in six native Lebanese Arabic participants. The stimuli are 225 real Arabic words containing the target phones in initial, medial, and final positions along with vowel consideration. Ultrasound and audio data was recorded and analysed using PRAAT, Palatoglossatron, R, and SSANOVAs. The results show intra-regional variation for Lebanese Arabic articulations of emphatic and guttural consonants. These results add an important dimension to Arabic articulatory literature and once paired with acoustic data will provide a clearer picture of intra-regional Arabic variation.
Benjamin Eischens (University of California, Santa Cruz)  
**Decomposing negative indefinites in San Martín Peras Mixtec**

This project examines negative indefinites (NIs) in San Martín Peras Mixtec (SMPM, Oto-Manguean) and their implications for theories of negative licensing. NIs in SMPM may only occur in the linear position where negation normally surfaces. The analysis argues that NIs in SMPM are made up of two pieces: the negative morpheme and a moved, non-negative indefinite. The indefinite optionally moves a position local to negation, and the NI is formed by cliticization. The project connects to a broad literature on similar phenomena in Scandinavian languages.

André Eliatamby (The Graduate Center, CUNY)  
**Negative auxiliaries in Early Child English bear tense**

We present a corpus analysis of the production of negative auxiliaries by 12 English learning children between 23 and 34 months of age from the Manchester corpus (Theakston et al. 2001) of the CHILDES corpora collection. Our results suggest that early uses of don’t and can’t bear tense, must be morphologically composed, and reflect the acquisition of n’t a negative morpheme. This speaks against monomorphemic accounts of early negative auxiliaries (Stromswold 1990, Thornton and Tesan 2013, Thornton and Rombough 2015), and is consistent with evidence that children at 2 years represent tense (Valian 2006).

John A. Elliott (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)  
**Engagement and evidentiality in Enlhet-Enenlhet**

The Enlhet-Enenlhet (EE, also Maskoyan) languages of the Paraguayan Chaco share a common clitic, tentatively reconstructed as proto-EE *anaʔ, which has been described as a present tense marker, a definite demonstrative, and a visual evidential, among other descriptions. Using natural speech data from an ongoing language documentation project, this study argues that *anaʔ is best analyzed as a marker of symmetrical engagement, in the terms of Evans et al. (2018). EE *anaʔ asserts that the addressee has equal access to information about the entity or state being described as the speaker does, and therefore coordinates the epistemic stance of interlocutors.

Micha Elsner (The Ohio State University)  
**Stop the Morphological Cycle, I Want to Get Off: Modeling the development of fusion**

Historical linguists observe that many fusional (unsegmentable) morphological structures developed from agglutinative (segmentable) predecessors. Such changes may result when learners fail to acquire a phonological alternation, and instead, "chunk" the altered versions of morphemes and memorize them as underlying representations. We present a Bayesian model of this process, which learns which morphosyntactic properties are chunked together, what their underlying representations are, and what phonological processes apply to them. In simulations using artificial data, we provide quantitative support to two claims about agglutinative and fusional structures: that optional morphological markers discourage fusion from developing, but that stress-based vowel reduction encourages it.

Shontael Elward (The Ohio State University)  
**A change in progress: Unstressed vowel reduction in Mexican Spanish**

Unstressed vowel reduction has long been characterized as a feature of Central Mexican Spanish; however, most studies have not confirmed reduction with durational measures, nor whether the pattern holds outside the central Mexico region. This paper builds on current knowledge by analyzing duration measures of production data from central, coastal and southern Mexico with a statistical analysis of linguistic and social variables. Results provide evidence of unstressed vowel reduction in all three regions, a possible change in progress, and suggest that different linguistic and social variables matter depending on the syllable position.
Patience Epps (University of Texas at Austin)  
**Multifaceted multilingualism in Amazonia: Socially anchored lects and linguistic diversity**  

This paper considers the prevalence of socially grounded linguistic variants across Amazonian indigenous communities and their relationship with the linguistic diversity of this region. These include genderlects, whereby men and women use markedly different linguistic forms; lects associated with clans and/or intermarrying groups; shamanic language; and pet and hunting registers. I present a brief comparative typology of some of these socially grounded varieties in Amazonia, and argue that they are fostered by language ideologies that reify linguistic differences associated with particular locally salient social distinctions, which thus encourage both the maintenance of existing languages and the development of diverse sociolects/registers.

Kurt Erbach (Heinrich-Heine University Düsseldorf)  
**Predicting object mass nouns across languages**  

The hypothesis explored in this paper is that the number of object mass nouns (e.g. furniture, jewelry) in a given language is related to the number of morphosyntactic environments sensitive to the countability nouns (e.g. many, much) in that language. This hypothesis, together with the analysis of Sutton and Filip (2016) best captures the occurrence of object mass nouns across languages, compared to analyses that limit the existence of object mass nouns (e.g. Chierchia 2010) or do not restrict their manifestation at all (e.g. Rothstein 2010).

Betul Erbasi (University of Southern California)  
**Assertion and evidence in embedded contexts**  

Assertion and evidentiality are argued to be dependent (Faller 2002). Embedded contexts illustrate this dependency particularly clearly (Garrett 2001, Sauerland & Schenner 2013). For example, only assertive verbs (verbs of speech, thought) retain evidential distinctions in their complements. Embedded evidentials show two other properties: perspective shift to matrix subject and implication of speaker’s perspective. The existing studies, however, account for only a sub-part of these properties. We aim to account for all by analyzing a complementizer-like element, diye, in Turkish, and arguing that diye introduces two asserting events scoping over and correlated with evidence alternatives of the subject and speaker.

Betul Erbasi (University of Southern California)  
**Songul Gundogdu Yucel (Muş Alparslan Üniversitesi)**  
**Ezafe as a linking feature within DP**  

Studies on ezafe demonstrate that it displays considerable cross-linguistic variation, making it difficult to propose a unified analysis. This study aims to achieve such unification by investigating it in four languages, (three typologically-related: Kurmanji, Persian, Gilaki); one unrelated Turkish), all differing in how they utilize ezafe. Taking ezafe as a linking feature, we propose that the variation can be explained using two parameters: domain-extension and head-directionality. Our proposal overcomes various problems (e.g. unpredictability of ezafe in head-final languages such as Gilaki) that are unaccounted for in previous accounts such as Kahnemuyipour (2014) and Samiian & Larson (2018).

Michael Yoshitaka Erlewine (National University of Singapore)  
**Counterexpectation, concession, and free choice in Tibetan and Japanese**  

The expression yin.n’ang in Tibetan is (a) a discourse particle expressing counterexpectation (‘but/however’), (b) a concessive scalar particle (Lahiri 2010; CrniÄ 2011a,b) and (c) forms free choice items together with wh-words. Morphologically, yin.n’ang is a transparent combination of a copula, conditional ending, and even. In this talk, I document these uses of yin.n’ang from original fieldwork and propose a compositional semantics which derives this range of uses. Finally, I extend this analysis to Japanese demo, which has the exact same range of uses (a“c) and also historically derives from similar ingredients (Onodera 2004).
Marina Ermolaeva (University of Chicago)  
*Induction of Minimalist Grammars over morphemes*

Syntactic literature tends towards a big-picture outlook, abstracting away from details such as full specifications of lexical items or features involved in derivations. However, in order to identify quantifiable differences between competing analyses, a lower-level description is required. We frame this task as a learning problem, using the formalism of Minimalist Grammars. The learner makes morphosyntactic generalizations over a corpus of dependency structures and expresses them as standalone lexical items. The present work-in-progress explores how this approach can be used to induce linguistically plausible grammars and, ultimately, to evaluate proposals of theoretical syntax in quantitative terms.

Ksenia Ershova (Stanford University)  
*The role of voice in establishing control: Evidence from a syntactically ergative language*

Cross-linguistically, obligatory control constructions tend to follow a syntactically accusative schema, even in languages that otherwise display syntactic ergativity effects. Given that most analyses of control capitalize on the structural prominence of the controlled argument within the embedded clause, this generalization poses a problem for syntactically ergative languages, where the surface subject position is occupied by the absolutive theme of a transitive verb, but control targets the structurally lower ergative agent. Based on data from West Circassian (or Adyghe), I argue that this discrepancy is due to the role of Voice in establishing co-indexation between the controller and controlled argument.

Maria Esipova (Princeton University)  
*Towards a uniform cross-modal typology of composition and projection*

The formal semantics/pragmatics literature on secondary modality content like gestures or facial expressions (Ebert & Ebert 2014, Schlenker 2018a,b, Tieu et al. 2017, 2018, a.o.) has been assuming that projection of such content from under semantic operators is governed by independent rules that rely, for example, on its linearization or eliminability. Based on novel data on conventional co-speech gestures and co-speech/gesture facial expressions, I argue that projection behavior of compositionally integrated content is guided by the same linguistic principles in all modalities. Specifically, how a piece of content projects is determined by how it composes in the syntax/semantics.

Cleveland Kent Evans (Bellevue University)  
*Pelican State Babies: The top 100 given names in Louisiana, 1960-2017, compared with national figures*

The top 100 names given to infants in Louisiana between 1960 and 2018 will be compared with national lists to see how similar or different Louisiana’s naming patterns are from average American tastes. Most of the differences found parallel general differences between Northern and Southern naming patterns, such as the greater use of pet forms like Tommy as official names for boys, or reflect Louisiana’s large African-American community. Little evidence is found for specific French or Cajun influence in the top 100 names. One of the few unique differences is Renata’s prominence in Louisiana in 1980.

Jeanne C. Ewert (University of Florida)  
*Faulkner’s ‘lumber room’ of allusions and etymology: Onomastics in As I Lay Dying*

Some critical attention has been paid to the names of the characters in *As I Lay Dying*: the fertility image inherent in Dewey Dell, the intertextual relations between *The Scarlet Letter* and AILD as evidenced by Jewel’s name; the historical relevance of James K. Vardaman and his fictional namesake. Very few critics have traced the etymologies of the family names, a practice that reveals both deeply ironic commentary by Faulkner, and a different set of relational patterns than those on the surface of the novel. Anse and Addie, for example, can be seen as both complementing each other in an ironic use of names descended from German nobility (Anshehelm, Adeline) into the English and Scots/Irish yeomanry, but also in a set of secondary connotations, showcasing their actual states of being (anserous Anse, addled Addie).
This paper presents original data on the syntactic phenomenon of pied-piping from DPs, PPs and QuanPs (quantifier phrases) in Patzicía Kaqchikel (Mayan). Pied-piping has been defined as ‘when a movement operation that usually targets expressions of a particular type (e.g. wh-words) instead targets a phrase that contains an expression of that type’ (Cable, 2012: 816). In this paper, I argue for a QP (question phrase) analysis (Cable 2007, 2010a) of pied-piping in Kaqchikel whereby a QP merges above the larger phrases (e.g. DP). Movement then targets the QP and thus the entire phrase undergoes movement rather than just the wh-word.

Charlie Farrington (University of Oregon)  
*The spread of a widespread variant: Glottal stop replacement of /d/ in African American Language*

This study investigates the spread of word final /d/ glottalization in African American Language by analyzing data from fifty-eight conversational interviews of speakers from four communities representing different historical and geographic contexts in the development of modern AAL. Statistical analysis reveals a North-South distinction as well as an urban-rural one. The overall increase of glottal /d/ over time across geographic contexts lends support to the dialect norming of urban AAL into rural areas, but also the influence of rural AAL on urban AAL communities through sociohistorical events such as the Great Migration.

Matthew Faytak (University of California, Los Angeles)  
*Articulatory, but not acoustic, target uniformity in Suzhou Chinese*

A principle of target uniformity has been argued to result in high within-speaker mutual predictability in the phonetic realization of phonological primitives across the segments in which it occurs. Target uniformity has been investigated mainly using features whose articulatory implementation straightforwardly relates to acoustics regardless of simultaneously realized features, leaving ambiguous whether it constrains representations of articulatory action or the resulting acoustic outputs. This study demonstrates that the Suzhou Chinese “fricative vowels” and fricative consonants exhibit mutual predictability in tongue shape which does not extend to the resulting fricative spectra, suggesting articulation as the level to which target uniformity applies.

Lydia Felice (Georgetown University)  
*Cyclicity at the syntax/phonology interface: Evidence from Icelandic*

Extant analysis of Icelandic morphophonology (Kiparsky 1984 in Lexical Morphology and Phonology, LMP) are incompatible with syntactic analyses of the Icelandic nominal, posing a challenge for nonlexicalist morphological frameworks like Distributed Morphology (Marantz 1997). I propose a novel approach to this data, which is compatible with syntactic analyses (Ingason 2016; Norris 2014), in a Cophonologies by Phase (CBP) framework (Sandøe 2019). The data suggests a cyclic approach to phonology, and requires each morpheme to be associated with a unique cophonology, supporting CBP over Stratal OT. This analysis demonstrates that syntactic boundaries are isomorphic with phonological domains of application.

Wang Feng (Kent State University)  
*On the nicknames of national football teams*

A preliminary analysis of 235 nicknames of 189 FIFA national football teams (NFTs) shows that they have statistically significant differences, suggesting subtle intercultural differences worthy of further investigation. It’s found that: 1) Nicknames are most frequently used in CONMEBOL, and least in OFC; 2) The usage of "Football", "Qualities", "Plants", "Weapons", "Natural Objects", "Letters" has no statistical difference; 3) "Football" is rarely used; 4) "Humans" are most frequently used in UEFA, and least in AFC; 5) "Colors" are most frequently used in UEFA, and least in CAF; 6) "Animals" are most frequently used in CAF, and least in CONCACAF.

José Fernández Guerrero (University of California, San Diego)  
*¡Como corre! The flexibility of wh-exclamatives*

Wh-exclamatives constitute matrix clauses with a wh-element and perform the speech act of exclamation (Rett 2011). Focusing on data from (Mexican) Spanish, I show that wh-exclamatives lack a proper account for cross-linguistic variation and composition in Rett (2011) and Zanuttni & Portner (2003). I subsequently build from Z&P’s approach and I argue mismatches between
interrogative and exclamative uses of wh-elements are attributable to 1) a morphological restriction on wh-elements in the Encyclopedia (Halle & Marantz 1993) and 2) an optional conspiracy that allows their replacement by an alternative wh-element that takes their predicational properties.

Valentina Filimonova (Indiana University Bloomington)  
Social deixis and social reality of Mexico City: Variable perception and production of polite leiismo  

“Polite lei-smo” is an exemplary case of linguistic encoding of social relationships in stratified communities such as Mexico City. Data from interactive role plays and acceptability judgment tasks of over 200 speakers show that production lags behind perception of this innovative form. Its conditioning by social domain, speech event, specific verbs, and the social status of the speakers point to two types of politeness as a strategy to navigate the changing social realities: mitigation politeness in transactional exchanges of directive speech acts and face-enhancing politeness with a solidarity-building function of speech acts such as greetings.

Bryan Fleming (Boston College)  
Exploring language and nationalism through primers  

How important is language in the construct of national identity? Discussions of nationality often include language as an important component, and we often find governments getting involved in linguistic matters. The decisions these actors make—and the language-related documents they create—give us a particularly powerful insight into the importance of language to a given regime’s nationalistic projects. Through the analysis of primers and other elementary-level language-teaching books dating from the early-20th century to the present day, I will explore the role these texts played in shaping and reinforcing a particular national identity.

Suzana Fong (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
The syntax of number marking: The view from bare nouns in Wolof  

Wolof has a rich system of determiners and class markers. Nevertheless, it is possible for nominals in this language to occur with neither of them. BNs in Wolof seem to be singular: they cannot saturate a collective predicate nor be referred back to with a plural pronoun. Nonetheless, when a plural relative clause or a plural genitive affix modify the BN, it behaves as if it were plural. I propose an analysis that is based on the idea that Number has a fine-grained representation where it can be located in more than one level across the DP spine.

John Foreman (University of Texas Rio Grande Valley)  
Paula Margarita Foreman (University of Texas Rio Grande Valley)  
Danny Arellano (University of Texas Rio Grande Valley)  
Rene Cabrera (University of Texas Rio Grande Valley)  
Luis Castillo (University of Texas Rio Grande Valley)  
Luis Closner (University of Texas Rio Grande Valley)  
Kimberly Grimaldo (University of Texas Rio Grande Valley)  
Lessons from Talking Dictionaries for communities, language learners, and academics: A case study of the Macultianguis Zapotec Talking Dictionary  

This paper discusses our experiences with and suggestions for how Talking Dictionaries (http://talkingdictionary.swarthmore.edu/) can be used to meet the needs of various constituencies: the minority language communities, linguists, graduate and undergraduate student researchers, and language learners. Our perspectives on these matters come from our work in developing a Talking Dictionary for Macultianguis Zapotec (MacZ), an indigenous language originating in San Pablo Macultianguis, Oaxaca, Mexico. Contributors include several native speakers from the MacZ diaspora (in Mexico and US) along with an academic linguist, a graduate student, and several undergraduate students from a Hispanic-serving US university situated on the US-Mexico border.
Hannah Forsythe (University of California, Irvine) SCiL Poster I
Lisa Pearl (University of California, Irvine)

Immature representation or immature deployment? Modeling child pronoun resolution

Children acquiring Spanish use connectives to help resolve pronouns but initially ignore cues from agreement morphology and pronominal form. We assume that children use adult-like Bayesian reasoning, calculating the probability of pronoun antecedents, given these cues, from the likelihood of each cue appearing alongside reference to these antecedents in their input. Unlike adults, however, they may (i) incorrectly represent some of these likelihoods, (ii) occasionally omit some likelihoods, or (iii) occasionally use the wrong cue value. Models implementing scenarios (ii) and (iii) more closely match observed behavior, suggesting that children correctly represent but inconsistently use some cues.

Catherine Fountain (Appalachian State University) NAAHoLS4

From verbos compuestos to nuclear clauses: Terminology and description of incorporation in Nahuatl, 1547-2003

This study examines the ways in which noun incorporation in Nahuatl is presented in fifteen descriptive grammars spanning four centuries. This survey provides evidence of a high level of awareness of the phenomenon and the need to adequately describe it beginning with the very first extant descriptions of the language, and traces how the specific terminology used to describe noun incorporation evolved over several hundred years. Examination of the way in which incorporation has been discussed and exemplified also provides insights into how individual authors conceived of language more broadly, and how this reflects or contrasts with prevailing philosophies of language at the time.

Carolina Fraga (The Graduate Center, CUNY) P4

Completive todo in Rioplatense Spanish

Colloquial Rioplatense Spanish exhibits existential sentences like the following: Hay toda agua en la cocina (have.PRES all.FEM water.FEM in the kitchen//"There's water over the whole kitchen (floor).”). In this sentence, 'toda' (all) agrees in gender and number with the nominal 'agua' (water). Although this surface string makes it appear as if 'toda' (all) forms a semantic and syntactic constituent with 'agua' (water), in my talk I argue that 'toda' (all) originates elsewhere in the structure, as the modifier of a silent element. I show how this analysis captures the constituency, interpretation and agreement pattern of the construction.

Karlien Franco (University of Toronto) ADS4

Sali A. Tagliamonte (University of Toronto)

How to gain a new guy in 10 decades: A study of lexical variation in Ontario dialects

This study investigates the sociolinguistic and geographical distribution of words to refer to an adult male in English, e.g. guy, man, fellow, gentleman, chap and bud. We analyze data from 17 communities in Ontario with multifactorial methods. Our results reveal a notable language change in progress. Guy is taking over as the dominant variant but this development is nuanced by the complexity of the sociolinguistic landscape (e.g. urban versus rural, social network type). Thus, variation in words for referring to men provides new insight into the competing influences and evolution of sociolinguistic factors in the process of language change.

Karlien Franco (University of Toronto) LSA23

Sali Tagliamonte (University of Toronto)

Lexicalization in grammatical change? The simple past/present perfect alternation in Canadian English

This paper presents an analysis of the simple past/present perfect-alternation in spoken Ontario English. In contrast with previous claims that the present perfect is losing ground to the simple past, we find that this alternation is mostly stable. Change is only apparent in specific contexts, albeit not in the direction previously suggested. We argue that these findings result from an ongoing process of lexicalization. Moreover, we examine a hierarchy of decreasingly perfect-friendly contexts from the literature, which is not confirmed. Thus, by including spoken data in our study, we underscore the pervasiveness of lexicalization in grammatical variation.
In Moroccan Arabic, the ‘emphatic’ post-velarized rhotic [ṛ] has a historically vowel-conditioned distributional pattern with respect to [r], which has been complicated by morphological regularization and lexical diffusion in contemporary spoken varieties. By analyzing the speech of 23 speakers from the Moroccan city of Fes, this study indicates that the resulting distribution can best be described as an ambiguous ‘marginal phoneme’, in which the occurrence of the post-velarized variant depends on a complex mixture of criteria. There is also evidence for phonetic gradiency between the two variants, with an intermediate degree of post-velarization occurring in some contexts.

This study used accent imitations to examine Oklahomans’ productions and attitudinal perceptions of Country and Southern accents compared to natural Oklahoman speech. Speakers’ vowel spaces did not vary systematically between natural and imitation guises, yet listeners rated natural guises as standard, moderately Oklahoman and Midwestern, but not country, Southern, or hick/redneck. In contrast, they rated both Country and Southern imitations as highly Southern and country, moderately Oklahoman and hick/redneck, and non-standard. That is, Country and Southern imitations were judged in line with typical attitudinal perceptions of Southern US English, and both “Standard Midwestern” and “Country Redneck” are equally “Oklahoman.”
Los efectos inesperados de la documentación: responsabilidad política, cambio social y métodos de comunicación

En la actualidad, existe un considerable interés por parte de los Waorani en documentar su idioma, ya sea en las comunidades o en la organización política. Una de las preocupaciones esenciales es la sobrevivencia del idioma Wao Terero. El proyecto de documentación asume una importancia particular para las personas mayores quienes desean que su idioma nativo adquiera un reconocimiento sobre la cultura y saberes ancestrales con más peso dentro de las comunidades Waoranis.

Uboye Gaba (Waorani)

Timothy Gadanidis (University of Toronto)

Uh, that's a little rude: Implicit judgments of um and uh in instant messaging

I report the results of a perception study designed to investigate implicit perceptual judgements of uh and um in the instant messaging (IM) register. Um and uh have been implicated in a change in progress (Tottie, 2011; Wieling et al., 2016; i.a.); recent work (Gadanidis, 2018) suggests a functional difference may be emerging in IM. 78 participants rated IM-senders who used um, uh or neither on a set of Likert scales. Compared to the neither condition, um is rated as more feminine, and uh is rated as less polite. I argue that these findings are linked to the ongoing change.

Feier Gao (Indiana University Bloomington)
Jon Forrest (University of Georgia)

Mandarin full tone realization and indexical meaning

Tone neutralization in Standard Mandarin requires syllables in a weakly-stressed position to be de-stressed and toneless, yet such process is often incomplete in some Mandarin dialects, e.g., Taiwanese-accented Mandarin. The current study provides both a spoken-corpus analysis and a preliminary perception task to address how the “cute” social persona is indexed in such supraregional feature and whether listeners also perceive the social connection between full tone realization and “cute” characteristics. The results showed that the full tone variants, while subconsciously connected to general speaker categories like gender, may not strongly associate with higher-level social personae in the minds of listeners.

Feier Gao (Indiana University, Bloomington)
Siqi Lyu (Beihang University)
Chien-Jer Charles Lin (Indiana University, Bloomington)

Processing Mandarin Tone 3 sandhi in reduplications and lexical compounds

Mandarin Tone 3 (T3) sandhi is a well-known example of phonological alternation where a low tone (i.e., T3) obligatorily becomes a rising tone (T2) when it is followed by another T3 (T3-T3/ --> [T2-T3]). Recent studies found that Chinese words involving tone sandhi are more effortful to process than non-sandhi sequences and that the access of the underlying tone of the sandhi syllable is primed by another T3 even though it surfaces as a T2. This current study investigates the representation and access of the sandhi tones derived from morphological and compounding processes.

Eduardo Garcia-Fernandez (University of Massachusetts Amherst)

Intonational form and function of Asturian vocatives

The present work analyzes the intonational and morphosyntactic variation found in vocative marking in Asturian, an endangered Ibero-Romance language. The felicitous context of use of a particular tune, H+L*L%, cannot be accounted for in terms of an isolated initial call or an insistent call, as has been done in research within the Auto-segmental Metrical model. By means of a perception experiment, this study shows that the use of H+L*L% in Asturian vocatives arises pragmatically in contexts where the speaker marks a mismatch in the interlocutors' mutual belief space, either on the speaker's or addressee's side.
Christopher Geissler (Yale University)  
Jason Shaw (Yale University)  
Fang Hu (Chinese Academy of Social Science)  
Mark Tiede (Haskins Laboratories)  

Consistent C-V timing across speakers of Diaspora Tibetan with and without lexical tone contrasts

Previous work has observed that tone conditions the relative timing of consonant and vowel gestures, in that the lag between consonant and vowel gestures (C-V lag) is longer in lexical tone languages than in other languages. Diaspora Tibetan provides a unique case where some speakers contrast tone and others do not. Using electromagnetic articulography (EMA), we found that speakers with and without a tone contrast showed similar C-V lag, which resembled that of lexical tone language speakers. We interpret this to mean that the C-V lag of a community is learned directly, rather than resulting from competitive coupling among gestures.

Donna Gerds (Simon Fraser University)  
Nancy Hedberg (Simon Fraser University)  

Demonstratives in Hul’q’umi’num’ discourse

The roles of four types of demonstratives in establishing and tracking reference were examined in a 18,000-line corpus of Hul’q’umi’num’ Salish stories. Analysis of 5,070 tokens revealed that demonstratives are used to direct the addressee’s attention to a referent, highlighting its relatively high importance compared to referents marked by deictic articles that simply encode viewpoint deixis (15,997 tokens). Spatio-temporal demonstratives and spatio-temporal pro-detenniners anchor a referent, often a place, in space and time. Pro-detenniners are used anaphorically to track current main characters. Discourse demonstratives refer back to already mentioned events or entities that do not function as current main characters.

Debanjan Ghosh (Educational Testing Service)  
Elena Musi (University of Liverpool)  
Kartikeya Upasani (Facebook)  
Smaranda Muresan (Columbia University)  

Interpreting verbal irony: linguistic strategies and the connection to the type of semantic incongruity

This paper studies how speakers express verbal irony and hearers interpret it. Towards the latter goal, hearers are asked to verbalize their interpretation of ironic messages and a typology of linguistic strategies is proposed to categorize the interpretations. We design computational models to capture these strategies and present empirical studies aimed to answer three questions: (1) what is the distribution of linguistic strategies used by the hearers?; (2) do hearers adopt similar strategies for interpreting the speaker’s ironic intent?; (3) does the type of explicit vs. implicit incongruity in the ironic messages influence the choice of interpretation strategies?

Ana-Maria Ginsac (University of Iași)  
Mădălina Ungureanu (University of Iași)  

New world, new challenges: Managing the translation of American toponyms in pre-modern Romanian

At the end of the 18th century and the beginning of the next, the Romanian language started a process of remarkable linguistic revival, to which numerous translations from modern European languages contributed. In this stage of Romanian, often called the “pre-modern” age, no translation patterns existed, and numerous foreign proper names had no correspondent. This state-of-the-art brought challenges in finding the appropriate principles to transpose them into Romanian. The American toponyms were certainly among those “exotic” names that the Romanian scholars discovered for the first time in their attempt to translate history and geography-based books. We aim to discuss the principles of their translation.

Lelia Glass (Georgia Institute of Technology)  

Verbs describing routines facilitate object omission

To address the longstanding question of which transitive verbs can omit their objects and why ("I ate __"), I argue that verbs facilitate object omission if they describe ROUTINES (Levin and Rappaport Hovav 2014): conventional, name-worthy actions in
a community. I present two experiments (crossing routine with selectional strength [Resnik 1993] and with frequency) consistent with the claim that routine, disentangled from selection and frequency, facilitates object omission. These experiments exploit the fact that certain actions are more/less routine for different people -- ultimately illuminating verbs as social artifacts, shaped by the habits of the people who use them.

**Alexander Göbel** (University of Massachusetts Amherst)  
*Representing context: Focus alternatives, common ground and the QUD*

This paper presents a rating study comparing 'also' and 'again' in short question-answer pairs. The hypothesis was that Focus-sensitive expressions like 'also' prefer to find their alternatives in the discourse representation, which is assumed to be structured by the QUD, while other presupposition triggers find their antecedent in the Common Ground. The results showed that a question-answer pair intervening between the final sentence and the sentence satisfying its presupposition led to a penalty for 'also' but not 'again', supporting the hypothesis and the view that context-dependent expressions access different contextual representations despite accessing the same abstract content.

**Quinn Goddard** (University of Calgary)  
**Angeliki Athanasopoulou** (University of Calgary)  
**Darin Flynn** (University of Calgary)  
*Plains Cree and the ambiguity between lexical and phrasal prosody*

Due to the close interaction between different levels of prosody, phrasal stress can often appear to masquerade as lexical stress. Plains Cree prosody is such a case. Through the analysis of publicly available recordings, we determined that phrases and individual words pattern almost identically in terms of pitch, making it hard to ascertain which properties are due lexical stress and which are the result of interference from higher-level prosody. We investigate the idea that previous characterizations of word-level stress may instead be descriptions of phrasal prominence.

**Mia Gong** (Cornell University)  
*A Lowering Analysis of Dagur POSS-Final Order*

Dagur (Mongolic) represents the stem-CASE-POSS (POSS-final) suffix order in possessive constructions e.g., (1), in contrast to the more common stem-POSS-CASE (CASE-final) order in Turkic languages. I show that a previous account (Guseva & Weisser, 2018) for such order cannot be extended to Dagur. Based on evidence from Suspended Affixation (SA), I suggest that in Dagur (a) the POSS-final order is due to postsyntactic lowering of K0 (CASE) to D0 (POSS), and (b) SA is a low coordination structure, instead of ellipsis.

**Jeff Good** (University at Buffalo)  
**Pierpaolo Di Carlo** (University at Buffalo)  
**Nelson Tschonghongei** (University of Yaoundé)  
*The causes and consequences of deliberate language change in the Cameroonian Grassfields*

Most work on language change assumes that it is largely due to unconscious processes, rather than conscious ones, though a limited number of examples of deliberate change with significant lexical and grammatical impacts have been reported in the literature. This paper considers data from two underdocumented Bantoid languages from the Cameroonian Grassfields to (i) add to the catalog of known examples of deliberate change, (ii) arrive at a better understanding of the social contexts which foster it, and (iii) assess its significance for models of linguistic divergence.
**Corina Goodwin** (University of Connecticut)  
**Diane Lillo-Martin** (University of Connecticut)  
*Cross-linguistic influence in the morphological development of preschool-aged ASL-English bilinguals*

We examined the English morphological development of bimodal bilingual children, testing whether characteristics of the morphology of American Sign Language (ASL) differentially affected children’s production. We found that English morphemes with no comparable null functional element in ASL were acquired with only typical bilingual delays of 0 to 9 months; however, when ASL has a morphological process for the same functional head but differs in application, this resulted in omitted English morphemes as long as 20 months after monolingual norms. We conclude that cross-linguistic influence is more likely where languages have conflicting morpho-syntactic patterns.

**Matthew J. Gordon** (University of Missouri)  
*Working the indexical fields of Missouri*

Drawing on Eckert’s notion of indexical fields, this paper examines the social meanings of the pronunciation of the toponym Missouri with a final schwa. How to pronounce the state’s name has been the subject of debate for at least 130 years, and I examine how the meanings associated with the various pronunciations have evolved over time. In addition to exploring historical commentary, I present results from a recent survey of Missourians and I analyze a corpus of tweets, in which <Missouria> is used to signal particular cultural and political divisions.

**Yadav Gowda** (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
**Danfeng Wu** (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
*Clitic climbing and linear adjacency in Wolof*

Clitic movement from an embedded infinitive (‘clitic climbing’, CC) is a hallmark property of restructuring (Rizzi’78 i.a.). We show data from Wolof, an under-documented Senegambian language, which shows CC requires linear adjacency (LA) of verbal heads. The relationship of such ‘verb clustering’ phenomena to restructuring, and how verb clusters arise, is still the subject of debate (Wurmbrand’17). Our data contributes to this debate, showing a) in a language which doesn’t exhibit other ‘verb clustering’ phenomena (e.g. reordering verbal heads, morphology sharing), LA is required for restructuring; b) contrary to expectations, LA doesn’t arise through complex head-formation (pace Haider’03, supporting Wurmbrand’07).

**Thomas Graf** (Stony Brook University)  
*Curbing feature coding: Strictly local feature assignment*

Syntactic formalisms face a severe overgeneration problem: constraints of enormous complexity can be compiled into the category system and thus be enforced as part of the usual subcategorization mechanism. Not only does this kind of feature coding deprive syntactic proposals of their empirical bite, it also undermines computational efforts to limit syntactic formalisms via subregular complexity. This paper presents a subregular solution to such feature coding. Instead of subcategorization features being a cheap resource that comes for free, they must be assigned by an input strictly local tree-to-tree transduction. This restriction correctly rules out deviant category systems.

**Donovan Grose** (Hang Seng University of Hong Kong)  
**Charles Lam** (Hang Seng University of Hong Kong)  
*A templatic analysis of gestural expressions of events: Evidence from Cantonese co-speech gestures*

To extend analyses of the gestural expressions of events beyond iconic gestures representing spatial paths and manners and to mixed-framing languages, this proposal analyzes both the linguistic and gestural components of composite utterances in terms of abstract templates composed of sub-events. This analysis allows the contributions of spatial and non-spatial gestures to be analyzed in the same terms and identifies previously unreported gestural patterns in Cantonese.
Lauren Guillory (Louisiana Tech University)  
*Names and naming practices are integral to the structure of society in Lois Lowry’s novel, The Giver. Committees preside over all major decisions within the community, including assigning jobs to and naming its citizens. Naming practices in The Giver are reflective of the community’s unique system of maintaining the population and creating family units. The assignment of jobs within the community is of great importance, and individuals are often acknowledged by their job position titles rather than their given names. Ultimately, naming practices within the novel are designed to promote the success and continuity of the collective as a whole.*

Jonathan Gutmann (Tulane University)  
*Determining word length through context: A cross-linguistic information-theoretic approach*

This study employs an Information-Theoretic approach to determine whether Uniform Information Density (UID) conditions lexical variation in Spanish, German, Hebrew, and Portuguese. Through a corpus examination and behavioral test, we determine that when given the choice between two interchangeable, non-ambiguous words, speakers choose the shorter word in high-context (supportive) environments and the longer word in low-context (neutral) environments. All other factors being equal, when a word contains higher entropy (surprisal) based on its context, speakers tend to choose the longer wordform. This corroborates UID, as speakers prefer shorter words to express less information and longer words to convey more information.

Youssef Haddad (University of Florida)  
*The syntax of the addressee in imperatives: What Levantine Arabic optional datives bring to the table*

The syntactic representation of imperative subjects has received ample attention in the literature. One proposal put forth by Zanuttini 2008 argues that the imperative subject enters the computation with no person features. The subject is endowed with a 2nd person /addressee feature by a Jussive Phrase that is unique for imperative clauses and that occupies the left periphery. I present evidence from Levantine Arabic optional datives in favor of this approach.

Bill Haddican (Queens College, City University of New York)  
*Evidence for an embedded AddresseeP from Basque and Galician allocutivity*

Recent work has described allocutive marking in finite embedded contexts in Tamil and Magahi where allocutive marking interacts with indexical shift. Alok & Baker (2019) propose that allocutive marking reflects agreement with a silent “Hearer” DP present in all finite clauses even when no indexical shift applies. A prediction of this approach is the possibility of varieties with embedded allocutive marking, but no indexical shift. This paper argues that Galician and Zumaian Basque instantiate this possibility. We also present novel evidence from patterns of clitic doubling in both languages supporting the presence of a silent Addressee DP in embedded contexts.

Michael Hahn (Stanford University)  
*Crosslinguistic word orders enable an efficient tradeoff of memory and surprisal*

Memory limitations are well-established as a factor in human online sentence processing, and have been argued to account for crosslinguistic word order regularities. We build on expectation-based models of language processing to develop a general information-theoretic notion of memory efficiency in language processing, in terms of a trade-off of surprisal and memory. We derive a method for estimating a lower bound on the memory efficiency of languages from corpora. Applying this to corpora from 54 languages, we find that word orders tend to support efficient tradeoffs between memory and surprisal, suggesting that word order rules are structured to enable efficient online processing.
Emre Hakeguder (University of Chicago)  
*Predictive typology of sign language instrumentals: A pilot study on Hong Kong Sign Language*

Sign languages commonly use classifier forms in instrumental predicates. The iconicity found in the handshape of the classifier can reflect either the hand-as-object iconicity or the hand-as-hand iconicity. Nine cross-linguistic factors that may affect signers’™ iconicity decision and the presence/absence of agent and instrument nouns have been identified so far. This study uses Hong Kong Sign Language pilot data to test the feasibility of the creation of a comprehensive predictive typology of sign language instrumentals using a Maximum Entropy model.

Nancy Hall (California State University, Long Beach)  
Nancy Hall (California State University, Long Beach)  
Megan Walsh (California State University, Long Beach)  
Sarah Garcia (California State University, Long Beach)  
Araceli Carmona (California State University, Long Beach)  
*Perceptual dissimilation of /l/ and /n/*

Certain sound classes, such as liquids and nasals, are particularly prone to dissimilation. Ohala 1993 argues that this is because dissimilation originates as perceptual hypercorrection for phonetic assimilation. Using spliced stimuli, we test whether American listeners’™ perception of /l/ or /n/ is affected by the presence of a second /l/ or /n/ in the same word. We find clear evidence that listeners are more likely to miss an /l/ in a word that contains two /l/s, but less clear evidence for dissimilation of multiple /n/s.

Christopher Hammerly (University of Massachusetts Amherst)  
*Obviative agreement and word order in Ojibwe*

C/# agreement in Ojibwe violates person-based prominence hierarchies by omnivorously agreeing with obviative arguments over proximate arguments. I link this agreement pattern to another puzzling fact: obviative arguments tend to precede proximate arguments in word order. I show that both of these patterns can be derived by analyzing obviative agreement as an instance of mixed φ/δ agreement. I argue that the feature [obv] exists as both a φ-feature, which originates on #, and a δ-feature, which originates on C but is inherited by #. The analysis captures agreement and word order patterns in both direct and inverse alignments.

Yiding Hao (Yale University)  
*Metrical grids and generalized tier projection*

This paper formalizes metrical grid theory (MGT, Prince, 1983; Hayes, 1995) and studies its expressive power. I show that MGT can describe stress systems beyond the input tier-based input strictly local functions proposed by Hao and Andersson (2019), but conjecture that it cannot describe systems beyond the input tier-based strictly local languages of Baek (2018). This implies that MGT is not compatible with current proposals regarding the automata-theoretic complexity of stress systems.

Gísli Rúnar Harðarson (University of Iceland)  
*A unified approach to domains in word- and phrase level phonology*

This paper provides a unified account of the establishment of word- and phrase level phonological domains directly referencing the morphosyntactic structure. The two domains have been argued to be fundamentally distinct, however, I argue that both are conditioned by the same structural factors. I assume that the domain of phonology is the syntactic phase. The application of phonological processes can also be conditioned by selection, limiting the application to subconstituents within the domain. I assume that the output of spell-out is visible at subsequent spell-out cycles, extending the domain beyond the initial phase.

Kaitlyn Harrigan (College of William and Mary)  
*Finite complements trigger reality responses in attitude verb acquisition*

The syntactic bootstrapping hypothesis was developed to explain how children learn verbs whose meanings are closed to observation, such as attitude verbs. Belief verbs (like think) take finite but not non-finite complements. When acquiring think,
children are lured by reality when there is a mismatch between the subject’s belief and reality. We present children novel verbs with either a finite or a non-finite complement. Children are sensitive to syntactic frame: they are lured by reality when the complement is finite, but not when the complement is non-finite. These findings support the view that syntax guides children’s acquisition of attitude verbs.

Martin Haspelmath (Max Planck Institute for the Science of Human History)

The polycategoriality parameter: Noun-verb similarities in Wakashan, Salishan, Eskimoan and Mayan

Linguists have often said for North American languages that the noun-verb/verb-adjective distinction is not made as in English. It has recently been claimed that there is now a “consensus” that this is wrong. But here I reexamine the facts from several families and argue for a shift in perspective: Instead of asking “whether all languages have a noun-verb/verb-adjective distinction”, it is more productive to ask how languages are classified on the polycategoriality parameter. Value A: Predicative nouns require a copula, and/or referential verbs require a relativizer; Value B: Nouns do not require a copula, and verbs don’t require a relativizer.

Martin Haspelmath (Max Planck Institute for the Science of Human History)

Some universals of reflexive construction markers and a possible efficiency-based explanation

This paper reports on a study of 50 languages worldwide, from 50 unrelated language families, in which I found evidence supporting five universal hypotheses, e.g. (1) If a language has a reflexive voice marker, it may indicate agent-patient coreference. (2) If a language uses different constructions for agent-patient coreference for different verb types, then it uses shorter markers for introverted verbs than for extroverted verbs. I will argue that several of the universals can be explained by a general Zipfian principle of efficient coding: Greater predictability results in shorter forms. Finally, I will briefly argue against a purely diachronic explanation.

Richard Hatcher (University at Buffalo)
Robert Jimerson (Rochester Institute of Technology)

19th Century Seneca in the works of Asher Wright

The Seneca language (see) has had a long history of documentation by Europeans beginning with the dictionary of Julian Garnier around the beginning of the 18th century. This was then followed 150 years later by the works of the protestant minister, Asher Wright. Wright’s meticulous transcription of 19th century Seneca provides a unique window into a language undergoing a number of diachronic changes. This study investigates three features of 19th century Seneca; the phonetics of the phonemic inventory, the state of several diachronic processes, and now-obsolescent lexical items.

Jason D. Haugen (Oberlin College)
Nina Lorence-Ganong (Oberlin College)

Uto-Aztecan and Plateau Penutian lexical resemblances revisited

We revisit Rude’s (2000) claim that the Uto-Aztecan and Plateau Penutian language families derive from a common linguistic genetic ancestor. Bringing extensive new lexical data to bear on the issue (Uto-Aztecan comparative vocabularies compiled by Stubbs 2011 and Hill 2014), we argue that most of Rude’s ~50 proposed cognate sets are spurious, failing to show systematic correspondences in form, meaning, or both. However, a number of sets remain of great interest to linguists and anthropologists because they provide evidence of probable contact and borrowing between Plateau Penutian and Uto-Aztecan languages (especially among the northernmost languages of the latter family).

Jason D. Haugen (Oberlin College)
Amy V. Margaris (Oberlin College)

Faculty placements into Linguistics PhD programs across the US and Canada: Market share and gender distribution

Adopting Speakman et al.’s (2017) notion of market share, we rank 63 PhD-granting Linguistics departments across the US and Canada according to number of successful placements of alumni into tenured and tenure-track (TT) positions. We track changes in departments’ market share percentages over time and examine gender distributions. There is a strong pattern of PhD-origin placement disparity: the top 12 departments placed more than half of all TT faculty. And while women and men are represented in
roughly equal numbers at all ranks, there are many more women PhDs, suggesting that their representation in these departments is still disproportionately low.

**Bryn Hauk** (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)  
*Shifted clusivity in Tsova-Tush*

This paper outlines a new domain of shifted indexicals—shifted clusivity—in Tsova-Tush, an endangered Northeast Caucasian language of Georgia. Current debates about indexical shift have not explicitly addressed the behavior first-person inclusive pronouns under shift, although different predictions arise depending on theoretical assumptions about the mechanism behind shift of first-person and second-person pronouns, given that 1INCL involves features of both. I find that shifted 1INCL is indeed possible in Tsova-Tush and further demonstrate that shifted 1INCL in Tsova-Tush can never co-occur with either unshifted 1SG or 2SG, indicating that author and addressee must shift together in Tsova-Tush.

**Ivy Hauser** (University of Massachusetts Amherst)  
*Intraspeaker variation and cue weight in Mandarin sibilants*

We analyze production data from Mandarin sibilants to demonstrate that differences in extent of intraspeaker variation are systematic and can be predicted by individual differences in cue weight. Many dialects of Mandarin contrast three voiceless sibilants. Speakers exhibit individual differences in the phonetic implementation of these contrasts: some speakers primarily use spectral center of gravity while others use a combination of center of gravity (COG) and the second formant of the following vowel (F2). The main finding in this paper is that speakers who use COG more contrastively in production also exhibit more within-category variation in F2.

**Kirk Hazen** (West Virginia University)  
*Contested concepts*

Michael Montgomery was never afraid to engage arduous scholarly pursuits or to challenge underlying scholarly concepts. He asked fundamental questions in his own work and in his review of works in the field of dialectology at large. Some of his most important reviews involved the concept of *isolation* (what is it and how permeable is it?) and the function of folk beliefs (are they wrong and useful?). This presentation works through his questions and discusses their impact across the field of dialectology, especially Montgomery’s take on the Elizabethan English myth and its use by other scholars.

**Kirk Hazen** (West Virginia University)  
**Audra Slocum** (West Virginia University)  
**Caroline Toler** (West Virginia University)  
**Mary Werner** (West Virginia University)  
**Maddi Moore** (West Virginia University)  
*Receding Southern features embroiled in northern Appalachian identity choices*

In Appalachia, the most northern boundary of the South has moved further south over the last century. In order to address questions of language change in Appalachia, we examine how adolescent speakers adopt 20th-century Appalachian variables to create anew the sociolinguistic fabric of their community. For 20 rural students, we conducted quantitative analysis of leveled was, (ING), and quotatives. The more country-oriented teens also demonstrated vernacular variants such as regularized don’t, demonstrative them, ain’t, and multiple negation. Yet, as northern Appalachians have recoiled from negative stereotypes, the Southern dialect region has receded from northern Appalachia.

**Katherine He** (Palos Verdes Peninsula High School)  
*Long-Term sociolinguistics trends and phonological patterns of American names*

This paper identified macro trends and phonological patterns utilizing data from 348 million American baby names over 137 years. The analysis showed that social trends have significantly influenced naming over time, eg. the rise of individualism and unisex names as well as the influence of public figures and pop culture. This is postulated as an example of the mere-exposure effect.
addition, the analysis covers the significant phonological differences between female and male names, where in the number and type of sounds as well as the number of syllables in names differ by gender. 

Raina Heaton (University of Oklahoma)  
**Addition**

Andrew Abdalian (Tulane University)

*Tunica language evolution: From 1880 to 2020*

Although Tunica was documented by Mary Haas, Albert Gatschet, and John R. Swanton, it has a much smaller documentary corpus than many of the formerly sleeping languages that are currently being revitalized. This presentation discusses some of the methods the Tunica Language Project has used to expand the lexicon and deal with holes in the grammar. We also point out some of the ways the language is changing organically now that there is a consistent cohort of L2 learners/teachers.

Andrew Hedding (University of California, Santa Cruz)  
**LSA34**

Benjamin Eischens (University of California, Santa Cruz)

*Filling in the gaps: The animate resumptive preference in San Martín Peras Mixtec*

In this paper, we identify a cross-linguistic tendency for animate DPs to be better antecedents for resumptive pronouns than inanimate DPs. We extend this observation to San Martín Peras Mixtec, an Oto-Manguean language, and show that animate relative clause heads tend to be resumed in the language, while inanimate heads tend to correspond to a gap. We show that the language provides evidence against two previous proposals to account for this pattern: disambiguation and repair for a marked argument alignment. We propose instead that the preference is driven by an economy constraint which penalizes moving animate arguments.

Paul Heggarty (Max Planck Institute for the Science of Human History)  
**LSA40**

*New twists in the Indo-European origins debate: Aligning Bayesian phylogenetics and ancient DNA*

Two recent methodologies claim revolutionary new potential for resolving the question of Indo-European origins: ancient DNA, and Bayesian phylogenetics. This talk gives a linguistic perspective on progress in both. Ancient DNA findings are less clear-cut than first appeared, while flaws in both data and methods are shown to undermine all past Bayesian phylogenetic analyses of Indo-European. A radically new, improved and expanded language database yields results that support no single existing theory, but a new composite hypothesis of Indo-European origins. Multiple new test-cases against known histories also identify where phylogenetic models still need significant refinements.

Laura Hendricksen (California State University, Fresno)  
**SSILA7**

*Demonstratives and DP structure in Hidatsa narrative discourse*

While the general morphology of Hidatsa has been examined by a handful of scholars, little work has been done on the structural characteristics of functional elements within Hidatsa narrative discourse; namely, demonstratives (DEM). In this paper, I focus on four Hidatsa DEMs that are frequently used in Hidatsa texts: hiri/hiróo, šéʔ, and -he. I provide evidence for the morpho-discourse functions of these DEMs that have not yet been detailed in scholarly works. Moreover, I demonstrate that there is a structural hierarchy within Hidatsa DPs, and DEMs can function on various levels in the syntax.

Ryan E. Henke (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)  
**SSILA14**

*The acquisition of the possessive suffix -im in Northern East Cree*

This case study examines the first-language acquisition of the possessive suffix -im in Northern East Cree, an Algonquian language spoken in Québec, Canada. Using video recordings from three children across different age ranges, this study shows that age, frequency, and language-specific factors play particular roles in the acquisition of the suffix. For example, -im first appears as a lexicalized element and then is overgeneralized with less frequent Cree nouns. Additionally, the children generally apply -im as a rule to all of their English nouns in possessives, but they are more judicious and adult-like when applying -im to Cree nouns.
Erik Henriksson (University of Helsinki)  
*On the headedness of metrical constituents: Evidence from Classical Greek poetry*

Most work in generative metrics assumes that poetic meters are abstract objects consisting of hierarchically organized and headed constituents which the phonological material of lines is in correspondence with. I defend this view, by providing evidence from Ancient Greek poetic meters, against an alternative line of research which takes the view that metrical structures can be derived from general rhythmic constraints without reference to an underlying rhythmical structure. Likelihood-ratio tests comparing different MaxEnt models of Greek metrical corpora show that Greek poets tended to align prominent phonological material with the heads of metrical constituents.

Sarah E. Hercula (Missouri University of Science and Technology)  
*LSA24*

*Promoting pluralistic language attitudes: Students’ longitudinal assessments of the introductory linguistics course*

Longitudinal data on the efficacy of a specific pedagogical approach to the introductory linguistics course is presented and analyzed. The approach includes the analysis of stigmatized varieties of English to target students' prejudicial language attitudes. The data are results of a survey taken by students five months to five years after completing the course. Analysis reveals students’ positive evaluations of the approach and that both their linguistic knowledge and attitudinal shifts persisted beyond their time in the course, which supports the importance of un- and re-education in the pursuit of linguistic social justice and the promotion of pluralistic language ideologies.

Antonio Hernandez (The Ohio State University)  
*SSILA6*

*The placement of Sirenik within Inuit-Yupik using phylogenetic trees*

The current project looked at the placement of Sirenik within the Inuit-Yupik branch of Eskimo-Aleut and argues that the language constitutes a third branch of Inuit-Yupik, rather than being a part of the Yupik branch. This was done by compiling a basic vocabulary list of 100 core concepts from the Leipzig-Jakarta list; a list of 50 grammatical items; and a list of 30 sound changes across the languages. The input was then run through phylogenetic tool BEASTing. The final tree placed the language as third branch within the language family, lending further evidence to this view of the language’s placement.

Matthew Hewett (University of Chicago)  
*P8*

*Two kinds of dislocations in Biblical Hebrew*

On the basis of an exhaustive examination of all resumptive structures in the Biblical Hebrew corpus, I identify two differing behaviors with respect to the set of diagnostics that have been proposed to distinguish Left Dislocates and Hanging Topics in other languages (see Alexiadou 2017). The anti-connectivity effects displayed by Hanging Topics are captured by base-generating the dislocate in the left periphery. The mixed (anti-)connectivity effects exhibited by Left Dislocates are predicted by base-generating the dislocate and correlate in truth-functionally identical clauses and eliding the first clause, stranding the dislocate as an ellipsis remnant (Ott 2014).

Lokosh (Joshua D. Hinson) (Chickasaw Language Revitalization Program/University of Oklahoma)  
*SSILA11*

*Juliet Morgan (Chickasaw Language Revitalization Program)*

*Mediating language change in Chikashshanompa’: An example with dative “have” constructions*

Anompa shaali’ (Chickasaw second language learners) navigate many sources of variation: rapid language shift among the speech of native speakers, second language acquisition among other learners, and variation in the published documentation because it describes a slightly different variety. This paper describes how the Chickasaw Language Revitalization Program and its learners document and analyze variation while mediating language change as they acquire a specific construction (dative “have” sentences) in Chickasaw. Variants in native speaker and anompa shaali’ varieties are analyzed and their judgments are assessed in order to understand when and how each variety uses the different forms.
Ken Hiraiwa (Meiji Gakuin University)  
The origin and architecture of existential quantifiers in Okinawan

Existential quantifiers in many languages are built with disjunction markers. A question to ask is whether the alleged homophony between a disjunction marker and a marker that forms an existential quantifier is principled (Jayaseelan2001, Szabolcsi et al. 2014) or coincidental (Haspelmath1997). It is not very easy to answer this question because a disjunction particle and a question particle are often morphologically identical cross-linguistically. In this paper, I argue that the homophony is ostensible and hence support Haspelmath™s hypothesis based on Okinawan data. Specifically, I show that existential quantifiers in Okinawan are derived from an embedded question through ellipsis.

Ken Hiraiwa (Meiji Gakuin University)  
Kimiko Nakanishi (Ochanomizu University)  
Bare Indeterminates in Unconditionals

It has been a long-standing generalization in the literature since Kuroda (1965) that an indeterminate in Japanese needs to be licensed by the overt particle ka or (de)mo. We present novel data from so-called unconditional clauses, indicating that the Japanese indeterminates are actually licensed without the presence of a particle to associate with (hereafter bare indeterminates). Conversely, we also point out data in which the mere presence of mo fails to license an indeterminate. We argue that our traditional understanding of indeterminates has been misguided and that what truly licenses a bare indeterminate is a covert Q-morpheme.

Daven Hobbs (University of New Mexico)  
An evolutionary perspective on the emergence of Middle Indo-Aryan

This research adopts an evolutionary framework to interpret and explain a series of language changes that took place within early Indo-Aryan that define the transition from Old to Middle varieties of the language. It is argued that these changes can be partially explained in terms of a usage-based account of naturalistic second-language acquisition, but that additional factors, including (1) various facets of population structure, and (2) speakers’ social and linguistic attitudes, are also crucial to take consideration of in developing a fuller account of why and how the changes were innovated and ultimately brought to completion.

Michol F. Hoffman (York University)  
Naomi Nagy (University of Toronto)  
James A. Walker (LaTrobe University)  
Ronald Beline Mendes (University of Sào Paulo)  
Sounds of the city: Perceptions of ethnically marked speech in Toronto

Changes in immigration have increased ethnic and linguistic diversity in Toronto. Anecdotal remarks and media attention suggest Canadians’ awareness of ethnically marked ways of speaking English but sparse research exists on perceptions of these ‘ethnolects.’ We report the results of a pilot project in which 100 participants listened to soundclips from 18 Torontonians from five ethnic groups (British/Irish, Chinese, Italian, Portuguese, Punjabi). They were asked to identify each speaker’s ethnicity and judge how well they spoke English. Torontonians better identify speakers with stronger ethnic orientation, but associations of who speaks well are tied to perceived ethnicity rather than actual ethnicity.

Joshua Holden (University nuhelot’įne thaiyots’į nistameyimâkanak Blue Quills)  
Reinterpreting an Inflectional Voice Category in Denesųłiné

In Dene languages some classifier alternations have been called personal and impersonal passives (see Rice 1990). Kibrik (1996) notes the link between this passive and agent suppression. In Denesųłiné as other Dene languages, agreement in "passives" is with the object. The ye-/be- alternation disappears. Synthesizing these findings and adopting a framework for voice described in Mel'cuk (2006), we can suppose that the impersonal passive constitutes a subjectless suppressive voice with a variety of classifier alternation-based markers. This fundamentally changes the analysis of these sentences. Having a clear understanding of voice is important in developing conceptually clear revitalization materials.
Nicole Holliday (Pomona College)  ADS1
Emelia Benson Meyer (Pomona College)

Black alignment and political stance: Intonational variation in the debate speech of Cory Booker and Kamala Harris

This study examines 2019 debate speech from presidential candidates Cory Booker and Kamala Harris, specifically focusing on intonational contours, to test how variation may be conditioned by addressee, racialized issue, and affect. Regression models indicate Harris and Booker demonstrate differences in use of tones conditioned by all three variables and Harris employs more L+H* accents and faster F0 rise in L+H* when addressing a rival candidate and when talking about race. Harris’ greater use of AAL intonation may signal desire to align herself with black voters, while Booker’s lack of similar strategies may indicate tactics less dependent upon such alignment.

Laurence R. Horn (Yale University)  ADS9

Anymore once more: Geographical and syntactic distribution

Revisiting Dunlap’s 75-year-old questionnaire-based study of the distribution of anymore in “positive, non-interrogative, and non-hypothetical” contexts (e.g. “My employer always asks me to do that kind of work anymore”), our 2019 Amazon Mechanical Turk survey of 579 respondents is largely consistent with Dunlap (and DARE), finding widespread acceptability in Pennsylvania and among Midland speakers, while New Englanders and Metropolitan New Yorkers strongly reject anymore in non-polarity environments. Our results, mapped utilizing ArcGIS software, also reinforce the observation that non-polarity anymore “implies a negative attitude toward the state of affairs reported” (Labov) and support the markedness of sentence-initial anymore.

Stephen Howe (Fukuoka University, Japan)  ADS Poster

Jearse and dow: Emphatic “yes” and “no” in the East of England and Northeast America

In my home dialect of the East of England, we have emphatic forms of “yes” and “no”: jearse and dow. Neither form is recorded in the OED or Survey of English Dialects.

Jearse and dow are also used in America. Although not recorded by the Linguistic Atlas of New England, colonists from Eastern England probably brought jearse and dow to New England in the seventeenth century. I will examine the extent of jearse and dow in America, including new unpublished data. I will also outline how jearse and dow are used, and suggest a possible origin of these emphatic forms.

Yuchau Hsiao (National Chengchi University)  P4

The competition between syntax and rhythm in iGeneration Taiwanese

This paper presents a clear case of the competition between syntax and rhythm on prosodic restructuring, drawing on evidence from iGeneration Taiwanese (iGT). The iGeneration, who grew up with an iPhone (or a smartphone) in hand, is loosely referred to people born in 1995-2005. In iGT, the phonological phrase (PH) break coincides with the right edge of a nonadjunct XP, and serves as a tone group that blocks tone sandhi. I posit a set of ranked constraints, which renders two predictions: a PH is maximally tetrasyllabic, and a functional projection ends in a PH break only if a longer PH would be derived otherwise.

Brian Hsu (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)  LSA19

Prominence-based licensing in head movement and phrasal movement

Some interactions between head movement and phrasal movement pose challenges for common feature systems used to account for movement in syntax (see Dékány 2018 for recent overview). I propose a new account of the ability to trigger phrasal movement, the EPP property, focusing on three patterns: [1] feeding relations between head movement and phrasal movement, [2] competition among probes in triggering phrasal movement, [3] asymmetries in availability of specifiers in the verbal vs. nominal domains.
Pragmatically determined word order and its exceptions in Cherokee

This paper identifies factors determining word order in Cherokee (Southern Iroquoian), in main and embedded clauses. Although previous works have found that word order is primarily determined by information structure (Scancarelli 1987; Montgomery-Anderson 2008, 2015), we show that certain fixed orders pose principled exceptions to pragmatically determined order. We propose that various discourse-marked items occupy dedicated positions in the clause structure, contra prior works that analyze Cherokee word order in terms of relative newsworthiness (Mithun 1986, 1992).

Interpreting and priming covert structures? Some lexical and structural issues

When one says 'Every kid climbed a tree, does it mean every kid climbed a different tree, or the same tree? Chinese is typologically different from English, one may wonder whether the two scopal interpretations can be available and be primed. Therefore, in this study, we examined doubly quantified sentences in Chinese. Two questions to be answered are: (1) whether the inverse scope is available in Chinese (Exp.1), and (2) what kind of previous linguistic exposure may influence the interpretations. Specifically, we studied whether verbal semantics (Exp. 2) and covert wh-movement (Exp. 3) may contribute to priming effects.

MonaLog: A lightweight system for natural language inference based on monotonicity

We present a new logic-based inference engine for natural language inference called MonaLog, which is based on the monotonicity calculus and natural logic. In contrast to existing logic-based approaches, our system is lightweight, and operates using a small set of well-known monotonicity facts about quantifiers and lexical items. Despite its simplicity, we find it competitive with other logic-based NLI models on the SICK benchmark. We also use MonaLog in combination with BERT in a variety of settings, including data augmentation. We show that MonaLog is capable of generating large amounts of high-quality training data for BERT, improving its accuracy on SICK.

A closer look at the performance of neural language models on reflexive anaphor licensing

An emerging line of work uses psycholinguistic methods to evaluate the syntactic generalizations acquired by neural language models (NLMs). While this approach has shown NLMs to be capable of learning many grammatical phenomena, confounds in previous experiments may have obscured the learning potential of NLMs. We use a new paradigm to re-evaluate the performance of a diverse set of NLMs on reflexive anaphor licensing. Under our paradigm, the models consistently show stronger evidence of learning than reported in previous work. Our approach demonstrates the value of well-controlled psycholinguistic methods in gaining a fine-grained understanding of NLM learning potential.
Ray Huaute (University of California, San Diego)
Gabriela Caballero (University of California, San Diego)
Reduplication and syncope in Cahuilla distributive verbs

This paper analyzes distributive verb forms in Cahuilla (Takic; Uto-Aztecan), where reduplication involves a CV- prefix and syncope of the first vowel of the root. Syncope may be blocked due to phonotactic constraints, including a ban on complex codas (*CCσ). While similar patterns in other Uto-Aztecan languages have been analyzed as instantiating metrically conditioned syncope (Southeastern Tepehuan (Kager 1997), Tohono O’odham (Fitzgerald 1999), Hopi (Gouskova 2003), Cupeño (Yates 2017)), we show syncope in reduplication does not yield metrical optimization, but rather is motivated by a preference for stressed syllables in reduplication to be CVC, a minimal prosodic word (Seiler 1977).

SSILA21

Gabriela Caballero (University of California, San Diego)

SSILA7

Bare nouns and negation in Tlicho Yatii relative clauses

This paper focuses on the interaction of bare (i.e. determinerless) nouns and negation in Tlicho Yatii relative clauses (Dene, Canada). The data presented here comes from original fieldwork done with Tlicho interpreter Cecilia Wood. In Tlicho, nouns are typically unable to take wide scope over negation. However, an exception to this arises when nouns are the head of internally-headed relative clauses. I argue that this occurs because bare nouns are not generalized quantifiers (following Carlson 1997; Chierchia 1998; others). They do not undergo quantifier raising that would produce wide-scope readings in matrix clauses, but they can be bound by operators above negation when they head a relative clause.

SSILA7

Mary Hudgens Henderson (Winona State University)
Miho Nagai (Winona State University)
Weidong Zhang (Winona State University)

Spanish is easy, Chinese is hard, Japanese is fun: What languages do undergraduates choose to study, and why?

An electronic survey was given to approximately 300 undergraduate students enrolled in beginning language courses at a small Midwest university with the purpose of investigating what language attitudes, language ideologies, and motivations students had towards the language of study. Spanish was reported to be an "easy" language to learn for native English speakers, while French was reported to have difficult grammar, Chinese had difficult pronunciation, and Japanese required a lot of memorization. Implications for language program recruitment, the importance of beginning level courses for dismantling language ideologies, and future research are discussed.

P8

Kevin Hughes (City University of New York)

Nauruan classification

Nauruan is a Micronesian language that has been classified outside of the nuclear Micronesian group (Jackson 1986). This classification is tentative, and is based on little Nauruan data. The present work reevaluates Nauruan classification based on data from original fieldwork and shows no compelling evidence for classifying Nauruan apart from the nuclear Micronesian group. On the contrary it is shown that Nauruan, like all Micronesian languages, developed from Proto-Micronesian (Bender et al. 2003). Like Kosraean, Nauruan appears to form an independent branch of the Micronesian family apart from the Central Micronesian group.

LSA40

Ruthanne Hughes (University of South Carolina)

Worse for the wear: Effects of raciolinguistic ideologies, gender ideologies, and clothing on ESL pronunciation perception

Accents are products of perception as well as production; it is crucial that accentedness research address teacher discrimination rather than focusing on so-called student "deficiencies." Raciolinguistic ideologies and gender ideologies are factors that can affect teacher perception, interacting together in nuanced, non-additive ways. This case study employing matched-guise methodology investigates an ESL teacher's differential ratings of pronunciation based on students' race, gender, and cultural clothing. Results show that clothing helps index figures of personhood that are more than the sum of race and gender ideologies and emphasize that even progressive and linguistically-trained teachers may still engage in biased rating.
Benjamin Hunt (George Mason University)  

Sylvia L.R. Schreiner (George Mason University)  

On the status of the determiner phrase in St. Lawrence Island Yupik

In this paper we focus on the behavior of a class of so-called “demonstratives” in St. Lawrence Island Yupik (Inuit-Yupik-Unangan), an endangered polysynthetic language of the Bering Strait region. These demonstratives act as D-like modifiers when they occur with common nouns in the language. We argue that a DP is projected in Yupik despite the language’s lack of overt articles; thus, the data lend support to the Universal DP Hypothesis. Data are drawn from the literature and the authors’ original fieldwork. This work contributes to our understanding of nominal typology and the syntactic documentation of Yupik.

Shiori Ikawa (Rutgers University)  

Akane Ohtaka (Rutgers University)  

Adam Jardine (Rutgers University)  

Quantifier-free tree transductions

This work aims to extend quantifier-free (QF) logical transductions, which over strings are equivalent to Input Strictly Local functions, to trees. While QF string transductions are defined with predecessor or successor functions and copy sets, we define QF tree transductions with parent functions and copy trees and consider transductions that preserve the asymmetric c-command relation. QF tree transductions are useful in capturing some transductions as exemplified by tier-construction for case assignment in Vu et al. (2019). Interestingly, they are incomparable to existing tree transducer classes such as bottom-up or top-down tree transducers.

Suyeon Im (Hong Kong Polytechnic University)  

Stefan Baumann (University of Cologne)  

Probabilistic relation between co-speech gestures and information status

How do co-speech gestures deliver semantic or pragmatic meaning of a word in conjunction with prosodic prominence? We investigate this question by analyzing the occurrence of non-referential gestures (e.g. beating, unfolding arms) in relation with information status (IS) of a word and pitch accents in a complete TED talk. Results show that non-referential gestures probabilistically convey IS in conjunction with pitch accents. They are more likely to occur with new or focused words than given or non-focused words in combination with pitch accents. This study provides evidence on “prosodic” nature of these gestures in align with the previous research.

Sagar Indurkhya (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  

Inferring Minimalist Grammars with an SMT-Solver

We present an implemented novel procedure for inferring Minimalist Grammars (MG). Our procedure models an MG as a system of first-order logic formulae that is evaluated with the Z3 SMT solver. The input to the procedure is a sequence of sentences annotated with syntactic relations encoding predicate-argument structure and subject-verb agreement. The implementation outputs a set of MGs that can parse each input sentence, yielding the same syntactic relations as in the original input. We present and analyze how MGs inferred by this procedure align with contemporary theories of minimalist syntax.

Patricia Irwin (Swarthmore College)  

Itamar Kastner (Humboldt University, Berlin)  

Type theoretic lexical semantics and the roots of verbs in syntax

An active debate about the interface between the lexicon, syntax, and semantics concerns how argument structure properties of predicates should be analyzed. This paper introduces a formal approach to lexical semantics starting with two assumptions: verbs are typed as either or (Marantz 2013; Coon 2018)—encoding the contrast between core and non-core transitives; and semantic composition happens through the operations of Kratzer (1998). We illustrate this approach by building denotations of three verb/root classes and showing how they predict acceptability with respect to diagnostics from Levinson (2014).
Osamu Ishiyama (Soka University of America)  
A crosslinguistic investigation of historical sources of first and second person pronouns

Unlike third person pronouns which tend to come from demonstratives (Diessel 1999), the origin of first and second person pronouns is more diverse and understudied. By examining a genealogically and geographically balanced sample of approximately 80 languages from WALS (Dryer & Haspelmath 2013), this study reveals the crosslinguistically common sources of first/second person pronouns. Findings show that the source of first/second person is distinct from that of third person pronouns, but not as diverse as previously thought.

Richard D. Janda (Indiana University Bloomington)  
From Jared to Jharredd & 220 others: On orthographic exuberance and onomatophagia

English names with numerous spellings include Shakespeare; the record-holder is apparently the Jared-complex: 160 spellings (conservatively) or 222 (liberally). JARED varies in: (i) its 2 vowels (each expandable to 2 vowel-letters — y counting as a vowel — optionally followed by h), (ii) its 3 consonants, (iii) which syllable is stressed, and whether its final consonant is (iv) preceded by an extra consonant (especially h) or (v) followed by a silent vowel, optionally followed by n. Diversity also results from JARED’s continued absorption of other names like Jarett (with final [t] analyzable as devoiced /d/; cf. hundret[t]) or Gérard (when dialectally [ˈdʒεɹәd]).

Richard D. Janda (Indiana University Bloomington)  
“Rules... on Land & Water... for... land & naval Forces”: On the upper- & lower-case theory of morphosyntax assumed by the (hand)writers of the U.S. Constitution (1787)

German-like, capitalized nouns dominate the handwritten U.S. Constitution, though adjectives in high-profile technical terms are also capitalized. Some nouns are uncapsulated by oversight or to avoid inter-line interference, but nouns used as prenominal modifiers functionally parallel to adjectives systematically appear lower-case: e.g., land and naval Forces. This morphosyntactic upper-/lower-case theory indicates a noun’s prototypical, fully-nominal use via capitalization; a noun’s non-prototypical, adjective-like use, via non-capitalization. Such an approach clearly rejects the alternative view that, e.g., inspection Laws, at the highest level, is a single noun that happens to be a compound (since such an analysis would require doubly-capitalized *Inspection Laws).

Carmen Jany (California State University, San Bernardino)  
Function word borrowing in Chuxnabán Mixe

Spanish-based function words have been reported for many indigenous languages and studied from the perspective of borrowing and borrowability, code switching, and by examining their impact on the structure of the indigenous language (Bakker et al 2008, Lipski 2005, Hekking and Baker 1998, Karttunen 2000, Lastra 1968). They show the following characteristics: use by monolinguals and bilinguals, introduction of a new grammatical element in the language rather than replacing an existing one, and grammatical integration (Lipski 2005). This paper studies the grammar and frequency of borrowed function words and discourse markers in Chuxnabán Mixe.

Alexander Jarnow (University of Minnesota)  
Making questions with tone: Polar question formation in Kinyarwanda

Polar question formation in Kinyarwanda employs a superhigh tone on the penultimate syllable. I propose that this tone in polar question formation is Grammatical Tone that acts as a morphological question marker. This tone is not a lexical tone as it does not undergo the same tonological operations as lexical tones. The analysis of a Grammatical Tone morphologically marking [+Q] and associating with another syllable also its typologically within question formation strategies in other African languages, and can be more or less understood as a morpheme consisting only of a tone.
Kyle Jerro (University of Essex)  
Locative orientation and locative arguments: A case study from Kinyarwanda

I analyze locative phrases in the Bantu language Kinyarwanda (Rwanda) with a view to capturing locative orientation shift marked by applicatives. Specifically, with the applied variant, the subject and object of the verb are necessarily in the location described by the locative. After showing that locatives are arguments in Kinyarwanda, I propose that applicatives mark a paradigmatic relationship between applied and non-applied variants in which there is an increase in the number of entailments associated with an internal argument. This captures the described data on orientation shift, while also being consistent with the fact that all locatives are arguments.

Yue Ji (University of Delaware)  
Anna Papafragou (University of Delaware)  
Children’s sensitivity to abstract event structure

Telic VPs denote bounded events with an inherent endpoint; atelic VPs denote unbounded events lacking such an endpoint. We investigate how language and cognition connect in representing event boundedness. In Experiment 1, 4-to-5-year-olds and adults watched videos of bounded and unbounded events and learned corresponding event categories. Both age groups were better at forming the category of bounded events than unbounded events. In Experiment 2, 4-to-5-year-olds and adults described the videos in Experiment 1. Both groups gave more target descriptions for bounded than for unbounded events. Our results reveal parallels between language and cognition in representing abstract event structure.

Hang Jiang (Stanford University)  
Haoshen Hong (Stanford University)  
Yuxing Chen (Stanford University)  
Vivek Kulkarni (Stanford University)  
DialectGram: Automatic detection of dialectal variation at multiple geographic resolutions

We propose DialectGram, a method to detect dialectical variation across multiple geographic resolutions. In contrast to prior work, which requires apriori knowledge of the geographic resolution and the set of regions, DialectGram automatically infers dialect-sensitive senses without these constraints using a nonparametric Bayesian extension of Skip-gram. Consequently, DialectGram only needs one-time training to enable an analysis of dialectical variation at multiple resolutions. To validate our approach, and establish a quantitative benchmark, we create a new corpus Geo-Tweets2019 with English tweets from the US and the UK, and new validation set DialectSim for evaluating word embeddings in American and British English.

Jonathan Jibson (University of Wisconsin-Madison)  
Variability of formant values at different time points of vowels

Vowel inherent spectral change research has led to two apparently contradictory conclusions about the representation of vowels: perception studies support a two-target model of vowels as optimal, while production studies focus on calculating continuous formant contours. This study explores production data in a new way by analyzing where in vowel duration variability is lowest across tokens. Preliminary data indicate that vowels fall into two basic patterns: flat and roughly equal at all time points, or shallowly U-shaped with the vertex near the midpoint. Neither shape supports a two-target representation of vowels from a production standpoint.

Jinwoo Jo (University of Delaware)  
Yuki Seo (University of Delaware)  
Japanese rare-constructions and the nature of the passive

It has long been noted that the defining feature of passives is demotion of an external argument, and some of the constructions previously thought passives are not actually passives. Under this criterion, the so-called indirect ‘rare’-constructions in Japanese might not be passives at all, since they may involve unaccusative verbs that lack an external argument. However, we claim that
Japanese 'rare'-constructions are all actually passives, suggesting that the defining feature of passives should be demotion of 'any' argument. And we offer a unified account of the general patterns of Japanese 'rare'-constructions.

**Jennifer Johnson** (Seminole Nation)  
**Jack B. Martin** (College of William & Mary)  
*In Haas's footsteps: Documenting Muskogee oral history and conversation*

Between 1936 and 1940, Mary R. Haas worked with James Hill and other elders to collect about 140 written and dictated texts in Muskogee (recently edited and translated as Haas and Hill 2015). That collection is an important record of the language, but it is increasingly apparent that there are gaps in the documentation: a) Haas left no recordings of texts; b) traditional stories and history are well documented, but there are no conversations; c) the collection preserves an older, formal style used by individuals born around 1865, but the spoken language today is fairly different; d) Haas worked with twelve men: she didn’t attempt to document the way women spoke or how different generations spoke.

In 2016 the Seminole Nation and William & Mary began a DEL-funded project to provide video documentation of Muskogee conversations in the Seminole and Muscogee Nations of Oklahoma. Initial transcriptions and translations were done by college-age tribal members who had studied the language paired up with elders. We report on the mechanics of setting up that project and some of the results of that work (such as differences in speech style).

**Kimberly Johnson** (University of Massachusetts Amherst)  
*Re-analyzing Unwitnessed Past: A view from Creek (Mvskoke)*

Creek (Mvskoke) has a graded past tense system with four (previously five) past tenses (Haas 1940; Martin 2010, 2011). In addition to temporal remoteness, these tenses encode a witnessed-unwitnessed past distinction (Brinton 1870; Nathan 1977). Previously the fourth, remote past was argued to be an indirect evidential, however I argue that the first three are direct evidentials and remote past is non-evidential. I propose an analysis which reveals a system concerned with time of learning. Based on original fieldwork, I present data to support my argument that Pasts 1-3 encode the time direct evidence was acquired and that remote past is a non-evidential, non-graded tense. The direct witness meaning comes out as an interaction of tense with viewpoint aspect.

**Lisa M. Johnson** (University of Utah)  
*(NG) in the speech of Utah teens*  
*ADS Poster*

Historically, English words ending in <ng> were pronounced as [ŋ], though in most dialects, pronunciation coalesced into [ŋ] by about 1600. A “velar nasal plus” (VN+) variant, often pronounced [ŋg] or [ŋk] has been documented in some areas, including northwest England and Utah. This study examines the use of VN+ in word list recordings from a multiethnic sample of Utah teens from two high schools in Salt Lake County, confirming the presence of the variant and comparing rates of use between ethnic groups. Initial coding using forced alignment is tested by manual coding of a subset of tokens.

**Jonathan Jones** (University of Georgia)  
**Margaret E. L. Renwick** (University of Georgia)  
*Heterogeneity in Southern speech: Evidence from the Mississippi Delta*  
*ADS8*

GIS mapping and spatial analysis show that Mississippi Delta speech has a distinct implementation of Southern vowel features. We test acoustic data from the Digital Archive of Southern Speech (DASS) for Southern features identified by the *Atlas of North American English* (*ANAE*). Spatial analysis in GeoDa used the Local Moran’s I method to identify speaker clusters and outliers. Mapped results (at https://arcg.is/1WXHvv) show that the Mississippi Delta differs from ANAE descriptions and from other DASS states. Delta speakers cluster together for features including feel-fill and fail-fell mergers, /æ/-diphthongization, /ɔɪ/-monophthongization, and /aʊ/-fronting: overall, their participation in these ANAE features is low.

**Taylor Jones** (University of Pennsylvania)  
*The Great Migration and multiple AAE vowel systems: Regional variation in the vocalic system of African American English*  
*ADS2*

This study presents the first description of vocalic variation in AAE on a national scale. Using a novel reading passage, we obtained a sample of 209 AAE speakers from across the US. The data were compared against Atlas of North American English data. AAE
variation follows the African American Great Migrations from the South to the North, not patterning with white English(es). AAE forms its own regional system; is not one vowel shift; and for most vowels, the Mississippi is a clear dividing line. AAE variation mirrors dialect regions proposed by Jones (2015), though we find more distinct regions.

Duk-Ho Jung (University of California, San Diego)
Grant Goodall (University of California, San Diego)

A wh-dependency that does not obey islands: Remnants and correlates in backward sprouting

While (wh-)filler-gap dependencies (FGD) are famously sensitive to islands, it remains unclear whether island-sensitivity is specific to FGD (i.e., movement dependencies). We compared FGD with the superficially similar but non-movement wh-dependency in ‘Although we don’t know with whom, John had dinner __, which exemplifies “backward sprouting.” Through a formal acceptability experiment, we demonstrate that the dependency between the “remnant” (‘with whom’) and the “correlate” (‘__’)—remnant-correlate dependencies (RCD) in backward sprouting—is not island-sensitive. This suggests that island-sensitivity must stem from something specific to FGD: some grammatical property of movement or some specific working memory demand that FGD makes, but RCD doesn’t.

Zeinab Kachakeche (University of California, Irvine)
Gregory Scontras (University of California, Irvine)

Adjective ordering in Arabic: Post-nominal structure and subjectivity-based preferences

Adults have a collective tendency to choose certain adjective orderings in sentences with multiple adjectives. For example, English-speaking adults prefer phrases like 'fresh red apple' to phrases like 'red fresh apple', although they are unable to articulate why. Recent research demonstrates that subjectivity is a strong predictor of these preferences in English. We investigate the status of ordering preferences in Arabic. We find that Arabic does have stable adjective ordering preferences. Moreover, like English and Tagalog, these preferences are predicted by adjective subjectivity.

Elsi Kaiser (University of Southern California)

When faultless disagreement is not so faultless: What widely-held opinions can tell us about subjective adjectives

Faultless disagreement (FD) is at the heart of theorizing about subjective adjectives. Despite this fundamental role, little scrutiny has been given to the empirical profile of FD. Our experiment addresses two questions: (i) Is FD a property of predicates, or of pairs of a predicate and an argument? (ii) Is FD a binary phenomenon? Our results show that judgments of FD (i) are modulated by the choice of argument, reflecting the prevalence of opinions in the relevant population, and (ii) fall into at least three statistically distinct tiers, suggesting FD is a gradient phenomenon.

Elsi Kaiser (University of Southern California)

Distinguishing fact from opinion: Effects of linguistic packaging

How easily are subjective adjectives (e.g. fun, tasty) recognized as conveying opinion-based, evaluative information? We investigate whether subjective adjectives that are part of the at-issue content are recognized as more subjective than when part of the not-at-issue component. We find significant differences in how participants rate the subjectivity of sentences depending on the syntactic position of subjective adjectives. This suggests that ‘linguistic packaging’ is powerful enough to guide interpretation of subjective adjectives, and that this is independent of whether the utterance provides justification/evidence for the opinion.
Recent work demonstrates systemic bias and linguistic discrimination against African American English (AAE) plays out in the judicial domain, resulting in unequal access to justice. In this study, we investigate the value of AAE in the social and linguistic marketplace, as perceived by court reporters in Philadelphia. Contra Jones et al 2019, we find there is a significant effect for court reporter race, with black court reporters outperforming their nonblack peers, but performing worse if they had previously heard of AAE. We hypothesize low linguistic capital of AAE and unconscious bias contribute to court reporter mistranscription.

Following Sánchez (2003) we studied changes in bilinguals’ L1 word order and morphologically-marked accusativity, definiteness and focus in a corpus of 2860 declarative utterances archived at AILLA, from 105 Quechua-speaking children ages 5-15 Quechua in rural Cusco, Peru and Chuquisaca, Bolivia. We analyzed proportion of VO vs. OV order, accusative suffix omission and constituent order in possession phrases using a binomial generalized linear mixed-effects regression analysis fitted in R. Country was a significant effect for all conditions; Bolivian children produced more OV sentences (with +male additionally significant), dropped accusative suffixes, and produced the canonical genitive-possessed order more often than Peruvians.

Do preschool children apply pragmatic principles to communicative acts beyond language? Children were presented with a no-feature distractor (e.g. smiley face), a one-feature object (smiley face with glasses), and a two-feature object (smiley face with glasses and a hat; see Stiller et al., 2015). Children were told “My friend has glasses” (Linguistic) or “My friend has this” with a picture of glasses (Non-linguistic). They performed significantly different from controls, with no significant differences between Linguistic and Non-linguistic. Our results offer the first evidence that children as young as 3.5 use informativeness to interpret words and pictures.

Using fNIRS neuroimaging, we investigated how cognitive (EF), linguistic, and mental reasoning (ToM) abilities contribute to the development of pragmatic reasoning. Preschool children and adults completed a neuroimaging battery including a scalar implicature (SI) task, ToM task, and resting state. Children also completed a behavioral task battery (Vocabulary, EF, ToM). Behavioral results failed to predict children’s SI performance. Nevertheless, neuroimaging results do indicate activation of linguistic (LIFG) and cognitive (RPFC) networks during SI derivation for children who pass the SI task. These data provide the first exploration into neural correlates of SIs in 4- and 5-year-olds.
**Katharina Kann** (New York University)  
*SCiL3*

*Acquisition of inflectional morphology in artificial neural networks with prior knowledge*

How does knowledge of one language's morphology influence learning of inflection rules in a second one? In order to investigate this question in artificial neural network models, we experiment with a sequence-to-sequence architecture. Our analysis suggests the following: (i) if source and target language are closely related, acquisition of the target language's inflectional morphology constitutes an easier task; (ii) knowledge of a prefixing (resp. suffixing) language makes acquisition of a suffixing (resp. prefixing) language's morphology more challenging; and (iii) surprisingly, a source language which exhibits an agglutinative morphology simplifies learning of a second language's inflectional morphology, independent of their relatedness.

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**Max J. Kaplan** (University of California, Santa Cruz)  
*P8*

*Opaque syncope in Southern Pomo is metrically conditioned.*

Opaque metrically-conditioned vowel syncope in Southern Pomo (peq) does not correspond to surface foot structure, and instead implicates a metrical reversal between phonological strata. Similar accounts have been criticized for predicting a wide range of unattested opaque processes in natural language. Under another view, however, disjoint footing across strata might represent historical change. This may have resulted from historical contact with Bodega Miwok. I explore how this historical change corresponds to a derivational optimality-theoretic analysis, and the implications for typology and representations of diachronic change in synchronic grammars.

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**Marju Kaps** (University of California, Los Angeles)  
*LSA4*

*Closest conjunct agreement in replacives: Experimental evidence from Estonian*

Replacive Contrastive Focus coordination, e.g. "Not Anna but I am/is reading the book" shows a crosslinguistic pattern for improved grammaticality when the verb agrees with the asserted subject ("I"), compared to the negated subject ("Anna"). However, a speeded acceptability experiment using Estonian clauses with postverbal subjects showed that the asymmetry is better explained by closest conjunct agreement than asserted subject agreement. An additional advantage for less marked features (3rd person) on the verb when subject features mismatch points to the verb agreeing with the full replacive subject constituent, and not just the semantic or asserted subject of the clause.

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**Ayla Karakaş** (Stony Brook University)  
*SCiL Poster II*

*An IBSP description of Sanskrit /n/-retroflexion*

Graf and Mayer (2018) analyze the process of Sanskrit /n/-retroflexion (nati) from a subregular perspective. They show that nati, which might be the most complex phenomenon in segmental phonology, belongs to the class of input-output tier-based strictly local languages (IO-TSL). However, the generative capacity and linguistic relevance of IO-TSL is still largely unclear compared to other recent classes like the interval-based strictly piece-wise languages (IBSP: Graf, 2017, 2018). This paper argues that nati is also IBSP, albeit at the cost of a much more convoluted description.

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**Shuan Karim** (Ohio State University)  
*P8*

**Ali Salehi** (Stony Brook University)  
*Soranî Valence Changing Affixes: Teetering on The Boundary Between Morphology and Syntax*

We argue that Soranî Kurdish (North-Western Iranian) ‘absolute prepositions’ have a dual role as applicative markers and as verbal affixes which change the verb’s valence. Using evidence from literature and news corpora, and native speaker intuitions, we investigate Soranî agreement markers in interaction with absolute prepositions. This inquiry has led to a more nuanced description of Soranî verbal categories which allows us to demonstrate that absolute prepositions are typologically unusual in acting both as applicative markers and valence reducers. These markers differ from typical applicative markers which add both a morphological agreement marker and an additional argument (increasing valence).
Khairunnisa (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)  
Open pronominal system in Sasak  

This study investigates the applicability of the open pronominal system in Sasak, an Austronesian language spoken in eastern Indonesia with a caste-based register system. I first looked at the variation of pronominal forms in everyday conversation since efforts to describe the language (e.g., Austin, 2004; Mahyuni, 2007; Wouk, 1999, 2008) only have included limited descriptions of pronominal forms, with little to no description of their variation. By applying variationist sociolinguistics supplemented by qualitative analysis, I argue that Sasak, to some extent, employs a more open pronominal system than has previously been described.

Marcin Kilarski (Adam Mickiewicz University)  
Women in Native American linguistics (1830-1950)  

In this talk, I discuss the results of an ongoing project on the role of women linguists in the study of Native American languages in the period between c.1830 and c.1950. I focus on the contribution of Therese Albertine Luise von Jakob Robinson (1797–1870), Laura Sheldon Wright (1809–1886), Erminnie Adele Smith (1836–1886), and Ella Cara Deloria (1889–1971). Their life and work are compared in the context of the different backgrounds and motivations as well as the wider context concerning the developments in the study of Native American languages and the history of language study in America.

Marcin Kilarski (Adam Mickiewicz University)  
Piotr Gąsiorowski (Adam Mickiewicz University)  
Gender and numeral classifiers in Modern Nepali and their Proto-Indo-European analogues  

Proto-Indo-European (PIE) had two grammatical genders (common and neuter); the feminine was a shared innovation of the non-Anatolian part of the family. Using comparison with Modern Nepali, we argue that the puzzling feminine forms of the numerals ‘3’ and ‘4’ in Celtic and Indo-Iranian are survivals of a system of numeral classifiers predating the full gender system. They contain the feminine element *-s(o)r-, grammaticalized as a numeral classifier in PIE. A similar situation is attested in Nepali, where grammatical gender occurs alongside numeral classifiers. Analogies between numeral phrases in PIE and Nepali help elucidate the historical development in question.

Jiseung Kim (University of Michigan)  
Individual differences in the production and perception of prosodic boundaries in American English  

We investigate the hypothesis that individual participants vary in their production and perception of prosodic boundaries, and that how they employ acoustic properties to encode and perceive prosodic contrast will be closely related. An acoustic study examined 32 native speakers’ production of sentences containing IP and word boundaries. Twenty participants returned and participated in an eye-tracking study where they listened to stimuli that were manipulated to include different combinations of the acoustic properties associated with IP boundaries. Preliminary results indicate large variability in both production and perception, and partially support our hypothesis that there is a close production-perception link.

Jong-Mi Kim (Kangwon National University)  
Naming and cross-cultural trends: Historical evidence of linguistic and cultural feature changes in Korean names, 1940-2017  

Based on an analysis of 720 first names per year systematically extracted from the complete birth register of the National Registration Office in Korea, 1940-2017, parents have increasingly been giving their children more common names (top 20 boy names comprise only 4.5% in 1940, but 18.5% in 2017) that are easy to pronounce (from 7.2 roman letters on average in a name in 1940, but only 4.8 letters in 2017) and androgynous (58% of all our names were identified as potentially androgynous by 11 respondents). These trends in Korea are cross-cultural, influenced by America, China, and other international influx.

Minhee Kim (University of Wisconsin-Madison)  
Disciplinary variation in knowledge making: A corpus-based investigation on nominalization in research articles  

As MacDonald (1992; 1994) suggests, there exists diversity among academic fields about how knowledge is built and developed. If knowledge making is different across disciplines at the text level, there should be some trace of those differences at the sentence
level. Motivated by the need to verify the above, I select nominalization as the target item and focus on its textual functions in research articles in the disciplines of history and medicine. The results indicate that the compact nature of medicine employs more nominalizations than history which conveys information in a relatively more diffuse way and uses relatively more authorial voice.

**Okgi Kim** (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)  
*Specificational afterthoughts in English as inverted specificational pseudoclefts*

This study investigates English specificational afterthoughts (e.g., Mary met someone: John), where a phrasal unit (= appendix) appears at the right periphery of a clause and is in a cataphoric relation with an element of the clause (= correlate) (Ott & de Vries 2016). I argue that there is an unpronounced sentential structure underlying the appendix, with the structure of an inverted specificational pseudocleft (e.g., John was who she met), and that the appendix is the subject of this inverted specificational pseudocleft. I further argue that the appendix undergoes focus movement, followed by TP-ellipsis licensed by a semantic identity condition.

**Sanghee Kim** (University of Chicago)  
*Object honorification as agreement: [HON] as a φ-feature*

The syntax of honorification is still controversial. Honorification has been considered as (a) simply an expressive construction (e.g., Kim & Sells 2007), (b) a syntactically-governed but morphologically implemented phenomenon (e.g., Choi & Harley 2019), or (c) purely syntactic agreement (e.g., Boeckx & Niinuma 2004). I introduce verbal suppletion in Korean with object honorification to better understand the phenomenon. The observation made here is in favor of an agreement-based approach to honorification. It also implies the possibility of taking honorificity as one of the φ-features (Corbett 2006).

**Seung Hwan Kim** (Boston College)  
*Forgotten and unforgotten mathematicians behind linguistics: Emil Leon Post and Richard Montague*

Why are some scholars remembered and others forgotten? Richard Montague is a well-known mathematician in linguistics for having introduced rigorous mathematical formalisms to semantics, which was previously thought to reject such devices. Emil Post, on the other hand, provided the string-writing system, and some fundamental conclusions about the computability of Chomsky’s (1957) early transformational generative grammar, with little acknowledgement from linguists except Pullum (2007; 2009; 2011; 2019). In this paper, I explore this question not only in terms of the merit of their works, but also addressing their intellectual milieus, the circumstances of their lives, their social connections, among others.

**Brian King** (University of Hong Kong)  
*Names and keywords as ‘rich points’: The case of biomedical naming practices and intersex bodies*

This study focuses on the naming of body types in biomedicine, asking how onomastics might be enhanced and broadened via concepts from keyword theory. The focus will be on practices around intersex bodies. Certain ‘keywords’ represent particularly acute hubs of ideological struggle, and these words can serve as floating ‘rich points’ in which different powers can invest. Thus keyword analysis requires the analyst to look at how certain words are made and unmade in multiple semiotic contexts. The present study will apply this procedure to medicalized intersex somatic names, drawing on diverse data sources (i.e. interviews, medical documents, and mediatizations).

**David L. King** (The Ohio State University)  
**Andrea Sims** (The Ohio State University)  
**Micha Elsner** (The Ohio State University)  
*Capturing semantic conditions on Russian inflectional morphology with sequence-to-sequence models*

Neural sequence-to-sequence models are highly accurate systems for morphological inflection. While they outperform traditional systems based on edit rule induction, it is hard to interpret what they are learning in linguistic terms. We propose a new method of analyzing these models which groups errors into linguistically meaningful classes, making what the model learns more transparent. As a case study, we analyze a sequence-to-sequence model on Russian, finding that semantic and lexically conditioned allomorph
are responsible for its relatively low accuracy. Augmenting the model with word embeddings as a proxy for lexical semantics leads to significant improvements in predicted wordform accuracy.

**Tom Klingler** (Tulane University)  
*An early study of the French of African Americans in Louisiana*

*The Folklore of the French-Speaking Negro of Evangeline Parish* by James A. Hamlett is a rare, and surprisingly early, exception to the focus on European American speakers in linguistic studies of French in Louisiana. Through an examination of what the French of this work shares with the variety documented in other Louisiana communities, as well as what makes it distinct, I show how Hamlett’s unique study can shed light both on ethnolinguistic variation in Louisiana French and on the relationship between that variety and Louisiana Creole.

**Shoshana Milgram Knapp** (Virginia Tech)  
*Signaling villainy through subtle semantic connotations: Ayn Rand’s use of negative personal names*

The novelist Ayn Rand, when asked, said she based her characters’ names on “certain combinations of sounds.” Sometimes, though, she used a different strategy: she created names that subtly suggested negative features. She gave the name “Ralston Holcombe” to a pretentious, loquacious, imitative architect. When this name is pronounced, “Holcombe” hints that this architect is fraudulent, foolish, and hackneyed—in a word, hokum. Similarly, “Ivy” Starnes is a poisonous woman; Chuck “Fink” betrays a woman to whom he offered shelter; Lee “Hunsacker,” a modern counterpart of the Huns who sacked Europe, is a nihilistic destroyer. Their names reveal their natures.

**Gregory Kobele** (University of Leipzig)  
*SCiL Poster I*  
**Linyang He** (Fudan University/Toyota Technological Institute at Chicago)  
**Ming Xiang** (University of Chicago)  
*The role of information theory in gap-filler dependencies*

The current study examines how formal grammar and information-theoretic complexity metrics can combine to account for processing cost incurred during incremental sentence comprehension. To this end, we modeled the eye-movement reading measures obtained from an experiment on the wh-in-situ construction in Mandarin Chinese. Framing our syntactic analysis in minimalist grammars, we obtained estimates of grammatical choice-point probabilities from the Penn Chinese Tree Bank, and derived values for two different complexity metrics, surprisal and entropy reduction, at each word of the target sentences. Both metrics accounted for a small but significant amount of the eye-movement data.

**Jordan Kodner** (University of Pennsylvania)  
*LSA10*  
*Synchronic and diachronic implications of learning the Latin past participles*

I employ the Tolerance Principle, a model of productivity learning in child language acquisition, to work out patterns of synchronic regularity between the Classical Latin present, perfect, and past participle stems and the productivity of past participle formation. This informs theoretical analysis of the Latin verbal system and leads to a new account of the relationship between the Latin past participle and related deverbal forms. In addition, it provides a explanation for the analogical extension of rare past participle formations and the leveling of some earlier common patterns in the diachronic development of Late Latin and Romance.

**Bjoern Koehnlein** (The Ohio State University)  
*P4*  
**Ian S. Cameron** (The Ohio State University)  
*Interactions of tone, consonant voicing, and foot structure in tone-accent systems*

It is well-established that foot-medial onsets tend to undergo lenition; we propose that word-medial consonant quality can also affect footing. Our main evidence comes from West Germanic (Franconian) tone-accent systems that contrast Accent 1 and Accent 2. In some dialects, the voicing quality of post-tonic onsets correlates with accent assignment; we argue that this interaction can best be captured in a foot-based approach to accent. This is comparable to the foot-based analysis of ternary quantity in Estonian and its interaction with consonant gradation. Furthermore, we claim that these generalizations are hard to express with an approach based on lexical tone.
Loanword diffusion networks in northwestern Amazonia

This talk will present findings on patterns of loanword diffusion in the lowlands of eastern Ecuador, Peru and Colombia, building on an updated lexical database of South American languages compiled by Epps. First, hotspots of lexical borrowing were identified (e.g. in the Pastaza basin), as well as long-distance chains of lexical diffusion. Second, this talk will explore the specific patterns of interethnic contact and language use that may have led to the loanword distributions found today. The role of geography, on the one hand, and specific cultural practices, on the other, will be given special attention.

Sluicing with complement coercion: An argument for focus-based semantic identity

I discuss ellipsis with a class of aspectual verbs such as begin and finish, which sheds new light on theories of ellipsis licensing on the one hand, and on the modeling of complement coercion on the other. The class of examples I discover pose a challenge to Q-equivalence accounts of sluicing, but can be accommodated within a focus-based account. These examples also rule out silent V accounts of complement coercion which require the verb to be reconstructed syntactically and not just pragmatically, and suggest an account which relies on non-syntactic means to compute the meaning of such sentences.

Gender bias in linguistic example sentences

Prior studies have shown that example sentences in syntax textbooks systematically under-represent women and perpetuate gender stereotypes (Pabst et al. 2019; Macaulay and Brice 1997). We examine the articles published over the past 20 years in Linguistic Inquiry and in Natural Language & Linguistic Theory, and find striking similarities to prior work. Among our findings: a striking imbalance of male (N=4145) to female (N=1927) arguments; women are less likely to be subjects and have names or referring pronouns; they are more likely to be recipients or kin (mother, sister, etc.). We discuss many other stereotypes in our talk.

Defining constituent order flexibility from a typological perspective: WALS, AUTOTYP, and beyond

How does constituent order vary cross-linguistically, and what drives this variation? Large-scale typological databases such as WALS (Dryer & Haspelmath 2013) and AUTOTYP (Bickel et al. 2017) have focused on cataloging the dominant constituent orders of the world’s languages. However, languages vary not only in their primary order(s), but also in the number of additional orders speakers accept and the degree to which they accept them as their flexibility (Namboodiripad 2017). Here, we compare the criteria used by each database in determining (non)dominant constituent order and argue that expanding existing notions of flexibility can lead to important insights about this variation and its sources.
William A. Kretzschmar, Jr. (University of Georgia)  
Margaret E. L. Renwick (University of Georgia)  
Lisa M. Lipani (University of Georgia)  
Michael L. Olsen (University of Georgia)  
Rachel M. Olsen (University of Georgia)  
Joseph A. Stanley (University of Georgia)  
*The View of Southern vowels from large-scale data*

We have extracted c. 2 million tokens of vowels from a rigorous sample of 64 speakers across the American South in an NSF-funded project for forced alignment and automatic formant extraction. We will show how our vowel measurements across the whole region differ from national mean F1/F2 scores, from the meta-analysis reported by Kent and Read 2002, which will create a Southern baseline. In this paper, we will will cover the entire vowel system, and also inspect social differences between the groups and subareas within the Southern region. Our findings offer complex picture that, together, represents the South.

William Kruger (Arizona State University)  
**P8**  
*Prosodic licensing of phonological reduction: The null complementizer in English*

The complementizer "that" in English may be phonologically null in some syntactic contexts (verbal/adjetival complement, object RC), but it is obligatory in many others (extraposition, subject clause, right-node-raising, etc.). In this paper, I make the connection that the environments in which null-C is prohibited are exactly the same environments in which phonological reduction processes (word-initial lenition and glide-deletion) are prohibited. I propose that null-C is disallowed when it is aligned to the initial boundary of a prosodic domain, such as the start of an utterance or an intonational phrase, a manifestation of the crosslinguistic phenomenon of “domain initial-strengthening”.

Vladimir Kulikov (University of Qatar)  
Fatemeh Mohsenzadeh (University of Qatar)  
Rawand Syam (University of Qatar)  
*Effects of emphasis spread on coronal stop articulation in Qatari Arabic*

The study investigates effect of emphasis spread on VOT in word-initial coronal stops in Qatari Arabic. The results show that emphatic obstruent triggers emphasis spread across the syllable. Spectral mean of stop burst is lower in the emphatic context. VOT, however, is not affected. Plain [t] has long-lag VOT averaging 52 ms; emphatic [ṭ] has short-lag VOT averaging 17 ms in both plain and emphatic contexts. The findings suggest that emphasis spread within a syllable mostly affects spectral characteristics of a stop. Emphaticness of [t] doesn’t affect its VOT type and doesn’t result in assimilatory transformation of the stop category.

Susan Smythe Kung (University of Texas at Austin)  
J. Ryan Sullivan (University of Texas at Austin)  
Elena M. Pojman (University of Texas at Austin)  
*Simple steps for archiving language documentation data*

To address the needs of language documenters faced with curating their collections for preservation in a digital archive, we developed a repository-neutral curriculum designed to help language collectors manage their data before, during, and after their data collection with an eye towards archiving. This curriculum can be used to prepare a collection for deposit into any type of digital repository, from an institutional data repository to one of the dedicated DELAMAN language archives. In this presentation, we distill the curriculum down to the crucial steps that researchers should follow during three phases of a language documentation project.
Kim Kurz (RIT-National Technical Institute for the Deaf)  P1
Kellie Mullaney (RIT-National Technical Institute for the Deaf)
Carmen Bowman (Rochester Institute of Technology)

An analysis of constructed action in American Sign Language narratives: comparing native signers and second language learners in a second modality

Constructed action is a descriptive term commonly used in a discourse strategy in which the signer uses their face, head, body, hands, and/or other non-manual cues to represent a referent's actions, utterances, thoughts, feelings and/or attitudes (Metzger, 1995). The present study investigates the differences of constructed action used by native Deaf signers and hearing students acquiring American Sign Language as their second language in a second modality using the Canary Row cartoon of Tweety & Sylvester video clips, an effective and popular language elicitation tool for re-telling.

Leland Kusmer (University of Massachusetts Amherst)  LSA37

Prosodic conditioning of word order in Khoekhoegowab

Khoekhoegowab is a Kho-Kwadi language spoken in Namibia with predominately head-final word order. However, while most tense / aspect / polarity (TAP) markers follow the verb as expected, many unexpectedly precede it. In some syntactic contexts normally-preverbal TAPs may follow the verb, but normally-postverbal ones may never precede it. This suggests that both classes originate in a typically-postverbal functional head and that the preverbal TAPs are displaced into their surface position. I will show that this displacement is prosodically conditioned, and will provide an Optimality-Theoretic analysis in which prosodic markedness outranks constraints controlling linearization.

Ethan Kutlu (University of Florida)  P1
Caroline Wiltshire (University of Florida)

Where do negative stereotypes come from? The case of Indian English

Indian English is an outer circle variety that faces language stigmatization due to negative linguistic stereotyping in the media and elsewhere. In this ongoing study, we investigate Americans’ perception of Indian English. We compare these perceptions to those towards British English, a variety that is specifically known as a prestigious variety of English. Our results suggest that American listeners have a higher degree of exposure to British English compared to Indian English, and that they are aware of negative stereotyping towards Indian English in the media. Listeners’ lack of exposure to Indian English predicts their implicit biases towards this variety.

Nicholas LaCara (University of Toronto)  P8

Synthetic compounding in Distributed Morphology with phrasal movement

Synthetic compounds have resisted adequate analysis in Distributed Morphology (DM) despite a strong apparent relation to verb phrase syntax. Harley (2009) proposes an analysis of synthetic compounds in DM where synthetic compounds are root nominalizations formed by head movement. She avoids deriving illicit verbs (e.g. "truck-drive") that do not exist in English by allowing roots to combine directly with nominalizing heads. However, as I show, synthetic compounds often display verbal morphology, requiring verbs to be formed at some level of derivation. I propose synthetic compounds are therefore not complex heads, but are formed by phrasal movement.

Amy LaCross (Arizona State University)  P1
Jordan Sandoval (Western Washington University)
Julie Liss (Arizona State University)

The effects of word size and tonal sequence probability on Mandarin speakers’ segmentation and well-formedness ratings

Three experiments explore the roles of word size and tonal sequence probability on speech segmentation and well-formedness ratings. We hypothesize that Mandarin speakers’ segmentation outcomes and well-formedness judgments would reflect high
probability outputs with respect to word size and tonal sequence. However, for both segmentation tasks, Mandarin speakers preferred three-syllable words (p <0.001) and words with low-probability tonal sequences (p<0.001). Further, the well formedness task participants were influenced by neither word size nor tonal sequence. Cumulatively, these findings strongly suggest that the effects and calculations of distributional probabilities in tonal languages may not necessarily be the same as in non-tonal languages.

Jackie Y.K. Lai (University of Chicago)

V-copying, VP-fronting and the nature of postverbal frequency/durative expressions in Mandarin

This paper offers a novel movement account of Mandarin V-copying, which not only addresses a new puzzle regarding V-copying, i.e. the otherwise optional Durative/Frequency Expressions become obligatory in V-copying sentences, but also stands empirically more adequate than the existing representative accounts (Huang 1982, 1992; Nash & Rouvert 1997; Cheng 2007 a.o.). In sum, the proposal sheds light on the nature of these postverbal expressions, as well as lending novel support to a version of anti-locality (Abels 2003).

Jackie Y.K. Lai (University of Chicago)

Yenan Sun (University of Chicago)

When TPs can(not) move: The view from Cantonese

Several recent works have argued that TP-immobility follows from an interaction between phases and anti-locality (Abels2003; Bošković 2013 a.o.). This paper investigates Cantonese, which apparently permits long-distance TP-fronting. The issues are clarified with novel Cantonese-internal evidence: unlike Mandarin, Cantonese has a developing wa6 'that' which has been argued to be a complementiser (Yeung 2006). The differences between Cantonese and English are argued to follow from selectional properties of propositional-taking predicates. As such, TPs constitute phases in Cantonese, but not English. Projection economy (Bošković 1997) is thus too strong, and the (un)availability of C-less sentential subjects in the two languages is also predicted.

Evynurul Laily Zen (National University of Singapore)

Rebecca Starr (National University of Singapore)

Variation and phonological transfer in Javanese among multilingual children in Indonesia

As Indonesian expands as a first language in Indonesia, the production of regional heritage languages, such as Javanese, may be increasingly influenced by phonological transfer. Our study investigates this phenomenon through an examination of the Javanese speech production of Indonesian-Javanese-English trilingual children in East Java. Specifically, we analyze the distinction between alveolar and retroflex coronal stops (/t/, /ʈ/, /d/, /ɖ̥/), which phonemically contrast in Javanese, but not in Indonesian. The data indicate that Javanese is shifting to a two-way contrast comparable to that of Indonesian; female and urban speakers are found to lead in this change.

Usha Lakshmanan (Southern Illinois University Carbondale)

Tamil children's comprehension of recursive possessives

The current research investigated Tamil children’s comprehension of multiple recursive possessives with the goal of determining evidence for a two-step acquisition path for language-specific recursion: (1) Direct-Recursion with a conjunctive interpretation (via a simple Merge operation) and (2) Indirect-Recursion (iterative embedding of a phrasal-category within another of the same type). The findings indicated early emergence of indirect-recursion in Tamil children (in contrast to what has been reported for Child English, Japanese and other languages), which we propose stems from differences in branching directionality, form-function mapping, and kinship terms.
Oksana Laleko (State University of New York at New Paltz)  
*The effects of information status, weight, and verb type on word order in Heritage Russian*

The attainment and successful integration of discourse-pragmatic knowledge in the non-dominant language has repeatedly been identified as a problematic area for bilinguals. The study provides experimental data from contextualized acceptability judgment tasks to compare heritage language (HL) speakers and late L2 learners of Russian on their word order strategies. While L2 learners exhibit an across-the-board preference for the canonical pattern, HL speakers’ ratings suggest a more nuanced recognition of the lexical (verb type) and syntactic (heavy or light) factors associated with the occurrence of inversion and object shift, respectively, but show less sensitivity to information-structural requirements than the monolingual controls.

Amelia Lambelet (Hunter College, The City University of New York)  
*The development of English proficiency in newly arrived adult and children immigrants: Aptitude, age, exposure and anxiety*

We investigate the factors that contribute to successful English-learning among newly arrived adult and children immigrants. Two types of factors are considered: cognitive abilities (aptitude, working memory) and contextual-affective factors (exposure, anxiety). Participants (n=100) are pairs of Spanish-speaking immigrants in the US. Each pair consists of an adult and their child aged 7-14. Their English proficiency is measured using a listening comprehension test, a verbal fluency test, and an oral narrative. The results confirm an effect of aptitude in learning an L2 and show that exposure and anxiety to speak in the L2 are important for both adults and children.

Dakotah Lambert (Stony Brook University)  
James Rogers (Earlham College)  
*Tier-based strictly local stringsets: Perspectives from model and automata theory*

Defined by Heinz et al. (2011) the Tier-Based Strictly Local (TSL) class of stringsets has not previously been characterized by an abstract property that allows one to prove a stringset's membership or lack thereof. We provide here two such characterizations: a generalization of suffix substitution closure and an algorithm based on deterministic finite-state automata (DFAs). We use the former to prove closure properties of the class. Additionally, we extend the approximation and constraint-extraction algorithms of Rogers and Lambert (2019a) to account for TSL constraints, allowing for free conversion between TSL logical formulae and DFAs.

Luana Lamberti (The Ohio State University)  
*Eu trabalho ni roça: The preposition ni in Helvécia Afro-Brazilian Portuguese*

*Ni* is a multifunctional Afro-Brazilian Portuguese (ABP) preposition. *Ni* functions as a locative (1), directional, dative, source, and manner preposition. This work considers the implications of language contact between Yoruba and Portuguese as a way to account for the origins of *ni* in ABP. Yoruba has a multifunctional preposition, *ní* (Atoyebi et al. 2010). The results showed that there is a semantic overlapping in the dative and locative contexts between *ni* and *ní*. I argue that in the ABP formation, the Yoruba speakers when learning Portuguese transferred some semantics features from their L1 to the L2-target (Siegel 2003).

Luana Lamberti (Ohio State University)  
Hugo Salgado (Ohio State University)  
*The future repeats itself: Priming effects in Spanish Future Expressions*

Spanish shows variation between two future expressions. The synthetic future (SF) is marked morphologically while the periphrastic future (PF) is constructed with the verb *ir* ‘to go’ plus an infinitive. Previous studies have described the semantic factors that determine the use of these expressions. The effects of priming in the selection of these expressions have yet to be addressed. Our results showed that a combination of factors contributes to the occurrence of the SF: priming effect; certainty; and verb frequency. These results are informative because they account for the interplay of variables that govern the variation between two future forms.
Andrew Lamont (University of Massachusetts Amherst)  
Jonathan North Washington (Swarthmore College)  

Stem identity in Kazakh

This paper identifies stem identity effects in two phonological processes in Kazakh: sonority-driven desonorization and nasal harmony. Both processes target consonant clusters across morpheme junctures, and neither applies to stems of affixation. We demonstrate that stem-affixed faithfulness constraints (Benua 1997; Baković 2000, 2003, 2005; a.o.) capture this pattern and derive an aspect of nasal harmony that has not yet been accounted for.

Jeffrey Lamontagne (McGill University)  
Francisco Torreira (McGill University)  

Production planning mediates phonological variation

If production planning accounts for significant variability in the rate of sandhi process application as predicted by the Production Planning Hypothesis (Wagner 2012), we expect to find that factors associated with planning ease (lexical frequency, conditional probability) are more predictive of process application when triggers follow targets than vice versa. Consistent with this, an analysis of 5000 tokens of cross-word hiatus sequences in Spanish shows that /a/ is less likely to be deleted than /e/ and that /e/ deletion in /ae/ (trigger first) is not significantly affected by planning factors, while /e/ deletion in /ea/ is.

Sonja Lanehart (University of Arizona)  

Unapologetically Black Language, Linguists, and Linguistics

My devotion to language uses and identities in Black communities emerged and persists because I am a Black woman with roots in Texas and Louisiana. I love Black people even though society says I should not because Blackness is socially constructed to be less. This 2020 American Dialect Society Presidential Address is in none other than New Orleans, Louisiana—a majority Black city in the Southeastern United States, which is the cradle of African American Language. Nearly 15 years post-Katrina and in honor of Toni Morrison, I will take this opportunity to discuss who, what, when, where, how, and why we show up and “we do (Black) language (Morrison 1993) and linguistics in our homes, in our communities, in our schools, and in our scholarship—unapologetically.

Sonja Lanehart (University of Arizona)  
Ayesha Malik (Hanor Law Firm)  

Black-identified teenager perceptions of AAL and self-identity in Texas and Louisiana

We discuss the perceptions of African American Language and identity by groups of Black-identified teenagers—African American and Afro-Hispanic—in Baton Rouge, LA (BTR), New Orleans, LA (NOLA), and San Antonio, TX (SAT). Both BTR and NOLA are Black-majority cities, 55% and 60% respectively, with Latinx populations of 3% and 5%, respectively. SAT, the seventh largest city in the United States, has a 63% Hispanic or Latinx population of any race. The Black population in SAT is 7%. We compare these cities because of their mirrored demographics of Black identity and language attitudes.

Sonja Lanehart (University of Arizona)  
Ayesha Malik (Hanor Law Firm)  

Diversity and inclusion in language variation and sociolinguistics research journals

We analyze race, ethnicity, and gender as well as researchers’ subjectivities as described in the methods and methodologies articulated in feature articles published in several language variation/sociolinguistics journals from their inception until 2018 using a Critical Race Theory framework, especially the permanence of racism, interest convergence, essentialism, colorblindness (Delgado & Stefancic, 2001), and Intersectionality (Crenshaw, 1991). Data reveal a dearth of research inclusive of people of color or by scholars of color. We conclude with suggestions for moving toward more inclusive, accurate, and diverse scholarship.
Mary R. Haas worked with Coushatta Chief Jackson Langley from 1934-36 to record seven traditional Koasati tales. In 2007 the Coushatta community began a DEL-funded project of language documentation and revitalization, utilizing these and other heritage materials. We report on some of the results of these reclamation and revitalization initiatives. Although much of our work was designed to fill gaps in previous documentation, such as conversations and spoken language, we focus on the specific impact of utilizing Haas’s notebooks and re-introducing Jackson Langley’s Rabbit Tales to the Coushatta tribal community.

The present corpus-based study tests the extent to which the Principle of No Synonymy (i.e. that a difference in form entails a difference in meaning, Goldberg, 1995) extends to different levels of abstraction. We conduct a Construction Grammar analysis of subject extraposition categorizing the instances using one semantic and two syntactic classification schemes that represent two levels of abstraction. The results show that function is a better predictor of form at the intermediate level of abstraction than at the lower level. We therefore suggest that a weaker formulation of the principle better explains tendencies found in actual language use.

In valency patterns of French words evoking the Reveal Secret semantic frame, an alternation is observed between two roles: the more specific Information and the more general Topic of a secret. This alternation has been claimed to occur mainly in the valency patterns of nouns. A corpus-based diachronic frame analysis confirms the claim and reveals that this alternation developed as an extension from intransitive verbs to nouns, which rarely included either role in Old and Middle French. These results demonstrate the benefits of diachronic frame analysis for the study of semantic change.

Singlish (a contact variety with influence from English and Chinese a.o. spoken in Singapore), optionally realises 3rd person singular agreement on the verb in the present tense. For example, the sentence ‘John loves apples’ can optionally undergo agreement-drop, yielding ‘John love apples’. I demonstrate that this agreement-drop results in tenselessness, with the resultant construction being ambiguous between the past and present interpretations, contrary to existing analyses of the phenomenon as involving a phonologically null morpheme. I further demonstrate that agreement-drop is restricted to stative verbs except in certain biclausal constructions, and provide a structure-based analysis of the phenomenon.

This study introduces a syntactic structure which can strengthen wh-island effects in Korean. We explain it in terms of dependency locality effect (Gibson 2000) and one-to-one relationship between licensor and licensee.
Soo-Hwan Lee (New York University)  
Prosody and EPP in Swahili

Richards (2010, 2016) proposes a way of identifying affixes by looking into their metrical dependencies initially detected in narrow syntax. I argue alongside Richards (2016) that these suprasegmental features are visible in syntax and that they trigger XP-movements. I further propose that Swahili tense affixes require metrical boundaries on both left and right of their peripheries. The metrical boundary on the right is satisfied by the phonological content inside vP. The metrical boundary on its left is satisfied by an XP targeting spec,TP which gives rise to EPP.

Soo-Hwan Lee (New York University)  
Inkie Chung (Sogang University)  
Swahili locatives and underspecification in PF

According to Bresnan & Mchombo (1995) and Carstens (1997, 2008, 2011) among many others, the noun classes 16, 17, and 18 in Bantu languages denote locative expressions. Apart from these noun classes, the realization of the locative suffix, -ni, is also possible. From a theoretical perspective (e.g., Minimalist Program), the connection between the two has been understudied. Here, we propose a uniform analysis of these locative affixes. Adopting post-syntactic operations and late-insertion assumed in Distributed Morphology (Halle & Marantz 1993), we specifically argue that the locative affixes are allomorphs derived from the same syntactic operations (e.g., locative inversion and agreement).

Yoonjeong Lee (University of California, Los Angeles)  
Louis Goldstein (University of Southern California)  
Dani Byrd (University of Southern California)  
Laryngeal consonant and phrasal tone dynamics in Seoul Korean

In the intricate tone pattern of Seoul Korean, segmental and phrasal tone information are co-expressed such that an Accentual Phrase starting with a tense consonant initiates with a high F0 register sustained over multiple syllables, including those with TENSE/LAX-driven tone specification. Using rtMRI, this study sheds light on the articulatory mechanisms deployed for phrasal and segmental tone gestures. In phrase-initial position, we find a significant consonant effect on both F0 and larynx height and positive correlation between them, suggesting that a register effect results in large part from larynx raising/lowering. Larynx height itself does not differentiate TENSE versus LAX consonants.

Stephen Lehman (University of California, Los Angeles)  
Apparent non-local exceptionality in Avatime tone sandhi

In Avatime, there is a tone sandhi process that poses a problem for theories of phonological exceptionality. The basic process: a verb root raises in tone when followed by high tone, and can also trigger raising on a prefix in this context. Some roots are transparent to raising when followed by high tone, but still trigger prefix raising, establishing a non-local relationship between sandhi trigger and target, violating the condition that exceptional phonological processes be local. This issue can be resolved if sandhi on roots is actually allomorph selection, where allomorphs can differ in status as triggers of prefix raising.

Robin Lemke (Saarland University)  
Lisa Schäfer (Saarland University)  
Heiner Drenhaus (Saarland University)  
Ingo Reich (Saarland University)  
Script knowledge constrains ellipses in fragments – Evidence from production data and language modeling

We investigate the effect of script-based (Schank and Abelson 1977) extralinguistic context on the omission of words in fragments like “Another slice?”, as compared to full sentences (“Would you like another slice of pizza?”). At the case of a data set elicited with a production task, we show that predictable words are more often omitted than unpredictable ones, as the Uniform Information
Density hypothesis (Levy & Jaeger 2007) predicts. We take both effects of linguistic and extralinguistic context on predictability into account and discuss two ways of estimating the likelihood of words in the presence of ellipses.

**Ryan Lepic** (University of Chicago)

*English compound translations in American Sign Language*

Due to contact between ASL and English, some ASL compounds are translations of existing English compounds. However, little research has been done on the productive grammatical resources that facilitate this transfer. This study analyzes the patterns observed among elicited ASL renderings of English compounds. Consultants adopted many strategies for rendering items in ASL. Despite this variation, there were recurring patterns: some items were translated identically by all consultants, and for others, different signs were selected to represent the component words/concepts. The signs used to render these concepts reflect differing patterns of polysemy in English and ASL.

**Erez Levon** (Queen Mary, University of London)  
**Devyani Sharma** (Queen Mary, University of London)  
**Amanda Cardoso** (University of York)  
**Yang Ye** (Queen Mary, University of London)  
**Dominic Watt** (University of York)

*Attitudes to accents in Britain: Ideologies, phonetic detail and the reproduction of accent bias*

Unequal employment outcomes for individuals from marginalized backgrounds have been widely reported in the UK, though the role of accent in sustaining such inequality remains under-examined. We present findings from a large-scale study of contemporary attitudes to accents in England: (i) when presented with labels for accent concepts, respondents reproduce a stable and long-standing class-based hierarchy of accent prestige; (ii) when presented with audio stimuli in a simulated hiring context, this hierarchy is attenuated, and (iii) the relative density of accent features in a speech extract only affects evaluation of some varieties, pointing to greater stigmatization of specific phonetic profiles.

**Robert Lewis** (University of Chicago)

*Narrative Structure of a Potawatomi Text*

This paper provides an analysis of the narrative structure of a Potawatomi text told by speaker Alice Spear and collected by linguist Charles F. Hockett (1940). I follow Dahlstrom's hierarchical structure of a narrative given for Fox (Meskwaki) which splits narratives into acts and subparts of these acts into scenes (1996). In Potawatomi, New scenes correspond to shifts in setting, time, or topic. These shifts are indicated by changed conjunct order verbs, temporal adverbs, and overt topicalized NPs. New acts, on the other hand, are not consistently marked by one grammatical device. They do overlap with changes in setting though.

**Tom Lewis** (Georgia Southern University)

*Networks of threat: The role of social network geometry and Latinx threat discourses in New Orleans Latinx English*

This paper analyzes the realization of pre-nasal /æ/ in New Orleans Latinx English. Speakers in New Orleans have traditionally exhibited an allophonic split in /æ/ realization. Latinx English speakers have been noted to resist /æ/ rising. While Latinx immigrants are not participating in the traditional split system, some Latinx immigrants are acquiring a nasal /æ/ system. My account employs social network modeling and considers the role of threat discourse narratives in shaping the sociolinguistic context. Social network metrics are shown to be significant predictors of pre-nasal /æ/ realization and qualitative analysis illustrates the role of LTN discourses in shaping performance.

**Brittnee Leysen-Ross** (University of Glasgow)

*Cognitive toponymy: Establishing a sense of ‘place’ in the Central Otago goldfields*

The goldfields of Central Otago, New Zealand are rife with unique place-names, such as Drybread, Pylep, and Dead Horse Creek. These place-names offer insight to the development of this region and the world early pioneers and gold prospectors encountered. This paper examines the place-names of the Central Otago goldfields, seeking to understand the origins of the name-givers, and the history of the region through its toponymy. In addition, by considering the lore associated with localities throughout the goldfields,
a deeper understanding of the motivations behind the place-names, or conversely the impact of the place-names on the community, can be achieved.

Samuel Liff (Long Island University, Brooklyn)  
Isabelle Barriere (Long Island University, Brooklyn)  
*Hasidic Yiddish null subjects: Status and distribution*

A critical issue in the linguistic analysis on Yiddish has been the controversy over pro-drop constructions. This study relied on the analysis of a corpus of spontaneous speech produced by Hasidic Yiddish speakers and two surveys that examined grammaticality judgments of Hasidic Yiddish speakers residing in the same neighborhoods in Brooklyn. The results reveal that null 2nd person singular subjects are grammatical in contemporary Hasidic Yiddish. The discussion will focus on the syntactic and discourse constraints that apply to these null subject constructions in light of current discussions on subject and topic drops in other Germanic languages (e.g. Trutkowski 2016).

Diane Lillo-Martin (University of Connecticut)  
Ronice Müller de Quadros (Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina)  
Jonathan D. Bobaljik (Harvard University)  
Deanna Gagne (Gallaudet University)  
Lily Kwok (University of Connecticut)  
Sabine Laszakovits (University of Connecticut)  
Marilyn Mafra (Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina)  
Susanne Wurmbrand (University of Connecticut)  
*Constraints on code-blending: Evidence from acceptability judgments*

Bimodal bilinguals code-blend, simultaneously producing (aspects of) an utterance in sign and speech. We focus on constraints on code-blending, based on Acceptability Judgment data, to see how different sign and speech can get. Participants (adult hearing native signers in the U.S. (n=14) and Brazil (n=18)) viewed videos of blending and rated each using a 3-point scale (3 high). We focus on the results from items designed to assess the possibilities for non-congruent structures, where speech and sign diverge. Results show that producing different structures in speech and sign is possible, but limited, highlighting the need for appropriately constrained code-blending theories.

Jun Jie Lim (National University of Singapore)  
Mie Hiramoto (National University of Singapore)  
Xue Ming Jessica Choo (National University of Singapore)  
Wilkinson Daniel Wong Gonzales (University of Michigan)  
Jakob Leimgruber (University of Basel)  
*Sentence-final adverbs in Colloquial Singapore English revisited: Increasing frequency and stabilization in a WhatsApp corpus*

Sentence-final adverbs (SFAs) refer to words like *already, also and only* that tend to occur clause-finally in Colloquial Singapore English (CSE). New data from the Corpus of Singapore English Messages show that an increasing and stabilizing trend can be observed for sentence-final *already* and *only*. We argue that the current picture of SFAs can be explained by the grammatical features of their counterparts in the substrate languages of CSE, and the extent to which these items are borrowed into CSE. We further discuss our findings in relation to the continuing influence of Sinitic varieties, especially Mandarin, on CSE today.

Susan Lin (University of California, Berkeley)  
Myriam Lapierre (University of California, Berkeley)  
*Articulatory patterns in contrasting nasal-stop sequences in Panará*

Nasal-stop sequences [NT] arise in the Brazilian language Panará from two distinct phonological processes, pre-nasalization of underlying /T/ following a nasal vowel, and post-oralization of underlying /N/ preceding an oral vowel. These two sequences are differentiated by listeners through a variety of acoustic cues (e.g. relative duration of audible [N] vs. [T] and presence of a stop
burst). These acoustic cues appear to be enhanced by critical differences in the relative timing of the velic, oral, and glottal articulators, especially the timing between the offset of voicing and the raising of the velum.

Mary S. Linn (Smithsonian Institution)
Jack B. Martin (College of William & Mary)
Judith Maxwell (Tulane University)

Introduction to Special Session: Reclaiming and expanding early work on the native languages of Louisiana and the South

The workshop will begin with a land acknowledgment. Maxwell will talk about the Indigenous people who lived in and still live in what is now New Orleans and Louisiana. She will discuss the importance of land acknowledgments and of their continued relationship with the land. Then Linn and Martin will provide a survey of the scope and type of documentation that Gatschet, Swanton, Swadesh and Haas carried out. Gatschet and Swanton, both working for the Bureau of American Ethnology, were tasked with surveying many languages with varying degrees of depth. Haas and Swadesh, were trained in the Boasian method under Edward Sapir, and worked with natural speech and traditional storytelling to complete grammatical sketches, lexicon, and collections of traditional texts, as much as the documentation technology (pencil and paper) and access to speakers permitted. While all were considered prolific writers, we will discuss their main research questions and the scope of their documentation beyond what they published. We will include who they worked with as consultants, where they worked, and the materials they gathered. We will include where these materials are located today and the accessibility of these collections. After doing this, we will introduce the gaps that their method left for communities wishing to revitalize their language. Finally, we will talk about newer forms of language documentation that keep an eye toward revitalization or work in close collaboration with revitalization efforts.

Adam Liter (University of Maryland)
Naomi H. Feldman (University of Maryland)

Modeling the learning of the Person Case Constraint

We ask how the representation of person features in syntax affects learning in a Bayesian model, focusing on the Person Case Constraint (PCC). In PCC languages, certain clitic combinations are disallowed with ditransitive verbs. We compare a simple theory of the PCC, where person features are represented as atomic units, to a feature-based theory of the PCC, where person features are represented as feature bundles. We find that both theories can learn the target grammar given enough data, but the feature-based theory requires substantially less data. These results suggest that developmental trajectories could provide insight into representations in this domain.

Carol-Rose Little (Cornell University)

Left branch extraction and object shift in Tumbala Ch'ol

I argue that object shift in the Tumbala dialect of Ch'ol (Mayan) can account for the possibilities for left branch extraction involving wh-possessors and numerals. Object shift occurs bleeds left branch extraction. Numerals can extract from object position but wh-possessors may not. This parallels the fact that objects with overt possessors undergo object shift but numerals do not trigger object shift. While object shift has been noted before for Mayan languages (England 1991; Aissen 1996) including Ch'ol (Coon 2010), this paper argues that it can also capture the differences between left branch extraction of wh-possessors and numerals.

Carol-Rose Little (Cornell University)
Mary Moroney (Cornell University)
Justin Royer (McGill University)

Classifying classifiers: Two kinds of numeral classifiers across languages

We compare two types of theories of numeral classifiers we call ‘classifier-for-numeral' theories and ‘classifier-for-noun' theories. For classifier-for-numeral theories, Krifka (1995) argues that classifiers are needed for numerals because numerals lack a measure function (see also Bale & Coon 2014). For classifier-for-noun theories, Chierchia (1998) and Cheng & Sybesma (1999) argue that nouns need classifiers because they either lack count nouns (Chierchia) or number morphology (Cheng & Sybesma). Using original data from three understudied languages (Ch'ol, Chuj and Shan), we argue that numeral classifiers fall in two categories: classifiers-for- numerals and classifiers-for-nouns””showing that both theories hold crosslinguistically.
Homophone density effect on mental lexicon development: A case study of the early stage of spoken word learning in L2 Mandarin Chinese

By extending the study of homophone density on the access to mental lexicon in L1, we examined whether input from one semester of Mandarin classroom learning affects the representation and access of new L2 syllable-tone words. Results from a 3-day word learning experiment indicate that despite equal exposure to new words, homophone density influence the representation and access of new syllable-tone words.

Articulation and perception of Mandarin coda nasals by Shanghainese-Mandarin bilinguals

Speakers of Mandarin often merge the Mandarin nasal codas /n/ and /ŋ/ particularly in the rhymes /in/ and /iŋ/. Previous studies vary in their descriptions of the resulting nasal as [n] or [ŋ], but mainly base these identifications on perception. This study examines articulatory properties of Shanghainese-Mandarin bilinguals’ Mandarin coda nasals, how they differ from Mandarin-monolingual controls, and how these variants are perceived by listeners in both groups. Findings reveal confounds in articulation (variants which are neither [n] nor [ŋ]) and perception (strong bias towards [ŋ] regardless of condition) which may contribute to a diversity of findings in previous studies.

Skilled orchestration of speech and tics in adults with Tourette syndrome

Tourette’s vocal tics in a sample of co-produced tics and speech are found to interfere with production of words and intonational phrases less frequently than what is predicted by chance. Results are discussed in light of cross-modal temporal integration of vocal-respiratory behavior.

A superlative argument in favor of a semantic account of connectivity sentences

In this paper, we offer a novel argument supporting a semantic account (SemA) of connectivity sentences like (1) against its main competitor, Syn(tactic)A(count). (1) What John/everyone likes is himself. The argument is based on Romance data where superlative import requires relativization. It boils down to what follows. Under SynA, there is a conflict between the assumed syntax of the post-copular clause and its interpretation. That is, the structural configuration that SynA requires to satisfy Binding cannot generate the desired superlative interpretation. We show that this problem does not arise for SemA, which can straightforwardly derived the correct meaning.

A change in progress: Connective which

In spontaneous English, which clauses can deviate from traditional syntactic schemas by having a resumptive pronoun where the gap would otherwise be. Researchers claim that deviant which is not an error but a reanalysis (e.g. Sells 1985; Kuha 1994; Loock 2005, 2007, 2010; Collins & Radford 2015; Burke 2017). However, there is no consensus as to how which is being reanalyzed: subordinating conjunction, coordinating conjunction, and caseless relative pronoun have all been suggested. Here, we present novel audio data of naturally occurring deviant which constructions and grammaticality judgements in which deviant which behaves like a coordinating conjunction.
Sara Loss (Oklahoma State University)  
Mark Wicklund (Humboldt State)  
Two deviant "which"es

In spontaneous English, appositive clauses can deviate from traditional schemas, which contain a gap, in two ways. They can, one, contain a resumptive nominal where the gap would be, or two, be gapless. We explore whether these two deviant types, resumptive "which" and gapless "which," behave similarly. Other researchers separate them by only considering gapless "which" (e.g. Collins & Radford 2015, Kuha 1994) or group them together (Loock 2007, Burke 2017), but there is no evidence for either choice. Here, we present prosodic and syntactic data that resumptive and gapless "which" behave differently and should not be analyzed together.

Olga Lovick (University of Saskatchewan)  
(Some) uninflectable words in Upper Tanana Dene

In this talk, I discuss the challenges of categorically distinguishing interjections in Upper Tanana Dene (spoken by 20-50 elderly speakers in Alaska and the Yukon) from two other uninflectable categories, with which they share structural, distributional, and functional properties: predicative adjectives and imperative-only lexemes (Aikhenvald 2010). After a discussion of their structural properties, I consider their importance for language learning and fluency development.

Yijing Lu (University of Southern California)  
Relating acoustic similarity and perceptual similarity: A case study using computational methods

To investigate whether different perceptual salience of phonological features can be accounted for by their acoustic salience, phoneme categorization was simulated using an unsupervised neural network – Self-Organizing Map, trained on phoneme segments coded in Mel-frequency Cepstral Coefficients. From the computational modeling, a ranking of phonological features in terms of their influence on acoustic similarity was derived. The resulting ranking did not, however, align well with the ranking of the same set of features in term of their influence on perceptual similarity. This result casts doubt on the hypothesis that perceptual salience of phonological features stems solely from acoustic distinctiveness.

Youtao Lu (Brown University)  
James Morgan (Brown University)  
Homophone auditory processing in cross-linguistic perspective

Previous studies reported conflicting results for effects of homophony on visual word processing across languages. On finding drastic differences in homophone density of Japanese, Mandarin Chinese and English, we conducted two experiments to compare native speakers’ competence in homophone auditory processing across these three languages. The lexical decision task showed that the effect of homophony on individual word processing in Japanese was significantly less detrimental than in English. The word learning task showed that native Japanese speakers were the fastest in learning novel homophones. The results suggest that language-intrinsic properties could influence corresponding language processing abilities of native speakers.

Sally Lukken (University of Cincinnati)  
The function of naming the protagonist in David Copperfield

There is a clear preoccupation with names and naming in *David Copperfield*. The novel is often read as a classic Bildungsroman or Künstlerroman. One might assume that the continual renaming of the story’s protagonist is simply a narrative feature or convention. While I agree that marking plot points or experiences with new names is the central function of this repeated naming, I argue that there are other cultural and authorial reasons for this preoccupation. I examine the function of David’s renaming within the Bildungsroman/Künstlerroman form and situate this interest in naming as a reflection of a larger Victorian interest and a tendency in Dickens.
Vowel space reduction in patients with schizophrenia

Patients with schizophrenia are often evaluated as having negative symptoms such as ‘flat affect’ or a lack of variation in intonation on typical qualitative scales used by medical examiners (i.e. CAINS and SANS scales). An experiment was carried out to investigate what linguistic phenomena these scales may be evaluating, and it was found that raters’ evaluations of aprosody are not correlated with either pitch variation or vowel space reduction. However, patient versus control status is correlated with two distinct measures of vowel space, Euclidean Distance and a new measurement, Vowel Space Density.

A balance between creativeness and usability: Semantic patterns to registers among application software names

New application software names in Chinese are examined by comparing the frequency distributions of extensions, coinages and English borrowings across enterprise, education and entertainment sectors treated as register indicators. Each register displays particular patterns of naming methods in terms of download rates and using ratings retrieved from app stores. These findings provide an interesting perspective to revealing linguistic conformity to socio-economic constraint on digital communication through names.

A principled derivation of Harmonic Grammar

Phonologists focus on a few processes at the time. This practice is motivated by the intuition that phonological processes are clustered into small sub-phonologies with no mutual interactions (e.g., obstruent voicing does not interact with vowel harmony). To formalize this intuition, we construe a full-blown representation as the concatenation of under-specified representations, each encoding only the information needed by the corresponding sub-phonology. And we require grammars to be concatenative: the surface realization of an underlying concatenation is the concatenation of the surface realizations of the concatenated under-specified representations. We show that HG can be derived axiomatically from this concatenativity assumption.

The social component of projection behavior of clausal complement contents

I provide experimental evidence that social properties of an utterance context -- specifically, the speaker's political affiliation -- can influence projection of clausal complement contents. Participants read sentences with complements conveying politically neutral, liberal, or conservative positions. Liberal complement contents projected more when the sentence was presented as the utterance of a Democrat speaker than a Republican speaker, and conservative complement contents exhibited the opposite pattern. The projection of neutral complement contents was not influenced by speaker political affiliation. Implications of these findings for existing analyses of projection are discussed.

Uyghur accusative subjects: Is Dependent Case Theory necessary?

Recent literature has started a debate as to the best way of analyzing case cross-linguistically. Preminger (2017) shows that Dependent Case Theory (Baker 2015) can account for phenomena that agreement-based theories (e.g.Chomsky 2000, 2001) can, and more. This paper motivates re- analysis of a complementizer in Uyghur as a verb ("say"+conjunction), which licenses accusative subjects in ECM constructions. This analysis is roughly equivalent to data from Sakha (Baker&Vinokurova 2010), which has served as evidence that we need DCT. Assuming that the Sakha data is roughly equivalent, it provides some support in favor of adopting the more restrictive theory- case by agreement.
Selective re-membering or selective forgetting? Streetscape and power in Zimbabwe

The attainment of independence in Zimbabwe in 1980 triggered a process of toponymic cleansing that saw colonial names being replaced by names that reified the history of the liberation war. The paper examines whether toponymic commemoration celebrates the objective history of Zimbabwe or presents a state-commissioned version of the past. Through paying attention to street names, the study interrogates how toponymic commemoration inculcates the politics of memory into memoryscapes as a way through which the Mugabe regime which assumed power at independence exercised political power. Toponymic commemoration is one significant process that political regimes use to invent and narrate nations.

Comparatives in San Sebastián del Monte Mixtec

This paper informs the typology of comparatives by proposing a detailed description of comparatives in San Sebastián del Monte Mixtec (SSdM), claiming the existence of three comparative structures. Although Mixtec is known for having a conjoined style comparatives, I will show that SSdM also has locative comparatives and particle than-comparatives, thus adding to Stassen’s (1985) work.

Leadership style in "sea-story" narratives by LGBT U.S. Naval Officers

Extensive research exists in the analysis of leadership discourse and its intersection with gender identity, specifically women. My analysis extends the current scholarship and investigates the performance of leadership through narratives performed by individuals, specifically U.S. servicemembers who identify as gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) in the context of the U.S. Navy. Incorporating the theoretical frameworks of intertextuality (Kristeva, 1986), positioning (Davies and Harré, 1990) and social stance and acts (Ochs, 1993), my findings suggest that LGBT leaders in the navy perform a relationally-oriented leadership style when conveying a challenging leadership experience in the performance of the “sea-story” narrative.

Abdulrhman Alshahrani (University of Delaware)
Jermani Ojeda Ludeña (The University of Texas at Austin)
Apurímac Quechua ejective stops: A descriptive phonetic study

We describe acoustic correlates of Apurimac Quechua ejective stops, which are compared to pulmonic stops with respect to VOT, rise time (the following vowel’s peak amplitude – onset amplitude), and F0 difference (following vowel’s onset F0 – midpoint F0). These three properties distinguish ejective from pulmonic stops in several indigenous American languages (e.g. Tsilhqut’in, Witsuwit’en) (Hargus (2007), Ham (2007), but we find that only rise time and VOT distinguish Apurimac Quechua ejective from pulmonic stops. Ejective stops rise to peak amplitude more slowly and have longer VOTs than pulmonic stops. F0 difference was not found to be a meaningful correlate of ejectives.

Phonotactic learning with neural language models

Computational models of phonotactics share much in common with language models, which assign probabilities to sequences of words. While state of the art language models are implemented using neural networks, phonotactic models have not followed suit. We present several neural models of phonotactics and compare their performance to a commonly employed phonotactic model. We show that these models are better able to learn long-distance dependencies, do not require stipulation of a feature system, and agree more closely with human judgements. This work provides a promising starting point for future modeling of human phonotactic knowledge.
**Bryce E McCleary** (Oklahoma State University)  
*Polyphonous bricolage: Oklahoma drag and stylistic variation*

This project investigates the realization of /t/ in the spoken discourse from interviews and group discussions with 6 drag performers in a community of practice in Oklahoma City. It focuses on the occurrence of the release of /t/ in various phonetic environments, then relies on (identity in) interaction to begin hypothesizing potential meanings for released /t/ in this community. Finally, as half of these speakers are people of color, and half are white, this project employs raciolinguistic insights to discuss the phonetic variation, the potential sources for variation, and possible evidence of appropriation of AAE-related stylistics within US gay communities.

**Adam McCollum** (University of California, San Diego)  
*Sonority-sensitive lengthening and reduction in Uyghur*

Some research has argued that stress placement may be sensitive to sonority, being preferentially attracted to high-sonority vowels, e.g. /a/, avoiding less sonorous vowels like /ә/ (Kenstowicz 1997; de Lacy 2006; Crowhurst & Michael 2005; cf. Shih 2018; Bowers 2019). However, existing work has not investigated sonority-sensitivity in a language with fixed stress placement. Using production data from Uyghur, I show that a sonority-dependent weight distinction accounts for both asymmetric augmentation of stressed high vowels and positional reduction of low vowels, exemplifying sonority’s role in a language with fixed stress.

**R. Thomas McCoy** (Johns Hopkins University)  
**Tal Linzen** (Johns Hopkins University)  
**Ewan Dunbar** (Université Paris Diderot – Sorbonne Paris Cité)  
**Paul Smolensky** (Microsoft Research AI/Johns Hopkins University)

*Tensor Product decomposition networks: Uncovering representations of structure learned by neural networks*

We introduce an analysis technique for understanding compositional structure present in the vector representations used by neural networks. The inner workings of neural networks are notoriously difficult to understand, and in particular it is far from clear how they manage to perform remarkably well on tasks that depend on compositional structure even though they use continuous vector representations with no obvious compositional structure. Using our analysis technique, we show that the representations of these models can be closely approximated by Tensor Product Representations, a type of interpretable structure that lends significant insight into the workings of these hard-to-interpret models.

**Karissa McFarlane** (Grand Valley State University)  
**Wil Rankinen** (Grand Valley State University)  
**Kin Ma** (Grand Valley State University)

*Language regard in Michigan’s Upper Peninsula: Perceptual dialectology through the mental maps of nonlinguists*

As a geographic region and speech community, Michigan’s Upper Peninsula (UP) is well positioned to examine language regard using hand-drawn mental maps to determine how the general population perceives dialect differences inside and outside their community. The present study examines the geographic distribution of perceived “Finnish-ness,” “Yooper-ness,” and “Canadian-ness” categories across the UP. This 92-participant study, stratified by four UP counties, reveals that perceived “Finnish-ness” and “Yooper-ness” are focused on the UP’s northwestern regions, while “Canadian-ness” shows variation loosely focused on the eastern UP.

**Jerrilyn McGregory** (Florida State University)

*“PRONOUNCE IT LIKE IT SOUNDS”: Black popular culture’s devaluation of African American personal names*

In conjunction with a turn in the racial politics of the mid-twentieth century, the given names of a generation of African Americans evolved becoming more *sui generis*. These neologisms constitute a rich site for onomastic exploration, especially due to emergent trends in Black popular culture to devalue them. This paper identifies Bill Cosby’s controversial “Pound Cake Speech” as a trigger for the recent move among African Americans to label certain nomenclatures “ghetto.” This study interrogates assorted jokes personally collected and archived from discourse articulated by African American morning radio show personalities as well as from
the repertoire of popular comedians. In addition, conducting a digital ethnography yielded social media affordances conducive to this interrogation.

**Andrew McInnerney** (University of Michigan)  
*Parentheticals associate with their hosts pragmatically, not syntactically: Evidence from as-parentheticals*

I argue that the principles operative in the semantic composition of a parenthetical with its host are pragmatic in nature, and do not require a syntactic analysis in which the parenthetical is syntactically integrated into its host. This result supports ‘unintegrated’ approaches to Parentheticals’ syntax. The empirical basis for these claims comes from the interpretation of as-parentheticals in English.

**Isabel McKay** (University of Arizona)  
*Breaking down -er Nominalizations in Montana Salish*

In this presentation I will discuss the most common morphological processes used to derive agent and instrument nominals from verbs in Montana Salish. I will discuss how this language uses fine-grained morphological marking to distinguish between agents and instruments of different types, all of which are left ambiguous by English -er nominalization. I discuss, in particular, the way agents are distinguished from instruments, as well as the differential marking between possessor-oriented nominalizations (Mary’s poker, ‘tool Mary has for poking’) and patient-oriented nominalizations (= ‘tool for poking Mary’). I also discuss the semantic derivations of these different forms.

**Angelina McMillan-Major** (University of Washington)  
*Automating gloss generation in Interlinear Glossed Text*

Interlinear Glossed Text (IGT) is a rich data type that presents an analysis of a language's semantic and grammatical properties. I combine linguistic knowledge and statistical machine learning to develop a system for automatically annotating low-resource language data. I train a generative system for each language using around 1000 IGT. The input is the morphologically segmented source language phrase and its English translation. The system outputs the predicted linguistic annotation for each morpheme of the source phrase. The final system is tested on held-out IGT sets for Abui, Chintang, and Matsigenka, achieving 71.7%, 80.3%, and 84.9% accuracy, respectively.

**Eric Meinhardt** (University of California, San Diego)  
**Anna Mai** (University of California, San Diego)  
**Eric Baković** (University of California, San Diego)  
**Adam McCollum** (Rutgers University)  
*Questioning to resolve transduction problems*

Elgot & Mezéi (1965) show that non-deterministic regular functions (NDRFs) Φ are compositions ρ ◦ λ of two contradirectional subsequential functions (SSQs), where λ is unbounded lookahead for ρ. Such decompositions facilitate the identification of processes that require supra-SSQ expressivity. We use concepts adapted from decision theory to outline a set of necessary and sufficient properties for a composition ρ ◦ λ to define a non-SSQ NDRF Φ. These conditions define a set of functions between the IF-WDRFs (McCollum et al. 2018, Hao & Andersson 2019) and proper NDRFs, organized in terms of a precise notion of the degree of lookahead that λ provides for ρ.
Reassessing the role of processing in preposition stranding

Despite a wealth of literature on the choice between stranded-preposition vs. pied-piped forms (Ross 1967), there have been comparatively few multivariate quantitative studies of the influences on this alternation. The present work reexamines preposition stranding using a substantially larger dataset than earlier studies and, critically, models processing effects—including verb accessibility and surprisal—unexplored by prior studies of this phenomenon. Significantly, these turn out to be among the strongest influences on the alternation.

Anna Melnikova (Stony Brook University)
The aspectual distribution and modal licensing in Russian infinitival constructions

In Russian Modal Dative Infinitival Constructions (DMCs), only imperfective appears in declarative structures. Perfective DMCs become grammatical in non-veridical environments (e.g., questions, negation). This paper offers a unified account for the aspectual distribution in terms of licensing conditions on a covert modal NEED. I suggest that analogous to the future modal WOLL (Todorović and Wurmbrand 2016), NEED has to be licensed either by tense [PRES] or by non-veridical operators (OP[+NV]) via AGREE. In imperfective DMCs, NEED is licensed by semantic present tense, whereas perfective DMCs require additional licensors (OP[+NV]) due to the absence of the tense feature on T.

Trecel Messam (University of the West Indies, Mona)
Critical period effects in first language attrition- An evaluation of critical period effects in JC attrition among speakers of Papiamentu as an l2

Köpke (2007:11) declares age as being one of the ‘most predictive factors in Language Attrition’, the postulation being that early L2 learners are more likely to experience L1 erosion than later bilinguals. This paper considers the impact a critical period for L2 learning might have in the attrition of the L1 of Jamaican Creole speakers who are L2 users of Papiamentu. Attrition data among pre-critical period and post critical period subjects are examined to determine what effects, if any, the critical period has in this situation and what implications might exist for L2 learning and loss.

Cherry Meyer (University of Chicago)
The derivational use of gender in Ojibwe (Algonquian)

Ojibwe has grammatical gender with semantic, rather than formal, assignment of nouns to gender values, i.e. assignment is based on the meaning of the noun, not its phonological or morphological properties. While it is well-known cross-linguistically that noun classes may participate in derivational processes, this possibility is not often acknowledged for gender. I argue that gender may be used derivationally in Ojibwe, i.e. a change in gender is sufficient to create a new lexical item, and this is directly tied to the productive semantics of assignment. I provide an analysis of the semantic assignment and supporting examples.

Timothee Mickus (Université de Lorraine, CNRS, ATILF)
Denis Paperno (Utrecht University)
Mathieu Constant (Université de Lorraine, CNRS, ATILF)
Kees van Deemter (Utrecht University)
What do you mean, BERT? Assessing BERT as a distributional semantics model

Contextualized word embeddings are naturally seen as an extension of previous noncontextual distributional semantic models. In this work, we focus on BERT, a deep neural network that produces contextualized embeddings and has set the state-of-the-art in
several semantic tasks, and probe its embedding space for semantic coherence. While showing a tendency towards coherence, BERT does not fully live up to the natural expectations for a semantic vector space. In particular, we find that the position of the sentence in which a word occurs, while having no meaning correlates, leaves a noticeable trace on the word embeddings and disturbs similarity relationships.

Philip Miller (University of Paris 7, Denis Diderot)

Peter Culicover (Ohio State University)

Lexical BE

We provide a corpus-based investigation of lexical BE (e.g., "Why don't you be quiet?") using the COCA and SOAP corpora, in which we collected 208 occurrences of the construction. We show that lexical be is highly constrained with respect to form (e.g., "#He doesn't be quiet.") and with respect to its interpretation (which must be a directive). We argue that these properties provide a strong argument in favor of a non-modular constructional view of grammar allowing constraints between different components of grammar and idiosyncratic constraints on form.

Philip Miller (University of Paris 7, Denis Diderot)

Geoffrey Pullum (University of Edinburgh)

Barbara Hemforth (University of Paris 7, Denis Diderot)

Disentangling the effects of discourse conditions and mismatch on the acceptability of VP ellipsis

We propose that VPE is subject to a construction-specific discourse constraint, viz., it is more acceptable when the elliptical clause addresses a QUD provided by the antecedent clause and less acceptable when it goes beyond this. We show that this condition predicts that usual cases of category-mismatched antecedents will be independently less acceptable for discourse reasons. In order to disentangle the effects of mismatch and discourse, we conducted an acceptability experiment that shows that violating the discourse condition can decrease acceptability as much as violating syntactic identity, calling into question the validity of syntactic identity as a condition on VPE.

Daniel Milway (University of Toronto)

A workspace-based analysis of adjuncts

I present a novel analysis of adjunction, according to which host-adjunct structures are not generated by any form of Merge, but rather host and adjuncts are derived in parallel workspaces and collapsed into a single string upon externalization. I present three arguments in favor of this analysis. First, I argue that it follows directly from the basic properties of adjunction. Second I argue that it gives a natural account of adjunct island effects. And finally, I argue that it assumes a simpler grammar than other leading analyses of adjunction.

Hitomi Minamida (Cornell University)

Prosody and wh-scope in Osaka Japanese

It has been claimed that in Tokyo Japanese (TJ), wh-in-situ can violate wh-islands, taking matrix scope (MS) under the right prosodic conditions (Ishihara 2003, a.o.). I conducted a pilot online survey examining the same issue in Osaka Japanese (OJ). I tested biclausal constructions with wh-islands and without wh-islands. The results confirm Hirotani’s (2005) findings for TJ: MS prosody produces a split in interpretations. The low acceptability ratings for these contexts in OJ suggest that speakers are uncertain which strategy to use for an ill-formed pattern. I also show that apparent MS answers may be “super-informative” replies to matrix yes/no questions.

Mizuki Miyashita (University of Montana)

Syllabicity of [X] in Blackfoot: An empirical investigation

This study examines the syllabicity of dorsal fricative /x/ in Blackfoot. This sound surfaces as [x], [ç], or [xʷ] (collectively represented as [X]) as a result of the coalescence of underlying /ax/, /ix/, and /ox/, respectively. These never surface as onsets, but
occur between a vowel and another consonant ([inxox*ksiisi]) or between consonants ([omxkokata]). It has been discussed that [X] may be moraic, but its syllabicity is unresolved. This study utilized a tapping method with two Blackfoot native speakers. The results suggest that [X] may be conditionally syllabic. Implications of this include contributions to typology, syllable study, and language pedagogy.

Shinobu Mizuguchi (Kobe University)  
Koichi Tateishi (Kobe College)

Why is L1 not easy to hear?

We naively believe that L1 is easier to hear than L2. Generally this belief is correct, but not always. Linguistically, languages like English with strong acoustic cues of pitch, intensity and duration are easier to hear, and the acoustic differences naturally affect perception. To see how sensory differences are processed in the brain, we conducted an fMRI experiment and found out that Japanese, with weak sensory cues, does not activate the parietal region, which suggests that Japanese may not use the dorsal pathway to process speech and lead to the perception difficulty even in L1.

Morgan Momberg (Michigan State University)  
Danielle Brown (Michigan State University)

Lowkey opinion or lowkey fact: Exploring the acceptability of sentence-initial lowkey

The emerging adverbial use of lowkey has received little attention, especially in sentence-initial position. In a judgment survey (N=52), respondents rated the felicitousness of sentence-initial lowkey in fictional scenarios across three conditions we call ‘unpopular’, ‘popular’ and ‘factual’. As hypothesized, lowkey was most felicitous with unpopular opinions, e.g. Lowkey this lasagna tastes awful in a scenario where everyone eats lasagna, followed by popular opinions e.g. lowkey this lasagna tastes amazing, and factual statements e.g. Lowkey everyone is eating lasagna. Our survey results suggests possible pragmatic variance in the use of sentence-initial lowkey.

Kathryn Montemurro (University of Chicago)  
Molly Flaherty (Swarthmore College)  
Marie Coppola (University of Connecticut)  
Susan Goldin-Meadow (University of Chicago)  
Diane Brentari (University of Chicago)

The role of animacy and location in spatial modulation in two sign languages

Three-dimensional space in sign language is used for marking location and argument structure. Competing theoretical accounts debate the morphosyntactic status and categorization of verbs which interact in space (Liddell 2000, Lillo-Martin & Meier 2011, Padden 1983). This paper analyzes these with respect to the role of location and animacy in spatial modulation in both an emerging (Nicaraguan Sign Language) and codified context (American Sign Language). Previous work on NSL has shown that spatial grammar takes time to develop and propose signers must set up spatial conventions (Kocab et al. 2015, Flaherty 2014); here we examine how that conventionalization process occurs.

Simanique Moody (The City University of New York)

Examining Language Contact Outcomes in Somali and Sierra Leonean Communities in the Netherlands

Using several years of ethnographic research, this paper examines how Somali and Sierra Leonean communities in the Netherlands have adapted linguistically in the face of ongoing societal changes. My findings for both communities reveal linguistic interactions that are multilingual and characterized by varying degrees of proficiency in the languages in contact, particularly for first-generation groups. Second-generation groups speak Dutch (and most also speak English) and vary in their levels of proficiency in their respective heritage languages. Speaking Dutch is used by some participants to claim their Dutch identity, but English plays an important role as an identity marker for many.
Kate Mooney (New York University)  
*Unifying prosodic and segmental repair: Metathesis and epenthesis in Uab Meto*  
1st place Student Abstract Award winner

This paper examines a pattern of metathesis in Uab Meto (Austronesian; Timor, Indonesia), where metathesis is a) synchronically productive, and b) conditioned by phonotactics and sentence prosody requirements. I propose that the order of consonants and vowels is phonologically determined, and so surface alternations in linear order are fully predictable based on variation in the phonotactic environment, such as affixation or prosodic vowel lengthening. This bears on the longstanding debate on the status of metathesis: whether it exists at all synchronically, given its typological rarity (Webb 1974; Hume 1998; a.o.) or if it is not a primitive operation (Takahashi 2018).

Elisabeth Pierite Mora (Tunica-Biloxi Language & Culture Revitalization Program)  
*Tunica Language and the next generation*

In this talk we discuss our efforts, beginning in 2010 after the development of the partnership between the Tunica-Biloxi Tribe and Tulane University Interdisciplinary Program in Linguistics, to use the manuscripts and published works of Mary R. Haas to create new speakers of Tunica. The partnership between Tulane and Tunica-Biloxi led to a collaborative working group referred to as Kuhpani Yoyani Luhchi Yoroni (KYLY). In our talk, we describe two children's books, the first with an accompanying CD containing audio of speakers reading the stories in Tunica. The second children’s book, currently in production, and the first children’s book contain stories from Sesostrie Youchigant which are revised in the current Tunica orthography. The Tunica children’s books project was the initial project KYLY took on which resulted in the parsing and analyzing of the original stories from Haas’ Tunica Text. This project has raised questions that have led to a practical orthography and changes in the grammar. After the completion of the first children’s book in 2011, KYLY began writing grammar descriptions and lessons that were intended for contemporary beginning Tunica language learners. These grammar descriptions and lessons were compiled by the group and have grown to become a 20 chapter textbook entitled Rowinataworu Luhchi Yoroni. Today, the textbook in its draft version is used as a basis for training teachers in the Language & Culture Revitalization Program Mentor-Apprentice Program, annual January immersion workshops and summer course on Language Revitalization at Tulane.

Elliott Moreton (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill)  
*Evolving constraints and rules in Harmonic Grammar*

An evolutionary model of pattern learning in the MaxEnt OT/HG framework is described in which constraint induction and constraint weighting are consequences of reproduction with variation and differential fitness. The model is shown fit human data from published experiments on both unsupervised phonotactic (Moreton, Pater, and Pertsova, 2017) and supervised visual (Nosofsky, Gluck, Palmeri, McKinley, Gauthier, 1994) pattern learning, and to account for the observed reversal in difficulty order of exclusive-or vs. gang-effect patterns between the two experiments. Different parameter settings are shown to yield gradual, parallel, connectionist and abrupt, serial, symbolic performance.

Emily Morgan (University of California, Davis)  
Roger Levy (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
*Frequency-(in)dependent regularization in language production and cultural transmission*

Binomial expressions are more regularized—i.e. their ordering preferences (e.g. “bread and butter” vs. “butter and bread”) are more extreme—-the higher their frequency. Although standard iterated-learning models of language evolution can encode overall regularization biases, the stationary distributions in these standard models do not exhibit a relationship between expression frequency and regularization. We show that introducing a frequency-INdependent regularization bias into the data-generation stage of a 2-Alternative Iterated Learning Model yields frequency-dependent regularization in the stationary distribution. We also show that this model accounts for the distribution of binomial ordering preferences in corpus data.
**Rebecca J. Moore** (Tulane University)  
*The current use of neologisms and revitalized forms in Kaqchikel*

Linguistic activism in Guatemala has brought about efforts in bilingual education, standardization, and revitalization of the Kaqchikel language. Kaqchikel neologisms and revitalized pre-colombian forms are used in numerous academic and medical domains. However, many Kaqchikel speakers recognize that these are not always reflective of the language used daily by most speakers. Through a narrative task, Kaqchikel speakers from Santa María de Jesús and Tecpán show differences in word choice by town as well as age, with an effect of having either direct or indirect experience with language activism. This research documents the restricted use of Kaqchikel neologisms and revitalized forms.

**Mary Moroney** (Cornell University)  
*Taking the measure of the Shan plural morpheme*

Classifier languages lack obligatory plural morphology on nouns (as noted by Greenberg 1972; Chierchia 1998; a.o.), but many of these languages have a lexical plural morpheme, such as Mandarin (e.g., Cheng & Sybesma 1999, Boskovic & Hsieh 2012), Japanese (e.g., Ueda & Haraguchi 2008), and Korean (e.g., Lee 1992). Using novel data from Shan, a Southwestern Tai language, this paper argues that the plural morpheme in Shan functions as a measure term which is not in complementary distribution with the classifier, unlike e.g., Armenian (Borer 2005). This has implications for the structure and interpretation of noun phrases in classifier languages.

**Arpi Movsesian** (University of California Santa Barbara)  
*“Wisdom” and “The Man of God”: The semantics of Dostoevsky’s proper names in Crime and Punishment and The Brothers Karamazov*

Despite Shakespeare’s thematic influence on the Russian writer, F.M. Dostoevsky, the latter’s unique approach and extreme meticulousness regarding his characters’ names make the attentive reader privy to the fates and functions of his characters from the get-go. Russian full names are tripartite formulations, consisting of a first name, patronymic, and last name. Dostoevsky always gives a special connotation to all three parts of a name, making it hard to imagine that the character we know, for instance, as Sofia Semionovna Marmeladova (*Crime and Punishment*) or Alexei Fiodorovich Karamazov (*The Brothers Karamazov*) could have been called by any other name. Dostoevsky would not have had it in any other way.

**Susanne Mühleisen** (University of Bayreuth)  
*Code-switching and speech acts in a Cameroonian institutional context: Cameroon Pidgin English (CPE) and English in Sisters in Law*

In multilingual African contexts, code-switching is part of everyday intuitive speaker behaviour and the study of multilingual speaker behaviour in African contexts has shown to be significant in recent research on code-switching (Stell & Yakpo 2015). This paper investigates code-switching in a framework of ethnography of communication with categories such as speech events and speech acts in a particular institutional contexts in multilingual Cameroon. The data consists of transcriptions from the documentary *Sisters in Law* (2010), set in a legal court in Kumba. The analysis will focus on code-switching triggers in specific speech situations, speech events and speech acts.

**Pamela Munro** (University of California, Los Angeles)  
*Possessor raising in Garifuna subject extraction*

Garifuna has a previously undescribed type of Possessor Raising in subject extraction constructions. In (1) the possessed subject 'pants' differs in gender from its possessor 'John'; in (2) that subject is focused, with a postverbal auxiliary ba carrying an affix agreeing with the subject. In (3), ba agreement matches the focused possessor, now external to the stranded possessed noun.

(1) Wiye-tu [l-igálasun Wán].  
be.dirty-T3f P3m-poss.pants[f] John  
'John's pants are dirty'

(2) [L-igálasun Wán] [wiye bo-un].  
P3m-poss.pants[f] John be.dirty ba-D3f  
'It's John's pants that are dirty'
(3) Wán [wiye be-i igálasun].
John be.dirty ba-D3m poss.pants
'It's John whose pants are dirty'

**Anyssa Murphy** (University of South Carolina)  
**Stanley Dubinsky** (University of South Carolina)  
**Mark Beck** (University of South Carolina)  
*Semantic and syntactic demarcations of Classical Greek object cases: An object(ive) study*

In Classical Greek (CG), many verbs take direct objects (DOs) marked with genitive (GEN) or dative (DAT), rather than accusative (ACC) case. CG also has verbs whose direct objects (DOs) are optionally marked with ACC, GEN, and/or DAT case, wherein the selection of case indicates a change in the semantics of the predicate. Traditional grammars (e.g. Smyth 1956) fail to offer principled descriptions or accounts of the mono-transitive verb classes or the case variations within them. This paper provides a principled analysis of the correlation between semantic and aspectual properties of verbs and the case marking of their DOs.

**Tsuneko Nakazawa** (University of Tokyo)  
*On interpretation of resultatives with locative alternation verbs*

Resultative phrases in Japanese are generally believed to be predicated of the object of transitive verbs just like English counterparts (e.g. I painted the car yellow). However, some exceptions are also known in which resultatives describe an oblique argument (e.g. otoko-wa kabe-ni penki-o akaku nutta ‘the man smeared paint on the wall (so that the wall became) red’). Using BCCWJ-NT corpus data, this paper shows that resultatives with locative alternation verbs in Japanese are generally interpreted as description of the argument that is perceived to undergo a change of state, rather than of the direct object.

**Rexhina Ndoci** (The Ohio State University)  
*Good digestion and good continuation! Well-wishing expressions at the closing of Greek conversations.*

Despite work on politeness and conversation in Modern Greek (Sifianou 1992, Antonopoulou 2001), little attention has been paid to the role of well-wishing expressions such as ‘good night’ but also ‘good digestion’ and ‘good continuation’, as these are realized at the end of Greek conversations. In order to investigate such well-wishing expressions, a perception experiment was carried out. Participants perceptions were sought in 18 conversational scenarios that varied in terms of interlocutors’ gender, degree of intimacy (familiars, acquaintances, strangers), and closing type used (only a good wish, a good wish and another parting expression, only another parting expression).

**Karl Neergaard** (Aix Marseille Univ, CNRS, LPL, Aix-en-Provence, France)  
**Cigdem Turan** (Technical University of Darmstadt)  
**James Sneed German** (Aix Marseille Univ, CNRS, LPL, Aix-en-Provence, France)  
*The presence of another facilitates spoken production while exciting postural control*

Social interaction entails multilayered coordination both between interlocutors and within lexical processing and postural control. Interaction was manipulated through the presence or absence of the experimenter during a picture naming task wherein participants’ reaction times (RTs) and bodily movement were recorded while standing. Participants in the social group exercised greater cognitive control (faster RTs) with a simultaneous increase in nonverbal communication (BI; body intensity). Noise ratios calculated from BI were characteristically pink, revealing periodicity that correlated with indexes of personality. The background noise characterizing our participants’ long-range behavior is likely predictive of coordinative structures between interlocutors and within subsystems.
Kaqchikel exhibits vast variation among its consonants (Patal Majzul et al., 2000). This includes a high degree of allophonic variation depending on position in the syllable and word. This paper analyzes the right-edge allophones of the plain stops and non-nasal sonorants of Kaqchikel. The four stops have aspirated allophones at each place of articulation. Bennett (2016) and Patal Majzul et al., document the sonorants allophones as devoiced, but after Brown et al. (2006), they are also spirantized. With this, the two separate series can be unified in receiving a [Spread Glottis] ([SG]) feature at the right edge of the domain.

Max Nelson (University of Massachusetts Amherst)
Hossep Dolatian (Stony Brook University)
Jonathan Rawski (Stony Brook University)
Brandon Prickett (University of Massachusetts Amherst)

Probing RNN encoder-decoder generalization of subregular functions using reduplication

This paper examines the generalization abilities of encoder-decoder networks on classes of subregular functions characteristic of natural language reduplication. We find that, for the simulations we run, attention is a necessary and sufficient mechanism for learning generalizable reduplication. We examine attention alignment to connect RNN computation to a class of 2-way finite-state transducers.

Narges Nematollahi (University of Arizona)

Mood selection of epistemic MUST in Persian and its implications for the general theory of modality

Kratzer(1981) and von Fintel & Gillies (2010) argue for two different semantic entries for epistemic MUST: Kratzer proposes a weakened semantics in which for must p to be true, p needs to be true only in the highest ranked worlds within the modal base, whereas von Fintel & Gillies propose a strong semantics for MUST. In this study, I examine the mood selection of epistemic MUST in Persian, and argue that assuming any of the prominent theories of mood selection, the data in Persian favors von Fintel & Gillies’™ strong semantics for MUST, and not Kratzer’s weakened semantics.

Benjamin Newman (Stanford University)
Reuben Cohn-Gordon (Stanford University)
Christopher Potts (Stanford University)

Communication-based evaluation for natural language generation

Natural language generation (NLG) systems are commonly evaluated using n-gram overlap measures (e.g. BLEU). These measures do not directly capture semantics or speaker intentions, and so they are often misaligned with our true goals. We argue for communication-based evaluations: assuming an NLG system is meant to convey information to a reader/listener, we can directly evaluate its effectiveness using the Rational Speech Acts model. We illustrate with a color reference dataset containing descriptions in pre-defined quality categories, showing that our method better aligns with these categories than do any of the prominent n-gram overlap methods.

Elise Newman (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

The future perfect since Stump

I discuss a counterexample to the present-under-future generalization in English temporal adjuncts. Since-clauses always show past or present perfect in future perfect clauses, not present. However, the event inside since can still have a future-shifted interpretation, despite being pronounced with past tense. Other work incorrectly rules out the possibility of future-shifted past in adjuncts. I argue that the perfect licenses relative tenses in English due to locality. The adjunct tense structure is mapped to the perfect rather than the matrix tense structure, and is thus shielded from any reference to the utterance time.
Probing questions (PQs) are in-situ wh-questions that are commonly used in classroom settings and child-directed speech to prompt the addressee for an answer. We conducted a grammaticality judgment task to show that PQs, unlike echo questions, involve covert wh-movement. Results showed that PQs with multiple wh-phrases got a significantly lower acceptability score than echo questions with multiple wh-phrases despite their similarity in surface structure, which suggests a syntactic difference below the surface. We adopt two features [NEW] and [PROM(INENT)] and suggest that PQs are [NEW, -PROM], and it is the [NEW] feature that drives movement in questions.

Emma Nguyen (University of Connecticut)
The predictive power of lexical semantics on the passive behavior in young children

Acquisition of English verbal passive is seemingly delayed, with several studies noting that performance varies by verb depending on the particular lexical semantic class. Nguyen & Pearl (2017) identified five relevant lexical semantic verb classes, predicting that children's passive success is dependent on age and lexical semantic profile. Our goal is to identify the lexical verb asymmetry, if any, in 4-year-old children. In a TVJT, children's success was predicted by lexical profiles. With comparable success on actional and object-experiencer verbs, 4-year-olds have difficulty with only some non-actional verbs, notably subject-experiencers, contrary to Maratsos et al (1985).

Jon Nissenbaum (Brooklyn College)
Decompositional ALMOST and its scopal interaction in Danish state passives

Verb phrases modified by almost are ambiguous between a counterfactual and a scalar reading:
1. We almost painted the wall.
a. ‘... but we didn't actually do it.’ (counterfactual)
b. ‘... but not the entire wall.’ (scalar)

Compositional theories have been partially successful in deriving this ambiguity, with verbs decomposing into subconstituents corresponding to sub-event structure. But current proposals predict a three-way ambiguity. Danish adjectival passives fill the missing puzzle-piece: they are ambiguous between a stative (morphologically agreeing participle) and a dynamic-result reading (uninflected participle). These forms are shown to create distinct scalar readings with naesten/almost.

Chaya R. Nove (The Graduate Center, CUNY)
Bilingual effects on New York Hasidic Yiddish vowels

This is a bilingual comparison examining, for a subset of Hasidic Yiddish (HY) and English vowels, how early HY-English bilinguals organize their phonetic system(s), and the degree and direction of cross-linguistic influence. A previous acoustic analysis of the HY peripheral vowels of three generations of speakers in New York suggests change over time, specifically, a gradual lowering and centering of /ɪ/ and /ʊ/ between the second and third generation (from immigration). Cross-linguistic differences in the high lax vowels observed here between the oldest two generations suggest contact-induced phonetic drift and may account for phonetic change in HY.

Zachary O'Hagan (University of California, Berkeley)
Complex temporal relations in Caquinte: The Case of =ta and =ja

I explore reality status and the clitics =ta and =ja in Caquinte (Arawak; Peru). The clitic =ta is a prospective aspect (TSit follows TT), additionally requiring that the distance between the two times be minimal. It is incompatible with positive past clauses, and is thus an irrealsis prospective aspect. The clitic =ja is a prospective aspect, additionally requiring that TT follow TU. It thus occurs only with future irrealsis clauses. In sum, =ta has only two eventualities in view (TT, TSit), whereas =ja has three eventualities in view. I describe several implicatures, as well as the consequences for Kleinian frameworks.
Recent work (Staubs, 2014; Stanton, 2016) has shown that not all possible grammars created by the factorial typology are equally likely to be actually attested, particularly focusing on differences of learnability affecting the attestation of different grammars. This paper argues that through learnability, language-specific factors such as lexical frequency can influence the probability that either *X/A or *X/B is higher weighted, allowing for such factors to influence grammar without needing to be directly encoded in the constraint system; as demonstrated with case studies from contour tone licensing.

Language users apply processes to nonce forms at a similar rate as what is observed in the lexicon as a whole. A model that attempts to learn a lexically idiosyncratic dataset must not only capture the rates of application to each lexical item and generalize to nonce forms. This poster explores "frequency-matching" behavior in an online MaxEnt learner, rather than the batch learners used in previous work in this area. I show that with an online MaxEnt learner, frequency-matching behavior can be emergent from standard assumptions about online learning without adding new biases to the learning algorithm.

Hän is known to be unique among Athabaskan languages—its two third person direct object pronouns are distributed based on purely syntactic features, instead of semantic ones. Similarly, Hän’s four third person possessor prefixes (hë-, jë-, yë-, and wë-), which attach to the possessed noun and are coreferent with the possessor, are largely distributed based on classic syntactic binding principles. However, sentential binding alone is not adequate, as the pronoun yë- must be replaced with wë- if the referent is not salient. I incorporate a discourse-wide theory to account for the fact that yë- must be bound within the discourse.

The emotion with which words are produced is essential to effective communication because it tells the receiver how to best respond. Such emotion is often expressed via prosody. Although emotional prosody has been studied in acted speech, it is understudied in naturalistic speech. This work thus analyzes pitch trajectory and pitch range in stressed vowels in the naturalistic corpus of personal conversations, StoryCorps. Results indicate that pitch trajectory and pitch range tend to group together according to where intended emotions fall along the arousal dimension of emotional affect (active vs. inactive), but not along the valence dimension (positive vs. negative).

This work explores how humans use the prosodic element of pitch to communicate aspects of social identity such as gender, ethnicity, and region of birth. The DASS corpus, an extensive collection of historical semi-spontaneous southern U.S. speech, was orthographically transcribed and force-aligned, and f0 measurements at 20-35-50-65-80% of the way through each stressed vowel were automatically collected. Examination of the pitch trajectories reveals differences in pitch range and shape along social and regional lines. These results suggest there are prosodic elements at work below the level of the intonational phrase that communicate regional and social information in naturalistic speech.
fodi-] has been restored from the unprefixed stem [‘fodi-]. This is to make its prefixed perfective [kon- fodi-] predictable by an existing morphophonological rule which lengthens the root vowel of an imperfective to form a perfective (“V-lengthening”).

Sky Onosson (University of Manitoba)
Nicole Rosen (University of Manitoba)
Ethnolinguistic vowel differentiation in Manitoba

This paper discusses the formation of new transnational communicative practices by focusing on the speech of two important ethnic heritage populations in the province of Manitoba: Mennonites, and Filipinos. Mennonites have a long history in Manitoba, and Filipinos are currently the most important visible minority in the capital, Winnipeg. Our study is based on sociolinguistic interviews with 107 Manitobans, yielding just under 500,000 vowel tokens for analysis. Our results indicate significant differences in vowels undergoing known changes-in-progress, such as Canadian Shift and GOOSE-fronting, between ethnic groups, highlighting the importance of continued investigation of ethnolinguistic variation in Canada.

Sky Onosson (University of Manitoba)
Jesse Stewart (University of Saskatchewan)
The effects of language contact on non-native diphthongs in lexical borrowings: The case of Media Lengua and Quichua

In Ecuador a well-defined language contact continuum exists between Spanish and Quichua. In the middle, a ‘mixed language’ known as Media Lengua was formed primarily through relexification. This study presents a novel approach for analyzing the degree of integration of historically Spanish diphthongs into Media Lengua (e.g., /ei, eu/ etc.) to understand whether they assimilate to Quichua phonology or reflect those of Spanish based on their formant trajectories. Preliminary results suggest that Media Lengua speakers can produce historically Spanish diphthongs with significant transitions between the initial and final targets. However, transitions are often less prominent than those found in Spanish.

Elizabeth Orfson-Offei (University of Ghana)
Kwaku O. A. Osei-Tutu (University of Ghana)
Ghanaian ‘Student’ Pidgin at 60: What happens to the pidgin after the students stop being students?

Most previous research on GSP has targeted speakers at the secondary school and university levels (i.e., between the ages of 16 to 21). This study, however, explores the use and relevance of GSP after the speakers have graduated from the university by surveying 362 workers between thirty and forty-five years, who acquired GSP during the time they were in school, with the aim of determining what happens to the use of the language when the speakers are no longer students. Our findings indicate that GSP, far from being just a ‘student’ language, is very much in use among this population.

Yohei Oseki (Waseda University)
Alec Marantz (New York University)
Modeling morphological processing in human magnetoencephalography

In this paper, we conduct a magnetoencephalography (MEG) lexical decision experiment and model morphological processing in the human brain, especially the Visual Word Form Area (VWFA) in the ventral visual stream. Five computational models of morphological processing are constructed and evaluated against human brain activities: Letter Markov Model and Syllable Markov Model as “amorphous” models without linguistically defined morphemes, and Morpheme Markov Model, Hidden Markov Model (HMM), and Probabilistic Context-Free Grammar (PCFG) as “morphous” models with different amounts of morphological supervision. The present experiment demonstrates that “amorphous” models underperformed relative to “morphous” models, PCFG was more neurologically accurate than sequential models, and PCFG better explained nested words with non-local dependencies between prefixes and suffixes. These results strongly suggest that morphemes are represented in the VWFA and parsed into hierarchical morphological structures.
**Eszter Ótott-Kovács** (Cornell University)  
*Possessed relatives in Turkic*

Several Turkic languages (such as Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Uyghur, Uzbek, etc.) have “possessed relative clauses” where the subject is genitive and the agreement is marked on the modified noun phrase. This constitutes a seemingly nonlocal agreement relation. The paper argues that the genitive-marked DP is the possessor, and there is a pro subject co-indexed with it in the RC. In contrast to previous approaches, this analysis makes correct predictions about the restrictions on genitive case assignment, contextual amelioration effects, lack of genitive in the presence of overt agreement marking, and interpretation of relational nouns as modified nouns.

**Deniz Ozyildiz** (University of Massachusetts Amherst)  
*LSA13*  
*Embedded clauses in Turkish: Both argumenthood and modification are paths to composition*

Recent research on attitude reports treats embedded clauses (e.g., that clauses) as modifiers of nouns and, depending on the author or the transitivity of the attitude verb, as modifiers or as complements of verbs. I provide syntactic evidence that some embedded clauses in Turkish (nominalizations) pattern like bona fide arguments, while others (clauses introduced by the morpheme "diye") pattern like modifiers. That is, the grammar must make available both strategies with nouns, and with verbs.

**Marjorie Pak** (Emory University)  
*LSA17*  
*Clause-final negation and the Jespersen cycle in Logoori*

This paper looks at Jespersen-cycle effects in Logoori (Bantu/Kenya), where a clause-final adverb [daave] (NEG2) appears to be replacing the original prefixal negators [si-/ta-] (NEG1). There is a striking contrast between main-clause indicatives, where NEG1 is nearly obsolete (0-a-soma daave ‘s/he's not reading’) and subjunctives, where NEG1 remains obligatory (u-*ta*-soma daave ‘don't read’). Moreover, there is no evidence for phonological weakening of [si-] or [ta-], a potential challenge for accounts where e.g. French non>ne instigates the cycle (Jespersen 1917). I provide an alternative analysis where the clause-final attachment of [daave] leads to ambiguous, competing structures, eventually driving [si-] out.

**Kayla Palakurthy** (University of California, Davis)  
**Ignacio Montoya** (University of Nevada, Reno)  
*SSILA21*  
*Variation in Diné Bizaad perfective verbs*

This paper presents an analysis of morphophonemic variation in the Diné Bizaad (Navajo) 1SG perfective verb forms using contemporary language samples recorded with 51 bilingual participants. Findings show that speakers are producing innovative forms with conjugation and voice valency markers that differ what have previously been described. I propose that the innovative verb forms have arisen from analogical generalizations based on other forms in the verb paradigm. Participants with different sociolinguistic backgrounds show distinct patterns. A greater understanding of the usage of this variation sheds light on processes of ongoing language change and aims to contribute to language teaching.

**Lefteris Paparounas** (University of Pennsylvania)  
**Faruk Akkus** (University of Pennsylvania)  
*P8*  
*The Anaphor Agreement Effect in the nominal domain: Evidence from Turkish*

In the Turkish nominal domain, anaphors in agreeing positions are ungrammatical when construed with co-varying agreement, and grammatical with default third-singular agreement; pronouns show the opposite distribution. We propose that this contrast results from an instantiation of the Anaphor Agreement Effect (Rizzi:1990,Woolford:1999) in the nominal domain. We argue that this account is empirically superior to existing binding-based approaches to the same contrast. By incorporating Turkish into the typology of the Anaphor Agreement Effect, our results show that the effect, previously discussed only with reference to verbal agreement, also subsumes nominal agreement.
Maxime Papillon (University of Maryland)  
Harmony & word-tone in precedence-relation-oriented phonology  

Tonal Phenomena can be fruitfully analyzed in a phonological representation with fewer assumptions based on directed graphs. I develop ideas designed for reduplication using directed graphs in phonology and apply them to harmony and word-tone phenomena. One new representational possibility of Precedence-Relation-Oriented Phonology is forms containing separate streams, each of which contains phonological material. The PROP analysis of word tone consists in seeing the tone melody as parallel streams in the representation. This analysis dispenses for rules of spreading or copying, replacing them with purely representational accounts in terms of PROP geometry.

Maryann Parada (California State University, Bakersfield)  
Lena Taub Robles (California State University, Bakersfield)  

Julianys and Jadiel: The innovative and emblematic -/is/ and -/jel/ trends across three decades of Puerto Rican naming  

Following growing popular commentary on distinctive Puerto Rican names, this paper draws on Social Security Administration naming data spanning three decades (1998, 2008, 2018) to trace the trajectory of two phonological endings in Puerto Rican baby naming: /is/ in feminine names like Julianys and Greidys; and /jel/ in masculine names like Abdiel and Jatniel. Our presentation will discuss the Puerto Rican distinctiveness of the features, as well as how earlier popular names in the U.S. and in Puerto Rico may have been influential. Finally, we will discuss how shifting stances toward the U.S., as well as identification with Latin America, may provide a partial explanation for the patterns observed.

Indrek Park (Indiana University Bloomington)  

Hidatsa influence on Mandan  

Mandan is currently classified as the sole member of its own branch in the Siouan language family. Its precise relationship to the other subdivisions of the family remains a mystery as it shares innovations that are uniquely Missouri River Siouan or uniquely Mississippi River Siouan. This paper proposes that the Missouri River Siouan innovations in Mandan are the result of extensive cohabitation and language contact with the Hidatsa and Crow. Most shared features and structures are clearly more elaborate in Hidatsa, which suggests that it was the source and Mandan the recipient.

Keunhyung Park (University of South Carolina)  
Stanley Dubinsky (University of South Carolina)  

The effects of focus on scope relations between quantifiers and negation in Korean  

This paper examines focus-marking in Korean negation. English, allowing QR at LF, permits ambiguous quantifier interpretation, where Korean, with “rigid scope”, does not. Conversely, English restricts object quantifier scope relative to negation, where Korean displays ambiguity. Focus-marking of quantified nominals and negated verbs disrupts usual scope interpretations. The paper will examine differences between English and Korean, and explain focus-marking effects in sentences involving quantification and negation. We show: (i) focus-marking of verbal elements compels their upward movement, resulting in their having obligatory scope over all quantified expressions, and (ii) interpretations of focus-marked quantifiers is determined by their surface order.

Alicia Parrish (New York University)  
Ailís Cournane (New York University)  

Acquisition of quantity-related inferences in 4 and 5 year olds  

This study directly compares quantity inferences from scalar implicatures and definite presuppositions to exhaustivity inferences in it-clefts, for which the theoretical literature disagrees on the source of inference – pragmatic (like scalar implicatures) or semantic (like presuppositions). In acquisition, little is known about exhaustivity and existing studies have relied on contrasts where non-exhaustive items are false rather than infelicitous. We investigate whether within-subjects correlations in acquisition from 4 & 5 year-olds can inform us about the source of exhaustivity inferences. Using a Felicity Judgment Task, we test how exhaustivity patterns with presuppositions and scalar implicatures, keeping materials maximally similar.
Cross-linguistic variation in phonetic compression and lengthening

Cross-linguistic variation in the domain of phonetic compression/lengthening and morpheme distribution is still largely understudied. We present a new initiative directed at creating a polyfunctional language DOcumentation REference COrpus (DoReCo) that will enable users to conduct comparative research into spontaneous speech on a diverse sample of at least 50 languages. By scrutinizing the empirical reality of potential phonetic and morphological universals across diverse languages, DoReCo will provide a window into the neuro-cognitive and physiological-articulatory bases of human language.

Composing copies without trace conversion

The copy theory of movement (Chomsky 1995) poses challenges for the interpretation of quantificational DPs, since higher copies need to be interpreted as true quantifiers, while lower copies must be interpreted as (or similarly to) bound variables. To enable this, Fox (2002, 2003) proposes a syntactic operation of trace conversion, which converts lower copies of quantificational DPs into bound definites. I provide an alternative account that derives the same result without syntactic trace conversion, allowing the same quantificational DP to be interpreted identically at both higher and lower copies.

What should constitute natural language "understanding"?

Natural language processing has become indisputably good over the past few years. We can perform retrieval and question answering with purported super-human accuracy, and can generate full documents of text that seem good enough to pass the Turing test. In light of these successes, it is tempting to attribute the empirical performance to a deeper "understanding" of language that the models have acquired. Measuring natural language "understanding", however, is itself an unsolved research problem. In this talk, I will discuss recent work which attempts to illuminate what it is that state-of-the-art models of language are capturing. I will describe approaches which evaluate the models' inferential behavior, as well as approaches which rely on inspecting the models' internal structure directly. I will conclude with results on human's linguistic inferences, which highlight the challenges involved with developing prescriptivist language tasks for evaluating computational models.

Patterns of unbound anaphors in a 'reality TV dialect'

Reflexive anaphors (e.g. "myself") are generally considered to be ungrammatical without an antecedent in the same clause to bind them. However, it has been noted (Charnavel and Sportiche 2014) that the first person reflexive anaphor is relatively acceptable in some speech contexts, even when unbound by a first person pronoun. Though acceptability judgment surveys indicate such uses are degraded, they are extremely common in the context of reality TV interviews. This project investigates the syntactic distribution of these unbound first person anaphors, as well as the perceived connotation of formality they encode.

Deictic nominal marking in Kwéyòl Donmnik: The influences of information status, gesture, and deictic force on morphosyntactic form

Exploring nominal items in Kweyol Donmnik (KD) brings researchers to the intersections of syntax, semantics, and pragmatics (Christie 1998: 266) and poses many challenges. One notable puzzle is teasing apart the meanings of KD’s definite and demonstrative markers, both of which impose deictic interpretations. Many examinations of creole nominals (Zribi-Hertz and Glaude 2007, Baptista 2007) have commented on this overlap, but rarely have such observations been empirically tested (Déprez 2007: 269). Using conversational, narrative, and gestural data from speakers in London, UK, this project investigates how the pragmatic and gestural context influence a deictic KD nominal’s morphosyntactic form.
Kevin Penner (SIL International/University of Alberta)  SSILA5

Adjectives in Ixtayutla Mixtec

Various differing claims have been made in the Mixtec (Otomanguean, Mexico) literature about the grammatical status of property concept words (PCWs), the prototypical semantic domain of adjectives. For instance, it has been claimed that PCWs:
* form a class of stative verbs
* can be either descriptive verbs or adjectives
* are adjectives that may be typified by a cluster of behaviours even though the grammar does not clearly distinguish them from verbs

This paper argues that, following typologically robust definitions of parts of speech proposed in Beck (1999; 2002), the grammar of Ixtayutla Mixtec clearly distinguishes a class of words that are adjectives.

Mark Peters (Independent Scholar)  ANS3

Baron Von Evilstein, Granny Goodness, and Morticoccus: A taxonomy of comic book creator Jack Kirby’s names

Jack Kirby—co-creator of the Black Panther, the Hulk, the Avengers, the X-Men, Captain America—is considered the most important creator in comic book history. Part of that creation was the naming of characters. My presentation will look at Kirby’s names—for people, places, processes, and gizmos—from the 1970s. These include alliterative names (Mister Miracle, Victor Volcanum), names that reveal character (Scott Free, Baron Von Evilstein), compounds (Astro Force, Mega-Rod), altered spellings (Apokolips, Darkseid), and word blends (Homo Disastrous, Morticoccus). This look at Kirby’s 1970s names will shed light on comic book/superhero names and naming in general.

Simon Peters (University of California, Santa Barbara)  SSILA21

Gabriel Mendoza (University of California, Santa Barbara)
Morphophonological processes in Piedra Azul Tú’un Ndi’vi (Mixtec, San Martín Peras)

Previous research on phonological and morphophonological processes in Mixtec languages has focused primarily on tonal processes or on tone changes to possessed nominals. This paper presents the tonal and segmental processes triggered by four pronominal enclitics in the Piedra Azul variety (San Martín Peras, Oaxaca). The processes that occur at these morphological junctures include tonal and vocalic fusion, and assimilatory glide insertion. The combination of tonal and segmental processes that occurs depends on the enclitic, the stem’s tonal melody, and the final vowel of the stem.

Lisbeth A. Philip (University of New Orleans)  SPCL6

Di likl bwai an di frag ina bakl: Phonological variation and social networks in two bilingual communities in Limon, Costa Rica

This study applied the social network approach to analyze language maintenance and language shift (LMLS) in the English varieties spoken by a sample of Afro-Costa Rican women in two bilingual communities, Puerto Limon and Siquirres, in the Province of Limon, Costa Rica. Within their English, four phonological variables of the creole variety were analyzed. As a norm enforcement mechanism in the maintenance of language practices of the members in the network, the social network model did not prove useful in drawing meaningful conclusions concerning the maintenance of the standard linguistic practices in small scale communities composed of minority ethnic groups.

Josh Phillips (Yale University)  LSA17

Privative case: Change in the meaning of a nominal negator

The privative is a nominal ‘case’, reported in many Australian languages, generally taken to indicate the absence of the noun that it marks (fulfilling a function similar to ‘without’ or ‘less’ in English). I propose a semantics for the basic meaning of the privative as a quantifier over the domain of properties of individuals, also showing how these markers diachronically come to quantify over properties of events and eventually over propositions. This constitutes a first formal semantic treatment of the Negative Existential Cycle (Croft 1990) and has implications for theories of grammaticalisation and negation.
Bilingualism research utilizes two different types of tasks when investigating bilingual competence: offline tasks (e.g. acceptability judgment tasks) and online tasks (e.g. reaction time experiments). Assuming that a single, grammar-based system is used in both tasks (Lewis & Phillips, 2015), even when code-switching (MacSwan, 2014), the prediction is that data from both task-types should pattern in alignment based on grammaticality. However, results from an online survey experiment taken by Spanish-English bilingual adults suggest that different aspects of linguistic knowledge, in addition to grammatical knowledge, are used in each type of task.

Andrew Pick (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)    LSA31
Yamben: A previously undocumented language of Madang

Yamben is a previously undocumented language of Madang province, Papua New Guinea. It has been overlooked due to conflation with its similarly-named neighbor, Yaben. Yamben's phonology and grammar show many areal traits, but comparison of 200+ items of basic vocabulary between Yamben and nearby languages has been insufficient to establish regular sound correspondences. It is therefore not yet clear whether potential cognates and areal traits are directly inherited or due to areal influence. Yamben is clearly not closely related to any nearby language, and has the potential to play an important role in reconstructing the linguistic

Marc Pierce (University of Texas at Austin)    P4
Contact with English and the history of /pf/ in Texas German

The precise effects of contact with English on Texas German remain difficult to pinpoint. I explore this topic as it pertains to the history of the affricate /pf/. I argue that the best account of the development of /pf/ in Texas German is to treat it as a straightforward sequence of sound changes, /pf/ > /f/ > /pf/ > /f/. I further contend that contact with English is one of the causes of the changes, but that factors like the changing linguistic and social contexts on Texas German also need to be considered.

Marc Pierce (University of Texas at Austin)    NAAHoLS3
Lehmann’s Reader, 1967-2020

Winfred Lehmann’s A Reader in Nineteenth-Century Historical Indo-European Linguistics (1967) contains excerpts from 18 important works in English translation. Contemporary responses to the Reader were mixed; it was praised for making the texts available in English translation, but criticized for the choice of texts and the quality of the translations. Today, though, the Reader’s genuine value is recognized. I argue that this shift in attitudes towards the Reader occurred for two main reasons. First, it gives non-specialists access to these important texts. Second, it provides a handy gateway to the history of the field.

Justin Pinta (The Ohio State University)    P8
Variable Gender Agreement in Correntinean Spanish

Patterns of morphological gender agreement in Spanish are generally assumed to be consistent across dialects. A quantitative analysis of gender agreement in the Spanish spoken in Corrientes, Argentina demonstrates systematic variation in agreement patterns among both monolinguals and bilinguals (in Spanish and Correntinean Guarani). This phenomenon in Correntinean Spanish is linked to the opposite phenomenon in Correntinean Guarani; while Spanish has lost patterns of gender agreement in Corrientes, Guarani has gained gender in its article system in Corrientes. These facts together shed light on the malleability and evolution of gender systems under situations of intense linguistic contact.

May Helena Plumb (University of Texas at Austin)    SSILA10
The semantic distribution of the Tlacochahuaya Zapotec Habitual (r-)

The prefix r- in Tlacochahuaya Zapotec is most commonly a habitual aspect marker, but it also has other functions, including, with certain verbs, a progressive aspect marker. In this presentation, I describe the distribution of r- in both elicited and naturalistic
contexts and compare this distribution with the use of r- in Colonial Valley Zapotec documents (16th - 18th centuries). This research provides a basis for future work on the diachronic semantics of Tlacolula Valley Zapotec TAM marking.

Robert Podesva (Stanford University)
Christian Brickhouse (Stanford University)
Lewis Esposito (Stanford University)
Chantal Gratton (Stanford University)
Sabrina Grimberg (Stanford University)
Zion Mengesha (Stanford University)

TRAM/TRAP and country-orientation among Latinx speakers in California

We examine variation in TRAP/TRAM among 51 Latinx speakers in Salinas, California. TRAM and TRAP are lowering and retracting in apparent time. This is led by younger women. Country-oriented and bilingual speakers are lowering and retracting TRAM and have less of a split than town-oriented speakers, while speakers of higher education levels have a greater split than speakers of lower education levels. This is in contrast with Podesva et al.’s (2015) findings that country-oriented White speakers have a larger TRAM/TRAP split than townies, highlighting the complex relations among race, town/country-orientation, and place underlying the meaning potential of the nasal split.

Till Poppels (University of California, San Diego)
Andrew Kehler (University of California, San Diego)

Inferential ellipsis resolution: Sluicing, nominal antecedents, and the Question Under Discussion

Sluicing tends to exhibit a tight correspondence between the elided material and its antecedent, but characterizing this correspondence precisely has proven challenging. We conducted 3 acceptability judgment experiments to evaluate IDENTITY and QUD theories of sluicing. Experiment 1 examined whether sluicing can recover interpretations inferentially. Experiments 2 and 3 examined whether inferential ellipsis resolution depends on the availability of the relevant QUD in context. Taken together, our results demonstrate an interplay between identity and QUD availability, whereby sluicing can be highly felicitous without identity when the necessary QUD is sufficiently salient.

Paul Portner (Georgetown University)
Raffaella Zanuttini (Yale University)
Miok Pak (George Washington University)

Person marking, status marking, and three concepts of addressee

The concept of ‘addressee’ is not simple, but there has been little work that aims to understand how the morphology and syntax map onto pragmatic distinctions. Using evidence from Korean, English and Italian, we propose a three-way classification of addressee types. The three types (interlocutor addressee, identifiable addressee, and general addressee) are distinguished in the syntax by the marking of two features, person (which determines whether the addressee is specific or general) and status (which marks the social relation between speaker and addressee in the context, cf. Portner, Pak, and Zanuttini 2019).

Bill Poser (Yinka Dene Language Institute)

Some innovative features of electronic dictionaries

We describe electronic dictionaries of Carrier and Sekani with features both for linguists and advanced learners and for beginners and inexpert dictionary users. These include features designed for languages such as these with notoriously prolific and complex verbal morphology, such as entries for fully inflected verbs, paradigms, and components such as stems and prefixes, and features that make the dictionaries easier for inexpert users, such as fuzzy spelling and links from grammatical terms to explanations in an associated grammar sketch.
Andrew Potter (University of North Alabama)  
*SCiL Poster I*

**The rhetorical structure of modus tollens: An exploration in logic-mining**

This paper describes a method for mining discourse for rules of inference. The method uses Rhetorical Structure Theory to analyze inference rules and defines logical signatures for use in logic-mining. These signatures are generalized and normalized and grounded in inferential relationships with their respective rules. Thus, from a text, it is possible to identify a rhetorical structure, and from the structure, a relational proposition, from the proposition a signature, and from the signature the rule of inference occurring within the text. The focus in this paper is on modus tollens, but the method is extensible to other rules as well.

Amanda Potts (Cardiff University)  
*ANS15*

**Mrs, Mother, Monster: A legal-linguistic analysis of names for women who kill**

In this paper, I detail the ways in which women who kill are referred to by judges in contemporary English sentencing remarks. I remark upon the identities constructed through the using of pronominal, nominative, and categorising naming strategies, and in so doing: (1) quantify the extent to which members of the judiciary invoke patriarchal values and gender stereotypes in naming within their sentencing remarks, and (2) identify particular identities that emerge within sentencing remarks for women who kill. I find that judges systematically create dichotomous narratives of degraded victims or dehumanised monsters, and silence women’s self-references in the courtroom.

Christopher Potts (Stanford Linguistics)  
*SCiL Invited Talk*

**Pragmatic reasoning in large-scale NLP systems**

Iterated response models of pragmatic language use (e.g., the Rational Speech Acts model) have achieved an impressive range of results in linguistics and psychology. These models are also proving to be valuable components in large-scale natural language processing systems. This talk will review recent work on such pragmatic NLP hybrids. I will seek to identify effective strategies for designing and assessing these models, and I will show that they encourage us to reformulate traditional NLP problems as genuine communication tasks that are grounded in specific contexts, thereby making such tasks more realistic and more relevant to research in pragmatics.

John Powell (University of Arizona)  
*SSILA6*

**From ergative to marked-nominative in the Yuman-Cochimí family**

Yuman languages feature the typologically rare Marked-Nominative (MN) case system; they have nominative-accusative alignment but mark only nominative case. As it is not an areal feature of the region, how did this rare case system arise in Yuman? The diachronic origin of MN in Yuman has not been well studied. Twelve Yuman grammars were surveyed, nine of which are MN. Moreover, there is clear evidence that Cochimí was an ergative language, a commonly cited typological origin for the MN (König, 2008). This paper argues that the Proto-Yuman MN system developed from an ergative parent, Proto-Yuman-Cochimí.

John Powell (University of Arizona)  
*LSA17*

**The reflexive cycle of the Pai branch of the Yuman family**

Yuman languages feature a medio-passive –v suffix, but the Pai branch has extended –v to reflexives, suggesting a counterexample to the empirically unidirectional reflexive-to-passive cycle, which would appear unusual for grammaticalization. A survey of fourteen Yuman grammars was conducted. Using the framework of Linguistic Cycle (van Gelderen, 2011), this paper shows that the Pai extension of the medio-passive –v to the reflexive was made possible by also innovating a reflexive anaphor yev’m. While not a total counterexample to the reflexive-to-passive cycle, this paper complicates the theory on how medio-passives can be reanalyzed as reflexives with the help of innovative anaphors.

Brandon Prickett (University of Massachusetts Amherst)  
*LSA16*

**Identity bias and generalization in a variable-free model of phonotactics**

Explicit, algebraic variables have been an assumption in phonological theory for decades (Halle, 1962). Recently, a number of phonotactic models have been proposed that do not make use of such algebraic symbols (e.g. Hayes & Wilson, 2008; Pater &
Moreton, 2014). However, two phenomena have been used to challenge these variable-free proposals: Identity Generalization and Identity Bias (Berent et al. 2012; Gallagher 2013). Here, I show that a novel mechanism, Probabilistic Feature Attention, which assumes that ambiguity affects learning in a structured way, causes both behaviors to emerge for free.

**Samantha Prins** (University of Montana)  
*Final vowel devoicing in Blackfoot*

This study examines the Blackfoot suffixes –wa ‘3SG.AN’ and –yi ‘4SG’ in terms of their varying phonetic realizations in word-final environments. The intention of this research is to reconcile a claim in the literature that word-final vowels are devoiced with the observation that these suffixes, have varying phonetic realizations in connected speech. In this study, recordings of narratives in Blackfoot are analyzed in terms of the phonetic realizations of –wa and –yi tokens as well as their distribution across intonation unit-medial and final environments. The findings of this research are that vowels are devoiced in intonation unit-final position in Blackfoot.

**Anita Puckett** (Virginia Tech University)  
*The emblematic nature of Appalachian English*

At the beginning of Michael Montgomery’s introduction to the section on language in the *Encyclopedia of Appalachia*, he notes, “Appalachian speech has long served as an emblem of the region’s natives—one that has inspired contradictory, fanciful, and sometimes far-fetched notions about the people and their culture” (p. 999). This presentation applies his observation to how the quotidian speech of those speaking a variety of Appalachian English in Montgomery County, Virginia, contributes to the emblematic construction of a negative Appalachian imaginary by many of the non-locals teaching or researching at Virginia Tech, a major university located within this county.

**Clifton Pye** (University of Kansas)  
*Documentation as acquisition theory*

Language acquisition theories describe data from a handful of the 6,000 human languages, but acquisition theorists lack knowledge of the world’s indigenous languages. There is only limited information on the acquisition of five indigenous languages spoken in the United States, as well as published records of how children acquire 10 of the 282 indigenous languages in Mexico. In such circumstances, it is vital to examine the theoretical implications of such a restricted dataset. Research on the acquisition of ergative languages provides data that lies outside the scope of current acquisition theories (c.f. Bavin and Stoll 2013).

**Clifton Pye** (The University of Kansas)  
**Scott Berthiaume** (Dallas International University)  
*The emergence of Northern Pame (Xi’iuy) morphology among children*

We analyzed production data from five children around the age of 2:0 acquiring Northern Pame (autonym: Xi’iuy). Morphology in Xi’iuy is tightly constrained by prosody throughout the nominal and verbal systems of the language. The initial syllable on Xi’iuy words is an obligatory portmanteau prefix that marks number and class on nouns, and person-mode-aspect on verbs. Despite its significance, the initial syllable exhibits phonological weakening. We show how prosodic properties in adult language shape children’s production of prefixes on nouns and verbs, and discuss their theoretical implications. This investigation has important implications for the promotion of Xi’iuy in schools.

**Wil Rankinen** (Grand Valley State University)  
**Kin Ma** (Grand Valley State University)  
*Words and Yooper Identity: The geolinguistic landscape of lexically enregistered variants*

This geolinguistic study examines how frequently local words are used across Michigan’s Upper Peninsula (UP) and how strongly they are tied to local identity. A 1720-participant sample was obtained using an online survey, whereby participants were asked to provide their hometown zip code and responses to five Likert rating scales (frequency of use and hearing the item, willingness to correct individual or group, and importance to identity) for the following words: *camp, chook/toque, choppers, cudighi, pank, sisu*, and *swampers*. The results show that the use and connections to identity for these words are correlated with specific geographic UP regions.
Dongmei Rao (Yale University)  
Jason Shaw (Yale University)  
*Allophone annexation as a path to phoneme merger: the case of labial-velar fricatives in the Zhongjiang dialect Chinese*

Based on original fieldwork, we report the phonetic distribution of /x/~f/ in the Zhongjiang dialect of Southwestern Mandarin. Despite distal places of articulation (teeth for /f/ vs. velum for /x/), /f/ has expanded in acoustic phonetic space to partially overlap with /x/. We account for this expansion by positing a velarized allophone of /f/, a labial-velar fricative, which emerged from temporal overlap between [x] and [u] for /xu/. Although originating from /xu/, the labio-velar fricative has been reinterpreted as an allophone of /f/, allowing /f/ to encroach on the phonetic space of /x/.

Jonathan Rawski (Stony Brook University)  
Hossep Dolatian (Stony Brook University)  
*Multi-Input Strictly Local functions for tonal phonology*

This paper presents an automata-theoretic characterization of the typology of attested tonal patterns using enriched data structures. We generalize the Input Strictly Local class of functions to consider multiple inputs of tonal and segmental strings, and find that the associated strictly local multi-tape transducers successfully capture tonal typology. Links between automata-theoretic and logical characterizations of phonological expressivity showcase the tradeoffs in data structure and locality in the expressivity of phonological computation.

Jeffrey Reaser (North Carolina State University)  
*Beyond dialect awareness: Reframing students’ dialects as educational assets*

Combining information from sociolinguistics with Freirean critical pedagogy, Critical Language Pedagogy (CLP) “guides students to critically examine the widely held assumptions, or ideologies, surrounding language and dialects, the power relationships such ideologies uphold, and ways to change these ideologies” (Godley & Reaser, 2018: 3). This talk both describes CLP and examines the ways over 300 pre-service teachers at 11 universities responded to an online mini-course introducing them to sociolinguistic information and CLP approaches. The results demonstrate that pre-service teachers evolved over the experience and emerged with deployable pedagogical strategies for empowering students to confront conventional standard language ideologies.

Paul E. Reed (University of Alabama)  
Tracey Weldon-Stewart (University of South Carolina)  
Bridget Anderson (Old Dominion University)  
*Questions, books, and time: Montgomery the colleague, mentor, and friend*

Michael Montgomery was an eminent scholar and a cherished colleague, mentor, and friend. This presentation focuses on how Montgomery was able to impact the lives and scholarship of those that knew him at a personal level. Through engaging conversations, sharing of resources, and spending time, he was able to help clarify ideas and thoughts, to expand notions into research lines, and to support those around him. We will each share how Montgomery shaped our research through an “Appalachian English family” model of personal interactions and collaboration, emphasizing how Montgomery the man left an indelible mark.

Emily Remirez (University of California, Berkeley)  
*Interacting phonetic and syntactic cues in perception*

Episodic models provide evidence suggesting exemplars—remembered past linguistic experiences—are rich in detail, including social information. However it’s unclear what is in an exemplar, and which parts of exemplars interact with each other and other aspects of linguistic and social systems. This paper explores a joint prediction of ‘phonetic exemplar theory’ and ‘syntactic exemplar theory’ (Hay & Bresnan 2006): If phonetic and syntactic experiences are both stored such that they can interact, this should affect listeners’ behavior. Results of a perception experiment show interaction between phonetic and syntactic cues associated with socio-/ethnolects. Listeners respond faster and more favorably when cues ‘match.’
Jennifer Renn (Purdue University)  
Trish Morita-Mullaney (Purdue University)  
Transformation through teacher education: The impact of an English Learner (EL) licensure program on teachers’ language attitudes

Prejudices and misconceptions about language diversity are a barrier to fair and equitable education for many minority students. Expanding teachers’ understanding of language is critical, as teachers who are accepting of EL students have more positive orientations toward diversity and bilingualism. We present the results of a study of 36 Indiana elementary teachers participating in a year-long online EL licensure program. Results from surveys and interviews show positive impacts on teachers’ beliefs as a result of the coursework, with many exhibiting more additive views of language diversity and modifying instruction to be more responsive to linguistically and culturally diverse students.

Richard Rhodes (University of California, Berkeley)  
On the phonetic nature of Proto-Algonquian *θ

The phonetic content of the segment originally reconstructed as Proto-Algonquian *θ has been controversial for decades. This paper argues on the basis of sound change that it is *ɬ. The merger of PA *l and *θ (*ɬ) is the earliest and deepest division in Algonquian proper, but the product of the last division, the Eastern Algonquian, continues a contrast in the reflexes of PA *ʔl and PA *ʔɬ. None of the daughters of the intermediate dialects show this contrast. This paper shows how a nuanced approach to the original merger using PA *l can resolve the classificatory dilemma.

Joseph Rhyne (Cornell University)  
Reconciling historical data and modern computational models in corpus creation

Historical linguistics has been greatly aided by digital corpora, and the modern computational models for corpus creation have achieved unprecedented success. However, they are essentially incompatible with limited historical data: the amount of data needed to train the neural network taggers is not available for these languages. To address this problem, this paper develops an approach to historical corpus creation that uses methods for low-resource languages, such as model transfer (Fang and Cohn 2017), and exploits the relationships between past languages and their modern descendants. Here, we achieve a first pass POS tagging in a pipeline for historical corpus creation.

Toloo Riazi (University of California, Santa Barbara)  
Names that matter: The Cuban Revolution through the names

By drawing on Judith Butler’s theory about naming, this paper will scrutinize the performative role of naming in The Initials of the Earth. The names that Carlos, an ordinary Cuban citizen desperate to prove his dedication to the revolution, is forced to use constitute his perception of the revolution, the world, and Castro’s regime. This paper studies the politics of masculinity and revolution in Cuba through naming. It is this scholar’s intention to show how “naming” and “norming” embodies the ideologically motivated politics of Castro’s regime. Naming serves as a repository out of which symbols of hypermasculine and totalitarian ideology can be fashioned.

Caitlin Richter (University of Pennsylvania)  
Menominee high back vowel split as a consequence of alternation-sensitive phoneme learning

Menominee phonemes /o/ and /u/ descended from phonemic split of allophones [oː] and [uː] as short vowel changes obscured their conditioning. We model children’s phoneme inventory acquisition, with allophone learning motivated by the cost of processing alternations in the lexicon (watop ‘alder’ ~ watusp-yak ‘alder-s’). Historical Menominee input is predicted to require acquisition of allophonic [oː] ~ [uː] due to many observable alternations, while modern input yields a phonemic contrast between these vowel qualities. The general alternation-motivated learning model invites examination of the relationship between formal description and psychological representation, and specifies a measurable proposal for when restructuring occurs.
Lilia Rissman (Radboud University Nijmegen)

Asifa Majid (University of York)

Diversity of thematic role categories across three Germanic languages

Thematic roles such as Agent have a controversial status in linguistic theory. Although roles are notoriously difficult to define, the roles Agent and Instrument have been argued to be part of universal core knowledge. The prototypical Instrument is often characterized as an inanimate object manipulated intentionally, causally affecting a patient. There is little evidence, however, that this prototype is shared widely across languages. We asked speakers of English, Dutch and German to describe prototypical and non-prototypical instrumental events. We found that their descriptions reflected different instrumental categories, casting doubt on a simple projection from core knowledge to language.

Dorothy Dodge Robbins (Louisiana Tech University)

Onomastic connections in Joann Sfar’s The Rabbi’s Cat

In this graphic fable, Sfar is a name shared by several characters and their author. Derived from sofer, in Hebrew Sfar means “to write,” while in Arabic Sfar is “yellow.” The name acts as a unifying agent bridging ethnicities, religions, and cultures. Two essential characters, Rabbi Abraham Sfar and Sheik Muhammad Sfar, share the same Sufi saint’s surname. To the surprise of the Rabbi’s cat, both men are the saint’s descendants. Etymologically, other character and place names reveal Hebrew-Arabic connections. These names function to amplify the author’s theme that despite cultural, ethnic, and religious divisions, connections between people can exist; some may be onomastic.

Kenneth Robbins (Louisiana Tech University)

“Call me Shane”: Names as intensifiers in Jack Shaefer’s tale

In his classic 1949 novel, Shane, Jack Shaefer employs names as subtle signifiers of character and equally subtle means of intensifying relationships and dramatic action. A. B. Guthrie, who wrote the screenplay for the 1953 film version, makes seemingly insignificant changes in Shaefer’s name choices, but they impact the way the tale unfolds on the big screen. This paper examines both versions of Shane with major emphasis on the naming of the novel’s narrator, Bob (novel) or Joey (film), the nine-year-old son of the Starrett family who lives precariously on a contested portion of Wyoming prairie in the 1880s.

Tom Roeper (University of Massachusetts Amherst)

Jennifer Spenader (Groningen University)

New Insights into quantifier acquisition from Double quantified sentences

Quantifier acquisition research has focused almost exclusively on solo quantifiers, overlooking potential insights from double quantifier acquisition (DQs): every dog washed every dog. It requires event multiplication, e.g. three agents, three dogs = nine dog-washing events, Fig. 1 (fully distributive reading). However, colloquial examples allow anaphoric, copying interpretation with DQs, e.g. (somewhat marginalized) Everybody is doing everybody’s taxes.

We found that regardless of quantifier position, spreaders spread, consistent with the adverbial account of spreading[5]. However, children and marginally adults allow the anaphoric or copying interpretations for universal quantifiers, so single and DQ cases are understood identically. Developmental Spreading [2] ends before DQs are interpreted as non-copies. We propose a new micro-acquisition path: (i) spreading (adverbial), (ii) quantifier as determiner but copying allowed, (iii) adult stage. Experience with two different quantifiers triggers a block on copying all quantifiers, and copying becomes a marginal construction.

Chris Rogers (Brigham Young University)

Explanations for the misrepresentations of Xinkan glottalized consonants in pre-modern descriptions (and their over-use in the speech of the last speakers)

The purpose of this paper is to explain the discrepancies in the representations of the Xinkan glottalized consonants (ejectives and glottalized resonants) in premodern descriptions as compared to more contemporary resources. Specifically, glottalized consonants are part of the phonology and morphology and are easily reconstructed for Proto-Xinkan. However, despite having a glottalized-
plain consonant distinction for almost all consonant qualities in the inventory, pre-modern resources represent only one or two
glottalized consonants. This discrepancy is studied in terms of the phonological and acoustic phonetic characteristics of the
eglottalized consonants in Xinkan. Lastly, the impacts for Xinkan language revitalization are discussed.

**Jorge Emilio Rosé Labrada** (University of Alberta)  
*Possession marking in Piaroa (Jodí-Sáliban)*

This presentation focuses on possession marking in Piaroa (Jodí-Sáliban, Colombia and Venezuela). Based on first-hand fieldwork
data and building on previous descriptions, I show that Piaroa has both inalienable and alienable possession and that for a subset of
nouns, possession marking is accomplished via possessive classifiers that originated in lexical items. This presentation not only
contributes to the description of Piaroa, an underdocumented and underdescribed Amazonian language, but also to our
understanding of possessive classifier systems and their genesis. The analysis presented here also has implications for the
development of pedagogical materials for the country’s bilingual intercultural education schools.

**Kevin Rottet** (Indiana University)  
*Of shoe pegs and say-sos: Folk etymology and language contact in Louisiana*

Folk etymology (FE) seeks “to lend ‘semantic motivation’ to unfamiliar words by replacing portions of them with elements that
help ‘make sense’ of them” (Maiden 2008). Following Knappe’s (2004) typology that distinguished features such as whether FE is
semantically or phonologically motivated (or both) and whether it results in a change of meaning only or also a change of form, we
will examine FE in Louisiana, focusing especially on cases involving loanwords from Native American or European languages in
contact with French and Creole.

**Megan Rouch** (College of William and Mary)  
**Anya Lunden** (College of William and Mary)  
*The status of word-final phonetic phenomena*

Previous research has suggested that phonological final devoicing may only have reason to exist utterance-finally and be transferred
to lower prosodic domains via analogy. The present artificial language learning experiment tests phonetic-level final lengthening
and devoicing to try to demonstrate an inherent perceptual reason for these phenomena to exist as an alternative to analogy. Final
lengthening is found to cause a categorical distinction perceptually between real words and two types of non-words above the level
of transitional probabilities alone for English speakers.

**Justin Royer** (McGill University)  
*Against syntax-prosody mismatches in Chuj and K’iche’e: An alternative to Henderson 2012*

This paper investigates prosodically governed morphemes in Chuj and K’iche’e (Mayan) and explains ostensible mismatches
between syntax and prosody by showing evidence that extraposition is involved and that the mismatch is only apparent (as in
Wagner 2010 and Hirsch and Wagner 2015). Specifically, I argue that apparent syntax-prosody mismatches are due to the obligatory
right extraposition of CPs. The proposal is thus an alternative to Henderson 2012 on K’iche’e, in which mismatches between syntax
and prosody, regarding a closely related phenomenon, are viewed as necessary.

**Benjamin Rozonoyer** (Brandeis University)  
*Aguaruna speculative clause: Evidentiality meets focus*

The speculative clause in Aguaruna presents us with two distinctive and interacting semantic phenomena – evidentiality and focus
– both of which have been objects of recent interest cross-linguistically. Following the alternative semantics theory of focus
developed by Rooth (1992), I analyze Aguaruna's alternating speculative focus enclitics, and incorporate the evidentiality-focus
complex into a compositional semantics for Aguaruna. By formally modeling the interplay of evidentiality and focus, this analysis
hopes to glean a more precise understanding of each phenomenon individually, and to contribute to a more complete typology of
both.
Angelina Rubina (University of South Carolina) P1

The role of L2 proficiency in simultaneous attention to form and meaning in L2 German

Within VanPatten’s (2004) framework of input processing, this study assesses how intake is affected by simultaneous attention to form-meaning in L2 German on elementary and intermediate proficiency levels. Within each proficiency level (2nd/4th semester), participants were randomly assigned to one of the three attentional conditions: read the text for 1) comprehension, 2) comprehension and a lexical item (Mädchen “girl”), 3) comprehension and a syntactic item (der “theNOM.MASC”). The results suggest that processing for form has no significant effect on simultaneous processing for meaning and on intake, regardless of proficiency level, providing more cross-linguistic support for Leow et al. (2008).

Catherine Rudin (Wayne State College) SSILA3

On lexical and syntactic categories in Omaha-Ponca (Siouan)

The (non)existence of a category “Adjective” is a long-standing issue in Siouan linguistics, from the 19th century through the present. In this paper I revisit this question in one Siouan language, Omaha-Ponca, and show that taking the question seriously leads to deeper issues of distinguishing nominal and verbal categories, including DP and CP, and the fluidity of nominal and verbal categories. Whether property words are verbs or adjectives, DPs and relative clause CPs are virtually identical in form, given the almost complete overlap between the set of definite articles and that of clause-final particles.

David Ruskin (University of Guam) P4

Sentimental importance of place in oppressed voices

Scholars of American regionalism of the 19th and early 20th centuries argue places were especially important for oppressed writers, dreaming of places with social equality. This work examined several representative works from the period, and compared use of locative phrases as a proxy for place against a corpus of works from matched decades. Sentiment analysis of text n-grams revealed that such writers did not overall use place terms more often, but when they did, used them with greater sentimental valence. This result backs a distinction of regionalist works, where places offered liberation, from other location-focused writing of the era.

Gijsbert Rutten (Universiteit Leiden) NARNiHS1

Rik Vosters (Vrije Universiteit Brussel) Testing Frenchification. A sociolinguistic analysis of French loan morphology in Dutch (17th-18th centuries)

The historical influence of French on Dutch has long been criticized in metalinguistic discourse. The contact situation was often framed in terms of verfransing ‘Frenchification’. Examples of linguistic ‘Frenchification’ include a variety of lexical borrowings and a range of verbal and nominal suffixes. Until the present day, there are hardly any corpus-based analyses of the actual influence of French on Dutch. Recently, historical-sociolinguistic research projects have started targeting the contact situation. We will report on a case study of the distribution of French loan suffixes such as -eren and -age in historical Dutch, focusing primarily on their social embedding.

Maria Ryskina (Carnegie Mellon University) SCiL Poster II

Ella Rabinovich (University of Toronto)

Taylor Berg-Kirkpatrick (University of California, San Diego)

David Mortensen (Carnegie Mellon University)

Yulia Tsvetkov (Carnegie Mellon University)

Where new words are born: Distributional semantic analysis of neologisms and their semantic neighborhoods

We perform statistical analysis of the phenomenon of neology, the process by which new words emerge in a language, using large diachronic corpora of English. We investigate the importance of two factors, semantic sparsity and frequency growth rates of semantic neighbors, formalized in the distributional semantics paradigm. We show that both factors are predictive of word emergence although we find more support for the latter hypothesis. Besides presenting a new linguistic application of distributional semantics, this study tackles the linguistic question of the role of language-internal factors (here, sparsity) in language change motivated by language-external factors (reflected in frequency growth).
“They said embarrassed, but I think they meant pregnant:” An N400 study testing the effect of speaker accent and bilingual listener knowledge on the processing of false cognates (from Spanish into English)

During sentence comprehension, how does the accent of a speaker interact with a bilingual listener’s lexical knowledge to influence word processing? The present paper addresses this question by examining the N400 responses of highly fluent Spanish-English bilingual listeners as they process lexical errors, particularly FALSE COGNATES from Spanish into English (e.g. Eng. ‘embarrassed’ == [pregnant]) because Sp. ‘embarazada’ == [pregnant]). The study employs a 3 x 3 design: ErrorType (NoError, SpanishError, OtherError) and SpeakerAccent (L1-MUSE-accented English, L2-Spanish-accented English, L2-Other-accented English). The results shed light on the role of speaker accent during bilingual word prediction and semantic integration.

Craig Sailor (University of Tromsø)
Valentina Colasanti (University of British Columbia)

Co-speech gestures under ellipsis: A first look

This paper offers a first look at the behavior of co-speech gestures (CSGs) under ellipsis. Specifically, we examine whether the interpretation of an ellipsis site can include content contributed by a CSG present in the antecedent. We show that at least some CSGs are recovered obligatorily, which is an unexpected result if CSGs can only convey not-at-issue content (as recently claimed in the literature): generally, not-at-issue content is ignored by the recovery procedure, but CSGs evidently cannot be. We discuss the relevance of these findings for new work arguing for at-issue and presuppositional accounts of CSGs.

Hugo Salgado (The Ohio State University)
Justin Pinta (The Ohio State University)

The synchrony and diachrony of loanword marking in Nawat

We provide a synchronic and diachronic account of the function and distribution of the loanword marker –[h] in Nawat, a Nahuan (Uto-Aztecan) language of El Salvador, on the basis of a Nawat oral corpus (IRIN 2005) and novel interviews recorded in the field in 2019. This marker is used to adapt vowel-final Spanish nouns/adjectives/adverbs. Diachronically, monolingual Nawat speakers produced a [h] in Spanish vowel-final words as a result of processes of perceptual adaptation. Later, this [h] was reanalyzed as a marker of ‘Spanishness’ because it overwhelmingly occurred in Spanish-origin words and became a quasi-mandatory strategy of adaptation of Spanish loans.

Ahmed Salih (University of Tikrit)
Ayat Ahmed (University of Tikrit)

A sociolinguistic study of naming in Iraqi Arabic

To individualize a person, a name is given to him/her; that name is unique and cannot be separated from its holder as it is the badge of the person. As a social process, naming is practised by people whose traditions and beliefs are reflected when names are given to the newborns. Arabs believe that names are projected attributes desired for the offspring when names are given. The background of a family or parents is elicited via their children’s names. This paper is an attempt to examine naming in Iraqi Arabic from a sociolinguistic perspective. It is hypothesized that the structures of names in Iraqi Arabic are various where gender-based markers exist. Some names are taboo, others are unpreferrable. Names given to children respond to social and economic changes in their societies. This study has come up with some significant findings.

Moira Saltzman (University of Michigan)

A sociophonetic study of tones on Jeju Island

In this paper I discuss the results of an apparent-time sociophonetic study on the emergence of a tonal distinction in Jejueo, a critically endangered Koreanic language spoken on Jeju Island, South Korea. The results of this study show that tonogenesis has spread outward from mainland Korea and has entered Jejueo for all speakers, but to varying degrees, based on extralinguistic factors of age, language dominance in Korean or Jejueo, and attitudes toward Jejueo. This study suggests that language dominance and attitudes contribute to phonological attrition of heritage language in a diglossic environment.
Hannah Sande (Georgetown University)  

How phonologically determined is lexically specific phonology?

This abstract presents data from two lexically specific vowel alternations in Guébie (Kru, Côte d'Ivoire). While certain phonological tendencies hold amongst alternating roots, there is no set of phonological features that picks out all and only the roots that alternate. I show that MaxEnt-HG can adequately model the distribution of phonotactic word types that alternate, but learning models have a harder time determining the rate at which any specific novel lexical item alternates, based solely on phonological information. I conclude that there is a lexical difference between alternating and non-alternating roots, and provide an analysis in Cophonologies by Phase.

Hannah Sande (Georgetown University)  
Madeleine Oakley (Georgetown University)  

Implosives as evidence for emergent features

We present cross-linguistic phonological data on implosive sounds, showing that they pattern with obstruents in some languages but sonorants in others. The patterning of implosives with sonorants is not predicted by most feature sets, which assume that implosives share features with voiced obstruents and not sonorants (Chomsky & Halle 1968, Halle & Stevens 1971, Lombardi 1991). We show that in Guébie (Kru, Côte d'Ivoire), implosives pattern phonologically with sonorants, to the exclusion of obstruents. However, Guébie implosives share phonetic properties with obstruents, and not sonorants. We take this as evidence for an emergent view of distinctive features (Mielke 2004, 2008).

Chelsea Sanker (Yale University)  

Lexical ambiguity and acoustic distance in discrimination

This work presents a perceptual study on how acoustic details and knowledge of the lexicon influence discrimination decisions. English-speaking listeners were less likely to identify paired items as the same when they differed in vowel duration, but F0 differences did not have an effect. Although vowel duration and F0 are both components of English contrasts, listeners are not equally sensitive to them; the effect of vowel duration suggests that listeners use it as a contrastive cue, while mean F0 might only contribute when other cues are present. Attention to these acoustic details is not mediated by lexical ambiguity.

Chelsea Sanker (Yale University)  
Robin Karlin (Rutgers University)  

Perceptual evidence for the representation of English coda voicing

Listeners use a range of cues beyond the "primary" cue to contrasts, e.g. vowel duration and F0 for English coda voicing. While these are often treated as part of the phonetic implementation, we demonstrate that such cues can differ in their status as part of the phonological system. Using two perception studies, with identifications of vowel duration and pitch, respectively, we show that vowel duration is part of the representation of coda voicing, while F0 is not; listeners compensate for coda voicing in decisions about vowel duration, but not pitch, even though both influence perception of coda voicing.

Caterina Saracco (University of Genoa)  

When you cannot say you are hungry: Leo Spitzer and the proper names of hunger in Italian

During his work as censor at the central post office of the Austro-Hungarian empire, the philologist Leo Spitzer was able to collect abundant material on the periphrasis used by Italian prisoners in their letters to escape censorship. Many of these linguistic substitutions for the Italian taboo word fame ‘hunger’ are proper names of ordinary people, of literary characters, of fictional characters or even of places connected in some way to food, hunger and fasting. My intent is to construct a typology of proper names that are a replacement for hunger and to examine in detail the cultural reasons that led prisoners to choose these proper names.
Yosuke Sato (Seisen University)  LSA13

How can one kill someone twice in Indonesian? Causal pluralism at the syntax-semantics interface

I investigate non-culminating, zero change-of-state construals of causative verbs in Indonesian. This reading is possible with agents, but not with causers, supporting the Agent Control Hypothesis (Demirdache and Martin 2015). I suggest an analysis of this pattern drawing on Martin’s (2019) theory of causation; agentive causation is tokenized by two sub-event tokens – agent’s action and theme’s change-of-state – whereas non-agentive causation is tokenized only by the second token. This analysis is supported by different interpretations of the two causation types under time-frame adverbials and as complements of aspectual predicates. I frame this analysis within the Tripartite VP Structure (Harley 2009).

Sarah Schwartz (University of Texas at Austin)  P1

Global cultural flows and the indexical field: The overlapping indexes of [tʃ] in France, Morocco, and Egypt

Supplementing prior sociolinguistic research on the indexicality of [tʃ] in French and Cairene Arabic with new observations of [tʃ] in Casablancan Arabic, this paper will map the n and n+1 order indexes of this feature into a single indexical field that provides insight into how indexicality travels between languages. The paper comes to two main conclusions. First, globalization has shifted urbanism, and urban linguistic style, in non-Western cities. Second, a feature’s index can change across borders as a result of international migration. The paper expands the indexical field model, showing indexical connections of a single feature across different languages.

Scott Schwenter (The Ohio State University)  LSA7

Kendra V. Dickinson (The Ohio State University)

A distinct aspectual account of Brazilian Portuguese predicative possession

We provide an aspectual analysis of Brazilian Portuguese predicative possessives, ter ('have') NP vs. estar com ('to be with') NP. Data include 20th century tokens of estar com NP (n=553) and ter NP (n=2976) from Davies' Corpus do Português. Data show that both can occur with the same temporal/aspectual reference and possessum, but that ter NP has a 0.55 type-token ratio and estar com NP shows significantly lower (p<0.01) productivity (0.41). We propose that estar com NP’s possessive interval is co-extensive with the reference interval, while ter NP’s possessive interval is superinterval, like progressive and imperfective aspects, respectively.

Nicole Scott (The Mico University College)  SPCL3A

Rocky Meade (University of the West Indies, Mona)

Mek Wi Dwiit: A proposal for formally introducing Xreole education in Jamaica

This paper presents a proposal for incorporating Creole education into the Jamaican School system in light of the ‘Mek Wi Dwiit’ petition to make Jamaican Creole official alongside English and the current negative language attitudes and resource related constraints. Some stakeholders have expressed concern about the negative ways in which the change in status may affect the education system and the readiness of language planners and teachers to implement the changes to achieve the desired effects. We propose that phased implementation, public education and private sector funding are key elements for success.

Tessa Scott (University of California, Berkeley)  P8

Inclusivity in Mam morphosyntax: consequences for feature theory

In Mam (Mayan), first person inclusive (1.pl.incl) patterns with third person morphologically (via an enclitic) and syntactically (via a person restriction (England 1983)). Following Little (2018), I argue that 1.pl.incl lacks an [addressee] feature while 1.pl.excl is specified [-addressee]. While Nevins (2007) argues that there is always full specification for binary features, the Mam data show that a three-way contrast is crucially needed to explain the morphological syncretism and syntactic restriction. Additional semantic evidence for the lack of [addressee] in 1.pl.incl further supports a feature system that integrates binary value features with privative features.
Nina Feygl Semushina (University of California, San Diego)  
Azura Fairchild (University of California, San Diego)  
Rachel I. Mayberry (University of California, San Diego)  
*Counting with fingers symbolically: Basic numerals across sign languages*

The study analyses the basic hand configurations used for numbers 1-10 in sign languages (using dictionaries, published articles, educational and vlog videos). Our survey included 82 sign languages; 36 systems are two-handed, 46 one-handed. There are numeral systems with optional two-handedness, but there is no evidence that two-handed systems become one-handed over time in developed sign languages, or that older languages have one-handed systems. Despite the variety of readily available possibilities to express number, all sign languages seem to favor similar mechanisms and rely on iconicity in a limited way, unlike number gestures of hearing cultures.

Milena Šereikaitė (University of Pennsylvania)  
*Case properties of complex event nominalizations in Lithuanian*  
2nd place Student Abstract Award winner

This study investigates the case properties of complex event nominalizations (CENs) in Lithuanian. I provide evidence that the genitive (gen) case assigned to the theme in nominals is not only a structural case (Alexiadou 2001, a.o.), but one which can only be assigned under A-movement. I argue that the locus of structural gen assignment is the nominalizing head n. The theme base-generated as a complement of a VP raises to SpecnP position to receive it. The assignment of the genitive to the theme is movement-driven, analogous to A-movement to SpecTP position.

Julio Serrano (Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana – Iztapalapa)  
*A perceptual dialectology of Mexican Spanish*

This poster presents the results of a perceptual dialectology research of Mexican Spanish. Based on Folk Linguistics and Perceptual Dialectology, I’ve conducted a survey to a total of 60 informants in Mexico City. The results were used to draw a subjective dialectological map of the Spanish of Mexico. This map outlines four major dialects of Mexican Spanish: Central, Northern, Coastal and Yucatan Peninsula. The varied names the informants used to designate these dialectal regions and the perception of more correct and incorrect varieties are discussed as well.

Magda Sevcikova (Charles University)  
*Patterns of loan verb integration in Czech*  
LSA26

In Czech, loan verbs have to adopt a thematic suffix and an infinitival ending to be usable as verbs. To form a perfective counterpart, native verbs change the thematic suffix or attach a prefix to the verb. The suffixation pattern is assumed to apply with verbal roots whereas the prefixation pattern with nominal roots. As almost all loan verbs in our data share their base with a prefixed verb but lack a suffixed counterpart, they seem to resemble native verbs with nominal roots, which correlates with Moravcsik’s assumption that verbs are not borrowed as verbs but that rather as nouns.

Nazila Shafiei (Stony Brook University)  
Thomas Graf (Stony Brook University)  
*The subregular complexity of syntactic islands*  
SCiL Poster II

We provide a framework for analyzing island constraints from a subregular perspective. Key aspects of the syntactic representation are encoded as strings where precedence represents a version of c-command. Island effects are then expressed as constraints on the shape of these strings. They turn out to fit in the class IBSP (Interval-Based Strictly Piecewise), which has been previously explored in subregular phonology. The characterization of islands in terms of IBSP string constraints provides a computational upper bound on the inventory of feasible island effects and establishes a surprising link between syntax on the one hand and phonology on the other.
Patricia A. Shaw (The University of British Columbia)  
Severn Cullis-Suzuki (The University of British Columbia)  
*Xaayda kil intonation patterns: Empowering language learners to “sing” like their elders*

A lack of understanding of suprasegmental prosody - particularly intonation patterns - constitutes a major challenge to progressing towards greater fluency in Xaayda kil (Haida), a critically endangered language isolate of the Pacific Northwest. This research identifies basic prosodic properties of different types of sentence structures (WH-Questions, Yes-No Questions, and Declaratives) as a foundation for developing more effective tools for intergenerational communication in Xaayda kil and for second-language learning/teaching to enhance revitalization. In addition, this research helps fill a significant gap by providing empirical documentation, acoustic analyses, and cross-linguistic comparison of these previously unexplored intonation patterns.

Alice Shen (University of California, Berkeley)  
*Asymmetry in the perception of Mandarin-English code-switches: Evidence from eye-tracking*

Phonetic transfer between languages in bilingual production results in patterns that can act as anticipatory phonetic cues to an upcoming code-switch in bilingual perception (e.g., Fricke et al., 2016). If phonetic transfer is unidirectional, code-switches should be more strongly cued in one switch direction than the other. This eye-tracking study investigates whether Mandarin-to-English and English-to-Mandarin code-switches might be cued differently, leading to differences in processing by listeners. Results suggest that English-to-Mandarin switches are costly but Mandarin-to-English switches are not. However, this asymmetrical switch cost is modulated by language dominance rather than by phonetic cues.

Iman Sheydaei Baghdadeh (University of Wisconsin-Madison)  
Thomas Purnell (University of Wisconsin-Madison)  
*Ethnic visibility and linguistic behavior: MENA-Americans' convergence to local vowel patterns*

This study examines linguistic behavior at the intersection between ethnic and local identities, focusing on Americans of Middle Eastern and North African descent. This paper hypothesizes that vowel dynamics of six female MENA-Americans from Milwaukee vary based on visibility: three participate in wearing headcovers, and three do not. We conducted ethnographic interviews; the participants also read a passage and wordlist. A preliminary examination of participants’ vowels while reading the passage covaries with the presence of headcovering: those not practicing wearing headcovers converge more to local Upper Midwestern norms than those with headcovers. The presentation also provides phonetic analysis of interviews.

Yuxin Shi (University of California, Irvine)  
Gregory Scontras (University of California, Irvine)  
*Mandarin has subjectivity-based adjective ordering preferences in the presence of ‘de’*

We examine adjective ordering preferences in Mandarin by extending the experimental methodology of Scontras et al. (2017). Although the effect we find is weaker than the effect observed by Scontras et al. for English, our results demonstrate that Mandarin indeed does have stable ordering preferences in the presence of linker ‘de’ (pace Sproat and Shih, 1991). Despite using diverging strategies to form modification structures, the two languages share similar adjective ordering preferences, which are predicted by adjective subjectivity.

Yuzhi Shi (National University of Singapore)  
*The change from NRel to RelN in the history of Chinese*

According to Greenberg (1966) and Dryer (1992), the strongest word order correlation is: if a language is VO, it is ‘noun + relative clause’. The only exception is Chinese. Greenberg argued that this deviation is connected with the fact that in Chinese the adjective also precedes the nouns. It is true for Modern Chinese, but Old Chinese was not an exception at all. On the basis of my large-scale investigation of ancient texts, I have discovered that in Old Chinese relative clauses, adjectives and ‘number + classifier’ phrases followed the head nouns. This finding makes the correlation exceptionless.
Shahar Shirtz (University of Oregon)  
*Optional ergativity on the Oregon Coast: The case of Alsea and Siuslaw*

This paper argues that ergative flagging in Alsea and Siuslaw (Dormant; Oregon Coast) is an instance of optional ergative marking (following Witzlack-Makarevich & Seržant 2018, McGregor 2010). We first concentrate on optional ergativity with verbs of speech, and show that it is correlated with quoted commands and suggestions, while other types of speech, including assertions and intentions, are correlated with no Ergative marking. We argue that this is an extension of patterns found with other verbs, where a higher degree of affectedness of the Object is correlated with ergative marking and a lower degree of affectedness with unflagged A arguments.

Katherine M. Simeon (Northwestern University)  
Tina M. Grieco-Calub (Northwestern University)  
*Children’s use of phonological and semantic information during spoken word recognition*

The present study examines how phonological and semantic information impact the timecourse of word recognition in school-aged children. Children heard prompts with a disyllabic final word (e.g., Find the pencil) and were instructed to select the corresponding image in a 2-AFC task. Image competitors either shared the same initial CVC syllable as the target or were unrelated. In a follow-up task, a semantically-related image prime preceded each trial. Children’s eye gaze was recorded. Data shows that fixations to the target occur later in time when the competitor image has the same phonological onset, regardless of the presence of semantic prime.

Brandon Simonson (Boston University)  
*Ancient personal names in transliteration and translation: The case of Aramaic names in Syria and Mesopotamia*

Using data from my lexicon of Aramaic names project, this paper outlines a method for identifying Aramaic personal names in the massive cuneiform text corpus of the first millennium BCE. This method utilizes linguistic and conceptual criteria in order to distinguish Aramaic names from their West Semitic counterparts as they were decoded from an alphabetic language and encoded into the Akkadian syllabic writing system. Ultimately, this method has utility for onomastics scholars who need to identify personal names of one language and writing system as they appear in an entirely different language and writing system.

Andrea D. Sims (The Ohio State University)  
*Inflectional networks: Graph-theoretic tools for inflectional typology*

The interpredictability of the inflected forms of lexemes is increasingly important to questions of morphological complexity and typology, but tools to quantify and visualize this aspect of inflectional organization are lacking, inhibiting effective cross-linguistic comparison. In this paper I use metrics from graph theory to describe and compare the organizational structure of inflectional systems. Graph theory offers a well-established toolbox for describing the properties of networks. Comparison of nine languages reveals new generalizations about the typological space of morphological systems. This is the first paper to use graph-theoretic tools for inflectional typology.

Amalia Skilton (University of Texas at Austin/Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics)  
*Co-speech pointing gestures by Ticuna speakers: A corpus study*

This is a study of the form and meaning of co-speech pointing gestures made by speakers of Ticuna (isolate; Peru, Colombia, Brazil). We show that the form of Ticuna speakers’ pointing gestures tracks the discourse status of the referent: speakers make larger points on the first mention of a referent than on anaphoric mentions. At the same time, speakers display little sensitivity to factors that influence gesture form in other populations, such as the contrast between pointing at directions vs. at locations.

Anastasia Smirnova (San Francisco State University)  
Skyler Ilenstine (San Francisco State University)  
*What search queries reveal about the theories of register variation*

We evaluate two alternative approaches to (syntactic) register variation, a generativist approach represented by Roepers™ (1999) Theoretical Bilingualism (TB) model, and the Linear Grammar (LG) model by Jackendoff & Wittenberg (2017). Based on our
analysis of search queries, we conclude that extreme syntactic simplification, exemplified by e.g. omission of arguments and predicates, cannot be explained in terms of a variation in parameter settings, as proposed by TB. Instead, such cases suggest the existence of a more rudimentary system, stripped of the syntactic component, and thus provide support for the LG model.

Joseph Smita (The English and Foreign Languages University)  
A comparative study of the personal names of Telugu Catholics and Syrian Christians of Kerala  

This study compares the personal names of Telugu Catholics and Kerala Syrian Christians. The role of several social factors has been investigated in the choice of first names such as caste, region, generational values, naming conventions, etc. The research is based on both statistical analyses and on surveys with participants. Results show that the influence of caste has been significant in the choice of personal names in both communities, though in different ways. While the Kerala Syrian Christians were found to align with the Hindu upper caste names, Telugu Catholics have kept dual names in which the official name aligns with their pre-convert identity and the baptismal name shows their Christian identity.

Alexander Smith (University of North Texas)  
Reduplication and root-internal syllabification in Ilokano: no root-internal codas and extra-syllabic root-final consonants  

Ilokano heavy reduplication maps root segments onto a monosyllabic two-mora template with coda consonants or long vowels. However, some aspects of Ilokano heavy reduplication remain unexplained. First, monosyllabic roots always result in heavy reduplicants with long vowels, that is, root-final consonants are uniquely ineligible for reduplication. Second, closed root-internal syllables do not attract stress like root-external closed syllables do and in fact reject stress in penultimate position. Therefore, a root-specific syllabification is proposed that bans root codas and treats root-final consonants as extra-syllabic with NO CODA (ROOT) and the cross-linguistic tendency for roots to be more marked than affixes.

Alexander Smith (University of North Texas)  
Carly Sommerlot (University of Texas at Arlington)  
Insights into phonological reconstruction from the documentation of previously undescribed languages: Mali and Be-Aye  

The documentation of Mali and Be-Aye demonstrates the potential for increased documentation to make critical data available for a variety of purposes. In this case documentation provides evidence for a previously hypothesized but unsubstantiated distinction between “full” and “reduced” vowels in Proto-Land Dayak (PLD), written *Ä and *Äf. This presentation provides an analysis of new evidence from the documentation that confirms the reconstructability of the full/reduced distinction and discusses how that the continue documentation of understudied languages is essential to reducing sampling error in the formation of linguistic hypotheses.

Caitlin Smith (Johns Hopkins University)  
Partial height harmony, partial transparency, and gestural blending  

In harmony, transparent segments do not take on a spreading phonological property, instead appearing to have been skipped over. Here, I examine partial height harmony, in which a target vowel approaches, but does not necessarily match, the height of a trigger vowel. I analyze partial height harmony as a type of partial transparency within a gestural model of harmony.

Grant Smith (Eastern Washington University)  
The linguistic mix of names in Love’s Labours Lost  

The names in Shakespeare’s Love’s Labours Lost present a delightful linguistic mix. The names of major characters are Anglicized names of actual French nobles, and other names broaden the international landscape, including Nathaniel, a biblical association, Forester (which is French as well as English), and Armado, a Spanish tag. The bucolic Jaquenetta is a diminutive form of the French Jaques, with its scatological suggestions. The cross cultural puns make this play especially interesting; e.g., Moth has at least two meanings in English, but pronounced mot in French means ‘word,’ ‘remark,’ ‘cue,’ or ‘answer to a riddle’ – describing him best thematically.
Jennifer Smith (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)  
From experiment results to a constraint hierarchy with the ‘Rank Centrality’ algorithm

One way of testing hypotheses about linguistic competence is to collect judgment data in an experiment. However, interpreting results is not always straightforward. Consider an experiment whose results are a large set of domination decisions about pairs of constraints $C_i, C_j$ sampled from $\{C_1, \ldots, C_n\}$. How can we extract an overall rank/weight hierarchy for $\{C_1, \ldots, C_n\}$ based only on the proportion of $C_i \succ C_j$ responses for each $C_i, C_j$ pair—especially if each $C_i, C_j$ domination relation in the language may be variable? I evaluate the ability of the general-purpose rank-aggregation algorithm Rank Centrality (Negahban et al. 2017) to do just this.

Ryan Walter Smith (University of Arizona)  
Jianrong Yu (University of Arizona)  
Restitutive readings, quantificational objects, and the structure of VPs

This paper motivates a novel approach to the decomposition of the VP based on observations concerning the interaction of again with quantificational DPs. While causatives and resultatives pattern together in permitting a quantificational restitutive presupposition when modified by again, inchoatives do not. This difference goes unexplained on analyses that treat the difference between causatives/resultatives and inchoatives as due solely to a difference in the flavor of v present. Our analysis explains the difference by positing a larger amount of structure in the result state component of a causative/resultative’s meaning and introducing arguments in the specifier of the relevant vP.

Betsy Sneller (Georgetown University)  
Elissa Newport (Georgetown University)  
Acquisition of phonological variation: Evidence from artificial language learning

When faced with inconsistent input, children are found to be master generalizers. However, natural languages also contain meaningful variation, which a speaker must also acquire in order to be a sociolinguistically competent speaker. Some studies within sociolinguistics suggest children acquire phonological variation at fairly young ages, while others suggest that variation requires additional age or exposure. Here we present an artificial language study designed to test the role of age and linguistic conditioning in the acquisition of phonological variation. We find the youngest children regularizing across all conditions, while older children begin to exhibit the conditioning given in the input.

Frances Sobolak (Cornell University)  
Montana Salish epenthesis and consonant class division

Using evidence from schwa epenthesis patterns within consonant clusters, I show that there exists a three-way division between obstruents, pharyngeals, and sonorants in Montana Salish, in contrast to the more common two-way division between obstruents and sonorants. A systematic survey of consonant cluster schwa epenthesis at various points in the syllable shows that pharyngeals have schwa patterning distinct from that of other sonorants. This can be accounted for under the Syllable Contact Law (Vennemann 1988)-- syllables in contact are preferred when there is not rising sonority across the syllable boundary-- highlighting a language specific patterning of the sonority hierarchy.

Michaela Socolof (McGill University)  
Cyclic Spell-out and impoverishment in Georgian

This paper argues for a syntactic analysis of the distribution of omnivorous number marking in Georgian. In Georgian transitive clauses, the verbal suffix -t may cross-reference a plural subject or a plural object. However, -t fails to appear when there is another morpheme elsewhere on the verb that spells out the plural features of the same argument. I argue that this behavior shows evidence of interaction between (i) Cyclic Spell-out and (ii) impoverishment of redundant features under certain conditions.
HanByul Song (University College London)

James White (University College London)

Paradigm uniformity and neutralization avoidance in phonological learning

This study examines how paradigm uniformity and neutralization/homophony avoidance biases interact with input frequency when learning a variable. Participants learned CV-CVCV plural forms with two variable prefixes (ba-CVCV or ni-CVCV). Here, prefix ni- triggered palatalization whereas the ba- form triggered no alternations. The frequency of the two prefixes and the type of alternations presented (no alternations, non-neutralizing alternations, or neutralizing alternations) varied depending on the group. Results showed that, paradigm uniformity caused learners to shift away from infrequent variants that caused alternations. Neutralization made it more difficult for learners to acquire the alternations in the first place.

Jina Song (University of Southern California)

Elsi Kaiser (University of Southern California)

Effects of discourse factors on the interpretation of Korean null pronouns in subject and object position

We tested whether Korean null pronoun (pro) interpretation is guided by a syntactically-based heuristic approach (Option A) or a discourse-based, coherence-relation approach (Option B). We conducted two sentence-picture completion tasks on Korean pro in subject and object-position. We manipulated three semantic/discourse factors, creating different coherence-relations. Option B predicts pro resolution to be sensitive to these factors; Option A does not. Results support Option B: With resemblance relations, both subject and object-position pro prefer parallel antecedents; no preference for either antecedent exists with explanation relations. We provide new evidence that pro resolution is sensitive to discourse-level and syntactic factors.[100 words]

Bettina Spreng (University of Saskatchewan)

v-Asp Feature Inheritance: Some insights from Inuktitut and Swabian (Alemannic)

In Inuktitut, a polysynthetic ergative language of the Eskaleut language family, imperfective viewpoint aspect is derived similarly to Finnish partitive/accusative alternations. Instead of Agree with the internal argument resulting in absolutive case, the internal argument receives oblique case, resulting in imperfective viewpoint. In Swabian, imperfective constructions show blocking of accusative assignment for internal arguments (IA), also resulting in a formally intransitive construction. I argue that in languages such as Inuktitut and Swabian, viewpoint aspect contrasts revolve around v-Asp φ-feature inheritance.

Inuktitut: Perfective: v→Asp IA / Imperfective: v->Asp IA(acc)
Swabian: Perfective: v→Asp IA(acc) / Imperfective: v-Asp IA

Lisa Sprowls (Tulane University)

Garden District English: Addressing a gap in the New Orleans dialect landscape

Garden District English (GDE) is a receding dialect associated with New Orleans’ upper-class white population. While previous research has discussed the city’s other dialects in depth – most notably Yat (working-class white English) – the existence of an upper-class (potentially Southern-sounding) dialect has never been fully examined. Analysis of speech samples shows that GDE mixes Standard, Southern, and Yat phonologies, with many speakers favoring a majority Southern-type system. However, speakers avoid self-identifying as Southern, viewing their speech as incompatible with their socioeconomic views of Southernness. This research shows how GDE fits among both the historical and contemporary linguistic landscapes of New Orleans.

Sadhwi Srinivas (Johns Hopkins University)

Najoung Kim (Johns Hopkins University)

Kyle Rawlins (Johns Hopkins University)

Maximize presupposition and the Korean demonstrative "ku"

Two uses of the Korean demonstrative "ku" have been previously discussed: the exophoric use, where ku identifies a hearer-proximal referent, and the anaphoric use where "ku" identifies a hearer-old antecedent. Recently however, Ahn(2017) has argued that there're actually no exophoric uses of "ku", only anaphoric ones. Moreover, given existence of languages that morphologically separate exophoricity from hearer-oldness, Ahn proposes an ambiguity-based analysis for languages where a single item performs both
functions. In this work, we present new data to show that "ku" does have exophoric uses. We then argue against an ambiguity analysis, and propose a unified analysis based on Maximize Presupposition.

Sadhwi Srinivas (Johns Hopkins University)  
Kyle Rawlins (Johns Hopkins University)  
*Definiteness and the bare nominal in Kannada*

In this paper, we first introduce new data pertaining to definiteness in Kannada which adds Kannada to the growing list of languages that morphologically distinguish uniqueness-based definites from anaphoric or familiarity-based definites (e.g., Schwarz 2009, Arkoh & Matthewson 2013). The Kannada data may be largely explained using an analysis similar to that in Schwarz(2009), but there are several differences. We introduce one such difference as a puzzle, and argue for a resolution where Kannada bare nominals are analyzed as ambiguous between definite & kind readings (cf. Dayal 1992 for a similar analysis for Hindi).

Aarohi Srivastava (Yale University)  
Robert Frank (Yale University)  
Sarah Widder (Yale University)  
David Chartash (Yale University)  
*The role of linguistic features in domain adaptation: TAG parsing of questions*

We explore a method for improving Tree Adjoining Grammar parsing on a construction underrepresented in training data: questions. Following previous work, we decompose lexicalized parsing into supertagging and stapling, but focus adaptation on the supertagger alone, retraining with an extended dataset including questions. When the unmodified parser is given supertags as input in terms of their linguistic features, parsing performance on questions improves dramatically, by more than the sum of improvements from a retrained supertagger or a feature-based parser. This points to the conclusion that adaptation to a new domain is best achieved through the careful integration of linguistic knowledge.

Joseph Stanley (University of Georgia)  
Margaret Renwick (University of Georgia)  
*Back vowel distinctions and dynamics in Southern US English*

We investigate the relative phonetic placements and vowel-inherent dynamics of GOOSE, GOAT, FOOT, THOUGHT, and LOT in Southern US English using the legacy corpus, DASS, as our dataset. Based on a Generalized Additive Mixed-Effects model fit to 1.4 million formant trajectories, we find that GOOSE- and GOAT-fronting were nearing completion in the women around the 1920s””but still progressing the men through the 1960s” and that LOT and THOUGHT are robustly distinct, supporting earlier descriptions of Southern speech. Furthermore, modeling age as a nonlinear effect illuminates how change progresses in apparent time, clarifying whether shifts are starting, ongoing, or ending.

Rebecca Starr (National University of Singapore)  
Christian Go (National University of Singapore)  
Tianxiao Wang (National University of Singapore)  
*The multimodal construction of affective stance in Chinese ASMR performances*

Autonomous Sensory Meridian Response (ASMR) refers to a tingling sensation triggered by stimuli such as soft voices. Although studies indicate that videos intended to trigger ASMR are used overwhelmingly for nonsexual relaxation and sleep, videos with sexual content purporting to be ASMR have recently grown popular in China, resulting in a 2018 ban on ASMR media in that country. This study draws upon content analysis and sociophonetic analysis of conventional and sexual ASMR performances in China to argue that these media constitute two entirely distinct genres that employ social-semiotic resources to index different affective stances that cater to separate audiences.
Rebecca Starr (National University of Singapore)  
Rebekka Puderbaugh (University of Edinburgh)  
Roey Gafter (Ben-Gurion University of the Negev)

The authentic alien: Production and evaluation of sociolinguistic variation in Klingon

Klingon, a constructed language first developed in 1979, is one of the most well-known cultural products to emerge from Star Trek. As the sociopolitical outlook of the franchise has evolved over time, its use of Klingon has also shifted. This study integrates variationist analysis and qualitative analysis of fan and creator discourse to illustrate the multiple sociolinguistic functions of Klingon. We argue that the recent revival of ‘authentic’ phonology in Star Trek: Discovery reflects a broader transformation of Klingon’s significance from a resource for performing the Oriental Other to a means of indexing respect for foreign cultures and longtime fans.

Rebecca Starr (National University of Singapore)  
Amanda Choo Shimin (National University of Singapore)

Comparing self-report and production of the NEXT-TEXT split in Singapore English

This study compares data from a self-report questionnaire and speech production task to clarify the nature and sociolinguistic patterning of the NEXT-TEXT split in Singapore English, in which certain words in the DRESS class are raised. The split is found to show considerable inter-speaker variability and is only partially phonologically conditioned. While younger participants were significantly less likely to report raising in a questionnaire, they were significantly more likely to raise DRESS words in production. These dual findings underscore the multifaceted nature of the sociolinguistic consequences that arise from greater endonormativity and expanding awareness of non-local Englishes in Singapore.

Jeremy Steffman (University of California, Los Angeles)  
Sun-Ah Jun (University of California, Los Angeles)

Prosodic cues facilitate speech rate normalization: Exploring listener sensitivity to prosody in speech perception

The role of prosody in rate-dependent speech perception is a recent topic of interest in the literature. We test if tonal cues to prosodic boundary (L-L%) facilitate local speech rate normalization effects, based on the co-occurrence of lengthening (=local slowing) with this boundary tone in English intonation. Using a “coat”~”code” vowel duration continuum, we find rate effects occur when lengthening is coupled with a boundary tone, and crucially not in a control experiment with identical segment durations, but no tonal cues. Results suggest that the co-occurrence of prosodic cues with rate changes mediates listeners’ processing of durational cues in speech.

Jesse Stewart (University of Saskatchewan)

Rhotic production in Quichua-influenced Spanish and Spanish-influenced Quichua in the Ecuadorian highlands

In the Ecuadorian Andes there is an exceptional case of language contact between Spanish and Quichua. This study explores rhotic production (<r->/ <rr->) with a comparative analysis of Quichua-influenced Spanish varieties and Spanish-influenced Quichua varieties: L2 Spanish (Quichua L1); L1 rural Spanish; L1 urban Spanish; L1 Quichua; and L1 Media Lenga. Results suggest at least four variations in rhotic production: an alveolar trill ([r]), restricted to oratory and prescriptive speech; a raised alveolar trill ([r̝]) used in everyday speech in Quito; a voiced retroflex fricative ([ʐ]) used outside Quito; and an alveolar tap used in both Spanish and Quichua.

Benjamin Storme (University of Lausanne)

Constraint summation in phonological theory

Classical phonological constraints apply to individual candidates. Yet, some authors have proposed constraints that instead apply to sets of candidates, such as distinctiveness constraints (Flemming 2002) and Optimal Paradigm faithfulness constraints (McCarthy 2005). As a consequence, the classical constraints need to be "lifted" to sets by summing across the set. Is this assumption of
constraint summation typologically innocuous? Or do the classical constraints make different typological predictions when they are summed? Extending Prince (2015), we characterize those models of constraint interaction for which constraint summation is typologically innocuous. As a corollary, typological innocuousness is established for OT and HG.

**Dennis Storoshenko** (University of Calgary)

*Regional variation in the use of English th- reflexive forms*

With variation both in the pronominal form (they/them/their) and the expression of number (self/selfs/selves), English has nine possible forms of a th- reflexive, which are unevenly distributed across the world. No region uses only one form; there is invariably some uneven distribution of functional load among forms. Using twitter searches as corpus data, we find that while the distribution of pronominal forms is largely predictable by social variables, primarily race and geography, the set of variants used in a given population gives rise to interactions with the expression of number and the types of antecedents the forms accept.

**Christopher Strelluf** (University of Warwick)

*Regional and grammatical distributions of need complements on Twitter*

This research examines productions of passive constructions formed by need and a past participle (e.g., needs studied) or present participle (e.g., needs studying). It reports from more than 13,000 tweets from 50 cities in 13 English-speaking countries. Results confirm regional distributions for the past participle construction that have been mapped from grammaticality judgments. However, results also reveal substantial regional and syntactic variability in the present participle construction. Additionally, this research examines intraspeaker variation in selecting need-passives, and looks at "standard transitive" constructions built with the past and present participles (e.g., "We need it studied" vs. "We need it studying").

**Christopher Strelluf** (University of Warwick)

*The southern origins of Missouri vowels in the Missouri mule industry*

This research explores the vowel systems of Missourians born in the late 1800s and early 1900s in order to build a “historical sociophonetic” profile of English in Missouri from the earliest available acoustic data. It examines productions of PRICE, FACE, and DRESS, and finds productions characteristic of the first two stages of the Southern Shift. The comparison of Missourians to speakers born contemporaneously in North Carolina and Georgia suggests that the Southern Shift was developing in similar ways across a broad swath of the United States in the late 1800s.

**Julia Sturm** (Harvard University)

*Ancient Greek nasal-suffix presents in -nnū-mi*

Can one irregular verb, even a relatively common one, serve as the analogical base for the new shape of a number of etymologically and semantically unrelated verbs? I present a case in ancient Greek which bears on this question, and argue that, at least in the Greek case, the irregular verb does not need to be invoked as the source of analogical remodeling. Instead, I propose a new solution for the origin of the Greek verb class in question, one which does not rely on unrelated verbs and instead finds the analogical base within morphological variation elsewhere in the paradigm.

**Laurel Smith Stvan** (University of Texas at Arlington)

*Health advice speech acts via internet memes*

One role that internet memes play is as indirect speech acts of advice; advice-giving memes represent peer-to-peer advice, using colloquial phrasing and suggesting advisor competence through shared experience (Placencia 2012). Structurally, memes are single-move exchanges. Recognized characters in image macros (McCulloch 2019) can signal authority. Yet memes can feature both sides of controversies, reflecting Placencia’s Disaffiliation and Affiliation relationships. This framework is applied to 125 health memes with the illocutionary force of advice gathered through Google image searches in 2018-19. Results suggest that tracking advice in memes can help public health workers gauge a community’s understanding of health beliefs.
Archibald Henry Sayce’s (1845-1933) *Introduction to the Science of Language*, was filled with detailed examples from a broad spectrum of languages and copious references to writers, past and present, who had contributed significantly to the study of language. He provided both an exemplary study of historical linguistics as well as a comprehensive history of linguistics, and his theory of the evolution of human consciousness was an overriding theme throughout his work. For Sayce, the evolution of consciousness was an integral part of the science of language because it positioned it within the context of the emerging sciences of his day.

Noriko Akimoto Sugimori (Kalamazoo College)

Modern development of Japanese newspaper imperial honorifics and language policies

Past studies depict a general trend that imperial honorifics were used in reference to the emperor in Japanese newspapers, but that their use was simplified in the postwar period (Watanabe 1986, Sugimori 2010 among others). The current study examines the influence of national language policies, including the occupation censorship policy, newspapers’ in-house editorial policy on the uses of honorifics and other expressions, including paralinguistic polite expressions, in annual articles marking the emperor’s birthday in Japan’s national newspapers. By doing so, this study demonstrates that some changes in actual honorific simplification took place earlier than the announcement of language policy.

Yushi Sugimoto (University of Michigan)

A dynamic process in forming structural backbone of creole languages

This paper proposed a hypothesis concerning the formation of the functional categories (FCs) in creole languages. Based on the Distributed Morphology (DM, Halle and Marantz 1993) Exoskeletal framework (Borer 2003, Grimstad et al. 2018), the syntactic structures are independently formed from lexical items. In the languages mixing in which the words are mixed within the same categories such as nominal phrases, FCs are determined by one of the two languages and the roots are determined by the other language. I will argue that, in creole languages, FCs can be recombined derivationally, resulting in having a hybrid nature of FCs.

Maura Sullivan (Tulane University)

Community engaged scholarship as an indigenous linguist

Community engaged scholarship is a recent phenomenon in academia which transcends many disciplines and asks researchers to look at their impacts more closely. As an indigenous linguist who is currently working on a PhD, I am in a unique position to critique the practices of linguistics in general. Community engaged scholarship within indigenous communities is increasingly important. Coming from an extractive tradition that has been built upon the often-times unfair consultation practices of the last century, what is the current state of the relationship between linguists and the indigenous communities they work in and with?

Maura Sullivan (Tulane University)

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Incorporating Oxlajuj Aj’s teaching methodology in community language revitalization programs

Oxlajuj Aj, a Kaqchikel language and culture program has had much success in teaching the Kaqchikel language to its students over the past 30+ years while building scholarly interest in the language and culture, but more importantly maintaining heightened sense of community among speakers of the language. This paper examines how the immersive, communication-based methodology used by the program is being emulated in two language communities in North America: Tunica and Barbareño Chumash, and the successes and challenges encountered. In exploring these situations, we discover how this methodology has been successful for Kaqchikel and how it can work for others.
This paper presents a brief sketch of Tututepec Mixtec as represented in historical and archival sources with an eye to identifying traits that distinguish it from other Coastal Mixtec languages that are more prominent in the literature. In particular, evidence will be shown pointing to Tututepec Mixtec sharing more features with Chayuco Mixtec than with other nearby Mixtec languages. These sources, include a wordlist and responses to linguistic surveys. This sketch of Tututepec Mixtec will identify phonological, morphological, and lexical traits of the language that will be useful for the study of the historical development of the Mixtec languages.

Yenan Sun (University of Chicago)

Where does Mandarin zhiyou ‘only’ move? Not to CaiP!

This paper re-examines zhiyou-sentences (‘only’) in Mandarin which involve obligatory focus fronting to the preverbal domain. I argue the phrase modified by zhiyou ‘only’ does not move into the specifier of a scalarity phrase headed by cai as claimed by Hole (2017), mainly because his proposal incorrectly blocks the clause-initial occurrence of zhiyou. Instead I propose that zhiyou moves to the focus projection in the left periphery (discarding the Spec-Head relationship between zhiyou and cai), which not only derives both the clause-initial and post-subject zhiyou but also captures the optionality and non-scalarity of the cai that co-occurs with zhiyou.

Moonhyun Sung (Sogang University)

Korean KE compounds as novel evidence for phrase-to-word compounding in the syntax

This paper will i) report and analyze an undocumented function of a Korean ke(s) nominalizer as a compounding head, ii) suggest that KE compounds are syntactically built constituents, and iii) ultimately argue in favor of the recent approaches toward compounding in the syntax, such as Distributed Morphology (Harley 2008). I argue that KE compounds differ from ordinary CPs with kes that have previously addressed and argue that ke(s) nominalizer is used as a compounding head and selects for an Aspectual Phrase to build a compound. This analysis aligns with syntactic reanalysis of Romance VN compounds and cross-linguistic nominalization patterns.

Ildikó Emese Szabó (New York University)

Non-gendered accommodation in English: Experimental VOT data with a female model talker

Phonetic accommodation is a process of a speaker adjusting their speech to their interlocutor's. While previous studies indicated that males accommodate more than females do in terms voice onset time (VOT), this paper argues that VOT accommodation in English is not gendered. The claim is based on evidence from a shadowing experiment with a higher VOT target than used before. While accommodation is present in the data, no significant effect of gender is found, making earlier results likely due to females' longer pre-exposure VOTs giving them less room to accommodate in previous studies rather than the influence of their gender.

Chikako Takahashi (Stony Brook University)

Your perception changes how you say it! - Discrimination ability as a predicting factor of L1 phonetic drift

This study examines phonetic changes in late bilinguals’ first language (L1: Japanese) production of voiceless stops. The correlations in our results between discrimination abilities and L1 shift suggest that variability in discrimination could be used to further understand finer details of how L1 and L2 interact in specific individual, which in turn could predict a learner’s path in L1-L2 phonetic development.

Aida Talić (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)

Syntactic complexity of Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian (BCS) long-form adjectives and their tone

I investigate the connection between syntactic structure and tone in Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian (BCS) short-form adjectives (SFAs) and long-form adjectives (LFAs), and based on some seemingly unsystematic prosodic contrasts between LFAs and SFAs, I show that LFAs have an extra H tone. I argue this H tone is the actual LFA inflection, placed between the adjectival stem and the
agreement suffix, which is different from the standard view and Aljović’s (2002) proposal, where the LFA inflection is added after agreement. This proposal captures the prosodic SFA-LFA contrasts in a unified way, as well as sheds light on where the specificity is encoded in BCS.

Natalia Talmina (Johns Hopkins University)
Tal Linzen (Johns Hopkins University)

Neural network learning of the Russian genitive of negation: Optionality and structure sensitivity

A number of recent studies have investigated the ability of neural network language models to capture syntactic dependencies. In this paper, we contribute to this line of work and investigate the neural network learning of the Russian genitive of negation. The genitive case can optionally mark direct objects of negated verbs, but it is obligatory in the existential copula construction under negation. We find that the recurrent neural network language model we tested can learn this grammaticality pattern, as well as represent the scope of negation. Our results further provide evidence that RNN models can distinguish between optionality and obligatoriness.

Susan Tamasi (Emory University)

Behind every good doctor is a great linguist

Recent years have shown an increased number of calls for collaborations between linguists and other professions; however, there is still a lack of concrete information on how linguists can actually make these connections. This presentation presents three qualitative research projects undertaken with healthcare professionals, including analyses of: 1) decision-making in the OR, 2) linguistic choices in direct-to-patient messaging in radiology, and 3) social media discussions of patient perceptions of good health communication. Alongside the presentation of these studies, I highlight the necessary steps to take and pitfalls to avoid in working across the linguist/non-linguist divide.

Tamisha Lauren Tan (Harvard University)
Peter Grishin (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

Three types of (mis)matching in Free Relatives

While Grimshaw (1977) observed that Free Relatives (FRs) respect the Matching Parameter for category and case, our paper presents an empirical classification of crosslinguistically attested (mis)matching through discussing novel (mis)matching data from Spanish and Catalan, and reanalysing German (Pittner, 1991) and Gothic (Harbert, 1983) FR constructions. By utilising Zompi's (2017) theory of case containment to theoretically model this variation as parametric differences in the availability of successive Agree relations, we argue that FRs show that Agree may involve Multiple Probing, contra Polinsky's (2016) view of Successive Valuation, and that languages vary along the parameters of Subset Checking and Multiple Valuation.

Tamisha Lauren Tan (Harvard University)
Niels Torben Kuehler (Harvard University)

An impersonal look at Sakha Passives

This paper presents new evidence from Sakha for a syntactically-projected impersonal pronoun in support of recent work by Legate and Akkus (fthc.) on the impersonal morpheme in Turkish. While homophonous with the passive morpheme, we discuss several morphosyntactic differences between the impersonal and passive constructions in Sakha, examining accusative case marking, default 3SG agreement, obligatory human interpretation, agent adverbs, and Control and ECM configurations. This paper also empirically clarifies the phonological distribution of these morphemes, identifying the source of confusion in current literature (Stachowski & Menz, 1998; Vinokurova, 2005; Ebata, 2013) as arising from functionally-similar detransitivising morphemes and lexical gaps.
Yu Tanaka (Doshisha University)

Phonological cues to Sino-Japanese words

This study examines the psychological reality of lexical stratification in Japanese (Ito & Mester 1995) and what phonological features evoke "Sino-Japaneseness." Japanese speakers are shown novel compounds with a nonce element written in kana and a real element written in kanji, and are asked to decide the kanji's reading: e.g. raiho too (the Sino-Japanese reading) or raiho zima (the Yamato reading) 'NONCE-island'? It turns out that the phonological structures of the nonce elements affect participants' responses, suggesting their psychological awareness of the Yamato-Sino distinction. The results also show that diphthongs, long vowels, and coda nasals serve as main cues to Sino-Japanese words.

Yuki Tanaka-McFarlane (Saint Louis University)

Utilizing Recording Devices for Shaping Linguistic and Cultural Futures of Mopan

What makes heritage speakers of an endangered language willingly use and pass their language on to the next generation? Is there any mechanism that can be replicated and used for the strategic language revitalization and maintenance? Aiming at these questions, this paper extends Jonathan Hill’s (2015) discussion on ‘signifying instruments’ from “tools for attending to the indigenous experience of both verbal and musical artistry (Hill 2015: 65)” in a process of ‘collaborative ethnopoetics’ (McDowell 2000) to strategic devices for accommodating heritage speakers of endangered languages, Mopan Mayas of Belize in this case, to actively shape their linguistic and cultural futures.

Ai Taniguchi (Carleton University)

Teaching formal semantics in introductory linguistics courses

Formal semantics is underrepresented in first-year introductory linguistics courses (ILC's). I argue that a successful incorporation of lambda calculus in introductory classes (i) provides a more accurate theoretical landscape of semantics for students, and (ii) has pedagogical benefits in developing students' advanced cognitive skills. I share my experience with teaching type-driven compositional semantics in an ILC.

Marie-Lucie Tarpent (Mount Saint Vincent University)

The dual formant st in some North Penutian languages

A few North Penutian languages use a formant st in forms indicating some aspects of duality, whether lexical (Tsimshianic) or grammatical (Chinookan, Alsea), the latter especially in pronouns. Examples are Nisg̱a’a (Tsimshianic) stil ‘to accompany s.’, staX = 'on one side' versus Chinookan sta-3D̓u’ (possessives, demonstratives), Alsea pstin ‘your’ (with 2 possessors; p-2P) . The structural differences in the pronouns seem to reflect separate archaic formations rather than borrowings. These findings add more evidence to recent research tending to confirm the validity of Sapir's Penutian phylum and of some of its membership, especially Tsimshianic and some Oregon languages.

Ming Chew Teo (Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University)

Unifying social and linguistic aspects in crosslinguistic influence: A case study of Colloquial Singapore English one

This paper illustrates how statistical models that incorporate both social and linguistic factors can be used to analyze linguistic features to give us a more complete analysis of crosslinguistic influence in contact languages. Poisson regressions of sociolinguistic interview data show that balanced Chinese-English bilinguals who have favorable attitudes toward Colloquial Singapore English use the colloquial variant of one more frequently than those with neutral attitudes toward Colloquial Singapore English. This suggests that a different combination of factors can either strengthen or weaken the crosslinguistic tendency to use colloquial variants of one motivated by an individual’s knowledge of Chinese.
Jenelle Thomas (University of Oxford) NARNiHS1

Letters to the governor: Multilingualism and the official letter genre in Spanish Louisiana

This paper investigates the interaction of generic convention and multilingualism. Previous work on the official letter (Dossena & Fitzmaurice 2006) has shown variation, change, and diffusion of epistolary conventions within a single language. I focus on the possibility of these conventions being transferred across languages using a corpus of official correspondence to and from the governors of Spanish Louisiana (1762-1800). After establishing the multilingual nature of the official communication network, I discuss to what extent bilingual letter-writers with a high awareness of languages as separate vehicles of communication show convergence across languages in their use of conventionalized formulae and structures.

Margaret Thomas (Boston College) NAAHoLS4

William Wood’s New England’s Prospect and language learning in colonial New England

Wood’s 1634 text contains amateur observations of a variety of Eastern Algonquian, and a word list. Despite some inaccuracies, it contributes to our knowledge of the language. Moreover, Wood adds to our understanding of 17th-century colonists’ experiences of language learning: in particular, to the asymmetry in the linguistic encounter between colonists and indigenous peoples they encountered. That asymmetry which shows up in the non-reciprocity of who learned whose language; in the nature and status of the pidgins that emerged from contact between the two groups; and in the differential means by which colonists versus Native Americans learned each other’s languages.

Oksana Tkachman (University of British Columbia) Carla Hudson Kam (University of British Columbia) P1

Eye-gaze as a sublexical component of signs in novel created signed lexicons

In sign languages, eye-gaze can be used as a sublexical component of signs, and even create minimal pairs, but this phenomenon is very rare. Is there some linguistic or conceptual constraint on eye-gaze inclusion as a sign component? In our study, 50 sign-naïve English speakers (ages 19-72) created novel signs for 100 objects. Of 4975 responses, 133 had eye-gaze classified as a sublexical part of the signs. The use of eye-gaze was semantically motivated (used for tall objects and objects associated with the sky), and used both complementary and supplementary. We discuss its implications for emerging sign languages.

Christina Tortora (City University of New York) ADS5

Syntactic observations of Appalachian English

Since the early 2000’s, interest in formal approaches to syntactic phenomena in Appalachian English has been growing steadily. This talk provides an overview of the advances made in syntactic theory as a result, by syntacticians such as Judy Bernstein, Frances Blanchette, Goldie Ann Dooley, Daniel Hasty, Corinne Hutchinson, Greg Johnson, Jim Wood, and Raffaella Zanuttini, among others. More importantly, I show that these authors and this exciting and burgeoning area of research have been directly inspired by Michael Montgomery's contributions, most especially his rich and careful grammatical sketch in the Dictionary of Smoky Mountain English (Montgomery & Hall 2004).

Christina Truong (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa) LSA22

How does vowel harmony develop? Evidence from Behoa, a language of Indonesia

This paper presents evidence from Behoa (Austronesian; Indonesia), showing that vowel harmony developed through phonologization of earlier vowel allophony which was enhanced through vowel-to-vowel coarticulation. The steps of development seen suggest that other morphological, lexical, and prosodic factors favored the rise of VH, including the shape and stress patterns of roots and suffixes, and the contrastive load of low vowel phonemes. Cross-linguistic examples of vowel phenomena showing similar steps of development are also discussed. This study represents new descriptive work on VH in a lesser-known language and contributes to the relatively small body of research on the diachrony of VH.
Tran Truong (University of Chicago)  
Pockets of natural language morphology exhibit contiguity effects, also known as *ABA effects, when root inconstancy in a less marked component of a paradigm predicts co-inconstancy in a more marked component. The contiguity effect par excellence remains comparative suppletion, as described by Bobaljik (2012). This investigation proposes that kinship terms exhibit both allomorphy-constraining and syncretism-constraining contiguity. The two case studies presented are Lower Arrernte nonsingular pronouns and Helritier (1981)’s fundamental laws of kinship.

Karen Tsai (University of California, Santa Barbara)  
“Washi, Momo”: Nontraditional use of washi ‘I’ by female Kansai Japanese speaker

Previous literature on Japanese first-person singular pronouns focuses on common pronouns (watashi, atashi, boku, ore) by Standard Japanese speakers (Hinds, 1971; Martin, 2004). Washi, a pronoun associated with “Elderly Male Language” (Teshigawara & Kinsui, 2011), is the only “masculine” pronoun without attested usage by women. This study analyzes 33 YouTube videos by a 21-year-old female Kansai Japanese vlogger and presents new evidence of nontraditional use of washi. Results show that washi functions as an unmarked pronoun and conveys the speaker’s identity as a friendly young woman from Kansai, highlighting the importance of including data from nonstandard dialects in linguistic research.

Keith Tse (University of York)  
Differential object marking: Nominal and verbal parameters

Differential Object Marking (DOM) refers to the differential marking of different types of nominal arguments of different types of verbs, and while there are robust cross-linguistic universals in the marking of animate/referential objects and transitive/telic verbs (Aissen (2003), Serzant and Witzlack-Makarevich (2018)), the former (nominal) and latter (verbal) properties need not correlate with each other and may be parameterised according to their diachronic formation. Two well-known examples in Romance preposition ad and Chinese co-verb ba show that while the former is more nominally-driven in marking all animate and/or referential objects, the latter is more verbally-driven in selecting transitive/telic verbs.

Anna Tsiola (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)  
Scanpaths indicate overlap in L1-L2 reading behavior

This study uses scanpath analysis of L1 and L2 eye movement data, examining sequences of fixations in a sentence. Hierarchical clustering reveals distinct reading behaviors. Crucially, L1 and L2 participants do not fall into separate clusters, as each reading pattern had strong representation by both speaker groups. This has important implications about how we conceptualize speaker groups and assign participants to pre-defined categories. Unsupervised learning methods allow us to be agnostic about such categories and to think of language users as being on a continuum for the skill we measure (e.g., reading), with significant ‘L1’ and ‘L2’ overlap.

Kimberly Tucker (Louisiana Tech University)  
Slighting the family name: Poe’s “The Cask of Amontillado”

In “The Cask of Amontillado,” Edgar Allan Poe uses gothic imagery and irony to foreshadow the ultimate fate of Fortunato—the victim of the narrator, Montresor. Through naming practices, Poe implies that Montresor’s motivations for murder hinge less on madness than on a desire to avenge Fortunato’s slight to his family name. For Montresor to feel secure in his identity as a person of affluence, Fortunato, as a person of lower social standing, must respect his name. Montresor’s motivation to erase not only Fortunato, but also his adversary’s very name, exposes the dark side of onomastic pride.
Matthew Tyler (Yale University)  
*Applied arguments and A-movement: An insight into nominal licensing from Choctaw*

The ability of an applied/oblique NP to undergo A-movement to subject position (e.g. in a passive or other non-active clause) varies within and across languages. I employ original fieldwork data from Choctaw to make an empirical and theoretical contribution on this topic. Empirically, I show that when a high applicative NP is added to a non-active verb, the matter of whether or not it becomes the subject of the clause is determined strictly by its thematic role. I propose that different applicative heads, in addition to assigning different theta-roles, may also vary in whether or not they Vergnaud-license their argument.

Matthew Tyler (Yale University)  
*The status of implicit agents in Choctaw non-active verbs*

Choctaw exhibits a causative alternation, whereby many verbs come in transitive-intransitive pairs. I focus on the intransitive ('non-active') verbs and consider two tests for the presence of an implicit agent. After establishing two tests for the absence of one, I show that Choctaw non-active verbs divide into three semantic classes: (1) those which obligatorily introduce implicit agents, (2) those which cannot introduce implicit agents, and (3) those which optionally introduce implicit agents.

Matthew Tyler (Yale University)  
Itamar Kastner (Humboldt University)  
*Morphology feeds prosody in Degema serial verb constructions: A reply to Rolle (2019)*

Rolle (2019) describes an interaction between morphology and prosody in serial verb constructions (SVCs) in Degema (Nigeria). He argues that it can only be captured under an 'OT-DM' model, which abandons traditional serial morphological derivations, and holds that syntactic structures are morphologized and prosodified in parallel, within a unified postsyntactic module. We show that the Degema pattern does not merit this radical change, and can be captured with a serial morphological component which feeds a parallel (OT-based) syntax-prosody mapping component. In addition, our account tackles a hitherto-undertheorized challenge posed by SVCs at the syntax-prosody interface.

Morelia Vázquez Martínez (Instituto Tecnológico Superior de Macuspana)  
Carol-Rose Little (Cornell University)  
*Dimensions of definiteness in Ch'ol: A dialectal comparison*

We provide a theoretically informed description of definiteness in the Tila and Tumbalá dialects of Ch'ol (Mayan) with novel data collected using a definiteness questionnaire and excerpts from narratives. While previous work on Ch'ol has mentioned definiteness in passing, the present study is the first to investigate dimensions of definiteness across two dialects. We conclude that both dialects permit bare nouns to refer to unique and generic referents, but determiners can also appear with nouns in these contexts. Anaphoric definites are optionally marked with a determiner in Tumbalá Ch'ol, but Tila Ch'ol obligatorily uses a determiner.

Lacey Wade (University of Pennsylvania)  
*Speakers converge toward variants they haven’t heard: The case of Southern monophthongal /ay/*

We investigate whether speakers produce more monophthongal /ay/, a salient feature of southern U.S. English, after listening to a southern-shifted talker who never produces /ay/ during the experiment. A Word Guessing task was used to elicit target words from participants (42 Southerners, 42 Non-Southerners). Participants produce /ay/ with a significantly lower glide after exposure to the Southern voice, but not the Midland (control) voice, then return to their baseline post-exposure (Fig.1, p

Irina Wagner (University of Colorado Boulder)  
*Interactional cues to storytelling initiations in Arapaho*

Recent research on grammar and interaction provides compelling evidence that the two are inseparable and that communicative competence is essential in language revitalization efforts. This project proposes some of the ways to incorporate interactional practice in language revitalization. Employing the value of storytelling, this project looks at the grammatical and interactional devices that help speakers establish the tellability and authenticity of the story to propose ways of using such devices in lesson plans to restore speaking in the community.
Laura Wagner (The Ohio State University)  
Nikole D. Patson (The Ohio State University)  
Sumurye K. Awani (The Ohio State University)  
Nicholas Bednar (The Ohio State University)  
Aniyah Brown (Hampton University)  
Evan Chuu (Pomona College)  
Kyra Freeman (The Ohio State University)  
Teta Helena Howe (The Ohio State University)  
Lillian Lin, Victora Paxton (The Ohio State University)  

How the public sees language science

Professional linguists and language scientists commonly lament that the public understands little about what they study (language!) and even less about the ways that they study it. Few studies, however, have actually measured the public’s understanding of language or the extent to which they perceive it as something that can be investigated scientifically. We report on three studies which investigated the extent to which the public sees language as a potential object of scientific inquiry and their understanding of socially relevant language facts. We discuss the importance of accessible communication with the public for improving public perceptions.

Kimberly S. Walden (Chitimacha)  
The Chitimacha Language Revitalization Program: Overview and lessons learned

Morris Swadesh's work on Chitimacha in the 1930s was in some ways a model for how a linguist might document a language, as it carefully integrated a collection of texts, grammar, and sketch. Almost 90 years later, his archived materials at the American Philosophical Society were used as the basis for a language revitalization program for a language classified as “extinct”. Even though the amount of material collected was unprecedented, we can look back on his work and point out the gaps in his documentation that the community wishes he had covered. We discuss the language program and offer practical suggestions for those doing language documentation today.

Brandon Waldon (Stanford University)  
Judith Degen (Stanford University)  
Modeling behavior in Truth Value Judgment Task experiments

Truth Value Judgment Task experiments (TVJT) are a common means of investigating pragmatic competence, particularly with regards to scalar inference. We present a novel quantitative linking function from pragmatic competence to participant behavior on TVJT, based upon a Bayesian probabilistic model of linguistic production. Our model captures a range of observed phenomena on TVJT, including intermediate responses on a non-binary scale, population and individual-level variation, participant endorsement of false utterances, and variation in response due to so-called scalar diversity.

Don E. Walicek (University of Puerto Rico, Río Piedras)  
Belonging and place in nineteenth-century Samaná

Samaná English (SE) is often said to have emerged in a linguistic enclave in Hispaniola, but some archives suggest the community was multilingual and language contact involving multiple languages relatively common. Part of an effort to formulate a detailed narrative describing SE’s historical trajectory, this paper considers insights from theoretical scholarship on belonging and place (e.g., Makihara and Schieffelin 2007) to better understand the significance of the aforementioned archival evidence. Attention will be given to patterns of interaction, code-switching, and how early migrants and their descendants positioned themselves with respect to other groups and languages other than SE.
Complements of the Eastern Caribbean

Complementation figured prominently in early creole studies but has recently received less attention. We examine the distribution and conditioning of variation in finite and non-finite verbal complementizers in the English (-based creole) spoken in Bequia (St Vincent and the Grenadines). Over 7,000 complementizer tokens were coded for social and linguistic factors and analysed through multivariate analysis. Village is the overriding social factor influencing complementizer choice, but the underlying grammar is largely consistent across villages. Individual-speaker variation does not follow a linear continuum but exhibits interaction between frequency, village and linguistic conditioning, reminiscent of results found for other grammatical variables.

We want justice: Linguistic discrimination in Jamaica’s public formal domains

This paper explores research on linguistic discrimination in Jamaica’s state administration, mass media and the legislature and judiciary. It examines the anatomy of this discrimination and highlights the public’s cry for Jamaican Creole (JC) to be used in more serious ways in public formal domains. In Jamaica’s national communication situation, where many domains require the use of English, there is an increasing democratization and a demand for basic rights signaling a shift in the mindset of the people. State authorities can no longer ignore the cries of the people for language rights. We want justice!

Do thus: An investigation into event reference

Work on event reference has focused on 'do so', 'do it', 'do this', and 'do that'. This paper reports on an analysis of a heretofore unstudied form of event reference, 'do thus'. Using naturally occurring examples, I present evidence that 'do thus' occupies the final slot in a hitherto incomplete paradigm for English event anaphora. Syntactically and semantically, 'do thus' is like 'do so'; but at the discourse level it patterns like 'do this/that'. The data point to 'thus' as an adverbial demonstrative on par with nominal 'this/that', which, when paired with 'do', can be used for complex event reference.

Robustness of feature economy against different methods of building feature tables

Previous studies show that feature economy differentiates attested and random artificial sound inventories: the former can be described with a more efficient use of phonological features than the latter. Motivated by the fact that feature economy measures feature tables rather than sound inventories themselves, and there are many different ways of building a feature table for an inventory, this study examines and compares different ways to build a feature table and see how they affect feature economy. Results show that feature economy is very robust across different ways of drawing features and different specification (i.e., privative, full, mixed) systems.

Names, socio-legal movements, legislation, and prohibitions: A historical analysis

Law touches virtually everything that human beings do. The two concepts—names and law—often intertwine. Indeed, we name legal movements, laws themselves, and allow law to control our names. While much is written and discussed about names in their relationship to human identity, this article seeks to discuss names in their relationship to law. To achieve this purpose, this presentation uses an historical legal analysis to walk the reader through (1) the various ways that society has named socio-legal movements such as the civil rights movement (2) the ways by which society names laws and legal doctrines themselves and (3) the various reasons and ways laws prohibit the use of certain names. Under each of these components, this presentation will touch on various reasons for and effects of these names.
We introduce BLiMP (The Benchmark of Linguistic Minimal Pairs), a human-solvable challenge set for evaluating language models (LMs) that covers a broad range of major grammatical phenomena in English. BLiMP consists of over 30 datasets, each containing 1000 minimal pairs isolating specific contrasts in syntax, morphology, or semantics. Like GLUE (Wang et al., 2018), BLiMP makes it easy to directly compare models. Evaluating n-gram, LSTM, and Transformer LMs (GPT-2 and TransformerXL), we find that transformers are strongest overall, achieving (near) human performance on agreement and binding. However, phenomena like wh-islands and NPI licensing remain challenging even for state-of-the-art LMs.

Phillip Weirich (Miami University)

Free classification of dialects in Indiana

This free classification study explores the interaction of residential history and dialectal variation in a state with a unified state identity and a range of distinct dialect regions. 108 listeners from the 4 major dialect regions of Indiana grouped talkers from 6 different parts of the state based on their perceived dialect similarity. Results of a clustering analysis showed that listeners sorted talkers into two general groups, a north and a south. The residential history of listeners influenced which talkers were included in the north and south groups.

Rachel Elizabeth Weissler (University of Michigan)

Jonathan R. Brennan (University of Michigan)

Depending on speaker identity: Varied ERP responses to two American English varieties

Through EEG, we aim to see whether speakers of Mainstream U.S. English (MUSE) have grammatical knowledge of African American Language (AAL). Listeners heard auxiliary present, absent, and ungrammatical sentences (e.g. “My brother, he’s/he/he’ll working”), in MUSE and AAL. Stimuli came from a bidialectal Black speaker of both varieties. Initial results show a P600 only to “ll” for AAL; no P600s for MUSE. Experiment 2 used MUSE stimuli from a Caucasian American. Results show a P600 for auxiliary absent and ‘ll conditions, but no P600 for those conditions in AAL. This work furthers understanding that perceived speaker identity can vary expectations.

Katie Welch (Independent Researcher)

Discovery learning in the sociolinguistics classroom: Using boojie to teach American English history

The field of linguistics often employs what Bruner (1968) coined Discovery Learning, an inquiry-based pedagogy in which “the principal content of what is to be learned is not given but must be independently discovered by the learner” (Ausubel 2012). This paper presents an example of how discovery learning can be utilized to teach sociolinguistics, both on a course-level and through individual assignments. The assignment in focus is an online scavenger hunt that allows students to discover the etymology of one slang term, boojie, with the goal of using this word’s history to make generalizations about American English as a whole.

Nathan A. Wendte (Tulane University)

Creative adaption of English loanwords in Louisiana Creole

Hegemonic pressure from American English, coupled with progressive language obsolescence, has led to many English borrowings into Louisiana Creole. Nevertheless, loanword adaptation strategies appear to vary according to a speaker’s proficiency level and history of language use. This study compares the morphological and phonological processes of loanword adaptation as attested and documented among a sample of Louisiana Creole speakers in Southeast Texas and Southwest Louisiana. Differences between fluent speakers and semi-speakers suggest that traits such as prosody may index “Creoleness” in the absence of lexical alterity.
**Yosiane White** (University of Pennsylvania)  
**Gareth Roberts** (University of Pennsylvania)  
*Optionality in the Welsh initial consonant mutation system*

We investigated the current status of Welsh initial consonant mutation. Using an online survey we asked Welsh speakers to rate the acceptability of standard and nonstandard mutation patterns. There was much variation, but participants fell into the following two broad groups: conservative mutaters and variable mutaters, who accept both standard mutation patterns and non-mutation. Perhaps most interestingly, variability in acceptability was dependent on the specific morphosyntactic mutation trigger, and did not appear to depend on any sociodemographic factors. Overall, this study suggests widespread optionality in the modern Welsh mutation system, to some extent conditioned by morphosyntactic trigger.

**Tanyia-Joy Wilkins** (University of the West Indies, Mona)  
*Research design meets reality: The challenges of conducting research in primary schools in Jamaica*

This paper focuses on the challenges faced during the data collection phase of a study on speech perception and phonological processing in children conducted at four primary schools in Jamaica. Because the participants constitute what is considered a vulnerable population, informed parental consent was necessary and securing this was a major hurdle. Other challenges involved scheduling for data collection, finding suitable rooms for interaction with participants and ensuring that data was collected efficiently. The expertise of teachers and guidance counsellors at the participating schools was invaluable in addressing these challenges to ensure the completion of this phase of the research.

**Emily Williams** (University of Texas at Arlington)  
*Pragmatic extension in Computer-Mediated Communication: The case of ™ and #*

This study examines the emerging functions of two operators in Computer-Mediated Communication (CMC): the hashtag (#) and the trademark (™). Using data drawn from two social media corpora, these operators were found to be undergoing similar pragmatic extension, taking on overlapping functions such as emphasis (e.g. Get #rekt), irony (e.g. it’s the truth™ I swear™™), and prototypicality marking (e.g. As a white man™ this is nothing like my experience). Results indicated that these operators create innovative, ad hoc formations relying on contextual meaning, with some obtaining a default meaning after a certain frequency of usage (e.g. #blessed; Nice Guy™).

**Peter Wilson** (Carleton University)  
**David Wilson** (University of Waterloo)  
*Parsing Kwakwala orthographies for schools, communities, and linguistic research in Kwakwala (ISO kwk)*

Orthographic representations of Kwakwala are numerous and varied. Despite the potential of written language materials to assist community initiatives, different orthographic systems present impediments for researchers, teachers, and students. The paper reports on a computer-based parsing program and keying protocols that were developed to resolve difficulties observed in schools and community documentation activities. The parser resolves keying entries, converts between orthographies, provides for an ASCII based orthography, and ensures Unicode-8 compliance. Recommended keying protocols enable linguistic works to more easily interface with community usage, which requires capital letters and punctuation.

**Richard Winters** (University of Louisiana at Lafayette)  
*Three Spanish surnames in French-speaking Louisiana*

In French-speaking Louisiana, a number of surnames of Spanish origin underwent gallicization (Din 1988), in some cases inconsistently, and in others more systematically. This paper explores this process for three Spanish surnames. Placencia and Caballero underwent near-complete gallicization, while Hidalgo was largely unaffected. Through examining historical documents (e.g., censuses, military records, obituaries), it can be seen that this process began in the colonial period and, over time, Gallicised forms of these two surnames increase in frequency, nearly or completing replacing the originals.
In with the O, out with the U: Role alignment and the Using/Osing controversy in Indonesia

Elements of Osing [osi] language and culture have been recently commodified by the local government in Banyuwangi (East Java, Indonesia) to promote tourism to the region. The ‘Osing’ cultural frame has been popularized to the extent that many Banyuwangians are identifying as Osing regardless of whether they identify as *ethnically* Osing. Despite its popularity as a cultural frame and ubiquity on signage throughout Banyuwangi, ‘Osing’ is not uniformly spelled. This research examines the origins of this disparity, the recent ideological shift toward among Banyuwangians, and the implications of this regional identity marker in the context of Indonesian nationalism.

All about ablaut: A typology of reduplicative vowel change

Reduplication with vowel alternation (flip-flop), called “ablaut reduplication”, is accounted for by Minkova (2002) using two constraints: INTEREST favors maximum difference between the vowels (high-low); FINAL-LENGTH favors longer segments in final position, accounting for the low (longer) vowel in the final constituent. We study ablaut reduplication in typologically diverse languages and explore a unified analysis along the lines of Minkova. We find that cross-linguistically ablaut reduplication requires the two vowels to be maximally distinct. The features involved in the differentiation (height; backness) are language-specific. Some languages require a particular contour (Indonesia: low-high); others allow variable ordering (Semai: front-back / back-front).

How (not) to count in Murui (Witotoan) and other languages of Northwest Amazonia?

In this paper, we present an analysis of the lexical category of numerals in the languages of the Caquetá-Putumayo (C-P) region in Northwest Amazonia. Based on first- and second-hand data, we show how diverse the C-P languages are in their possibilities for the formation of number words, and how multiple and distinctive counting strategies are layered within these languages. Based on the findings, we conclude that the development, and subsequent elaboration, of the native systems of number words in the C-P region must have been an innovation shaped by language contact.

Complicating the study of Appalachian English

Michael Montgomery’s legacy helped shape as well as problematize the study of Appalachian Englishes. From a reflexive perspective, I consider how Montgomery challenged several assumptions and perspectives, including (1) language myths and ideology in Appalachia; (2) regional, ethnic, class, and community diversity in the English of Appalachia; and (3) the complexity of sociolinguistic situations within the Southern highland region. Earlier studies often focused on linguistic-structural insight, whereas more recent investigations now center on the intersection of social, cultural, and identity factors that help give understanding to Montgomery’s claim that “Appalachia is a state of mind more than anything else.”

Tone in Tagalog and English? Prosodic adaption in Philippine Hybrid Hokkien

This paper explores tone in Tagalog and English lexical borrowings into Philippine Hybrid Hokkien (PHH). PHH seems to have a mixed accent system that does not directly resemble any of the source languages. Instead, there is one prominent (stress-like) tone at the end of every non-Hokkien word that is determined by the phonological environment. This paper aims to account for the difference between the underlying (donor language) and surface forms (recipient language) by utilizing a constraint-based approach within an Optimality Theoretic framework, drawing on Yip’s (2002) constraints. It supports the notion that PHH is not a random, unsystematic phenomenon.
Jim Wood (Yale University)

**Constructing syntactic dialects of American English**

We apply dialectometry to syntactic acceptability judgments, showing how syntactic dialects can be constructed from the “ground up”. We averaged judgments for a set of constructions known to vary across speakers, including dative presentatives, *done my homework*, *so don’t I*, verbal *rather* and others. The results showed regional variation in both expected and surprising ways. We find a sharp North/South divide, and an area reminiscent of the “inner South” from Labov et al. 2006. However, some constructions contributing to these regions do not appear regional when analyzed independently, indicating that regions are characterized by complex clusters of syntactic properties.

Jim Wood (Yale University)

**Sigriður Sæunn Sigurðardóttir** (Yale University)

**Case mismatches in Across-the-Board constructions**

We show how case-mismatches in Icelandic ‘Across-the-Board’ (ATB) constructions provide novel support for a post-syntactic analysis of case. In Polish, ATB-movement is impossible if the object gets different cases in each conjunct (Citko 2011). In Icelandic, such ATB-movement is possible, and the case that shows up comes from the closest conjunct. This causes problems for both Multidominance and Sideward Movement accounts of ATB-movement. These problems are solved if case-assignment takes place post-syntactically. We discuss several ways that languages can vary in the availability of ATB-movement with mismatching cases.

Jim Wood (Yale University)

**Sigriður Sæunn Sigurðardóttir** (Yale University)

**‘To go or not to go’: Inceptive and prospective uses of fara ‘go’ in Icelandic**

We propose an analysis of inceptive fara ‘go’ in Icelandic that makes sense of the close connection between prospective and progressive aspect cross-linguistically. Cross-linguistically, there is a close connection between prospective and imperfective/progressive aspect, where prospective requires — or is in complementary distribution with — imperfective/progressive markers. We propose that ‘inceptive fara’ realizes Asp[prospective], which picks out a point in time such that all times before it are not part of the event time and all times after it are. This analysis correctly predicts that fara is inceptive when perfective (e.g. past) but prospective when imperfective (e.g. progressive), explaining the connection between the two.

Danfeng Wu (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

**‘Whether’ can pied-pipe**

This paper presents a contrast between "whether" and "if" in English, manifested in the grammaticality of "I don't know whether or not John will arrive" vs. the ungrammaticality of "I don't know if or not John will arrive". I argue that this contrast can be explained if we assume that "whether" can pied-pipe its sister, but pied-piping is impossible when "whether" is replaced by "if". Strikingly, once we eliminate the pied-piping parse for "whether", it behaves like "if". Then I show that the same pattern exists in Bengali as well.

Yuhang Xu (University of Rochester)

Nicholas Ringhoff (University of Rochester)
Rachel Coons (University of Rochester)
Lauryrn Fluellen (University of Rochester)
Carly Eisen (University of Rochester)
Jeffrey Runner (University of Rochester)

**Immediate effects of non-structural constraints in anaphor resolution: Evidence from visual world eye-tracking**

This study aims to contribute to the debate of whether or not people use both structural and non-structural constraints initially during anaphor resolution using English pronouns and reflexives as test bed. Using the visual world paradigm, we show that antecedent search is sensitive to both syntactic cues (i.e., binding principles) and non-syntactic cues (i.e., gender) from the earliest moments of
anaphor processing. Also, the use of both linguistic and non-linguistic information (e.g., the gender information was encoded on visual stimuli only) during anaphor resolution supports a highly interactive and contextually sensitive model of human language processing in general.

**Alex Hong-Lun Yeung (Stony Brook University)**

*I got you: Glide epenthesis as a vowel hiatus resolution enhances the weaker vowel*

In vowel hiatus, I propose that V1 is inherently weaker and that glide epenthesis as a resolution enhances the weaker vowel, i.e. V1, and is therefore homorganic with V1. My typological survey of consonant epenthesis shows the two glides, [j] and [w], are the most-commonly inserted consonant in hiatus contexts, and that the epenthetic glide is most often homorganic with V1. I will then present results from an artificial grammar learning experiment showing that participants were more likely to choose the V1-homorganic glide and participants were less likely to do so when V1 is protected by initial syllable faithfulness.

**Alex Hong-Lun Yeung (Stony Brook University)**

**Hyunah Baek (Stony Brook University)**

**Chikako Takahashi (Stony Brook University)**

**Stephen Buttner (Stony Brook University)**

**Jiwon Hwang (Stony Brook University)**

**Ellen Broselow (Stony Brook University)**

*Too little, too late: A longitudinal study of English corrective focus by Mandarin speakers*

This study tracks changes over two years in the production of English corrective focus by Mandarin speakers (MS) living in the US. While the MS productions became more English-like over time, failure to correctly align the pitch accent with the stressed syllable persisted. We argue that this reflects common cross-linguistic L2 developmental patterns rather than an inability to hear English stress.

**Jianrong Yu (University of Arizona)**

**Josep Ausensi (Pompeu Fabra University)**

**Ryan Smith (University of Arizona)**

*Repetitive presuppositions with 'again': Un-severing the external argument*

In this paper, we argue against severing external arguments from all verbs, showing that for verbs like 'murder', 'assassinate', 'slaughter' etc., the semantic restrictions on the external argument as well as the external argument itself needs to be represented in the verb root's lexical semantics. The main evidence comes from the presuppositions available with 'again'-modification. These verbs require both the intentionality associated with the external argument and the external argument itself to be present in the presupposed prior event introduced by 'again', disallowing subjectless presuppositions and suggesting that these verb roots must entail intentionality and take subjects as arguments.

**Jianrong Yu (University of Arizona)**

**Yosuke Sato (Seisen University)**

*VP-ellipsis and lexical decomposition in syntax*

In this paper, we provide evidence for lexical decomposition in the framework of Distributed Morphology using VP-ellipsis possibilities with causative-inchoative verbs and verbs that license ellipsis of overt 'have'. In the process, we (dis)confirm various decompositional analyses of different complex verbs as argued in the literature and explore the consequences of VP-ellipsis for the general architecture of DM and the timing of root insertion.
Michelle Yuan (University of California, San Diego)  
*Deriving ergativity from object shift across Eskimo-Aleut*

Although the Eskimo-Aleut (EA) language family is considered ergative, it has been observed that ergativity is more robust in certain EA languages than in others. This talk compares ergativity in Kalaallisut, Inuktitut, and Aleut, and argues that variation in ergativity across EA is ultimately attributed to variation in object shift. I model this system configurationally: ERG case is dependent and requires the presence of a vP-external object (Baker 2015), with languages differing in what raises out of vP. As the properties of ERG case remain uniform across EA, variation in in "ergativity" pertains to syntactic alignment, not morphological case alignment.

Michelle Yuan (University of California, San Diego)  
Ksenia Ershova (Stanford University)  
*Dependent case in syntactically ergative languages: Evidence from Inuit and West Circassian*

In dependent case theory, morphological case is assigned via configurational/c-command relations between DPs: ergative is assigned to the higher of two arguments within some domain, while accusative is assigned to the lower. We extend this typology to syntactically ergative languages, in which the absolutive transitive object moves to c-command the ergative subject. Focusing on Inuit and West Circassian, we argue that dependent ergative case is assigned only after object movement. This means that ergative case is assigned downwards, per the same rule as accusative case. Based on this, we caution against conflating morphological case labels and directionality of case assignment.

Noga Zaslavsky (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
Terry Regier (University of California, Berkeley)  
Naftali Tishby (Hebrew University of Jerusalem)  
Charles Kemp (University of Melbourne)  
*Semantic categories of artifacts and animals reflect efficient coding*

It has recently been argued that semantic categories across languages evolve under pressure for efficient coding according to the Information Bottleneck (IB) principle, and it has been shown that this principle accounts for the structure and evolution of named color categories. However, it is not yet clear to what extent this account generalizes to semantic domains other than color. Here we show that it generalizes to two qualitatively different semantic domains: names for containers, and for animals. Our findings suggest that efficient coding may shape semantic categories across languages and across domains.

Georgia Zellou (University of California, Davis)  
Michelle Cohn (University of California, Davis)  
Tyler Kline (University of California, Davis)  
Bruno Ferenc Segedin (University of California, Davis)  
*Conversational role influences speech alignment toward digital assistant and human voices*

Voice assistants are used regularly to complete tasks. What influence do these interactions have on human language? We ask whether conversational role mediates alignment toward device and human interlocutors. Participants completed an interactive task as either the giver or receiver of instructions to a human or voice assistant model talker. Participants in a giver role align more with interlocutors, relative to when they are receivers. However, we find no difference between alignment toward devices and humans. The factors that shape phonetic variation in human-device interactions, are complex, similar to the complexity of factors at play when we talk to humans.
Muye Zhang (Yale University)
Maria Piñango (Yale University)
Jisu Sheen (Yale University)

The development of metonymic comprehension as the growth of context-construal ability

We investigate the developmental trajectory (ages 3-12) of metonymy comprehension, hypothesizing that children’s comprehension ‘difficulties’ result from an immature ability to construe, in real-time, novel contexts which license the metonymic stand-for-relation, and not the previously suggested Theory-of-Mind deficit. We present the first results, through self-paced reading, showing that children can indeed comprehend metonymy, when contextually supported, from an early age (Study-1). A context-elicitation interview task shows that what constrains metonymy comprehension at a young age is ability to build context, which is subject to the interplay of maturation and cognitively-rooted inter-comprehender variation in context-sensitivity (Study-2).

Yuhan Zhang (Harvard University)

Stress shift is proportional and vowel reduction is not deterministic -- a corpus case study of English -tion nominalization

This study investigates the stress shift and vowel reduction phenomenon through the -tion nominalization, based on a quantitative analysis of CELEX-2 corpus (Baayen et al., 1995). Among the 1054 target pairs, we found that (1) the primary stress of the nominalizations unanimously falls on the penultimate syllable; (2) a small proportion of the verbs (18.22%, N = 192) escape stress shift; (3) 13.04% (N = 137) of stress-bearing vowels are reduced in the nominalization but the degree of vowel reduction is gradient and highly influenced by the stress shift. This finding provides non-deterministic insight into generative morphophonology research.

Yiyun Zhao (University of Arizona)

Masha Fedzechkina (University of Arizona)

Learners’ harmonic preferences in head ordering are modulated by lexical retrieval difficulty

Cross-linguistic studies have found that some syntactic properties (co-) occur more frequently than expected by chance, referred to as language universals. Their nature is a fundamental question in linguistics as it is widely assumed that language universals originate in individual biases in language acquisition or processing. Whether these biases are linguistic-specific or domain-general remains an open question. Here, we tested a well-known cross-linguistic preference for harmonic word orders across adpositional phrases and simple transitive sentences using a miniature artificial language paradigm. We found this correlation is modulated by lexical retrieval difficulty, suggesting that it is subject to domain-general constraints.

Chun Zheng (Purdue University)
Jiahui Huang (University of Washington)

An analysis on motion events in Chaoshuan Hua (Southern Min)

This paper presents evidence that motion predicates in Chaoshan Hua (CSH) display the transparent composition of Initiation Phrase, Process Phrase and Result Phrase at the syntactic level, supporting Ramchand’s (2008) proposal. Four main types of motion expressions constructed by various combinations of the three functional phrases are identified in CSH. As these motion event predicates are transparently encoded by SVCs in CSH, we argue that the process of event decomposition takes place at the syntactic level, unlike in English.

Yuhong Zhu (The Ohio State University)

A metrical analysis of light-initial tone sandhi in Suzhou

This paper proposes a phonological analysis of Suzhou checked-tone sandhi patterns. I argue that tone sandhi in Suzhou can be accounted for using two types of trochaic feet, syllabic and moraic trochees. My main claims are: (i). So-called “checked tones” are synchronically plain short vowels in monomoraic syllables. (ii). The second syllable can play a role in sandhi patterns, but only following monomoraic/light syllables. Syllable quantity of the first (strong) syllable causes the relevant sandhi domain to alternate between syllabic and moraic trochees. This study addresses a key issue in prosodic typology, viz. the interaction of tone, syllable quantity, and metrical structure.
This paper extends the empirical coverage of the Autosegmental Input Strictly Local (A-ISL) framework (Chandlee and Jardine, 2019) by analyzing three tonal processes: metrical dominance effect in Shanghai Chinese, floating tone suffixation in Cantonese and a combination of metrical dominance, and floating tones in Suzhou Chinese. I demonstrate that the current A-ISL framework locally resolves one linearly non-local tonal process (Shanghai), but fails to account for the Suzhou data due to a lack of morphological specification. By allowing morphological affiliation information as a part of autosegmental representation, we can accurately account for the Suzhou data.