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- The Oxford Handbook of Taboo Words and Language
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- The Oxford Handbook of Persian Linguistics

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- University Press Scholarship Online
- Very Short Introductions Online
Meeting Handbook

Linguistic Society of America

American Dialect Society
American Name Society
North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences
North American Research Network in Historical Sociolinguistics
Society for Computation in Linguistics
Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics
Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas

Sheraton New York Times Square
New York, New York
3-6 January, 2019

2019 Annual Meeting Major Sponsors

Five-Minute Linguist Sponsor: Montclair State University Department of Linguistics
The LSA Secretariat has prepared this Meeting Handbook to serve as the official program for the 93rd Annual Meeting of the Linguistic Society of America (LSA). In addition, the Handbook is the official program for the 2019 Annual Meetings of the American Dialect Society (ADS), the American Name Society (ANS), the North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences (NAAHoLS), the North American Research Network in Historical Sociolinguistics (NARNiHS), the Society for Computation in Linguistics (SCiL), the Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics (SPCL), and the Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas (SSILA).

We gratefully acknowledge the assistance provided by the LSA Program Committee: Co-chairs Roumyana Pancheva and Khalil Iskarous, and members Natasha Abner, Diane Brentari, Amy Rose Deal, Jelena Krivokapic, Sonja Lanehart, Susan Lin, Lauren Squires, Adam Ussishkin, and Megan Figueroa (Student Member).

This year, the Program Committee received 21 proposals for organized sessions, 14 of which were accepted for presentation. The Committee received a record 782 individual abstracts, of which 168 were accepted for presentation as 20-minute papers and 225 for presentation as posters. All individual abstracts were reviewed anonymously. This year, each abstract was reviewed by the Program Committee and at least two additional reviewers drawn from a panel of 383 subfield experts. The LSA Secretariat and Program Committee extend sincere thanks to these external reviewers, who are listed beginning on page 282.

We are also grateful to Michael Adams (ADS), David Boe (NAAHoLS), Martin Kohlberger (SSILA), Mark Lauersdorf (NARNiHS), Joe Pater (SCiL), Dorothy Dodge Robbins (ANS), and Nicole Scott (SPCL). We appreciate the help given by LSA Intern Rachel Myers, who assisted with preparation of this Handbook. Thanks are also due to the staff of the LSA Secretariat—Executive Assistant Rita Lewis, Director of Membership and Meetings David Robinson, and Executive Director Alyson Reed—for their work in organizing the 2019 Meeting.

LSA Executive Committee
January, 2019
New York, NY

Cover image of Times Square courtesy chensiyuan.
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Overview of This Handbook

This Handbook has been prepared with the intention of assisting attendees at the 93rd Annual Meeting of the Linguistic Society of America and the meetings of its Sister Societies: the American Dialect Society (ADS), American Name Society (ANS), North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences (NAAHoLS), North American Research Network in Historical Sociolinguistics (NARNiHS), Society for Computation in Linguistics (SCiL), Society forPidgin and Creole Linguistics (SPCL), and Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas (SSILA). Below are some guides to using specific portions of this Handbook.

On page 5 is the LSA's Civility Policy, which we ask all attendees to review and abide by. It is meant to promote a safe and welcoming conference environment, protecting our community’s rich diversity of age, ethnicity, gender, disability, professional status, religion, sexual orientation and socioeconomic status. Page 6 contains a letter from Mayor Bill DeBlasio welcoming attendees to New York City.

Page 7 contains a diagram of the Exhibit Hall, in Metropolitan Ballroom East. We encourage attendees to visit our exhibitors and to view the poster presentations on display in the adjacent Metropolitan Ballroom West on Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Complimentary hot beverages will be served in the Exhibit Hall on Friday and Saturday from 10:30 to 11:00 AM while quantities last. Pages 10 through 12 contain diagrams of the meeting rooms at the Sheraton New York Times Square. Please note that:

- LSA sessions will take place on the second floor, in the Empire Ballroom (plenary sessions), Central Park East and West and the Lenox Ballroom (concurrent sessions). Poster sessions will also take place on this floor, in Metropolitan Ballroom West, and the Exhibit Hall will be in Metropolitan Ballroom East. Additional LSA concurrent sessions will take place on the Lower Level meeting space, in the Bowery, Flatiron, and Gramercy Rooms. Organized sessions will take place in New York Ballroom East and West on the third floor.
- Sister Society meetings will take place in rooms on the Lower Level (Union Square, Sutton Place, Murray Hill, Sugar Hill, Chelsea, Madison Square, Columbus Circle, Bryant Park) and on the third floor (Liberty 1, 2, 3, 4, 5).

Pages 13 contains general meeting information, including basic information about exhibit hours, the job information desk, and times and locations of open committee meetings and office hours held in conjunction with the Annual Meeting. On pages 14 and 15 you will find a list, including descriptions, of special LSA events which take place at the Meeting. Page 16 contains a list of events designed especially for the one-third of attendees who are students, and page 17 contains information about a round table session on research and professional development related to linguistics of color, and a description of activities sponsored by the Linguistics Beyond Academia Special Interest Group. Page 18 contains a description of events taking place at the Meeting that are relevant to the International Year of Indigenous Languages, and page 19 a list of sessions which will be interpreted into ASL. For attendees interested in participating in the LSA's 2019 Linguistic Institute at the University of California, Davis, pages 20 and 21 contain a table highlighting the connections between activities taking place at the Annual Meeting and the Institute. Pages 22 through 29 contain “Meeting-at-a-Glance” tables for each day of the meeting, which will allow attendees to view LSA and Sister Society schedules by time and location. Each set of facing pages contains LSA and Sister Society information for one day of the meeting. Be sure to check the full program listings for exact times; the times on the tables are occasionally approximations.

The full programs of the LSA and the Sister Societies are listed beginning on page 31. These programs list, in chronological order, all public events taking place as part of the LSA and Sister Society Meetings. Plenary, organized, concurrent, and poster sessions are listed along with the themes of the concurrent sessions, the names and affiliations of presenters, and the titles of their presentations. Each organized, concurrent and poster session is assigned a session number, indicated in large type to the right of the session title; session numbers are cross-referenced with the list of abstracts of regular papers and posters beginning on page 151. Reports from the Executive Director, Secretary-Treasurer, Program Committee, the Directors of the 2019 Linguistic Institute, and the Editors of Language and Semantics and Pragmatics accompany the Friday evening portion of the program, when the LSA business meeting takes place.

Finally, abstracts for all presentations are listed beginning on page 99. Abstracts for LSA plenary presentations are listed first in chronological order, then abstracts for organized sessions (with session abstracts as well as abstracts of individual presentations), also in chronological order. Abstracts for individual posters and papers for the LSA and Sister Society meetings are listed alphabetically by first author beginning on page 151. Each abstract is identified with a session number, appearing to the right of the presenter’s name, which will enable you to locate it in the session of which it is a part. An index of first authors at the end of the Handbook will facilitate navigation.
LSA Civility Policy

The LSA annual meetings, Linguistic Institutes, and other LSA-sponsored events are convened for the purposes of professional development and scholarly and educational interchange in the spirit of free inquiry and free expression. Consequently, all forms of incivility and harassment are considered by the LSA to be serious forms of professional misconduct.

The following Civility Policy outlines expectations for all those who attend or participate in LSA events. **It reminds LSA participants that all professional academic ethics and norms apply as standards of behavior and interaction at these events.**

1. Purpose

The LSA is committed to providing a safe and welcoming conference environment, protecting our community’s rich diversity of age, ethnicity, gender, disability, professional status, religion, sexual orientation and socioeconomic status.

“Participant” in this policy refers to anyone present at LSA events, including staff, contractors, vendors, exhibitors, venue staff, LSA members, and all other attendees.

2. Expected Behavior

All participants at LSA events are expected to abide by this Civility Policy in all venues including ancillary events and official and unofficial social gatherings, and to abide by the norms of professional respect that are necessary to promote the conditions for free academic interchange.

Participants who witness potential harm to another conference participant are encouraged to be proactive in helping to mitigate or avoid that harm.

3. Unacceptable Behavior

Unacceptable behaviors include:

- Coercive, intimidating, harassing, abusive, derogatory or demeaning actions or speech. Note that the latter is distinct from vigorous, reasoned disagreement compatible with norms of civil behavior.
- Prejudicial actions or comments, related to a person’s identity or group membership, that coerce others, foment broad hostility, or otherwise undermine professional equity or the principles of free academic exchange. Relevant identities include (but are not limited to) those defined by age, ethnicity, gender, disability, professional status, religion, sexual orientation and socioeconomic status.
- Persistent and unwelcome physical contact or solicitation of emotional, sexual or other physical intimacy, including stalking.

*Adopted by the LSA Executive Committee, December 18, 2017*

The LSA seeks to assess the quality of conduct at its meetings via the exit survey distributed at the conclusion of the meeting. Should you witness or experience incidents that violate the LSA’s civility policy, please report them using the exit survey. Those who wish to remain anonymous or make confidential reports may do so via the exit survey. Thank you.
January 3, 2019

Dear Friends:

It is a great pleasure to welcome everyone to the Linguistic Society of America’s 2019 Annual Meeting.

New York is the proud home of 8.6 million residents who speak a myriad of languages, and this tremendous diversity has strengthened the five boroughs in so many ways. Since its founding in 1924, the Linguistic Society of America has been devoted to furthering the scientific study of these languages, and it has worked to promote and advance the field of linguistics through its research, publications, and events for linguists. From hosting a wide variety of lectures, workshops, and programming as part of its Linguistic Institutes and CoLang events to fostering collaboration between professional linguists and offering opportunities to network and learn more about the trends that are shaping the study of linguistics, LSA has remained firmly dedicated to advocating for its members and educating others about the nature and function of language. I am proud to lead a city that values the linguistic and cultural heritage of its people, and I applaud this organization and its vital mission as we continue to protect multilingualism in the five boroughs and far beyond.

On behalf of the City of New York, I offer my best wishes for a productive meeting and continued success.

Sincerely,

Bill de Blasio
Mayor
We thank our 2019 Annual Meeting exhibitors for their support. Please stop by the Exhibit Hall in Metropolitan Ballroom East to visit their representatives on Friday, 4 January and Saturday, 5 January from 10:00 AM to 5:30 PM and on Sunday, 6 January from 8:30 to 11:00 AM.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exhibitor</th>
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Join us for complimentary hot beverages in the Exhibit Hall on Friday and Saturday from 10:30 – 11:00 AM while supplies last.

Visit each exhibitor to complete the “LSA Passport” included in your registration packet and spin the prize wheel at the LSA Booth for a chance to win prizes, including complimentary LSA membership, complimentary registration for the 2020 Annual Meeting in New Orleans, LSA merchandise, and more!
Mark Your Calendars!

June 24 – July 20, 2019: Linguistic Institute, Davis, CA

January 2-5, 2020: LSA Annual Meeting, New Orleans, LA

June 15 – July 17, 2020: CoLang Institute on Collaborative Language Research, Missoula, MT

January 7-10, 2021, LSA Annual Meeting, San Francisco, CA

Summer 2021: Linguistic Institute, Amherst, MA

January 6-9, 2022, LSA Annual Meeting, Washington, DC

January 5-8, 2023, LSA Annual Meeting, Denver, CO
LSA LEADERSHIP CIRCLE 2018

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

Mary Beckman  Ray Jackendoff  Keren Rice
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Hans Henrich Hock  Dennis Preston  Kie Zuraw
Larry Hyman  Jeffrey Punskie

*Reflects contributions made from December 1, 2017 through November 28, 2018

About the Leadership Circle

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

LSA Concurrent Sessions: Bowery, Flatiron, Gramercy

ADS Sessions: Sugar Hill
ADS Bring Your Own Book Reception: Prefunction Area 2

ANS Sessions: Union Square, Sutton Place

NAAHoLS Sessions: Madison Square

NARNiHS Sessions: Murray Hill

SCiL Sessions: Chelsea
Second Floor Meeting Space

LSA Concurrent Sessions: Central Park East, Central Park West, Lenox Ballroom

Poster Sessions (LSA and Sister Societies): Metropolitan Ballroom West

Exhibit Hall: Metropolitan Ballroom East

LSA Invited Plenary Addresses, Presidential Address, the Five-Minute Linguist: Empire Ballroom
Third Floor Meeting Space

LSA Organized Sessions: New York Ballroom East, New York Ballroom West
LSA Business Meeting: New York Ballroom East
LSA Student Panel: New York Ballroom East
LSA Presidential Reception: New York Ballroom East, New York Ballroom West

SPCLS Sessions: Liberty 4, Liberty 5

SSILA Sessions: Liberty 3 (Thursday), Liberty 1&2 (Friday, Saturday)
General Meeting Information

Registration

Registration for the LSA and Sister Society meetings will take place in the Metropolitan Ballroom Foyer on the second floor of the hotel during the following hours:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
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<tr>
<td>Thursday, 3 January</td>
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<td>Friday, 4 January</td>
<td>8:00 AM – 7:00 PM</td>
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<td>Saturday, 5 January</td>
<td>8:00 AM – 7:00 PM</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sunday, 6 January</td>
<td>8:30 – 11:00 AM</td>
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</table>

Exhibit Hall

The Exhibit Hall, including the Joint Book Exhibit, is located in Metropolitan Ballroom East. Complimentary hot beverages will be served in the Exhibit Hall from 10:30 – 11:00 AM on Friday and Saturday while supplies last. The Exhibit Hall will be open on Friday and Saturday, 4 and 5 January, from 10:00 AM – 5:30 PM and on Sunday, 6 January from 8:00 – 10:30 AM.

Job Information Desk

On Friday, 4 January and Saturday, 5 January the job information desk will be set up in the Metropolitan Ballroom Foyer, near the LSA registration counters, from 8:30 AM – 5:30 PM. The Sunday hours will be 9:00 – 11:00 AM. Lists of job openings will be available, and applicants may leave copies of their CV for employers who plan to interview at the Meeting. It is incumbent upon employers to retrieve any CVs left for them at the job information desk, to contact any candidates they wish to interview at the Meeting, and to arrange with LSA staff for interview room space, if available. The job information desk will not have duplication facilities; the hotel’s Business Center may be used for this purpose.

Open Committee and SIG Meetings

- Language in the School Curriculum (LiSC): Friday, 4 January, Park 3, 7:45 – 8:45 AM
- Committee on the Status of Women in Linguistics (COSWL): Saturday, 5 January, Park 2, 8:45 – 10:00 AM
- Committee on Ethnic Diversity in Linguistics (CEDL): Friday, 4 January, Park 4, 8:00 – 9:00 AM
- Committee on Student Issues and Concerns (COSIAC): Saturday, 5 January, Columbus Circle, 7:30 – 8:45 AM
- Committee on Public Policy (CoPP): Friday, 4 January, Park 2, 8:30 – 9:30
- Ethics Committee: Feedback on Revised LSA Ethics Statement: Saturday, 5 January, Park 1, 8:00 – 9:30 AM
- Ethics Committee: Sunday, 6 January, Park 1, 8:00 – 9:00 AM
- Linguistics in Higher Education (LiHEC): Saturday, 5 January, Park 4, 8:00 – 9:00 AM
- LGBTQ+ Special Interest Group Organizational Meeting: Saturday, 5 January, Park 1, 9:30 – 11:00 AM
- Public Relations Committee (PRC): Friday, 4 January, Park 1, 8:30 – 9:30 AM
- Committee on AP Linguistics: Saturday, 5 January, Park 3, 8:00 – 9:30 AM
- Committee on Scholarly Communication in Linguistics: Saturday, 5 January, Park 4, 2:00 – 2:30 PM
- Committee on Endangered Languages and their Preservation (CELP): Friday, 4 January, Park 1, 7:30 – 8:30 AM
- Program Committee (PC): Sunday, 6 January, Park 3, 8:00 – 9:00 AM
- Linguistics Beyond Academia Special Interest Group: Sunday, 6 January, Park 3, 9:00 – 10:30 AM
- Committee of Editors of Linguistics Journals (CELxJ): Friday, 4 January, Park 3, 9:00 – 10:00 AM

Office Hours

- Editors of Language: Saturday, 5 January, Park 4, 9:00 – 10:00 AM
- Endangered Language Fund
  - Open Annual Meeting: Sunday, 6 January, Park 2, 8:00 – 9:00 AM
  - Office Hours: Sunday, 6 January, Park 2, 9:00 – 10:00 AM
Special Events

Thursday, 3 January
- LSA Executive Committee Meeting: Liberty 3, 8:30 AM – 4:00 PM
- LSA Minicourse: Neural Networks: New York Ballroom East, 9:00 AM – 3:00 PM
- LSA Minicourse: Bayesian Phylogenetics for Linguists: New York Ballroom West, 9:00 AM – 3:00 PM
- LSA Minicourse: Evaluating phonological structure through simulation and classification of phonetic data: Lenox Ballroom, 9:00 AM – 3:00 PM
- LSA Minicourse: Teaching Linguistics: Bowery, 10:00 AM – 3:00 PM
- ADS Executive Council Meeting: Sugar Hill, 1:00 – 3:00 PM
- ADS Annual Business Meeting: Sugar Hill, 3:00 – 3:30 PM
- How to LSA: The Annual Meeting for First-timers: New York Ballroom East, 3:00 – 3:45 PM
- ANS Executive Council Meeting: Union Square, 3:00 – 6:00 PM
- SCIL Tutorial: Bayesian Modeling: Chelsea, 4:00 – 5:30 PM
- SCIL Tutorial: Vector Space Models: Chelsea, 5:30 – 7:00 PM
- ADS Words of the Year Nominations: Sugar Hill, 6:15 – 7:15 PM
- LSA Welcome and Annual Report: Empire Ballroom, 7:00 – 7:30 PM
- LSA Invited Plenary Address: Grand Ballroom C, 7:30 – 8:30 PM. Diane Lillo-Martin (University of Connecticut), “Tap Your Head and Rub Your Tummy: How Complex Can Simultaneous Production of Two Languages Get?”
- International Year of Indigenous Languages Kickoff: New York Ballroom East, 8:30 – 10:00 PM
- Sister Society Meet-and-Greet Reception: Library Bar, 8:30 – 10:00 PM

Friday, 4 January
- Fostering and Promoting Effective Mentoring in the Linguistics Community: Madison 4, 8:45 – 10:15 AM
- ANS Names of the Year Selection: Union Square, 12:00 – 1:00 PM
- LSA Invited Plenary Panel: Empire Ballroom, 12:45 – 1:45 PM. “A Survey of Linguists and Language Researchers: Harassment, Bias, and What We Can Do About It”
- ANS Keynote Speech I: Union Square, 2:00 – 3:00 PM. Andrew Higgins (State University of New York at New Paltz), “From ‘U’lalume’ to ‘Hiawatha’: The Aesthetics of Naming in Poe and Longfellow”
- NARNiHS Steering Group Meeting: Park 1, 3:00 – 4:00 PM
- NARNiHS General Meeting: Park 1, 4:00 – 5:00 PM
- LSA Round Table for Department Chairs and Program Heads: Riverside Suite, 3:30 – 5:00 PM
- ADS/ANS Word of the Year/Names of the Year Vote: Empire Ballroom, 5:00 – 6:15 PM
- LSA Business Meeting and Induction of 2019 Class of LSA Fellows: New York Ballroom East, 6:00 – 7:00 PM
- SCIL Business Meeting: Chelsea, 6:00 – 7:00 PM
- ADS Bring Your Own Book Reception: Pre-Function Area 2, 6:30 – 7:30 PM
- “The Five-minute Linguist” Special Plenary Contest Event: Empire Ballroom, 7:00 – 8:30 PM
- LSA Student Panel on Mentoring: New York Ballroom East, 8:30 – 10:00 PM

Saturday, 5 January
- LSA Conversations with Senior Scholars on Advancing Research and Professional Development Related to Linguists of Color: Liberty 3, 9:00 – 10:30 AM
- SSILA Business Meeting: Riverside Ballroom, 10:45 AM – 12:15 PM
- LSA Invited Plenary Address: Empire Ballroom, 12:45 – 1:45 PM. Jennifer Cole (Northwestern University), “Predictability and Conventionalization in Intonation: Linking Sound and Meaning”
- ANS Keynote Speech II: Union Square, 2:00 – 3:00 PM. Aaron Hall (Siegal+Gale), “Inconvenient Truths in Brand Naming”
- Linguistics Beyond Academia Special Interest Group Career Mixer: Liberty 3, 3:30 – 5:00 PM
- NAAHoLS Business Meeting: Madison Square, 4:15 – 5:15 PM
- ANS Annual Business Meeting and Awards Presentation: Union Square, 5:00 – 6:00 PM
- LSA Awards Ceremony: Empire Ballroom, 6:00 – 6:30 PM
- LSA Presidential Address: Empire Ballroom, 6:30 – 7:30 PM. Penelope Eckert (Stanford University), “The Limits of Meaning”
- ANS Conference Dinner: Squatters, 147 West Broadway (300 South), 7:30 – 10:00 PM
- LSA Presidential Reception: New York Ballroom, 7:30 – 9:30 PM
Special Events at the LSA Meeting

How to LSA: The Annual Meeting for First-timers: Thursday, 3 January, 3:00 – 3:45 PM
Is this your first time at the LSA Annual Meeting? Join other first-timers to hear from, and ask questions of, seasoned attendees. Learn strategies to help you maximize the use of your time in New York City. Connect with other newbies and with senior linguists! Hosted by Megan Figueroa (University of Arizona), student representative to the LSA’s Program Committee and former Program Committee chair and past LSA President Keren Rice (University of Toronto).

International Year of Indigenous Languages (IYL) Kickoff Celebration: Thursday, 3 January, 8:30 – 10:00 PM
Join representatives of the LSA’s Committee on Endangered Languages and their Preservation (CELP), members of the Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas (SSILA), and Indigenous language speakers, heritage language speakers, academic scholars, educators, and others for a preview of events happening at the LSA Annual Meeting and elsewhere in celebration of the United Nations’ declaration of 2019 as the International Year of Indigenous Languages.

Fostering and Promoting Effective Mentoring in the Linguistics Community: Friday, 4 January, 8:45 – 10:15 AM
How might the LSA foster and promote effective mentoring in the Linguistic community? What resources might be provided to assist individual linguists and academic programs in their own local context? How can individuals interested in serving as mentors prepare more fully for this role? How might LSA-sponsored mentoring programs contribute to the career development of members as they navigate the broader world of careers for linguists? To prepare for a pilot webinar, this session, facilitated by William Ladusaw (University of California, Santa Cruz) will discuss some good practices in mentoring and solicit guidance based upon the experience of prospective mentors and mentees.

Round Table for Department Chairs and Program Heads: Friday, 4 January, 3:30 – 5:00 PM
This session for administrators of linguistics departments and programs will feature presentations on: Plans for Observing the International Year of Indigenous Languages in 2019; the LSA Statement on Evaluation of Language Documentation for Hiring and Promotion; Exploring the Scholarship of Teaching and Learning; Best Practices for Mentoring Activities Sponsored by Depts/Programs; and two breakout discussions on Top Challenges and LSA Areas of Support for undergraduate and other types of degree programs. This session is open to all faculty attendees, who are especially encouraged to participate if their department/program leader is unable to attend.

LSA Business Meeting: Friday, 4 January, 6:00 – 7:00 PM
This Handbook contains written reports, beginning on page 61, from the LSA Secretary-Treasurer, Executive Director, Program Committee, editors of Language, Phonological Data and Analysis, and Semantics and Pragmatics, and the Directors of the 2019 Linguistic Institute. The 2019 LSA Fellows will be inducted, and Honorary Members proposed, during this meeting.

Induction of the 2019 LSA Fellows: At the LSA Business Meeting, Friday, 4 January, 6:00 – 7:00 PM
The following members of the Society will be inducted as LSA Fellows in recognition of their distinguished contributions to the discipline:

Karen Emmorey (San Diego State University), Heidi Harley (University of Arizona), Dan Jurafsky (Stanford University)

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

The Five-minute Linguist: A Special Plenary Contest Event: Friday, 4 January, 7:00 – 8:30 PM
The Five-Minute Linguist is a high-profile contest during which selected speakers will be judged on their ability to present their research in a brief but informative way. See p. 59 for more details.

Awards Ceremony: Saturday, 5 January, 6:00 – 6:30 PM
LSA awards—the Best Paper in Language 2018 Award, the Leonard Bloomfield Book Award, the Early Career Award, the Excellence in Community Linguistics Award, the Kenneth L. Hale Award, the Linguistics, Language, and the Public Award, and the Student Abstract Awards—will be presented immediately before the Presidential Address.

Presidential Reception: Saturday, 5 January, 7:30 – 9:30 PM
Join the LSA for light refreshments, complimentary nonalcoholic beverages and a cash bar to celebrate the accomplishments of the past year, catch up with old friends and make new ones.
Especially for Students

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

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

**Student Lounge:** Columbus Circle
The Student Lounge will operate from 7:00 AM to 6:00 PM on Friday and Saturday, 4 and 5 January as a space for students to meet, discuss, and socialize. Expert consultancy sessions and a special workshop on applying for Linguistic Institute fellowships will also take place in the Student Lounge.

**Pop-Up Mentoring Meet-Up:** Friday, 4 January and Saturday, 5 January, 12:45 – 1:45 PM
If you have been matched with a mentor or mentee, please meet your mentoring partner in New York Ballroom East and proceed to lunch on your own.

**Student Mixer:** Friday, 4 January, 10:00 PM – 12:00 AM, Location TBD
Join your fellow students for a complimentary beverage and a few hours of R&R, courtesy of the LSA’s Committee on Student Issues and Concerns (COSIAC).

**Workshop on Applying for Fellowships for the LSA’s 2019 Linguistic Institute at the University of California, Davis:** Friday, 4 January, Columbus Circle, 5:00 – 6:00 PM
Join people who have evaluated fellowship applications for the LSA’s Linguistic Institutes in the past for guidance on preparing your application for the upcoming Institute.

**Student Panel on Mentoring:** Friday, 4 January, New York Ballroom East, 8:30 – 10:00 PM
Sponsored by COSIAC (Committee on Student Issues and Concerns)
Join your fellow students and professional linguists for presentation and round-robin discussions on a variety of mentoring topics: how to be a good mentee, short-term vs. long-term mentoring, and more. The panel is open to all and will include significant time for questions from the audience.

**Committee on Student Issues and Concerns (COSIAC) Meeting:** Saturday, 5 January, Columbus Circle, 7:30 – 8:45 AM
Make your voice heard at the meeting of COSIAC, which is charged with addressing the issues and concerns of student members; reviewing services currently provided to student members with an eye to expanding and improving them; and making recommendations to the Executive Committee on ways to increase student participation and involvement in LSA activities. Student members of the LSA may serve on this or any of the LSA’s other open committees.

**Expert Consultancy Sessions:** Various Dates and Times
Students attendees will be able to sign up online for 15-minute sessions with expert consultants on such topics as professional self-presentation, CV construction, web page design, and more.
**Linguistics Beyond Academia**

Interested in a career outside of Academia? Be sure to check out the following events, organized by the LSA’s Special Interest Group (SIG) on Linguistics Beyond Academia. The SIG will also hold office hours on Sunday from 9:00 – 10:30 AM in Park 3.

**Linguistics Career Mixer**
Saturday, 5 January, Liberty 3, 3:30 – 5:00 PM
Organizers: Cara Shousterman (Queensborough Community College), Laurel Sutton (Catchword Branding)

The Linguistics Career Mixer is an annual event that brings linguists who have found professional expression of their skills and training in a variety of fields — from research and consulting to writing and education — together with people who are currently trying to learn about their next steps professionally. The idea is to create a context for having exploratory conversations about career paths. Linguists who have found employment in a range of contexts will be on hand to talk about their work as researchers, consultants, writers, editors, trainers, managers, and language and communication specialists in government, education, business and non-profit sectors (among others). Representatives from 20+ organizations will be in attendance, including the FrameWorks Institute, Georgetown University, the Center for Applied Linguistics, and Catchword Branding just to name a few.

The event is designed to be informal, conversational and as a context for learning. The world of work needs our skills and training, but this requires learning ways of talking about skills and training in linguistics that will make sense to those who we would wish to hire us. Networking is key to learning about some of the paths available, to getting feedback on our professional self-presentation, and to meeting the people who can continue to help guide and support us along the way.

Anyone who is interested in being radically curious about career is most welcome to participate including students at all stages of their educational and professional development, professors, grads and any and all career-minded linguists.

Participants will draw a handful of questions from a bowl at the door to start them off on the right conversational foot with a few structured ways of talking about work with “career linguists” (those who have found careers outside of academia). Those wearing a “Career Linguist” name tag indicate that they have come ready to be asked questions and to share their experiences.

The focus is on exploration and networking. Attendees are encouraged to bring business cards and questions for specific participants, and to keep in mind that the Mixer is not designed to be a job fair, but instead an opportunity for conversation. The organizers will also collect suggestions from attendees on what type of events and resources they would like to see from the SIG in the coming year.

**Conversations with Senior Scholars on Advancing Research and Professional Development Related to Linguists of Color in Higher Education**
Saturday, 5 January, Liberty 3, 9:00 – 10:30 AM
Organizer: Sonja L. Lanehart (University of Texas at San Antonio)

This event features senior scholars of color in Linguistics who will host roundtable discussions on topics related to advancing research and professional development of Linguists in higher education who are people of color. As research and blog posts have shown, academia can be a hostile, unwelcoming environment for scholars of color. With inadequate numbers of role models and mentors at all ranks, successfully navigating and matriculating through degree programs, tenure, and promotion processes can seem very daunting and lonely. This inaugural LSA event will provide a space for scholars of color from undergraduate and graduate students to assistant and associate professors to connect with and engage in candid conversations on issues relevant to their success in navigating the academy.

Roundtable topics will cover issues such as: Being a Linguist in an English Department; Advancing Equity and Social Justice Through Linguistics Scholarship; Generating External Funding; Teaching Introduction to Linguistics to an Unwilling Audience; Being the Only Person of Color in Your Department; Fighting the Fight for Diversity and Inclusion of Underrepresented Groups in Linguistics: Brainstorming; Effective and Efficient Methods for Navigating the Peer Review Process in Publishing Journal Articles and Books; Academic and Professional Expectations for Graduate Students and Postdoctoral Fellows: Establishing Foundations for Productive Careers; Identifying, Addressing, and Dealing with Academic Politics; The Importance of and Approaches for Conducting Community-Based Research and School Partnerships; Men of Color in Academe: Roles that Must Be Undertaken and Sustained; Women of Color in Academe: Difference Makers Beyond the Stereotypes; Navigating the Tenure-Track Race; and Establishing a Daily Writing Habit.
Celebrating 2019 as International Year of Indigenous Languages

The Committee on Endangered Languages and their Preservation (CELP) and the Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas (SSILA) invite you to celebrate the United Nations’ declaration of 2019 as International Year of Indigenous Languages (IYIL).

2019 Annual Meeting (Jan 3 - 6)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event Type</th>
<th>Details</th>
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<tr>
<td>IYIL 2019 Kick-off Event Presentations and Reception</td>
<td>Thursday 8:30-10:00pm New York East</td>
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<tr>
<td>Organized Session</td>
<td>Natives4Linguistics 2018: Sharing Our Findings</td>
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<tr>
<td>Workshop on Multilingualism, Contact &amp; Documenting Endangered Languages</td>
<td>Sunday 1:00-6:00pm Flatiron</td>
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2019 Linguistic Institute (June 24 - July 19)

University of California, Davis

Over a dozen courses and many workshops and events featuring linguistics-related work on Indigenous languages. For more information, visit: https://lsa2019.ucdavis.edu/iyil/

International Year of Indigenous Languages:
Perspectives Conference (Oct 29 - Nov 4)

Purdue University, Fort Wayne

Exploring IYIL from different perspectives with Indigenous language speakers, heritage language speakers, academic scholars, educators, policy makers, and others from around the globe to explore and share perspectives on Indigenous languages.

Call for abstracts will go out in January.

For more information, visit: https://iyl2019perspectives.org/

For more on IYIL2019, and to register your events and activities, visit:

http://tinyurl.com/IYIL2019-LSA-SSILA
ASL Interpretation at the Annual Meeting

Throughout this Handbook, the symbol 🗣️ is used to denote papers, posters or sessions that are interpreted by ASL interpreters. See also below for a list of all events that will be interpreted or captioned at the Meeting.

Thursday, 3 January
- PsychoSociolinguistics, 4:00 – 5:00 PM, Central Park West
- Language Acquisition, 4:00 – 5:30 PM, Central Park East
- Thursday Evening Plenary Poster Session, 5:30 – 7:00 PM, Metropolitan Ballroom West
- Invited Plenary Address, Diane Lillo-Martin, 7:30 – 8:30 PM, Empire Ballroom

Friday, 4 January
- Sociology of Linguistics, 8:45 – 10:15 AM, Central Park West
- Psycholinguistics, 8:45 – 10:15 AM, Central Park East
- Friday Morning Plenary Poster Session, 10:15 – 11:45 AM, Metropolitan Ballroom West
- Invited Plenary Panel, “A Survey of Linguists and Language Researchers: Harassment, Bias, and What We Can Do About It,” 12:45 – 1:45 PM, Empire Ballroom
- Educational Linguistics, 2:00 – 5:00 PM, Central Park East
- The Five-Minute Linguist Plenary Contest, 7:00 – 8:30 PM, Empire Ballroom

Saturday, 6 January
- Saturday Morning Plenary Poster Session, 10:15 – 11:45 AM, Metropolitan Ballroom West
- Invited Plenary Address, Jennifer Cole, 12:45 – 1:45 PM, Empire Ballroom
- New Directions in LGBTQ+ Linguistics, 2:00 – 5:00 PM, New York Ballroom West
- Language Acquisition and Social Meaning, 2:00 – 4:30 PM, Gramercy
- Awards Ceremony, 6:00 – 6:30 PM, Empire Ballroom
- Presidential Address, Penelope Eckert, 6:30 – 7:30 PM, Empire Ballroom

Sunday, 8 January
- Language Documentation, 9:00 AM – 12:30 PM, Gramercy
Considering attending the Linguistic Institute at the University of California, Davis this summer?

Here are some sessions you might think about attending at the LSA Annual Meeting to help prepare you for things coming up at the Institute.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>At the Meeting, check out…</th>
<th>At the Institute, check out…</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>What real-world applications are there for formal linguistics and computational linguistics?</strong></td>
<td><strong>A companion to the theme of the Institute, Linguistics in the Digital Era</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| Symposium: Advances in categorial grammar and its application: In memory of Richard Oehrle  
organized by Mark Aronoff, Susan Steele  
Thursday 2:00-3:30 |  |
| **What about language acquisition?** |  |
| Symposium: The nature of children’s representations of subject-verb agreement in the context of variation: Insights from production, comprehension, and brain imaging  
organized by Isabelle Barriere  
Thursday 2-3:30 | Workshop: Large-scale data tools in child language acquisition  
organized by Mika Braginsky, Michael Frank  
Wednesday, July 17  
Workshop: Advancing African American Linguist(ic)s  
organized by Mary Bucholtz, Anne Charity Hudley, Nicole Holliday  
July 6-7 |
| **Interested in language and social justice?** |  |
| Symposium: Linguistic discrimination  
organized by Gaillynn Clements  
Thursday 4-5:30 | Course: Language and racialization  
 taught by Mary Bucholtz, Anne Charity Hudley  
Workshop: Advancing African American Linguist(ic)s  
organized by Mary Bucholtz, Anne Charity Hudley, Nicole Holliday  
July 6-7 |
| **How about linguistics, language, and education?** |  |
| Symposium: The teachers are here: promoting linguistics in high school  
organized by Suzanne Loosen  
Friday 8:45-10:15  
Course: Teaching linguistics  
taught by Alex Motut  
Thursday 9-3  
Educational linguistics session  
Friday 2-5 | Course: Linguistics pedagogy: Theory and practice  
taught by Miranda McCarvel, Ann Bunger  
Workshop: The local in language and public policy  
organized by Vaidehi Ramanathan, Evan Bradley  
Wednesday June 26 |
### Want to understand the role of language in global conflict?

**Symposium: Global ethnolinguistic conflict: An internet encyclopedia project**
- Organized by Stanley Dubinsky
- Saturday 8:45-10:15

**Course: Global ethnolinguistic conflict: An internet encyclopedia project**
- Taught by Stanley Dubinsky, Michael A. Gavin

### Want to understand issues of language and gender?

**Symposium: New directions in LGBTQ+ linguistics: Commemorating the LSA Special Interest Group on LGBTQ+ issues in Linguistics**
- Organized by Tyler Kibbey, Rusty Barrett
- Saturday 2-5

**Course: Language, gender, and sexuality**
- Taught by Lal Zimman

**Workshop: Advancing LGBTQ+ issues in linguistics and beyond: Outreach and advocacy**
- Organized by Tyler Kibbey, Lal Zimman
- Wednesday July 10

### Think variation and experimental methods in syntax are cool?

**Symposium: Experimental approaches to cross-linguistic variation in island phenomena**
- Organized by Savithry Namboodiripad, Dave Kush, Adam Morgan
- Saturday 2-5

**Course: Acceptability judgments in syntax: theoretical interpretation and experimentation outside the lab**
- Taught by Elaine Francis, Savithry Namboodiripad

**Conference: Experimental and corpus-based approaches to ellipses**
- Organized by Joanna Nykiel, Philip Miller, Jong-Bok Kim
- July 13-14

### International Year of Indigenous Languages events (IYIL)

Check out the exiting events associated with the UN International Year of Indigenous Languages at both the Annual Meeting and the Institute.

#### Annual Meeting
- **Kick-off event**, Thursday 8:30-10pm
- **Organized session**, Natives4Linguistic 2018: Sharing Our Findings, Friday 2-5
- **Workshop on Community-based research across the Americas**, Wednesday-Thursday, Riverside Ballroom
- **Workshop on Multilingualism, contact, and documenting endangered languages**, Sunday 1-6pm
- And many talks that feature Indigenous languages throughout the LSA and Sister Societies

#### Institute
- See [https://lsa2019.ucdavis.edu/iyil/](https://lsa2019.ucdavis.edu/iyil/) for the many courses, lectures, workshops, and symposia associated with IYIL to be held during the Institute as part of our celebration of this year.
## LSA at a Glance
### Thursday, 3 January

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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Empire Ballroom</th>
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<td>Linguistic Discrimination</td>
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<td>Welcome &amp; Plenary Address: D. Lillo-Martin</td>
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## Sister Societies at a Glance
### Thursday, 3 January

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>ADS: Sugar Hill</th>
<th>ANS: Union Square</th>
<th>NAAHoLS: Sutton Place</th>
<th>NARNiHS: Madison Square</th>
<th>SCiL: Murray Hill</th>
<th>SPCL: Chelsea</th>
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### Executive Council Meeting

### Business Mtg

### U Toronto Linguists Have Some Things to Tell You

### Tutorial: Bayesian Modeling

### Revitalization I

### Tutorial: Vector Space Models

### Curated Collections

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<td>Dictionary of the Ponca People</td>
<td>Louis Headman with Sean O'Neill</td>
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<td>Chris Rogers</td>
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<td>Cherokee Narratives: A Linguistic Study</td>
<td>Durbin Feeling, William Pulte, Gregory Pulte</td>
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<td>Cherokee Narratives: Umó'ho' Íye-t'he, Umó'ho' Úshko'-t'he</td>
<td>The Omaha Language and the Omaha Way</td>
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<td>Heaven, Hell, and Everything in Between</td>
<td>Ananda Cohen Suarez</td>
<td>304</td>
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<td>A Whirlwind Passed through Our Country</td>
<td>Rani-Henrik Andersson</td>
<td>432</td>
<td>$29.95</td>
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<td>World-Making Stories: Maidu Language and Community Renewal on a Shared California Landscape</td>
<td>Edited by M. Eleanor Nevins</td>
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<td>Portraying the Aztec Past: The Codices Boturini, Azcatitlan, and Aubin</td>
<td>Angela Herren Rajagopal-Anubin</td>
<td>212</td>
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<td>$29.95</td>
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<td>Tonkawa Texts: A New Linguistic Edition</td>
<td>Harry Hoyer Translated by Thomas R. Wier</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>$34.95</td>
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Supported by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, Recovering Languages and Literacies of the Americas initiative provides scholars of endangered languages of North, South, and Central America an opportunity to publish indigenous language grammars, dictionaries, literacy studies, ethnographies, and other linguistic monographs through the three participating presses. www.recoveringlanguages.org
Meeting Programs

Linguistic Society of America

American Dialect Society
American Name Society
North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences
North American Research Network in Historical Sociolinguistics
Society for Computation in Linguistics
Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics
Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas
The American Dialect Society is dedicated to the study of the English language in North America and other parts of the world, including the study of other languages that influence or are influenced by it.

Membership benefits include

- a one-year subscription to *American Speech* (four issues)
- a copy of the annual supplement *Publication of the American Dialect Society* (*PADS*)
- online access to current and back issues of *American Speech* from 2000 on at read.dukeupress.edu/american-speech
- and every issue of *PADS* at read.dukeupress.edu/pads
- Table-of-contents alerts

**American Dialect Society Membership**

Individual: print + electronic, $70 | electronic-only, $60
Student: print + electronic, $30 | electronic-only, $25

dukeupress.edu/ads
Thursday, 3 January  
Afternoon  

Linguistic Society of America

**Symposium: Advances in Categorial Grammar and Its Application: In Memory of Richard T. Oehrle**  
Room: New York Ballroom East  
Organizers: Mark Aronoff (Stony Brook University)  
Susan Steele (University of California, Berkeley)

2:00 *Michael Moortgat* (Utrecht University): Modes of composition  
2:20 *Robert Levine* (The Ohio State University): The great breakthrough: functional prosody in Oehrle’s term-labeled deductive calculus  
2:40 *Nancy Frishberg* (Fishbird): The nuts and bolts of industrial linguistics  
3:00 *Richard Campbell* (Genesys): On Dick Oehrle’s work at Cataphora  
3:20 *Susan Steele* (University of California, Berkeley): Discussant  
3:30 Symposium concludes

**Symposium: The Nature of Childrens’ Representations of Subject-Verb Agreement in the Context of Variation: Insights from Production, Comprehension and Brain Imaging**  
Room: New York Ballroom West  
Organizer: Isabelle Barrière (Long Island University Brooklyn/Yeled V’Yalda Research Institute)

2:00 *Brandi L. Newkirk-Turner* (Jackson State University), Lisa Green (University of Massachusetts Amherst): Third person singular -s and event marking in child African American English  
2:20 *Arild Hestvik* (University of Delaware): Discussant  
2:30 *Isabelle Barrière* (Long Island University Brooklyn/Yeled V’Yalda Research Institute), Katsiaryna Aharodnik (Yeled/V’Yalda Research Institute/The Graduate Center, CUNY), Géraldine Legendre (Johns Hopkins University), Thierry Nazzi (Université Paris Descartes/Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique): Effects of variation on the comprehension of 3rd subject verb agreement in preschoolers acquiring different varieties of English  
2:50 *Arild Hestvik* (University of Delaware): Discussant  
3:00 *Sarah Kresh* (The Graduate Center, CUNY), Emily Zane (State University of New York at Fredonia), Valerie L. Shafer (The Graduate Center, CUNY), Richard G. Schwartz (The Graduate Center, CUNY), April A. Benasich (Rutgers University – Newark): Development of neural markers of ungrammaticality to agreement violations in monolingual English-speaking 3- to11-year old children  
3:20 *Arild Hestvik* (University of Delaware): Discussant  
3:30 Symposium concludes

**How to LSA: The LSA Annual Meeting for First-Timers**  
Room: Central Park East  
Time: 3:00 – 3:45 PM

Not sure how the Annual Meeting works? What to do? Join student representative to the LSA Program Committee Megan Figueroa, former LSA President Keren Rice, seasoned Annual Meeting pros, and other newcomers to get answers to your FAQ.

**Language Acquisition**  
Room: Central Park East  
Chair: Ailís Cournane (New York University)

4:00 *Margaret Lei* (Chinese University of Hong Kong): Children’s acquisition of domain restriction in pre-verbal and post-verbal universal A-quantifiers  
4:30 *Benjamin Davies* (Macquarie University), Nan Xu Rattanasone (Macquarie University), Katherine Demuth (Macquarie University): Subject-verb agreement: pre-schoolers (and sometimes adults) do not use *is* to disambiguate number  
5:00 *Emily Zane* (State University of New York), Sudha Arunchalam (New York University), Rhianne Luyster (Emerson College): Caregiver-reported pronominal errors made by children with and without Autism Spectrum Disorder
Thursday Afternoon

PsychoSociolinguistics 🌿
Room: Central Park West
Chair: Norma Mendoza-Denton (University of California, Los Angeles)

4:00  Sammy Floyd (Princeton University), Adele Goldberg (Princeton University): Reconciling meaning and learning: the challenge of polysemy
4:30  Evan Bradley (Pennsylvania State University), Julia Saltz (Pennsylvania State University), Ally Moore (Pennsylvania State University), Sofi Teitsort (Pennsylvania State University): Singular they and novel pronouns: gender-neutral, non-binary, or both?

Syntax and Semantics
Room: Lenox Ballroom
Chair: Elena Benedicto (Purdue University)

4:00  Jason Overfelt (University of Minnesota): 'Vehicle stability' in antecedent-contained deletions
4:30  Andrei Antonenko (Stony Brook University): Two types of predicate doubling in Russian
5:00  Tatiana Bondarenko (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Colin Davis (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): Parasitic gaps diagnose concealed pied-piping in Russian

Syntax I
Room: Bowery
Chair: Lauren Clemens (University at Albany)

4:00  Jinwoo Jo (University of Delaware): Encoding reflexivity: the syntax and semantics of inherent reflexives
4:30  Tommy Tsz-Ming Lee (University of Southern California): Head movement with semantic effects: aspectual verb raising in Cantonese
5:00  Byron Ahn (Princeton University), Craig Sailor (University of Tromsø): The landscape of semantics-prosody mismatches

Morphology I
Room: Flatiron
Chair: Christina Tortora (City University of New York (College of Staten Island & The Graduate Center))

4:00  Michael Spagnol (University of Malta): Argument alternations in Maltese
4:30  Luke Adamson (University of Pennsylvania): Containment and syncretism in English preterites and participles
5:00  Jim Wood (Yale University): High attachment for arguments of nominalizations

Experimental Semantics and Pragmatics
Room: Gramercy
Chair: Lyn Frazier (University of Massachusetts Amherst)

4:00  Hoi Ki Law (Rutgers University), Kristen Syrett (Rutgers University): Experimental support for the discourse translucency of bare noun phrases in Mandarin
4:30  Vera Gor (Rutgers University), Kristen Syrett (Rutgers University): Not-at-issueness and Principle C: information status influences judgments of structurally illicit coconstruals
5:00  Giuseppe Ricciardi (Harvard University), Edward Gibson (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): Experiment on epistemic must

Symposium: Linguistic Discrimination on the University Campus
Room: New York Ballroom East
Organizer: Gailynn Clements (University of North Carolina School of the Arts/Duke University)
Sponsors: LSA Committee on Linguistics in Higher Education (LiHEC), American Dialect Society

4:00  Elizabeth Canon (Missouri Western State University), Sonja Launspagh (Idaho State University): Introduction
4:05  Christina Higgins (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa): Language diversity in higher education
4:15 Okim Kang (Northern Arizona University): Enhancing communication between international instructors and U.S. undergraduate students
4:30 Melinda Reichelt (University of Toledo): Dialect bias in feedback on L2 writing
4:45 Walt Wolfram (North Carolina State University): Linguistic inequality and sociolinguistic justice in campus life: a programmatic intervention program
5:00 Christina Higgins (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa): Reclaiming spaces for language diversity in Hawai‘i though university-community initiatives
5:15 Gaillynn Clements (University of North Carolina School of the Arts/Duke University): Q&A moderator
5:30 Symposium concludes

Symposium: “The,” 100 Years after Russell: Developments in Data, Methods, Theory, and Empirical Scope
Room: New York Ballroom West
Organizers: Eric Acton (Eastern Michigan University) 
Ann Reed (College of William & Mary)

4:00 Elizabeth Coppock (Boston University): Unique challenges
4:15 Florian Schwarz (University of Pennsylvania): Familiarity as a special case of uniqueness
4:30 Ann Reed (College of William & Mary): On good-enough the
4:45 Tania Ionin (University of Illinois): Investigations into online processing of the definite article in L2-English
5:00 Eric Acton (Eastern Michigan University): Semantics begets social meaning: the case of the
5:15 All panelists: Discussion
5:30 Symposium concludes

American Dialect Society

Executive Council Meeting
Room: Sugar Hill
Chair: ADS President Sali Tagliamonte (University of Toronto)
Time: 1:00 – 3:00 PM
Open meeting; all members welcome.

Annual Business Meeting
Room: Sugar Hill
Chair: ADS President Sali Tagliamonte (University of Toronto)
Time: 3:00 – 3:30 PM

ADS Session 1: University of Toronto Linguists Have Some Things to Tell You About
Canadian English
Room: Sugar Hill
Chair: Alexandra D’Arcy (University of Victoria)

4:00 Lisa Schlegl (University of Toronto): Tracking change in Canadian English utterance-initial discourse markers
4:30 Sali A. Tagliamonte (University of Toronto), Tim Gadanidis (University of Toronto), Jean-François Juneau (University of Toronto), Kinza Mahoon (University of Toronto), Andrei Munteanu (University of Toronto), Lisa Schlegl (University of Toronto), Fiona Wilson (University of Toronto): Sounding like a ‘Sounder’: dialect accommodation in Ontario, Canada
5:00 Bridget L. Jankowski (University of Toronto), Sali A. Tagliamonte (University of Toronto): “He come out and give me a beer, but he never seen the bear”: Old preterites in Ontario dialects
5:30 Derek Denis (University of Toronto Mississauga), Vidhya Elango (University of Toronto Mississauga), Nur Sakinah Nor Kamal (University of Toronto Mississauga), Srishri Prashar (University of Toronto Mississauga), Maria Velasco (University of Toronto Mississauga): Exploring the sounds of Multicultural Toronto English
Thursday Afternoon

American Name Society

Executive Committee Meeting
Room: Union Square
Time: 3:00 – 6:00 PM

Society for Computation in Linguistics

Tutorial: Bayesian Modeling
Room: Chelsea
Time: 4:00 – 5:30 PM

*Kasia Hitczenko* (University of Maryland), *Laurel Perkins* (University of Maryland)

Tutorial: Vector Space Models
Room: Chelsea
Time: 5:30 – 7:00 PM

*Allyson Ettinger* (University of Maryland)

Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas

NSF Workshop: Community-Based Language Research Across the Americas (Poster Session)
Room: Metropolitan Ballroom West
Time: 2:00 PM – 3:45 PM

Revitalization I
Room: Riverside Ballroom
Chair: John Foreman (University of Texas Rio Grande Valley)

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<tr>
<td>4:00</td>
<td><em>Aroline Seibert Hanson</em> (Arcadia University): Brunca community revitalization efforts: a classroom analysis and materials development study</td>
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<td>4:30</td>
<td><em>Jasmine Spencer</em> (University of Victoria): Creating a “controlled vocabulary” (CV) in ELAN that is useful for Dené storytelling</td>
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<td>5:30</td>
<td><em>Anna Bax</em> (University of California, Santa Barbara), <em>Mary Bucholtz</em> (University of California, Santa Barbara), <em>Eric W. Campbell</em> (University of California, Santa Barbara), <em>Alexia Fawcett</em> (University of California, Santa Barbara), <em>Gabriel Mendoza</em> (Mixteco/Indígena Community Organizing Project), <em>Simon Peters</em> (University of California, Santa Barbara), <em>Griselda Reyes Basurto</em> (Mixteco/Indígena Community Organizing Project): Collaborative linguistics in a diasporic Indigenous Oaxacan community in California</td>
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Phonology I
Room: Riverside Suite
Chair: Katherine Bolaños (University of Texas at Austin)

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<td>4:00</td>
<td><em>Eugene Buckley</em> (University of Pennsylvania): Prosodically conditioned allomorphy in a Kashaya clitic</td>
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<td>4:30</td>
<td><em>Kayla Palakurthy</em> (University of California, Santa Barbara): The status of sibilant harmony in Diné bizaad (Navajo)</td>
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SSILA Thursday Afternoon

5:00 Michael Barrie (Sogang University): Prosody of Cayuga content questions
5:30 Natalia Bermúdez (University of Chicago): An ancestral code that behaves like a language game: Naso ‘profound words’
6:00 Esteban Díaz Montenegro (Université Lumière Lyon 2), Shelece Easterday (Université Lumière Lyon 2): In search of the origin of complex phonotactic patterns in Spanish loanwords in Nasa Yuwe

Curated Collections
Room: Riverside Ballroom
Chair: John Foreman (University of Texas Rio Grande Valley)
6:00 Susan Kung (University of Texas at Austin), J. Ryan Sullivant (University of Texas at Austin): Announcing the curated collections of Terrence Kaufman at AILLA

Thursday, 3 January Evening
Linguistic Society of America

Thursday Evening Plenary Poster Session
Room: Metropolitan Ballroom West
Time: 5:30 – 7:00 PM

Assigned poster board numbers are found in parentheses before each poster’s author(s). Each poster board will have an identifying number.

(1) Adrienne Tsikewa (University of California, Santa Barbara): Skoden and stoodis: grammaticalization in First Nations and Native American English
(2) Mark Visonà (Georgetown University): "This is Trump they should have known!!!": Claiming epistemic authority on the Boy Scouts of America Facebook page
(3) Forrest Davis (Cornell University): The pragmatics of single wh- in situ questions in English
(4) Mark Hoff (The Ohio State University): Settledness and tense/mood variation: experimental evidence from Spanish and Italian
(5) Joy Peltier (University of Michigan): Expression of referents in Dominican Kwéyòl (DK): the role of pragmatics in DK nominal structure
(6) Shumian Ye (Peking University): Biased A-not-A questions in Mandarin Chinese
(7) Curt Anderson (Heinrich-Heine University Düsseldorf): Specification of methods and the semantics of method-oriented adverbs
(8) Tyler Knowlton (University of Maryland), Paul Pietroski (Rutgers University), Justin Halberda (Johns Hopkins University), Jeffrey Lidz (University of Maryland): Representational format and universal quantifiers
(9) Osamu Sawada (Mie University): The scalability and alternatives of Japanese mora (letter)-based minimizers
(10) Ci Yang Qing (Stanford University): Referential uses of gradable adjectives: a semantic account with a functional explanation
(11) Ezra Keshet (University of Michigan): Partial updates to simplify plural dynamic logic
(13) Anna-Marie Sprenger (Stanford University): Serial verbs: "passing" in African American Vernacular English
(14) Alexandra Lawson (University at Buffalo): Variation in "reflexive" pronoun usage and function across genre
(15) Marie Bissell (North Carolina State University): The phonology of intrusive [l]: an analysis of the /aʊ/ diphthong in Raleigh, North Carolina
(16) Wilkinson Daniel Wong Gonzales (University of Michigan), Rebecca Lurie Starr (National University of Singapore): Vowel system or vowel systems? Variation in Philippine Hybrid Hokkien monophthongs
(17) Kate L. Lindsey (Stanford University): Variation and spreading in Pahoturi River final-/n/ realization
(18) Joseph A. Stanley (University of Georgia), Margaret E. L. Renwick (University of Georgia): Social factors in Southern US speech: acoustic analysis of a large-scale legacy corpus

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(19) Sinae Lee (Texas A&M University), Peter Andrews (North Carolina State University): Gender differentiation of ruralness in southeastern Ohio: GOOSE fronting and pre-nasal DRESS raising
(20) Rafael Orozco (Louisiana State University): The effect of the verb on futurity: lexical idiosyncrasy goes beyond subject pronoun expression
(21) Christen N. Madsen II (The Graduate Center, CUNY), Gita Martohardjono (The Graduate Center, CUNY), LeeAnn Stover Stevens (The Graduate Center, CUNY), Richard G. Schwartz (The Graduate Center, CUNY), Martin Chodorow (The Graduate Center, CUNY): A PCA analysis of sociolinguistic differences between US Latinx bilinguals
(22) Panayiotis Pappas (Simon Fraser University), Symeon Tsolakidis (University of Patras), Irina Presnyakova (Simon Fraser University): Mid vowel raising in the speech of Greek Canadian immigrants
(23) Yue Ji (University of Delaware), Li Zheng (Nanjing Normal University), Li Sheng (University of Delaware): Acquisition of non-canonical word orders in Mandarin Chinese: evidence from comprehension and production
(24) Dorothy Ahn (Harvard University): Sudha Arunachalam (New York University): Acquisition of anaphoric that
(25) Jinyoung Jo (Seoul National University), Eon-Suk Ko (Chosun University): Korean mothers fine-tune the frequency and acoustic saliency of sound symbolic words to their children’s linguistic maturity
(26) Jordan Kodner (University of Pennsylvania), Caitlin Richter (University of Pennsylvania): Emergence of partial /ai/-raising through child language acquisition in a mixed input setting
(27) Marc Pierce (University of Texas at Austin): The history of /pf/ in Texas German: another case of rule inversion?
(28) Mary Burke (University of North Texas): Reanalyzing the internal structure of Central Chin: evidence from Lamkan
(29) Christopher Hammerly (University of Massachusetts Amherst): A verb-raising analysis of the Ojibwe VOS/VSO alternation
(30) Eduardo Silva (Universidade Estadual de Goiás): A university written English test for non-native speakers
(31) Gita Martohardjono (The Graduate Center, CUNY), Cass Lowry (The Graduate Center, CUNY), Ian Phillips (The Graduate Center, CUNY), Christen N. Madsen II (The Graduate Center, CUNY), Richard G. Schwartz (The Graduate Center, CUNY): Island extraction sensitivity in first- and second-generation bilinguals: a pupillometry study
(32) Christen N Madsen II (The Graduate Center, CUNY), Michael Stern (The Graduate Center, CUNY), LeeAnn Stover Stevens (The Graduate Center, CUNY), Cass Lowry (The Graduate Center, CUNY), Gita Martohardjono (The Graduate Center, CUNY): Eye-tracking investigation of relative clause processing in two groups of bilingual speakers
(33) Hongchen Wu (Stony Brook University), Jiwon Yun (Stony Brook University): Licensing of Mandarin NPI renhe in a relative clause environment
(34) Veronica Boyce (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Titus von der Malsburg (University of Potsdam), Till Poppins (University of California, San Diego), Roger Levy (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): Female gender is consistently under-expressed in pronoun production and under-inferred in comprehension
(35) Katherine M. Simeon (Northwestern University), Shana Birger (Northwestern University), Tina M. Grieco-Calub (Northwestern University): Utilizing phonological cues during spoken word recognition in children with cochlear implants
(36) Mai Al-Khatib (University of Minnesota), Charles R. Fletcher (University of Minnesota): Autonomic arousal in a foreign language in the context of decision making
(37) Chikako Takahashi (Stony Brook University), Alex Hong-Lun Yeung (Stony Brook University), Hyunah Baek (Stony Brook University), Ellen Broselow (Stony Brook University), Jiwon Hwang (Stony Brook University): Processing prosody without segments: native vs. non-native speakers
(38) Jiyeon Song (University of South Carolina), Amanda Dalola (University of South Carolina): Linguistic entrenchment and the effect of subjective lexical familiarity on variation in Korean /n/-insertion
(39) Scott Seyfarth (The Ohio State University), Elizabeth Hume (The Ohio State University): American English coronal alternations facilitate robust lexical boundaries
(40) Richard Hatcher (University at Buffalo): Is Cayuga a top-down accenting language?
(41) Christopher Geissler (Yale University): Tone gesture timing in Tibetan: evidence from VOT
(42) Jonah Katz (West Virginia University), Gianmarco Pitzanti (University of Cagliari): Aspects of Campidanese Sardinian obstruent lenition
(43) Sarah Babinski (Yale University): Testing stress theories directly using quantitative methods: case studies from Wubuy (Nunggubuyu) and Southern East Cree
(44) Mykel Loren Brinkerhoff (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill): OT can account for Welsh allomorphy with help from lexical selection
(46) Andrew Lamont (University of Massachusetts Amherst): Sour Grapes is phonotactically complex
(47) Reed Blaylock (University of Southern California): The influence of metronomic rhythm on speech rhythm in a chanting task
Welcome and LSA Annual Report
Room: Empire Ballroom
Time: 7:00 PM

Penelope Eckert, President, Linguistic Society of America
Alyson Reed, Executive Director, Linguistic Society of America
Thursday Evening

Invited Plenary Address
Room: Empire Ballroom
Time: 7:30 – 8:30 PM
Chair: Diane Brentari (University of Chicago)

Diane Lillo-Martin (University of Connecticut)
Tap Your Head and Rub Your Tummy: How Complex Can Simultaneous Production of Two Languages Get?

International Year of Indigenous Languages Kickoff Event
Room: New York Ballroom East
Time: 8:30 – 10:00 PM
Sponsors: LSA Committee on Endangered Languages and their Preservation (CELP)
Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas (SSILA)

American Dialect Society

Words of the Year Nominations
Room: Sugar Hill
Chair: Ben Zimmer (Chair of ADS New Words Committee)
Time: 6:15 – 7:15 PM

Open meeting of the New Words Committee; ADS members and friends welcome. This meeting reviews nominations for Words of the Year 2018. Final candidates will be identified in preparation for the vote at 5:00 p.m. Friday.

ADS/ANS/NAAHoLS/NARNiHS/SCiL/SPCL/SSILA

Sister Society Meet and Greet Reception
Room: Library Bar
Time: 8:30 – 10:00 PM

Friday, 4 January
Morning
Linguistic Society of America

Committee on Endangered Languages and their Preservation
Room: Park 1
Time: 7:30 – 8:30 AM

LGBTQ+ Special Interest Group Meeting
Room: Park 2
Time: 7:30 – 8:30 AM

Language in the School Curriculum Committee
Room: Park 3
Time: 7:45 – 8:45 AM

Committee on Ethnic Diversity in Linguistics (CEDL)
Room: Park 4
Time: 8:00 – 9:00 AM

Pop-Up Mentoring Meet-Up
Room: New York Ballroom East
Time: 11:45 AM – 12:45 PM

Pop-Up Mentoring mentees and mentors will meet one another in New York Ballroom East and proceed to lunch on their own.
Fostering and Promoting Effective Mentoring in the Linguistics Community
Room: Madison 4
Time: 8:45 – 10:15 AM
Chair: William Ladusaw (University of California, Santa Cruz)

How might the LSA foster and promote effective mentoring in the Linguistic community? What resources might be provided to assist individual linguists and academic programs in their own local context? How can individuals interested in serving as mentors prepare more fully for this role? How might LSA-sponsored mentoring programs contribute to the career development of members as they navigate the broader world of careers for linguists? To prepare for a pilot webinar, this session, hosted by William Ladusaw (University of California, Santa Cruz) will discuss some good practices in mentoring and solicit guidance based upon the experience of prospective mentors and mentees.

Public Relations Committee
Room: Park 1
Time: 8:30 – 9:30 AM

Committee on Public Policy
Room: Park 2
Time: 8:30 – 9:30 AM

Committee of Editors of Linguistics Journals (CELxJ)
Room: Park 3
Time: 9:00 – 10:00 AM

Psycholinguistics
Room: Central Park East
Chair: Hilary Wynne (University of Oxford)

8:45 Mahyar Nakhaei (University of Calgary): The interplay of memory and sentence structure on the resolution of Persian pronouns
9:15 Karina Tachihara (Princeton University), Adele Goldberg (Princeton University): L2 speakers are more accepting of unconventional language than native speakers
9:45 Phoebe Gaston (University of Maryland), Ellen Lau (University of Maryland), Colin Phillips (University of Maryland): How syntactic context affects comprehension: facilitation vs. inhibition

Sociology of Linguistics
Room: Central Park West
Chair: Miranda McCarvel (Smith College)

8:45 Hanna Muller (University of Maryland), Phoebe Gaston (University of Maryland), Bethany Dickerson (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Adam Liter (University of Maryland), Karthik Durvasula (Michigan State University), Mina Hirzel (University of Maryland), Kasia Hitzczenko, (University of Maryland), Margaret Kandel (Harvard University), Paulina Lyskawa (University of Maryland), Jacqueline Nelligan (University of Maryland), Maxime Papillon (University of Maryland), Laurel Perkins (University of Maryland): Gender bias in representation and publishing rates across subfields
9:15 Savithry Namboodiripad (University of Michigan), Corrine Occhino (Rochester Institute of Technology), Lynn Hou (University of California, Santa Barbara), Hayley Heaton (University of Michigan), Dominique Canning (University of Michigan), Marjorie Herbert (University of Michigan): Harassment and bias in linguistics: uplifting voices and working toward solutions
9:45 Tyler Kibbey (University of Kentucky): Transcriptivism: an ethical framework for modern linguistics
**Friday Morning**

**Anthropological and Applied Linguistics**

*Room:* Lenox Ballroom  
*Chair:* Elizabeth Canon (Missouri Western State University)

1. **8:45**  *Rebecca Campbell-Montalvo (University of Connecticut):* Linguistic re-formation of indigenous Mexican student and parent Languages in Florida Heartland schools

2. **9:15**  *José Camacho (Rutgers University), Alena Kirova (Youngstown State University):* Heritage speakers of Spanish make more rational decisions in English than in Spanish

3. **9:45**  *Robert Xu (Stanford University):* Placing social types through prosodic variation: an investigation of spatial meanings in mainland China  

*1st place Student Abstract Award winner*

**Historical Syntax**

*Room:* Bowery  
*Chair:* Peter Kosta (University of Potsdam)

1. **8:45**  *Gary Thoms (New York University), David Adger (Queen Mary, University of London), Caroline Heycock (University of Edinburgh), Jennifer Smith (University of Glasgow):* The curious development of have-raising

2. **9:15**  *Marcin Dadan (University of Connecticut):* Movement that is kept and movement that is lost: movement, adjunction, and labeling in diachronic perspective

3. **9:45**  *Gary Thoms (New York University):* On the uncommon emergence of P-stranding

**Phonology**

*Room:* Flatiron  
*Chair:* Qandeel Hussain (North Carolina State University)

1. **8:45**  *Eleanor Glewwe (University of California, Los Angeles):* Complexity bias and substantive bias in phonotactic learning

2. **9:15**  *Canaan Breiss (University of California, Los Angeles):* Investigating the learnability of gang effects

3. **9:45**  *Simon Wolf (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill):* Stochastic optimality and stylistic variation in Arabic diglossia

**Typology**

*Room:* Gramercy  
*Chair:* Robert Painter (Northeastern University)

1. **8:45**  *Kurt Erbach (Heinrich-Heine University Düsseldorf), Delan Kheder (Heinrich-Heine University Düsseldorf):* The mass/count distinction in Sorani Kurdish

2. **9:15**  *Kaius Sinnemäki (University of Helsinki):* Linguistic system and sociolinguistic environment as competing factors of typological variation

3. **9:45**  *Eva Schulze-Berndt (University of Manchester):* Whoosh, off we go into another mode: the linguistic function of mimesis and the parts of speech status of ideophones

**Datablitz: The Teachers Are Here: Promoting Linguistics in High Schools**

*Room:* New York Ballroom East  
*Organizer:* Suzanne Loosen (Milwaukee Public Schools)

1. **8:45**  *Suzanne Loosen (Milwaukee Public Schools, Milwaukee, Wisconsin):* Introduction/Eight years and 237 students later: what I’ve learned teaching linguistics in high school

2. **8:56**  *Amy Plackowski (Hudson High School, Hudson Massachusetts):* Introducing linguistics to public high school students; challenges and successful approaches

3. **9:05**  *Andrew Bargdahl (New Hampton School, New Hampshire):* Secondary linguistics instruction experienced through the lens of a math teacher and advance math students

4. **9:14**  *Abraham Leach (Oakwood School, Morgan Hill, California):* The first two years of linguistics at a private high school: planning field trips and getting University of California a-g course approval

5. **9:23**  *John R. Van Way (Scarsdale High School, Scarsdale, New York):* Linguistics is a Latin student’s best friend: how linguistic concepts help enrich and inform the high school Latin curriculum
Linguistics and the City: Reflections on New York City and the History of Linguistics

Room: New York Ballroom West
Organizers: Catherine Fountain (Appalachain State University), Marcin Kilarski (Adam Mickiewicz University)
Sponsor: North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences (NAAHoLS)

8:45 Welcome and Introductory Remarks
8:50 Ellen Contini-Morava (University of Virginia): Meaning as explanation: the Columbia School of linguistics
9:15 Ricardo Otheguy (The Graduate Center, CUNY): Variationist sociolinguistics and Columbia School linguistics in the history of the study of language in New York City
9:40 A conversation with Dennis R. Preston (Oklahoma State University) and Roger W. Shuy (Georgetown University): NYC and other urban centers in the development of modern sociolinguistics
10:05 Questions
10:15 Break

Friday Morning Plenary Poster Session

Room: Metropolitan Ballroom West
Time: 10:15 – 11:45 AM

Assigned poster board numbers are found in parentheses before each poster’s author(s). Each poster board will have an identifying number.

(1) Patrick Juola (Duquesne University): Standards and practices in forensic science, with application to linguistics
(2) Emma Nguyen (University of Connecticut), Jon Sprouse (University of Connecticut): ERP satiation of whether-islands impacts scalp distribution, not amplitude
(3) Mark Hoff (The Ohio State University), Scott Schwenter (The Ohio State University): The pragmatics of settledness in morphosyntactic variation
(4) Martin Fuchs (Yale University), Maria Mercedes Piñango (Yale University): Explaining the forces underpinning grammaticalization paths: the progressive-to-imperfective shift in three varieties of Spanish
(5) Amalia Skilton (University of California, Berkeley), David Peeters (Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics): Speaker and addressee in illegal deictic: new experimental evidence
(6) Kurt Erbach (Heinrich-Heine University Düsseldorf), Vasileia Skrimpa (University of Cologne): Object mass nouns in Greek
(7) Carolyn Spadine (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Gunnar Lund (Harvard University): Complementizers in matrix contexts: reporting attitudes without attitude verbs
(8) Ivana Durovic (The Graduate Center, CUNY): Contrastive nature of past tense: evidence from future counterfactual conditionals in Serbian
(9) Zachary O’Hagan (University of California, Berkeley): Two sorts of contrastive topic in Caquinte
(10) Julianne Kapner (University of Rochester), Scott Grimm (University of Rochester): The non-uniqueness of weak definites
(11) Todor Koev (University of Konstanz): A degree semantics for verbal change
(12) E. Emory Davis (Johns Hopkins University): Non-neutral relatives: a case for intensional see
(13) Annette D’Onofrio (Northwestern University), June Choe (Northwestern University), Masaya Yoshida (Northwestern University): Personae in syntactic processing: socially-specified agents bias expectations of verb transitivity
(14) Daniel Duncan (Newcastle University): The role of gesture in the English ish-construction
(15) Uri Horesh (University of Essex): Accommodation to native and non-native speaker interlocutors
(16) Dominique A. Canning (University of Michigan): Performing identity: linguistic analysis of Black gay male speech in Unbreakable Kimmy Schmidt
(17) Ildikó Emese Szabó (New York University): Speech rate accommodation throughout the lifespan
(18) Zhiling Zhong (Google/Adecco): Rhythm and perception of ethnicity: a perception experiment of sounding “Asian”
(19) Aaron Albin (Kobe University), Wil Rankinen (Grand Valley State University): Perception of the Canadian Shift by American English listeners from Michigan’s Upper Peninsula: vowel identification using synthetic male and female voices
(20) Rafael Orozco (Louisiana State University), Luz Marcela Hurtado (Eastern Michigan University): New perspectives on subject pronoun expression: the lexical idiosyncrasy hypothesis
(21) LeeAnn Stover Stevens (The Graduate Center, CUNY), Anthony J. Vicario (The Graduate Center, CUNY), Christen N. Madsen II (The Graduate Center, CUNY), Cass Lowry (The Graduate Center, CUNY), Gita Martohardjono (The Graduate Center, CUNY): Relative speech rate: an exploratory analysis of Spanish-English bilinguals’ language use
(22) Sali Tagliamonte (University of Toronto): Wait, it’s a discourse marker! Catching a recent innovation in linguistic change
(23) Qihui Xu (City University of New York), Emíliaa Ezrin (City University of New York), Martin Chodorow (City University of New York), Virginia Valian (City University of New York): The “two-word stage” in language acquisition: a longitudinal cross-linguistic study
(24) Yilmaz Koylu (Indiana University Bloomington): Reference to kinds in L2 English
(25) Morgan Moyer (Rutgers University), Bruce Tesar (Rutgers University): Enforcing restrictiveness through ranking induction in the output-driven learner
(26) Itziri Moreno Villamar (University of Washington Tacoma): Feature mapping in 3rd person accusative clitics in P’urhépecha-Spanish bilinguals
(27) Joseph Rhyne (Cornell University): Don't be 'a' Negative Nancy: GoN’s origins in definiteness
(28) Shuan Karim (The Ohio State University): Coincidence or contact? Aramaic "ayin" and Akkadian [e]
(29) Lynn Burley (University of Central Arkansas): Teaching scientific reasoning and critical thinking through linguistics case studies
(30) Christopher Hammerly (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Alex Göbel (University of Massachusetts Amherst): A new perspective on obviation in Ojibwe from attitude contexts
(31) Jonas Wittke (Rice University): Lexicalization of regional identity labels: the case of Osing in Banyuwangi, Indonesia
(32) Robin Melnick (Pomona College), Emile Wilk (Other): Cognitive effects in emerging variation: French ne-drop
(33) Christen N. Madsen II (The Graduate Center, CUNY), Gita Martohardjono (The Graduate Center, CUNY), Cass Lowry (The Graduate Center, CUNY), Richard G. Schwartz (The Graduate Center, CUNY), Martin Chodorow (Hunter College): Task-evoked pupilary responses in Spanish-English bilinguals’ processing of relative clauses
(34) Natasha Abner (University of Michigan), Rebecca Lotwich (Montclair State University), Yasmin Hussein (Montana State University), Laura Lakusta (Montclair State University): From speech to gesture: where do we see source-goal asymmetries?
(35) Yuhang Xu (University of Rochester), Carly Eisen (University of Rochester), Yuyi Zhou (University of Rochester), Jeffrey Runner (University of Rochester): Gender bias in picture noun phrase reflexive resolution
(36) Enes Avcu (University of Delaware), Ryan Rhodes (University of Delaware), Chao Han (University of Delaware), Arild Hestvik (University of Delaware): P300 as an index of phonotactic violation
(37) Meghan Salomon-Amend (Northwestern University), Gregory Ward (Northwestern University): The effect of positive valence on transfer-of-possession verbs
(38) Brian Smith (University of Southern California), Claire Moore-Cantwell (Simon Fraser University): The role of adjective frequency in the production of the English comparative
(39) Michael Cahill (SIL International): High tones and plural nouns: intersecting phonological and morphological markedness
(40) Suyeon Im (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign), Jennifer Cole (Northwestern University), Stefan Baumann (University of Cologne): Nuclear vs. prenuclear accents and the encoding of information status
(41) Minqi Liu (University of California, Los Angeles): English adaptation in Mandarin A-not-A constructions
(42) E-Ching Ng (University of Chicago): High-frequency initialisms: evidence for Singaporean English stress
(43) Kate Sherwood (University of Michigan): Focus marking in Southern Bobo Madař
(44) Juliet Stanton (New York University), Donca Steriade (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): Modified cyclicity: the stress of English Latinate derivatives
(45) Samuel Andersson (Yale University): There is no rule-ordering paradox in Mojeño Trinitario
(46) Michael Becker (Stony Brook University), Filomena Sandalo (Universidade Estadual de Campinas), Seoyoung Kim (Stony Brook University): The prosody of Kadiwéu verbs
(47) Blake Lehman (University of California, Los Angeles): Tone-prominence interaction in Hän (Athabaskan)
(48) Qandeel Hussain (North Carolina State University): The role of F0 in the classification of stop laryngeal and place contrasts of Indo-Aryan languages
(49) Ziqi Chen (Hong Kong Polytechnic University), Yao Yao (Hong Kong Polytechnic University), Alan Yu (University of Chicago): Changing against community trends? The case of CY Leung, a former Chief Executive of Hong Kong
(50) Jon Nissenbaum (Brooklyn College): Modifying sine wave speech with a minimal cue for pitch: a new tool for perception studies

(51) Margaret E. L. Renwick (University of Georgia): Lexical and geographic variation in Italian mid vowels

(52) Edward Flemming (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): Implications of [i] vowels for the theory of vowel inventories

(53) Anya Lunden (College of William & Mary), Megan Rouch (College of William & Mary), Diana Worthen (College of William & Mary): Relative facilitation of consonant and vowel coarticulation cues

(54) Odelia Ahdout (Humboldt University of Berlin), Itamar Kastner (Humboldt University of Berlin): Intransitive verbs in Hebrew and the input to nominalization

(55) Angelo Costanzo (Bloomsburg University of Pennsylvania): Navigating the Persian plural network

(56) Maya Barzilai (Georgetown University), Lindley Winchester (Georgetown University): Reanalysis of construct states in Hebrew: explaining non-canonical agreement

(57) Kathryn Montemurro (University of Chicago), Molly Flaherty (University of Edinburgh), Marie Coppola (University of Connecticut), Susan Goldin-Meadow (University of Chicago), Diane Brentari (University of Chicago): The grammaticalization of the body and space in Nicaraguan Sign Language

(58) Usama Soltan (Middlebury College): On argument ellipsis in Egyptian Arabic

(59) Philip Miller (Université Paris Diderot), Maryse Grône (Université Paris Diderot): Spatial metaphors and the acceptability of prepositional resultatives in English

(60) Hyosik Kim (Northwestern University), Masaya Yoshida (Northwestern University): Head movement is not needed for pseudo-noun incorporation in Korean

(61) Lucia Donatelli (Georgetown University): Interpretable gender in (small) Spanish and Brazilian Portuguese nominals

(62) Sanghee Kim (University of Chicago): Allocutive agreement in Korean

(63) Byron Ahn (Princeton University): Reflexive binding without phi-feature matching

(64) Dana McDaniel (University of Southern Maine): Long-distance wh-movement structures in a miniature artificial language study

(65) Philip Miller (Université Paris Diderot), Barbara Hemforth (Université Paris Diderot), Gabriel Flambard (Université Paris Diderot), Pascal Ansili (Université Paris Diderot): Missing antecedents found

(66) Elias Abdollahnejad (University of Calgary), Dennis Storoshenko (University of Calgary): On object position in Persian ditransitives: movement or base-generation?

(67) Tania Leal (University of Nevada, Reno), Jeffrey Renaud (Augustana College): Spanish nominalizations and case assignment

(68) Nicholas Twiner (Queen Mary, University of London), Vera Lee-Schoenfeld (University of Georgia): Binding German (in)direct objects: Spell-Out strategies for disambiguation

(69) Soo-Hwan Lee (Sogang University), Doo-Won Lee (Korea National University of Transportation): Nominal mismatches in Swahili locatives

(70) Tessa Scott (University of California, Berkeley): Cyclic linearization and the conjoint/disjoint alternation in Ndendeleko

(71) John Gluckman (University of Kansas): Two types of intransitives in Logoori

(72) Pamela Franciotti (The Graduate Center, CUNY): Exploring intervention effects in L2 English raising: evidence from acceptability judgments

(73) Grace Neveu (University of Texas at Austin): A banana is not a glove: an exploration of iconicity in a home sign system

(74) Erica Brozovsky (University of Texas at Austin), Lars Hinrichs (University of Texas at Austin), Brendon Kaufman (University of Texas at Austin), James Law (University of Texas at Austin), Lorena Orjuela (University of Texas at Austin), Jennie Wolfgang (University of Texas at Austin): How whom retreated against the advice of prescriptive grammarians: a multivariate analysis of written English corpus data since 1800

**American Dialect Society**

**ADS Session 2: American Sounds**

**Room:** Sugar Hill  
**Chair:** Thomas Purnell (University of Wisconsin, Madison)

8:30 **Joseph A. Stanley (University of Georgia):** Are BEG- and BAG-raising distinct? Regional patterns in prevelar raising in North American English

9:00 **Isabelle Strong (Dartmouth College), Julie Roberts (University of Vermont):** Is there anything left of the traditional Vermont dialect? A study of Vermont’s last frontier
9:30 Stuart Davis (Indiana University Bloomington), Kelly Berkson (Indiana University Bloomington), Alyssa Strickler (University of Colorado Boulder): Diary of a sound change: patterns of incipient /ɑɪ/-raising in Fort Wayne, Indiana
10:00 Luke Lindemann (Yale University): Sibilant variation and koinéization in Texas German

**ADS Session 3: Trapped Back on the West Coast**

**Room:** Sugar Hill  
**Chair:** Charlie Farrington (University of Oregon)

11:00 Kara Becker (Reed College), Julia Thomas Swan (San Jose State University): The social meaning of TRAP-backing in West Coast English: evidence from perception
11:30 Chloe Brotherton (University of California, Davis), Michelle Cohn (University of California, Davis), Georgia Zellou (University of California, Davis), Santiago Barreda (University of California, Davis): Regional variation in vowel positioning and diphthongization in TRAP allophones in California
12:00 Cory Holland (Worcester State University): The relationship between front/low lax vowel movements in western U. S. English

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**American Name Society**

**Conference Opening Address**

**Room:** Union Square  
**Chair:** Dorothy Dodge Robbins (Louisiana Tech University)
**Time:** 8:15 – 8:30 AM

**Special Topic: Names in Literature 1**

**Room:** Union Square  
**Chair:** Susan Behrens (Marymount Manhattan College)

8:30 Susan Behrens (Marymount Manhattan College): Literary Onomastics: an introduction
9:00 JL Vaxelaire (University of Namur): Who is the Wolf? Proper names as a diegetic tool in novels
9:30 Stephen da Silva (Independent Scholar): Shashi Tharoor’s onomastic verdict on Beverly Nichol’s Verdict on India

**Symbolic Naming Strategies**

**Room:** Sutton Place  
**Chair:** Dorothy Dodge Robbins (Louisiana Tech University)

8:30 Nicholas Waters (Independent Scholar): Wakarimasen—it’s English but not as we know it
9:00 Rebecca Lurie Starr (National University of Singapore), Stephanie S. Shih (University of Southern California), Alan C. L. Yu (University of Chicago): Sound symbolic effects in Mandarin and Cantonese Pokémon names
9:30 Ibrahim Esan (Obafemi Awolowo University): Discursive symbolism of affect: anthroponomic, toponymic and zoonymic contents of military operations’ code-names in Nigeria

**Special Topic: Names in Literature 2**

**Room:** Union Square  
**Chair:** Susan Behrens (Marymount Manhattan College)

10:15 James Butler (Lancaster University): The intent, content, and context narratives of literary namescapes: mapping textual chronotopes of spatial inference
10:45 Grant Smith (Eastern Washington University): Naming as art in Shakespeare’s The Tempest
11:15 Dorothy Dodge Robbins (Louisiana Tech University): Naming the creature in Frankenstein in Baghdad
Cross-Cultural Toponymy

Room: Sutton Place
Chair: Maryann Parada (California State University, Bakersfield)

10:15 Maryann Parada (California State University, Bakersfield): Anthroponymic perseverance of Spanish vestigial <x>
10:45 Ivan Roksandic (University of Winnipeg): Indigenous toponomastics in the Western Caribbean
11:15 Riswan Ahmad (Qatar University): Renaming during the Hindu nationalist rule: marginalization of Dalits and minorities

North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences

Linguistics and the City: Reflections on New York City and the History of Linguistics

Room: New York Ballroom West
Chair: Brian D. Joseph (The Ohio State University)

8:45 Welcome and introductory remarks
8:50 Ellen Contini-Morava (University of Virginia): Meaning as explanation: the Columbia School of linguistics
9:15 Ricardo Otheguy (The Graduate Center, CUNY): Variationist sociolinguistics and Columbia School linguistics in the history of the study of language in New York City
9:40 A conversation with Dennis R. Preston (Oklahoma State University) and Roger W. Shuy (Georgetown University): NYC and other urban centers in the development of modern sociolinguistics
10:05 Questions
10:15 Break

Theory and Practice in Linguistics

Room: New York Ballroom West
Chair: Brian D. Joseph (The Ohio State University)

10:30 Geoffrey K. Pullum (University of Edinburgh): One hundred years of “generating” languages
11:00 Margaret Thomas (Boston College): The history of monolingual fieldwork as a tool in American linguistics

Society for Computation in Linguistics

Syntax and Processing I

Room: Chelsea

8:45 Richard Futrell (University of California, Irvine), Roger Levy (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): Do RNN language models learn human-like abstract word order preferences?
9:15 Soo Hyun Ryu (University at Buffalo), Rui Chaves (University at Buffalo): On the interaction between dependency frequency and thematic fit in sentence processing
9:45 Marten van Schijndel (Johns Hopkins University), Tal Linzen (Johns Hopkins University): Can entropy explain successor surprisal effects in reading?
10:15 Jungo Kasai (University of Washington), Robert Frank (Yale University): Jabberwocky parsing: dependency parsing with lexical noise
SCiL Poster Session I

Room: Metropolitan Ballroom East
Time: 10:45 – 11:45 AM

Assigned poster board numbers are found in parentheses before each poster’s author(s). Each poster board will have an identifying number.

(76) Weiwei Sun (Peking University): Empty categories help parse the overt

(77) Heather Burnett (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique/Université Paris Diderot), Olivier Bonami (Université Paris Diderot): A conceptual spaces model of socially motivated language change

(78) Esther Seyffarth (Heinrich Heine University Düsseldorf): Identifying participation of individual verbs or VerbNet classes in the causative alternation

(79) Li Lucy (Stanford University), Julia Mendelsohn (Stanford University): Using sentiment induction to understand variation in gendered online communities

(80) Jane Chandlee (Haverford College), Rémi Eyraud (Université d’Aix-Marseille), Jeffrey Heinz (Stony Brook University), Adam Jardine (Rutgers University), Jonathan Rawski (Stony Brook University): How the structure of the constraint space enables learning

(81) Grzegorz Chrupała (Tilburg University), Lieke Gelderloos (Tilburg University), Ákos Kádár (Tilburg University), Afsa Alishahi (Tilburg University): On the difficulty of a distributional semantics of spoken language

(82) Marco Silvio Giuseppe Senaldi (Scuola Normale Superiore of Pisa), Yuri Bizzoni (University of Gothenburg), Alessandro Lenci (University of Pisa): What do neural networks actually learn, when they learn to identify idioms?

(83) Matthew Goldrick (Northwestern University), Laurel Brehm (Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics), Pyeong Whan Cho (University of Michigan), Paul Smolensky (Johns Hopkins University/Microsoft Research): Transient blend states and discrete agreement-driven errors in sentence production

(84) Timothee Mickus (Université Paris Diderot), Olivier Bonami (Université Paris Diderot) and Denis Paperno (Centre national de la Recherche Scientifique): Distributional effects of gender contrasts across categories

(85) Deniz Beser (University of Pennsylvania), Spencer Caplan (University of Pennsylvania): Local processes of homophone acquisition

(86) Carolyn Anderson (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Brian Dillon (University of Massachusetts Amherst): Guess who’s coming (and who’s going): bringing perspective to the Rational Speech Acts framework

(87) Yang Xu (San Diego State University), Jeremy Cole (Pennsylvania State University), David Reitter (Pennsylvania State University): Linguistic alignment is affected more by surprisal rather than social power

(88) Yilun Zhu (Georgetown University), Yang Liu (Georgetown University), Siyao Peng (Georgetown University), Austin Blodgett (Georgetown University), Yushi Zhao (Georgetown University), Nathan Schneider (Georgetown University): Adpositional Supersenses for Mandarin Chinese

(89) Sheng-Fu Wang (New York University): The organization of sound inventories: a study on obstruent gaps

(90) Thomas Graf (Stony Brook University), Nazila Shafiei (Stony Brook University): C-command dependencies as TSL string constraints

(91) Tiago Pimentel (Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais), Brian Roark (Google), Ryan Cotterell (Johns Hopkins University): Rethinking phonotactic complexity

(92) Kasia Hitzchenko (University of Maryland), Reiko Mazuka (RIKEN Center for Brain Science), Micha Elsner (The Ohio State University), Naomi Feldman (University of Maryland): Normalization may be ineffective for phonetic category learning

(93) Zoey Liu (University of California, Davis): Quantifying structural and lexical constraints in PP ordering typology

(94) Ling Liu (University of Colorado Boulder), Mans Hulden (University of Colorado Boulder), Rebecca Scarborough (University of Colorado Boulder): RNN classification of English vowels: nasalized or not

(95) Libby Barak (Princeton University), Sammy Floyd (Princeton University), Adele Goldberg (Princeton University): Modeling the acquisition of words with multiple meanings
SPCL1A

Session 1A: Historical Linguistics I
Room: Liberty 4
Chair: Nicole Scott (The Mico University College)

8:30 Welcome and Opening Remarks
8:45 John Victor Singler (New York University): Liberia’s Kolokwa: pidgin, ex-pidgin, English, none of the above, all of the above?
9:15 Stéphane Goyette (Carleton University): Creolization and the genesis of analyticity in East Asian languages
9:45 Frederick Gietz (University of Toronto): Lexical and computational tools for determining the origin of Lingala
10:15 Peter Bakker (Aarhus University): Pidgins before creoles: evidence from the early language ecology of the Lesser Antilles

SPCL1B

Session 1B: Language Endangerment and Ethno-linguistics
Room: Liberty 5
Chair: Nickesha Dawkins (University of the West Indies, Cave Hill)

8:45 Kathrin Brandt (University of Cologne): On causes and effects of language endangerment in Louisiana Creole
9:15 Ming Chew Teo (Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University): Parallel constructions and ethnic variation in Colloquial Singapore English
9:45 Micah Corum (Interamerican University of Puerto Rico): Re-evaluating texts and their contexts to learn more about lesser-described creoles: insight gained from the wiretapping data from St. Croix
10:15 Jakob Leimgruber (University of Basel), Xue Ming Jessica Choo (National University of Singapore), Jun Jie Lim (National University of Singapore), Wilkinson Daniel Wong Gonzales (University of Michigan), Mie Hiramoto (National University of Singapore): Ethnic and gender variation in the CMC use of Colloquial Singapore English discourse particles

SPCL2A

Session 2A: Sociolinguistics I
Room: Liberty 4
Chair: Bettina Migge (University College Dublin)

10:45 Angela Bartens (University of Turku): Language marking and ownership from the perspective of writing creoles
11:15 Nicole Scott (The Mico University College), Rocky Meade (University of the West Indies, Mona): Standard Caymanian English: a story of linguistic assimilation and linguistic distancing
11:45 Christina Higgins, (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa): The linguistic landscape as a site for evaluating the prestige of Hawai‘i Creole

SPCL2B

Session 2B: Morpho-Phonology
Room: Liberty 5
Chair: Dany Adone (University of Cologne; Charles Darwin University)

10:45 Sonja Dahlgren (University of Helsinki): Egyptian Greek: a contact variety
11:45 Eke Oyom Uduma (Josep Ayo Babalola University): The lexico-grammatical features of Nigerian Pidgin English
Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas

Special Session: Thinking Through the Revitalization of Very Endangered Languages in a North/Latin American Perspective
Room: Riverside Ballroom
Organizer: Colette Grinevald (Université Lumière Lyon 2)

8:45 Michel Bert (Université Lumière Lyon 2), Colette Grinevald (Université Lumière Lyon 2), Bénédicte Pivot (Université Montpellier 3): General introduction
9:05 Colette Grinevald (Université Lumière Lyon 2), Bénédicte Pivot (Université Montpellier 3): The revitalization of a treasure language: the case of Rama (Nicaragua)
9:20 Carlos Sánchez Avendaño (Universidad de Costa Rica): The revitalization of the language of Broran (Costa Rica): conflicts, dilemmas and uncertainties
9:35 Questions/Discussion
9:45 Janne Underriner (University of Oregon), Robert Elliot (University of Oregon): The Northwest Indian Language Institute (NILI)
10:00 Break
10:15 Janne Underriner (University of Oregon): An endangered language revitalization model centered in equitable partnership between academic institutions and tribal communities
10:30 Gabriela Pérez Baez (University of Oregon), Daryl Baldwin (Miami University): Archives-based research for revitalization: the Indigenous Languages Digital Archive
10:45 Robert Elliot (University of Oregon): Developing teachers in Native language communities: an experiment in online teacher education
11:00 Questions/Discussion
11:15 Luis Enrique López-Hurtado (EDUVIA Guatemala; PROEIB Andes, Bolivia): Latin vs. North American perspective regarding very endangered languages
11:30 Questions/Discussion

Semantics I
Room: Riverside Suite
Chair: Andrew McKenzie (University of Kansas)

8:45 Janis Nuckolls (Brigham Young University), Maria Cano (Brigham Young University): Integration between ideophone semantics and gesture type in Pastaza Quichua
9:15 Matthew S. Dryer (University at Buffalo): A survey of associated motion in North America
9:45 Hilary McMahan (University of Chicago): Contact and shift in Kalaallisut spatial deixis: a preliminary report
10:15 Michael Stoop (University of Florida): Complex verbs and adjectives of emotion in Copala Triqui
10:45 Rolando Coto-Solano (Victoria University of Wellington), Adriana Molina-Muñoz (Jawaharlal Nehru University): Non-topical pragmatic functions of Bribri intermittent ergative marking

Historical 1
Room: Liberty 1/2
Chair: George Aaron Broadwell (University of Florida)

8:45 Mitsuya Sasaki (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México): On the Nahua /iCC-/ puzzle
9:15 Courtney Smith (University of Florida): Aspectual shift in Mitla Zapotec discourse
9:45 Jorge Emilio Rosés Labrada (University of Alberta): Subject marking in Jodi (Jodi-Sáliban, Venezuela)
10:15 Patience Epps (University of Texas at Austin), Sunkulp Ananthanarayan (University of Texas at Austin): Stability in grammatical morphology: a Naduhup case-study (Amazonia)
10:45 May Helena Plumb (University of Texas at Austin): A modern Valley Zapotec translation of a Colonial Valley Zapotec text
11:15 John Powell (University of Arizona): A diachronic partial accounting for -k and -m verbs in Yuman River languages
SSILA

**Syntax I**

Room: Riverside Suite  
Chair: Matthew S. Dryer (University at Buffalo)

11:15 *Jamilläh Rodriguez (University at Albany):* Demographic effects on word order in Ch’ol  
11:45 *Maura O’Leary (University of California, Los Angeles), Blake Lehman (University of California, Los Angeles):* Athabaskan pronouns: a surprisingly syntactic explanation from Hän  
12:15 *Alexander Rice (University of Alberta):* Referenceless switch-reference in Pastaza Kichwa

**Acquisition**

Room: Riverside Ballroom  
Chair: Mary Linn (Smithsonian Institution)

11:45 *Ryan E. Henke (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa):* Dimensions of the first-language acquisition of demonstratives in Northern East Cree  
12:15 *Clifton Pye (University of Kansas), Scott Berthiaume (Graduate Institute of Applied Linguistics), Barbara Pfeiler (Universidad Autónoma de México, Mérida):* The acquisition of noun inflection in Northern Pame

**Grammatical Gender**

Room: Liberty 1/2  
Chair: Patience Epps (University of Texas at Austin)

11:45 *Andrés Sabogal (University of New Mexico):* The diachrony of gender suffixes in the Wayuu and Añun languages  
12:15 *Bernat Bardagil-Mas (University of California, Berkeley):* Three grammatical genders in Mïky

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**Friday, 4 January**

**Afternoon**

**Linguistic Society of America**

**Round Table for Linguistics Department Chairs and Program Heads**

Room: Riverside Suite  
Time: 3:30 – 5:00 PM  
See p. 15 for description.

**Invited Plenary Panel: A Survey of Linguists and Language Researchers: Harassment, Bias, and What We Can Do About It**

Room: Empire Ballroom  
Chair: Kristen Syrett (Rutgers University)  
Time: 12:45 – 1:45 PM  

Hosts: Penelope Eckert (Stanford University)  
       Sharon Inkelas (University of California, Berkeley)

Speakers: Savithry Namboodiripad (University of Michigan)  
         Corrine Occhino (Rochester Institute of Technology)  
         Lynn Hou (University of California, Santa Barbara)
### Educational Linguistics

**Room:** Central Park East  
**Chair:** Ann Bunger (Indiana University)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Speaker(s)</th>
<th>Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2:00</td>
<td>Katie Welch (University of North Texas at Dallas), Marco Shappeck (University of North Texas at Dallas)</td>
<td>“When are we ever going to use this?” A case for linguistics in general education curricula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:30</td>
<td>Kate Rustad (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)</td>
<td>Taking linguistics: does an introductory linguistics class result in increased social emotional competency?</td>
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<tr>
<td>3:00</td>
<td>Rebecca Wheeler (Christopher Newport University)</td>
<td>Attitude change is not enough: disrupting deficit grading practices to disrupt dialect prejudice</td>
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<tr>
<td>3:30</td>
<td>Arianna Janoff (Georgetown University)</td>
<td>Consequences of ad-hoc interpretation in schools: a narrative analysis of embedded stories</td>
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<tr>
<td>4:00</td>
<td>Cornelia Paraskevas (Western Oregon University)</td>
<td>Linguistics and writing — a reassessment: 25 years later</td>
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<tr>
<td>4:30</td>
<td>Andrew McKenzie (University of Kansas), Jeffrey Punske (Southern Illinois University Carbondale)</td>
<td>Gaming as pedagogy in the linguistics classroom</td>
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### Syntax and Morphology I

**Room:** Central Park West  
**Chair:** Raffaella Zanuttini (Yale University)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Speaker(s)</th>
<th>Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2:00</td>
<td>Judy B. Bernstein (William Paterson University), Francisco Ordóñez (Stony Brook University), Francesc Roca (Universitat de Girona)</td>
<td>A multi-layered DP in Romance: evidence from double systems</td>
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<tr>
<td>2:30</td>
<td>Valentina Colasanti (University of Cambridge), Giuseppina Silvestri (University of Cambridge)</td>
<td>Matrix complementizers in Italo-Romance</td>
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<td>3:00</td>
<td>Emily Clem (University of California, Berkeley), Virginia Dawson (University of California, Berkeley)</td>
<td>Feature sharing and functional heads in concord</td>
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<tr>
<td>3:30</td>
<td>Emily Hanink (University of Manchester)</td>
<td>Negative concord in Washo as negative agreement</td>
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<tr>
<td>4:00</td>
<td>Colin Davis (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)</td>
<td>English possessor extraction 2nd place Student Abstract Award Winner</td>
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<tr>
<td>4:30</td>
<td>Ksenia Ershova (University of Chicago)</td>
<td>A-scrambling can feed parasitic gap licensing too</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Prosody

**Room:** Lenox Ballroom  
**Chair:** Jason Bishop (City University of New York)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Speaker(s)</th>
<th>Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2:00</td>
<td>Jeffrey Geiger (University of Chicago), Ming Xiang (University of Chicago)</td>
<td>Production of verb deaccenting under repetition, entailment, and bridging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:30</td>
<td>Eleanor Chodroff (Northwestern University), Alaina Arthurs (Northwestern University), Priya Kurian (Northwestern University), Jonah Pazol (Northwestern University), Jennifer Cole (Northwestern University)</td>
<td>Categorical and gradient effects of information structure on nuclear prominence in American English</td>
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<tr>
<td>3:00</td>
<td>Jiseung Kim (University of Michigan)</td>
<td>Individual differences in the production of prosodic boundaries in American English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:30</td>
<td>Yoonjeong Lee (University of California, Los Angeles), Louis Goldstein (University of Southern California), Dani Byrd (University of Southern California)</td>
<td>Dynamical systems model of prosodic asymmetries in the co-expression of phrasal and segmental tone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:00</td>
<td>Jeremy Steffman (University of California, Los Angeles), Sun-Ah Jun (University of California, Los Angeles)</td>
<td>Listeners integrate pitch and durational cues to prosodic structure in word categorization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:30</td>
<td>Yaqian Huang (University of California, San Diego)</td>
<td>Low F0 as a creak attribute in Mandarin tone perception</td>
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</table>

### Sociophonetics

**Room:** Bowery  
**Chair:** Uri Horesh (University of Essex)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Speaker(s)</th>
<th>Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2:00</td>
<td>Santiago Barreda-Castañón (University of California, Davis)</td>
<td>A theoretical and statistical investigation of vowel normalization procedures</td>
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<tr>
<td>2:30</td>
<td>Teresa Pratt (University of Duisburg-Essen)</td>
<td>Vowel space area as sociolinguistic variable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:00</td>
<td>Paul Reed (University of Alabama)</td>
<td>Monophthongization of /ay/ as a regional identity marker</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
3:30 Yuhan Lin (The Ohio State University): Language and place-based identities for mobile speakers: a case in China
4:00 Rebecca Starr (National University of Singapore), Helen Dominic (Georgetown University): “She sounds like the BBC”: variation in production and perception of the low-back vowels in Singapore English
4:30 Lal Zimman (University of California, Santa Barbara): Listening to trans+ voices: trans-inclusive theory and practice for research on sex, gender, and the voice

Semantics I
Room: Flatiron
Chair: Janet Randall (Northeastern University)
2:00 Noga Zaslavsky (Hebrew University of Jerusalem), Karee Garvin (University of California, Berkeley), Charles Kemp (University of Melbourne), Naftali Tishby (Hebrew University of Jerusalem), Terry Regier (University of California, Berkeley): Color-naming evolution and efficiency: the case of Nafaanra
2:30 Yenan Sun (University of Chicago), Jackie Y.-K. Lai (University of Chicago): The restrictive/appositive distinction in Mandarin relative clauses revisited
3:00 Mary Moroney (Cornell University): Inconsistencies of the consistency test
3:30 Cesar Manuel Rosales Jr. (University of California, Irvine), Gregory Scontras (University of California, Irvine): On the role of conjunction in adjective ordering preferences
4:00 Aron Hirsh (McGill University), Uli Sauerland (Zentrum für Allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft): Adverbs in collective conjunctions
4:30 Gustavo Guajardo (Newcastle University), Grant Goodall (University of California, San Diego): On the status of Concordantia Temporum in Spanish: an experimental approach

Morphology II
Room: Gramercy
Chair: Narayan Sharma (University of Oregon)
2:00 Mark Norris (University of Oklahoma): Nominal concord in the world's languages
2:30 Colin Wilson (Johns Hopkins University): Learning nonconcatenative morphology with interpretable neural networks
3:00 Maya Barzilai (Georgetown University): Effects of templatic morphology on segmental recall
3:30 Laura Kalin (Princeton University): Morphology before phonology: a case study of Turoyo (Neo-Aramaic)
4:00 Kaden Holladay (University of Massachusetts Amherst): Extensive derivational lookahead in Finnish allomorph selection
4:30 Parker Brody (Yale University): Morphological exceptionality and pathways of change: multiple exponence in Kiranti

Symposium: Natives4Linguistics 2018 – Sharing Our Findings
Room: New York Ballroom East
Organizer: Wesley Y. Leonard (Miami Tribe of Oklahoma/University of California, Riverside)
Sponsors: Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas (SSILA)
LSA Committee on Endangered Languages and their Preservation (CELP)
2:00 Wesley Y. Leonard (Miami Tribe of Oklahoma; University of California, Riverside). Natives4Linguistics: Where Are We Now?
2:20 Mizuki Miyashita (University of Montana). Multilateral collaboration toward CoLang 2020
2:40 Adrienne Tsikewa (Zuni Pueblo; University of California, Santa Barbara). Decolonizing linguistic fieldwork training: a Natives4Linguistics approach
3:00 Questions/Discussion
3:10 Megan Lukaniec (Huron-Wendat Nation; University of Victoria). When language breaks down: teaching linguistics in an Indigenous setting
3:30 Josh Holden (University nuhelot’įne thayiots’į nistameyimakamon Blue Quills). Bringing Indigenous frameworks to teaching morphosyntax: the experience of a Cree master’s class
3:50 Questions/Discussion
4:00 Kari A. B. Chew (Chickasaw Nation; University of Victoria). To remain Chickasaw: language reclamation as lived experience
4:30 Questions/Discussion
5:00 Symposium concludes
Friday Afternoon

Symposium: Parallels between Verbal and Nominal Number
Room: New York Ballroom West
Organizer: Matthew Baerman (University of Surrey)

2:00 Robert Henderson (University of Arizona): Cross-domain parallels in nominal and verbal plural preference
2:30 Patricia Cabredo Hofherr (Centre national de la recherche scientifique): Event plurality and quantity in the nominal domain
3:00 Matthew Baerman (University of Surrey): Plural morphology across domains
3:30 Jérémy Pasquereau (University of Surrey): Valency alternations and paradigm augmentation
4:00 Carolyn O’Meara (National Autonomous University of Mexico), Stephen Marlett (Summer Institute of Linguistics/University of North Dakota): Number marking and agreement in Seri sentences
4:30 Round table discussion with active participation from the audience
5:00 Symposium concludes

American Dialect Society

ADS Session 4: Topically Heterogeneous Session to Accommodate Schedule Conflicts
Room: Sugar Hill
Chair: Betsy E. Evans (University of Washington)

1:00 Benjamin Hebblethwaite (University of Florida): Gullah structures, Atlantic structures: a cross-linguistic analysis of individuated plural determiner phrases
1:30 Christopher Strelluf (University of Warwick): Anymore, it’s on Twitter: positive-anymore, American regional dialects, and polarity-licensing in tweets
2:00 Katie Carmichael (Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University), Nathalie Dajko (Tulane University): Lexical and syntactic features in New Orleans English

ADS Session 5: The Northern Cities Shift
Room: Sugar Hill
Chair: Jon Bakos (Indiana State University)

3:00 Aaron J. Dinkin (San Diego State University): Low back merger encroaching at a stable dialect boundary in northern New York
3:30 Wil Rankinen (Grand Valley State University), Aaron Albin (Kobe University), TJ Neuhaus (Bowling Green State University): Decline of the Northern Cities Vowel Shift in western Lower Michigan: apparent-time evidence of a change in progress
4:00 David Durian (Bloomsburg University of Pennsylvania), Richard Cameron (University of Illinois at Chicago): The Northern Cities Shift in Chicago: reexamining its development and progression

American Name Society

Names of the Year Selection
Room: Union Square
Chair: Cleveland Evans (Bellevue University)
Time: 12:00 – 1:00 PM
Keynote Speech I

Room: Union Square
Chair: Dorothy Dodge Robbins (Louisiana Tech University)
Time: 2:00 – 3:00 PM

Andrew Higgins (State University of New York at New Paltz)
From “Ulalume” to “Hiawatha”: The Aesthetics of Naming in Poe and Longfellow

Special Topic: Names and Tourism

Room: Union Square
Chair: Luisa Caiazzo (University of Basilicata)

3:15 Luisa Caiazzo (University of Basilicata): Tourist sites identity: nicknamed and unnamable places
3:45 Lindsey Chen (National Taiwan Normal University): Marketing hospitality: an analysis of English names of Taipei hotels
4:15 Emilia Di Martino (Università Suor Orsola Benincasa): From Dominion Day to Canada Day to Moving Day: an attempt at discouraging patriotic celebrations or just a convenient pick?

Systems of Onomastic Inquiry

Room: Sutton Place
Chair: Lisa Spira (Ethnic Technologies)

3:15 Lisa Spira (Ethnic Technologies): Access India: parsing Indian names by culture
3:45 Karen Pennesi (University of Western Ontario), Nadja Schlote (Yorkville University): Newsworthy: names as discursive figures in online discourse
4:15 Brian D. Joseph (The Ohio State University), Christopher G. Brown (The Ohio State University), Marie-Catherine de Marneffe (The Ohio State University), Micha Elsner (The Ohio State University), Alexander H. Erdmann (The Ohio State University), Petra Ajaka (The Ohio State University), Matias Frioni (The Ohio State University), Andrew Kessler (The Ohio State University), Colleen Kron (The Ohio State University), William Little (The Ohio State University), Benjamin Allen (The Ohio State University): What’s in a name? Issues in Named Entity Recognition

North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences

Language and Philosophy

Room: Madison Square
Chair: Hope C. Dawson (The Ohio State University)

2:00 Danilo Marcondes (Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro): Hobbes: from ars rhetorica to scientia civilis
2:30 Grant Goodall (University of California, San Diego): Conlanging in the 19th century: Schleyer’s and Zamenhof’s attempts to create nominal inflection
3:00 Peter T. Daniels (Jersey City, NJ): Writing without neologisms: interpreting W. Haas’ essays on “phono-graphic translation”
3:30 Break
Friday Afternoon

Studies of Languages in the United States
Room: Madison Square
Chair: Hope C. Dawson (The Ohio State University)

3:45  Marcin Kilarski (Adam Mickiewicz University): Voices from the background: the contribution of Therese Albertine Louise Robinson (1797-1870) to the study of Native American languages
4:15  Catherine Fountain (Appalachian State University): Early descriptions of Spanish in the United States, 1848-1950
4:45  Marc Pierce (University of Texas at Austin), Hans C. Boas (University of Texas at Austin), Glen G. Gilbert (Southern Illinois University): Fred Eikel and the study of Texas German

North American Research Network in Historical Sociolinguistics

Steering Group Meeting
Room: Park 1
Time: 3:00 – 4:00 PM

General Meeting
Room: Park 1
Time: 4:00 – 5:00 PM

Society for Computation in Linguistics

Invited Session: What Should Linguists Know about NLP/ML?
Room: Chelsea
Time: 2:00 – 4:00 PM

Samuel Bowman (New York University), Chris Dyer (Deep Mind/Carnegie Mellon University), Allyson Ettinger (University of Maryland), Noah Smith (University of Washington/Allen Institute for Artificial Intelligence)

Phonology I
Room: Chelsea

4:00  Coral Hughto (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Andrew Lamont (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Brandon Prickett (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Gaja Jarosz (University of Massachusetts Amherst): Learning exceptionality and variation with lexically scaled MaxEnt
4:30  Caitlin Smith (University of Southern California), Charlie O'Hara (University of Southern California): Formal characterizations of true and false Sour Grapes
5:00  Elliott Moreton (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill): Constraint breeding during on-line incremental learning
5:30  Mark Granroth-Wilding (University of Helsinki), Hannu Toivonen (University of Helsinki): Unsupervised learning of cross-lingual symbol embeddings without parallel data

Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics

Lunch
Time: 12:15 - 1:45 PM
Note: Return promptly for the afternoon sessions
Note: Sign up early for the Saturday evening SPCL dinner. The sign-up sheets will be circulated at the conference. All SPCL members and their companions are invited.
Session 3A: Syntax I
Room: Liberty 4
Chair: Marlyse Baptista (University of Michigan)

1:45 Kwaku O.A. Osei-Tutu (Purdue University/University of Ghana): A formal syntactic analysis of agentivity in motion predicates in Ghanaian Student Pidgin (GSP)

2:15 Dany Adone (University of Cologne/Charles Darwin University), Melanie Bruck (University of Cologne), Knut Olawsky (Mirima Language and Culture Centre), Rozanne Bilminga (Mirima Language and Culture Centre): Multiple verb constructions in Kununurra Kriol

2:45 Miki Obata (Hosei University), Chigusa Morita (Toita Women’s College): Three types of adjectives in Japanese: a view from Cape Verdean Creole

3:15 Marcelo Sibaldo (Universidade Federal de Pernambuco): Nominal sentences in Brazilian Portuguese and Guinea-Bissau Creole

Session 3B: Typology
Room: Liberty 5
Chair: Bettina Migge (University College Dublin)

1:45 Danae Perez (University of Zurich), Melanie Roethlisberger (University of Zurich): Creoles in contrast: exploring the typological similarities of creoles and their lexifiers with Neighbornet

2:15 Joshua Nash (Aarhus University). Are Pitcairn and Norfolk the same language?

2:45 Susanne Maria Michaelis (Leipzig University/Max Planck Institute for the Science of Human History): Asymmetry in tense-aspect coding: creole data support a universal trend

3:15 Kaius Sinnemäki (University of Helsinki): Word order and argument marking in creoles and non-creoles in the light of typological data

Session 4A: Sociolinguistics II
Room: Liberty 4
Chair: Kadian Walters (University of the West Indies, Mona)

3:45 Renee Blake (New York University), Nickesha Dawkins (University of the West Indies, Cave Hill): Waa gwaan? Jamaican language and technological orature in the creation of authentic African diasporic identities in the US hip-hop generation

4:15 Adrian Rodriguez Riccelli (University of Texas at Austin): Constructing a multinomial model of variable subject expression to ‘map’ the Badiu subject domain

4:45 Richard Junior Bonnie (University of Hamburg), Danae N. Perez (University of Zurich): Current change in Ghanaian Pidgin English

Session 4B: Applied Linguistics
Room: Liberty 5
Chair: Jason Siegal (University of the West Indies, Cave Hill)

3:45 Gerdine Ulysse (Carnegie Mellon University): The dynamic relationship between language attitudes and expansion of Creole literacy

4:15 Angelica Hernandez (The University of Western Ontario), Christopher Plyley (University of the Virgin Islands). Language of instruction and mathematical learning on the island of St. Croix

4:45 Debbie Ling Yu Tsoi (Education University of Hong Kong): Hong Kong English vs. Konglish: challenges and opportunities
Special Session: Natives4Linguistics 2018
Room: 1 New York Ballroom East
Organizer: Wesley Y. Leonard (Miami Tribe of Oklahoma; University of California, Riverside)

2:00 Wesley Y. Leonard (Miami Tribe of Oklahoma; University of California, Riverside). Natives4Linguistics: Where Are We Now?
2:20 Mizuki Miyashita (University of Montana). Multilateral collaboration toward CoLang 2020
2:40 Adrienne Tsikewa (Zuni Pueblo; University of California, Santa Barbara). Decolonizing linguistic fieldwork training: a Natives4Linguistics approach
3:00 Questions/Discussion
3:10 Megan Lukaniec (Huron-Wendat Nation; University of Victoria). When language breaks down: teaching linguistics in an Indigenous setting
3:30 Josh Holden (University of the Quileute Tribe). Bringing Indigenous frameworks to teaching morphosyntax: the experience of a Cree master’s class
3:50 Questions/Discussion
4:00 Kari A. B. Chew (Chickasaw Nation; University of Victoria). To remain Chickasaw: language reclamation as lived experience
4:30 Questions/Discussion

Special Session: Parallels Between Verbal and Nominal Number
Room: New York Ballroom West
Organizer: Matthew Baerman (University of Surrey)

2:00 Robert Henderson (University of Arizona). Cross-domain parallels in nominal and verbal plural reference.
3:00 Patricia Cabredo Hofherr (CNRS). Event plurality and quantity in the nominal domain.
3:30 Matthew Baerman (University of Surrey). Plural morphology across domains.
4:00 Jérémy Pasquereau (University of Surrey). Valency alternations and paradigm augmentation.
4:30 Carolyn O’Meara (National Autonomous University of Mexico), Stephen Marlett (SIL International; University of North Dakota). Number marking and agreement in Seri sentences.

Morphology I
Room: Riverside Ballroom
Chair: Carmen Jany (California State University, San Bernardino)

2:00 Daniel J. Hintz (SIL International): The expansive case system of South Conchucos Quechua
2:30 George Aaron Broadwell (University of Florida): Reconstructing honorific usage in Timucua
3:00 John A. Elliott (University of Hawai’i at Mānoa): Organization and movement of clitic clusters in Enxet Sur
3:30 Filomena Sandalo (Universidade Estadual de Campinas): Inverse voice and person hierarchy in Guakuruan languages

Phonetics
Room: Riverside Ballroom
Chair: Shellece Easterday (Université Lumière Lyon 2)

4:00 Dirk Elzinga (Brigham Young University): Toward a phonetic study of lenition in Goshute
4:30 Andrea Cudworth (University of Wisconsin-Madison): Menominee vowels: a first acoustic analysis
5:00 Jonnia Torres Carolan (University of Colorado Boulder), Ryan Kasak (Yale University): Variable production of sublaryngeal frication in Hidatsa
Workshop on Applying for Linguistic Institute Fellowships
Room: Columbus Circle
Time: 5:00 – 6:00 PM

Join people who have evaluated fellowship applications for the LSA’s Linguistic Institutes in the past for guidance on preparing your application for the upcoming Institute.

LSA Business Meeting and Induction of the 2019 Class of Fellows
Room: New York Ballroom East
Chair: Penelope Eckert (Stanford University)
Time: 6:00 – 7:00 PM

See reports beginning on p. 60

Special Plenary Event: The Five-Minute Linguist
Room: Empire Ballroom
Time: 7:00 – 8:30 PM
Chair: John McWhorter (Columbia University)
Sponsor: Montclair State University Department of Linguistics

The Five-Minute Linguist is a high-profile contest during which selected speakers will be judged on their ability to present their research in a brief but informative way. These five-minute presentations should be lively and engaging, delivered without notes on a stage without a podium, with audiovisual effects of the speaker’s choosing.

- Andrew Cheng (University of California, Berkeley): Style-shifting, bilingualism, and the Koreatown Accent
- Michelle Cohn (University of California, Davis): Phonologically motivated phonetic repair strategies in Siri- and human-directed speech
- Kristin Denlinger (University of Texas at Austin), Michael Everdell (University of Texas at Austin): A mereological approach to reduplicated resultatives in O’dam
- Jessi Grieser (University of Tennessee): Talking place, speaking race: topic-based style shifting in African American Language as an expression of place identity
- Kate Mesh (University of Haifa): Gaze decouples from pointing as a result of grammaticalization: evidence from Israeli Sign Language
- Jennifer Schechter (University at Buffalo): What Donald Trump’s ‘thoughts' reveal: an acoustic analysis of 45’s coffee vowel
- Bruno Ferenc Segedin (University of California, Davis), Georgia Zellou (University of California, Davis): Lexical frequency mediates compensation for coarticulation: are the seeds of sound change word-specific?
- Ai Taniguchi (Carleton University): Why we say stuff

Alternates:
- Kirby Conrod (University of Washington): Changes in singular they
- Laura Horton (University of Chicago): Sign form convergence: sources of formal similarity in emergent sign systems
- Nikole Patson (The Ohio State University): Does the plural always mean more than one?

Student Panel on Mentoring
Room: New York Ballroom East
Time: 8:30 – 10:00 PM
Chair: Yining Nie (New York University), Chair, LSA Committee on Student Issues and Concerns

Join your fellow students and professional linguists for presentations and round-robin discussions on a variety of mentoring topics: how to be a good mentee, short-term vs. long-term mentoring, and more.
Friday Evening

**American Dialect Society**

**Words of the Year Vote**
Room: Empire Ballroom  
Time: 5:00 – 6:15 PM

**Bring-Your-Own-Book Exhibit and Reception**
Room: Pre-Function Area 2 (Lower Level, near elevators, outside of Murray Hill Room)  
Time: 6:30 – 7:30 PM

**Society for Computation in Linguistics**

**Business Meeting**
Room: Chelsea  
Time: 6:00 – 7:00 PM
Rules for Motions and Resolutions

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

1. Definitions

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

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

2. Procedure Regarding Motions

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

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

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

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

3. Procedure Regarding Resolutions

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

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

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

At the conclusion of the voting period, if a majority of the votes have been cast in favor of the proposed resolution, it will become an official LSA Resolution. The Secretariat will post it on the LSA web site, with the date of enactment, and will publicize it through appropriate media.
Executive Director’s Report: 2018

In 2018, the LSA continued its ongoing programs and services on behalf of its mission: to advance the scientific study of language. Highlights of new and expanded activities are outlined below. For additional details about these efforts, please visit the web version of this report for hyperlinks: https://www.linguisticsociety.org/content/lsa‐accomplishments‐2018.

Professional Development and Education

- Launched a new Mentoring Initiative, including “Pop-up” offerings at linguistics conferences, an online distance mentoring facility, special events at the Linguistic Institute and Annual Meeting, webinars, and a proposal for new mentoring awards.
- Issued a new statement on the evaluation of language documentation for hiring, tenure, and promotion.
- Co-organized a series of webinars on:
  - How to Be a Successful Grad School Applicant
  - Working in Tech - It’s Not Just for Computational Linguists
  - Applying for NSF Postdoctoral Research Fellowships
  - Abstract Writing: How to Convince in a Page
  - Sharing Your Scholarship
  - Linguistics in the Public Sphere: An Advocacy Webinar
  - Applying for NSF Doctoral Dissertation Research Improvement Grants
- Developed new resources as part of the LSA Civility Initiative, including a workshop at the 2019 Annual Meeting, and an update to the LSA Ethics Code.
- Established a new Special Interest Group on LBGTQ+ Issues.
- Expanded a partnership with the WikiEd Foundation to promote the use of Wikipedia as a teaching and learning resource in linguistics classrooms.

Scholarships, Professorships, Honors & Awards

- With generous support from the family of the late Warren Cowgill (pictured at right), LSA Collitz Professor (1972), established new diversity fellowship for students from an under-represented minority to attend the Linguistic Institute.
- Reached our goal to endow two new student fellowships in honor of Yuki Kuroda and Charles Fillmore, to be awarded at the 2019 Linguistic Institute.
- Awarded 14 fellowships to students attending the 2018 Institute for Collaborative Language Research (CoLang) at the University of Florida.
- Awarded travel grants to four students attending the 2018 Annual Meeting, under the auspices of the LSA’s Committee on Ethnic Diversity.
- Established the Richard T. Oehrle Memorial Fund to support an annual lecture at the European Summer School in Language, Logic and Information (ESSLLI).
- Continued a major fundraising drive to establish a new CoLang student fellowship in honor of the late LSA President Emmon Bach.

Meetings, Institutes and Events

- Welcomed a new sister society to the 2019 Annual Meeting, the North American Research Network in Historical Sociolinguistics (NARNIHS).
- Expanded the popular Five‐minute Linguist event, now in its third year, to reach a standing‐room only audience at the Salt Lake City meeting.
Publications

- Launched the new LSA journal, *Phonological Data and Analysis*, with forthcoming articles soon to be published.
- Published two new titles as part of the LSA-Routledge Linguistics Book Series: *Is English Changing?* and *Why Study Linguistics?*
- Approved an agreement to begin publishing the *Proceedings of the Workshop on Turkic and languages in contact with Turkic (Tu+)*. 
- Completed the migration of the *Semantics Archive* to an LSA-hosted platform.
- Published the third volume of the *Proceedings of the LSA* (an expansion of the “Extended Abstracts” publication) based on research presented at the 2018 Annual Meeting.
- Published new volumes of the *Proceedings of the Annual Meetings on Phonology* (AMP-5) and the *Proceedings of Semantics and Linguistic Theory* (SALT-28).

Advocacy

- Issued a draft version of a proposed *Statement on Race* for review and comment by the LSA membership.
- Co-sponsored the 2nd International *March for Science*.
- Issued *Statements* or Endorsements, independently and in collaboration with colleague organizations:
  - Opposed classifying basic language research funded by the National Institutes of Health as clinical trials (multiple letters);
  - Opposing Proposed *Program Cuts* at the University of Wisconsin Stevens Point;
  - *Climate Change* and Human Languages and Cultures;
  - Inclusion of *sexual orientation and gender identity* measures on the NSCG and related surveys administered by the NSF’s National Center for Science & Engineering Statistics;
  - Coalition for National Science Funding’s Advocacy Letters for FY18 and FY19.
- Continued its campaign in support of *Native American Language Revitalization* legislation pending in the U.S. Congress. Senate bill 254 was passed with unanimous bipartisan support in December 2017.
- Successfully defended the *National Endowment for the Humanities* from proposed elimination.
- Conducted an *Advocacy Webinar* to provide hands-on training in Congressional relations.

Public Outreach and Media Relations

- Initiated planning work for the LSA’s participation in UNESCO’s 2019 *International Year of Indigenous Languages*, in partnership with SSiLA. As part of the year-long observance, offered annual meeting fee waivers to indigenous scholars.
- Increased our reach on *social media* via daily posts about linguistics news stories appearing in the popular news media: almost 40K followers on Facebook and over 21K followers on Twitter.
- With support from NSF, sponsored language science and linguistics booths at AAAS’ *Family Science Days*. 
Continuing Traditions

- Established a new committee to plan for the LSA’s Centennial observances in 2024.
- Appointed an ad-hoc Strategic Planning Committee to update the LSA’s long-term plan for 2019-2023.
- Organized the LSA’s 92nd Annual Meeting in Salt Lake City.
- Increased readership of our flagship journal, Language, via online sections on: Teaching Linguistics, Public Policy, Research Reports and Perspectives.
- Issued a series of news releases about the latest research published in its journals and presented at its Annual Meeting, garnering significant coverage in prominent international media outlets.
- Provided financial assistance and in-kind support for linguists seeking to attend the LSA Annual Meeting and access LSA publications.
- Published a new volume (11) of Semantics & Pragmatics, the platinum open-access journal of the LSA.
- Issued the fifth edition of the LSA’s Annual Report on the State of Linguistics in Higher Education, with new longitudinal LSA data.
- Represented linguists at national and international meetings of colleague organizations and through participation in coalitions and consortia working to advance science, the humanities, and higher education.
- Defended linguistics departments and programs against threats of cuts or elimination by contacting administrators and officials and by working behind the scenes to provide data in support of the value of linguistics.
- Continued LSA co-sponsorship of CoLang in 2018 at the University of Florida, and supported planning associated with CoLang 2020 at University of Montana.

Alyson Reed, Executive Director
January 2019
Budget & Finance:
The LSA’s financial position is very strong. Net income for the fiscal year 2017-18 is $78,640. (By way of comparison, last year this time we had a net income of $37,000.) This is due to a number of factors. The Annual Meeting in Salt Lake City was well attended, as is the New York Meeting. Attendance at annual meetings boosts membership, one key source of revenue. Charitable contributions were also high, nearly $33,500.

This rosy news is somewhat tempered by a drop in income from parts of publication program, bringing in below anticipated levels of revenue for JSTOR and reprint permissions, but these were offset by healthy revenues from Project Muse (nearly $12,000 over the predicted budget).

In large measure our financial success is thanks to the careful oversight of the Secretariat, and we are indebted to them.

*The LSA’s financial reports are available to any member. Contact the Secretariat (lsa@lsadc.org) for more information.

Membership:
Membership numbers are higher than they have been in approximately 3 years; this is due to growth in both the regular and student membership categories associated with abstract submission and registration for the 2019 Annual Meeting. Individual memberships are up 4.4% from this time last year and 8.6% from this time two years ago. The challenge going forward will be to retain the memberships we have acquired this year.

*Strategies for attracting new members:
* A notably successful new membership initiative this year has been the K-12 membership for students (40 memberships) and teachers (31). These memberships are free and therefore do not constitute a revenue stream but they DO provide a cost-effective way to introduce a new and underserved population to the LSA.
* Periodic membership discounts promoted via social media remain a cost-effective way of attracting memberships. Among this year's such efforts were a 4th of July discount (3 memberships), a Labor Day discount (6), an LSA Prime Day discount (10), and a Year of Indigenous Languages coupon (5).
* The LSA also offers membership discounts to participants in its webinars. These have varying success: webinar on abstract writing (5 memberships); webinar on applying to grad school (3); webinar on careers in tech (4); webinar on career paths for linguists (0).
* The bulk student membership remained a popular option, with over 160 memberships gained from about a dozen institutions.
* Two factors remain the most effective membership drivers by about a factor of 2: abstract submission and preregistration discounts for the LSA Annual Meeting and, for student memberships, the ability to submit applications for Institute fellowships. The recent increase in individual memberships is due largely to the increase in abstract submissions for the 2019 Annual Meeting, and we anticipate a bump in student memberships in conjunction with the fellowship application deadline early in 2019.
* Membership attrition is a perennial concern, and the search for products and services that will attract new members and retain existing ones is ongoing. Members are encouraged to contact the LSA with their ideas.

Election results:
I am happy to report the results of annual elections for vacancies on the Executive Committee: Vice President/President-Elect Marianne Mithun (University of California, Santa Barbara) and at large members Rebecca Scarborough (University of Colorado Boulder) and Arthur K. Spears (City University of New York).

In memoriam:
I am sad to report that a number of our friends, colleagues, teachers and mentors passed away this year: Charles Gilman, Morris Halle, Jane Hill, Misty (Alexandra) Jaffe, Irit Meir, Mary Niebuhr, Richard Oehrle, Akira Omaki, Hansjakob Seiler and Alan Corre, who passed last year after the final report had gone to press. They will be missed and remembered through their work and many other contributions.
Changes in the editorial team

The terms of two of our Associate Editors ended in January 2018, and we extend appreciation and thanks to them for their service to the LSA: Grant Goodall (University of California, San Diego), Line Mikkelsen (University of California, Berkeley). We also welcomed three new Associate Editors as members of the editorial team: Khalil Iskarous (University of Southern California), Christina Tortora (City University of New York) and Lisa Travis (McGill University).

Changes in journal sections

The Historical Syntax section of Language became an independent non-LSA journal (Journal of Historical Syntax) in 2017. Associate Editor George Walkden (also Editor of the new journal) agreed to remain with Language to oversee the manuscripts that have been submitted to the Historical Syntax section before the creation of the new Journal of Historical Syntax. The last of these manuscripts have now been accepted for publication and George Walkden’s term as Associate Editor has therefore now formally come to an end. We extend appreciation to him for his years of overseeing this section of our journal, and his service to the LSA.

The Phonological Analysis section of Language became an independent LSA journal, Phonological Data and Analysis, in 2018. The Associate Editors for this section of Language (Eugene Buckley, Megan Crowhurst, Matt Gordon, and Kie Ross Zuraw) agreed to remain with Language to oversee the manuscripts that have been submitted to the Phonological Analysis section before the creation of the new Phonological Data and Analysis. The last of these manuscripts should clear our system within the next few months.

Changes in editorial system

Early in 2018 we migrated to the the newest version of our online editorial management system, Open Journal Systems 3 (OJS3). Rather than a mere update, OJS3 represents a substantial change of the earlier OJS2, and the migration therefore entailed a significant amount of work from the editorial team as well as LSA’s former Publication Coordinator (James MacDonald) and current Publications Advisor (Patrick Farrell). OJS3 represents a limited improvement over the earlier OJS2, and has resulted a minor streamlining of the editorial process.

Submission statistics for 2018

Between January 1st and November 16th of 2018, we received a total 166 submissions. Of these submissions, 109 have been declined, 12 accepted, and remaining 45 are currently under review. The breakdown by section of submission is given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Number of submissions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Research Articles</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research Reports</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commentary/Replies</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Review Articles</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perspectives</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teaching Linguistics</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phonological Analysis</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language and Public Policy</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
For manuscripts submitted during 2018, the average time between submission and the various kinds of editorial decision are given in the table below. On a whole, average time between submission and editorial decision is at around 3 months.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Decision</th>
<th>Average number of days between most recent author submission and editorial action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Decline</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major revisions required</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minor revisions required</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accept</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Volume 94**

Volume 94 of *Language* consisted of four issues comprising 1002 pages in the printed section, containing 26 research articles, 19 book reviews and 1 obituary. The online section of the volume had 345 pages, consisting of 1 article in the *Historical Syntax* section, 3 in *Phonological Analysis*, 1 in *Language and Public Policy*, 2 in *Teaching Linguistics*, 1 jointly published in *Language and Public Policy* and *Teaching Linguistics*, 2 in *Research Reports*, 1 in *Discussions*, and 5 replies to earlier *Language* articles.

Andries Coetzee, Editor
January 2019
Semantics and Pragmatics Editors’ Report

As of November 26, 2018, S&P had fielded 91 new submissions this year, on 57 of which we have reached a final editorial decision: 5 were accepted (9%) and 52 were declined (91%). The rest are still under review or awaiting revisions. Our average time to a decision was 46 days.

We have published 10 articles so far this year, all are still in the early access phase.

David Beaver and Kai von Fintel, Editors
January 2019
Program Committee Report

General submissions to the 2019 Annual Meeting

The Program Committee oversaw the evaluation and selection of the abstracts submitted for the 2019 Annual Meeting. We received a total of 786 submissions. Submitters indicated a mandatory first choice and an optional second choice of format (20-minute paper or poster presentation). Of these submissions, 168 were accepted as paper presentations and 228 as poster presentations. For comparison, the 2018 meeting in Salt Lake City received a total of 601 submissions, of which 168 were accepted as paper presentations and 225 as poster presentations, and the 2017 meeting in Austin had 606 submissions of which 185 were accepted as paper presentations and 151 as poster presentations.

Abstracts were evaluated by members of the Program Committee and by a panel of 384 outside experts covering a range of subfields. All abstracts that met the submission guidelines received 4 ratings. External reviewers were asked to review no more than 15 abstracts; members of the Program Committee reviewed a higher number of abstracts on average.

The proportions of (self-identified) primary subfields for submitted abstracts were as follows: syntax (22%), sociolinguistics (11%), phonology (11%), semantics (10%), phonetics (8%), psycholinguistics (7%), morphology (5%), language acquisition (5%), historical linguistics (3%), pragmatics (3%), text/ corpus linguistics (2%), typology (2%). The remainder of abstracts represent all of the remaining subfields combined.

Organized Sessions

The Program Committee received 19 submissions for General Organized Sessions and 2 submissions for Synergistic Organized Sessions (on topics emerging from the LSA Summer Institute). Each proposal was reviewed by 5 members of the Program Committee. The Program Committee accepted 12 of the proposals for inclusion in the Annual Meeting program.

Plenary Speakers

The Program Committee invited two plenary speakers for the 2019 Annual Meeting: Jennifer Cole (Northwestern University) and Diane Lillo-Martin (University of Connecticut), and a plenary panel on Fostering a Culture of Inclusion in Linguistics, featuring Savithry Namboodiripad (University of Michigan), Lynn Hou (University of California, Santa Barbara), and Corrine Occhino (Rochester Institute of Technology), and moderated by LSA President Penelope Eckert (Stanford University).

Mini-courses

The Program Committee solicited proposals for mini-courses to be held on the Thursday before the start of the regular sessions of the Annual Meeting. Four proposals were approved:

- Neural Networks, Katy McKinney-Bock and Steven Bedrick (Oregon Health & Science University)
- Bayesian Phylogenetics for Linguists, Claire Bowern (Yale University)
- Evaluating phonological structure through simulation and classification of phonetic data, Jason A. Shaw (Yale University)
- Teaching Linguistics, Alexandra Motut (University of Toronto)
Committee Members, 2018
(Dates in parentheses indicate the end of the member's term on the Program Committee.)

Roumyana Pancheva, University of Southern California, Co-chair (2018)
Khalil Iskarous, University of Southern California, Co-chair (2019)
Natasha Abner, University of Michigan (2019)
Diane Brentari, University of Chicago (2020)
Amy Rose Deal, University of California, Berkeley (2018)
Jelena Krivokapic, University of Michigan (2020)
Sonja Lanehart, University of Texas at San Antonio (2020)
Susan Lin, University of California, Berkeley (2018)
Lauren Squires, The Ohio State University (2019)
Adam Ussishkin, University of Arizona (2018)
Megan Figueroa, University of Arizona, Student Member (2018)

Roumyana Pancheva, Senior Chair
January 2019
The 2019 Linguistic Institute will be held June 24 - July 19 at the University of California, Davis. The Institute theme is “Linguistics in the Digital Era”. The 2019 Institute website is: lsa2019.ucdavis.edu.

The Institute will include 67 courses, 9 total weekend conferences, 15 “Wednesday Workshops”, which are events focusing on professional and academic development, 7 public lectures, 3 poster sessions, and numerous social events. The named professors for the Institute are Adele Goldberg (Princeton University, Fillmore Professor), John Baugh (Washington University in St. Louis, Sapir Professor), Pamela Munro (UCLA, Hale Professor), and Bernard Comrie (UC Santa Barbara, Hermann and Klara H. Collitz Professor). Patricia Cukor-Avila (University of North Texas) is the ADS Professor. There will be two additional Forum lectures, by Erin Wilkinson (University of Manitoba) and John Goldsmith (University of Chicago).

Classes will be held over a single four-week session, with 105-minute sessions meeting twice a week either on Monday-Thursday or Tuesday-Friday. Workshops and other activities will be held on Wednesdays. Conferences and symposia will be held on the weekends. The course offerings include introductory and advanced courses in a range of subfields. For example, courses will be held on topics such as: Morphological Theory, Pragmatics, Syntax, Semantics, Phonetics, Phonology, Language Acquisition, Discourse Analysis, Language Typology, Sociolinguistics, and more. Numerous courses will highlight the Institute theme, focusing on either computational approaches to linguistics or issues in digitally-mediated communication, for example, Computational Phonology, Computational Morphophonology, NLP and Digital Humanities, Formal Linguistics and Cognitive Architecture, Modeling Linguistic Networks, Digital Methods in Language Documentation, Topics in Sociolinguistics and Computer-Mediated Communication, Global Ethnolinguistic Conflict: An Internet Encyclopedia Project.

2019 has been designated the International Year of Indigenous Languages (IY2019) by the United Nations General Assembly. Several of the Institute’s courses, workshops, and symposia will highlight the importance of indigenous and endangered languages in expressing diverse cultural identities, communicating unique perspectives of the world, and sustaining linguistic communities. The 2019 Institute is a registered UNESCO IY2019 event and will be included in UNESCO's final IY2019 report.

Students and participants at the Institute will have opportunities to present their research. Poster sessions will be held on Sunday afternoons during the Institute. The first Institute Three Minute Thesis event will be held on July 17. Without the help of notes and with only three minutes to present, participating students must be able to present the fundamental points and significance of their thesis in a clear, direct, and interesting manner to a general audience.

During the Institute, participants can partake in a variety of social events, such as Tuesday and Friday social hours. Outings in the local community will be organized, including an evening ride around the Davis bike loop, UC Davis Manetti Shrem Museum visit, and the Second Friday Davis Art Walk. Based on interest, we may also organize a running group to compete in the Davis Moonlight Race (held in July 2019). We will also organize day-trips to Napa and San Francisco on two separate weekends.

Those interested in getting regular updates and blog posts about 2019 Institute events and info should follow us on social media (Facebook and Twitter). The Institute Facebook page currently has 760 followers and an average reach of 2,000 unique users for each post.
Saturday, 5 January
Morning
Linguistic Society of America

Committee on Student Issues and Concerns
Room: Columbus Circle
Time: 7:30 – 8:45 AM

Ethics Committee: Open Hours for Feedback on Revised LSA Ethics Statement
Room: Park 1
Time: 8:00 – 9:30 AM

Committee on AP Linguistics
Room: Park 3
Time: 8:00 – 9:30 AM

Natives4Linguistics Special Interest Group
Room: Park 1
Time: 9:30 – 11:00 AM

Linguistics in Higher Education Committee (LiHEC)
Room: Park 4
Time: 8:00 – 9:00 AM

Committee on the Status of Women in Linguistics (COSWL)
Room: Park 2
Time: 8:45 – 10:00 AM

Language Editor’s Office Hours
Room: Park 4
Time: 9:00 – 10:00 AM

Pop-Up Mentoring Meet-Up
Room: New York Ballroom East
Time: 11:45 AM – 12:45 PM

Pop-Up Mentoring mentees and mentors will meet one another in New York Ballroom East and proceed to lunch on their own.

Conversations with Senior Scholars on Advancing Research and Professional Development Related to Linguists of Color in Higher Education
Room: Liberty 3
Time: 9:00 – 10:30 AM

Phonology and Phonetics
Room: Central Park East
Chair: Evan Bradley (Penn State Brandywine)

8:45 Hayeun Jang (University of Southern California): Emergent phonological subfeatures from articulatory synergies: simulations of coronal palatalization
9:15 Aaron Braver (Texas Tech University): Neutralization in Xhosa’s ‘unnatural’ labial palatalization
9:45 Yu-an Lu (National Chiao Tung University), Sang-Im Lee-Kim (National Chiao Tung University): The effect of linguistic experience on perceived vowel duration: evidence from tone language speakers
Phonetics I
Room: Central Park West
Chair: John Kingston (University of Massachusetts Amherst)

8:45  Susan Lin (University of California, Berkeley), Myriam Lapierre (University of California, Berkeley): Articulatory patterns in contrasting nasal-stop sequences in Panará

9:15  Nancy Hall (California State University, Long Beach), Elica Sue (California State University, Long Beach): An acoustic study of Hocank vowel epenthesis

9:45  Jacob B. Phillips (University of Chicago), Paige Resnick (University of Chicago): Sensitivity to coarticulatory and social factors in American English sibilant categorization

Sociolinguistics
Room: Lenox Ballroom
Chair: Katie Welch (University of North Texas)

8:45  Nora Morikawa (The Graduate Center, CUNY), Matt Garley (City University of New York): Whs lng ht go t w it: character limit on Twitter and abbreviation strategies

9:15  David Willis (University of Cambridge), Tam Blaxter (University of Cambridge), Adrian Leemann (Lancaster University), Deepthi Gopal (University of Cambridge): Localizing morphosyntactic variation in Welsh Twitter data

9:45  Annette D'Onofrio (Northwestern University): Local dynamics of the perception-production link: age-based patterns in a Chicago community

Morphology and Syntax
Room: Bowery
Chair: Monica-Alexandria Irimia (University of Toronto)

8:45  Katya Pertsova (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill), Dimitrios Ntelitheos (United Arab Emirates University): Root- and semiphrasal compounds: a syntactic approach

9:15  Naomi Lee (New York University): Khoekhoe pronominal morphosyntax: gender on Root-attached little n

9:45  Michael Donovan (University of Delaware), Shakhlo Nematova (University of Delaware): What counts as second-to-last? The case of the Uzbek question particle

Sociolinguistics and Bilingualism
Room: Flatiron
Chair: Bradley Hoot (DePaul University)

8:45  Joanna Birnbaum (The Graduate Center, CUNY): The role of linguistic context likelihood in New York City bilinguals’ treatment of the Spanish subjunctive

9:15  Sali A. Tagliamonte (University of Toronto), Bridget Jankowski (University of Toronto): Grammatical convergence or microvariation? Subject doubling in English in a French dominant town

9:45  John McWhorter (Columbia University): Minstrel or grammar?: Invariant am as a living feature of AAVE

Syntax II
Room: Gramercy
Chair: Patricia Schneider-Zioga (California State University, Fullerton)

8:45  Robert Ozier Smith (University of Florida): Split CP and the ordering of wh-phrases in Yucatec Maya

9:15  Suttera Samonte (University of California, Irvine), Gregory Scontras (University of California, Irvine): Adjective ordering in Tagalog: a cross-linguistic comparison of subjectivity-based preferences

9:45  Richard Stockwell (University of California, Los Angeles), Carson T. Schütze (University of California, Los Angeles): Dialects "haven’t got" to be the same: modal microvariation in English
Saturday Morning

Symposium: Exploring Social Approaches to Meaning: Issues at the Socio-pragmatic Interface

Room: New York Ballroom East
Organizers: Rebekah Baglini (Stanford University) Emily Lake (Stanford University)

8:45 Rebekah Baglini (University of Aarhus): Introduction
8:50 Andrea Beltrama (University of Konstanz): Iconicity, number words, speaker qualities: the social meaning of pragmatic precision
9:10 Heather Burnett (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique/Université Paris Diderot): A persona-based semantics for slurs
9:30 Eric Acton (Eastern Michigan University): On the unity of sociolinguistics and pragmatics
9:50 Gareth Roberts (University of Pennsylvania): Discussant
10:00 Penelope Eckert (Stanford University): Discussant
10:15 Symposium concludes

Workshop: Global Ethnolinguistic Conflict: An Internet Encyclopedia Project

Room: New York Ballroom West
Organizer: Stanley Dubinsky (University of South Carolina)

8:45 Stanley Dubinsky (University of South Carolina): Introduction of topic and speakers
8:50 Harvey Starr (University of South Carolina): The nature of contemporary global conflict: language conflict analysis in its larger context
9:10 Stanley Dubinsky (University of South Carolina): Global conflict through a linguistic lens
9:30 Michael Gavin (University of South Carolina): Corpus-based quantitative models for language conflict
9:50 Stanley Dubinsky (University of South Carolina): Moderator: discussion, questions and feedback with panelists and audience
10:15 Workshop concludes

Saturday Morning Plenary Poster Session

Room: Metropolitan Ballroom West
Time: 10:15 – 11:45 AM

Assigned poster board numbers are found in parentheses before each poster’s author(s). Each poster board will have an identifying number.

(1) Brendon Kaufman (University of Texas at Austin): Software or logiciel?: Evaluating success of French replacements for English loanwords
(2) Mary-Caitlyn Valentinsson (University of Arizona): Authentic voices and cosmopolitan consumers: social meanings of dubbed and translated media in Argentina
(3) Julien Carrier (University of Toronto): Inuktitut complex nominalization
(4) Isabel McKay (University of Arizona): Transitive subjects as adjuncts in Montana Salish
(5) Monica-Alexandrina Irimia (University of Toronto), Anna Pineda (Universitat Pompeu Fabra): Generalizations and their exceptions: DOM in Romance diachrony
(6) Carson T. Schütze (University of California, Los Angeles), Richard Stockwell (University of California, Los Angeles): Transparent free relatives with 'who': support for a unified analysis
(7) Yasser Albaty (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee/Qassim University): Control is not always control: restructuring in Arabic
(8) Helen Jeoung (University of Pennsylvania): Partial wh-movement, cleft structure and the composition of wh-words in Indonesian
(9) Jiayi Lu (Northwestern University), Cynthia K. Thompson (Northwestern University), Masaya Yoshida (Northwestern University): Examining argument-adjunct asymmetry of island effect in Mandarin Chinese
(10) Pilar Barbosa (University of Minho), Carmo Lourenço-Gomes (University of Minho), Silvia Araújo (University of Minho), Cecilia Azevedo (University of Minho), M. Emilia Athayde (University of Minho): Multiple dependencies in the left-periphery: a novel argument in favor of the crossing constraint
(11) Sooyoung Bae (University of Maryland): Revisiting the licensing condition of anwū-in Korean
(12) Alexandra Krauska (Northwestern University), Masaya Yoshida (Northwestern University): Zero morphology and covert structure in sentence processing
Clarissa Forbes (University of Toronto): Ergative agreement switch and unlicensed absolutes in Tsimshianic
Jimm Wood (Yale University), Randi Martinez (Yale University): Now that is showing possession: microvariation in possessive relative clauses
Zhuo Chen (University of California, Los Angeles): Chinese yes-no questions in a cross-dialectal perspective
E. Jamieson (University of Edinburgh): The syntax of demonstratives in the Shetland dialect of Scots
Marjorie Pak (Emory University): Grammatical tone in Distributed Morphology
John Merrill (University of California, Berkeley): Polarity rules in Kobiana consonant mutation
Rafael Abramovitz (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): Adam Albright (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): Morphological feature deletion without metasyntacticism
Soo-Hwan Lee (Sogang University), Doo-Won Lee (Korea National University of Transportation): Suppletion and locality conditioning in Korean multiple verb constructions
Yanyu Long (Cornell University): Account for variation of Mandarin nasal codas using the Selection-Coordination theory
Lisa Davidson (New York University), Shmico Orosco (New York University), Sheng-Fu Wang (New York University): The limited distribution of syllabic nasals in American English
Sandy Abu El Adas (New York University), Hung-Shao Cheng (New York University): Acoustic characterization of phonemic and allophonic glottal stops in Levantine Arabic
Nancy Hall (California State University, Long Beach), Bianca Godínez (California State University, Long Beach), Megan Walsh (California State University, Long Beach), Coleen Villegas (California State University, Long Beach): Experimental evidence for perceptual hypercorrection in American r-dissimilation
Franny Brogan (Pomona College): A phonetically-based phonological account of /s/ lenition in Salvadoran Spanish
Ho-Hsin Huang (Michigan State University), Yen-Hwei Lin (Michigan State University): Contextually determined variation in syllable repair strategies: adapting English coda [m] into Standard Mandarin by monolinguals and bilinguals
Juliet Stanton (New York University): Yindjibarndi case suffix allomorphy as support for morphological subcategorization
Jesse Zymet (University of California, Berkeley): Learning lexical trends together with idiosyncrasy: MaxEnt versus the mixed logit
Roslyn Burns (Independent Linguist): Graduated dissimilation effects in Agreement By Correspondence
Terrá Edwards (Saint Louis University), Diane Brentari (University of Chicago): Tactile phonology: the emergence of grammatical patterns in protactile communities in the United States
Qandeel Hussain (North Carolina State University), Jeff Mielke (North Carolina State University): Articulatory correlates of retroflex and retroflex-nasalized vowels of Kalasha
Santiago Barreda-Castañón (University of California, Davis), Zoey Y. Liu (University of California, Davis): The effect of linguistic experience on the perception of talker height from speech
Christen N. Madsen II (The Graduate Center, CUNY), Gita Martohardjono (The Graduate Center, CUNY), Cass Lowry (The Graduate Center, CUNY), Richard G. Schwartz (The Graduate Center, CUNY), Martin Chodorow (Hunter College): Spanish-English bilinguals’ processing of Spanish relative clauses: an ERP study
Chigusa Kurumada (University of Rochester), Bethany Gardner (Vanderbilt University): “You’re good at math for a woman”: an experimental analysis of gender-based microaggressions
Anne Therese Frederiksen (University of California, San Diego), Rachel I. Mayberry (University of California, San Diego): Pronouns in American Sign Language: fully referentially specified but affected by pragmatics anyway
Skye Anderson (University of Arizona): Revisiting the role of syllabicity in phoneme monitoring
Nick Lester (University of California, Santa Barbara), Argyro Katsika (University of California, Santa Barbara): The interplay between lexico-syntactic information and prosodic structure
Jonathan Geary (University of Arizona), Adam Ussishkin (University of Arizona): Morphological priming without semantic relationship in Hebrew spoken word recognition
Paul Cockrum (University of Texas at Austin), Andrea Tovar (University of Texas at El Paso), Belem G. López (University of Texas at Austin): The role of brokering experience in divergent thinking: individual differences in nonverbal creativity measures
Matthew T. Carlson (Pennsylvania State University): Learning to hear what isn’t there: phonotactic knowledge and perceptual repair in L2 Spanish
Justin Craft (University of Michigan): Artificial grammar learning reveals differences in L1 categorical and gradient constraint effects
Angeliki Athanasopoulou (University of Calgary), Irene Vogel (University of Delaware): Word prosodic typology and the manifestation of focus
Mila Tasseva-Kurktchieva (University of South Carolina), Angelina Rubina (University of South Carolina): Gender and number feature reassembly in L2 Russian/L2 Bulgarian
American Dialect Society

**ADS Session 6: Insular Linguistics**

**Room:** Sugar Hill  
**Chair:** Charles Carson (Duke University Press)

8:30  *Nicole Holliday (Pomona College), Lemuel Lan (Pomona College), Lauren Squires (The Ohio State University):* “I’ve code-switched on behalf of the Black student population”: linguistic insecurity among Black students at HWIs

9:00  *Arianna Janoff (Georgetown University):* “You know we talk backwards”: A diachronic analysis of a Smith Island native

9:30  *Bronwyn M. Bjorkman (Queen’s University), Anastasia Riehl (Queen’s University):* We seen “eh” and so on: a preliminary study of three variables in the Wolfe Island English Corpus

**ADS Poster Session**

**Room:** Metropolitan Ballroom East  
**Time:** 10:30 AM – 12:00 PM

Assigned poster board numbers are found in parentheses before each poster’s author(s). Each poster board will have an identifying number.

(82) **Craig Alexander (University of Glasgow), Jane Stuart-Smith (University of Glasgow), Tereza Neocleous (University of Glasgow), Ludger Evers (University of Glasgow):** A new tool for sociolinguistic data analysis: using graphical models to visualize mixed effects modeling for vowel formant data

(83) **Nicole Bateman (California State University, San Marcos):** Using formal English to teach the value of language variation and linguistic diversity

(84) **Samantha Beaver (University of Wisconsin-Madison), Glenn Starr (University of Wisconsin-Madison), Jonathan Jibson (University of Wisconsin-Madison):** Patching together a picture of the low-back merger mid-century

(85) **Jeremiah Bill (University of Rochester), He Gong (University of Rochester), Brooke Hamilton (University of Rochester), Henry Hawthorn (University of Rochester), Xiaoran Hu (University of Rochester), Alexander Johnson (University of Rochester), Alan Kuo (University of Rochester), Nicholas Kasper (University of Rochester), Tyler Knight (University of Rochester), Elizabeth Lee (University of Rochester), Rachel Myers (Georgetown University), Caleb New (University of Rochester), Madeline Rose (University of Rochester), Anthony Russell (University of Rochester), Sophie Sackstein (University of Rochester), Lee Stovall (University of Rochester), Justin Tian (University of Rochester), Siddharth Vashishta (University of Rochester), Xiaoxuan Wang (University of Rochester), Liqi Zhu (University of Rochester), Maya Abtahian (University of Rochester):** The extension of (positive) anymore

(86) **Mary Blockley (University of Texas at Austin):** Unetymological -o in the USA

(87) **Thomas Paul Bonfiglio (University of Richmond):** Ideologically motivated semantic shift as evidence of linguistic relativism in contemporary American English

(88) **Andrew Bray (University of Georgia):** Canadian features in the speech of American-born NHL players

(89) **Hannah Brouse (University of New Mexico):** North American sign languages and the colonial power matrix

(90) **Katherine Conner (The Ohio State University):** When violation goes viral: a continuing critical discourse analysis of social media comments on sexual assault

(91) **Angelo Costanzo (Bloomsburg University):** Language, ethnicity, and pierogi/pyrohy in the PA Anthracite Coal Region

(92) **Ivy Hauser (University of Massachusetts Amherst):** Individual differences in stop prevoicing among northeastern American English speakers

(93) **Ho’omana Nathan Horton (Oklahoma State University):** “To describe it to a non-skater”: Skater identity and participation in the sociolinguistic interview

(94) **Jeffrey Kallen (Trinity College Dublin):** Enregisterment in linguistic landscapes: global insights from Irish English

(95) **Tyler Kibbey (University of Kentucky):** The Kingdom and the Republic: sovereignty metaphors in the opening prayers of the 115th United States Congress

(96) **Ayden Loughlin (University of Victoria):** Who is they? Pronoun use across time and social structure

(97) **Isabel McKay (University of Arizona):** Laughing with letters: a corpus comparison of English written laughter expressions on Twitter

(98) **Elizabeth Peterson (University of Helsinki):** Call to action: filling the sociolinguistic gap for English speakers worldwide

(99) **Alexandra Pfiffner (Georgetown University):** Word-final obstruent devoicing in Minnesota: patterns in gradient neutralization
Saturday Morning

(100) Lisa Sprowls (Tulane University): “A little Southern” in Little Italy: phonology and linguistic perception in a Louisiana Italian-American community

(101) Felicia Jean Steele (College of New Jersey): “Which English do we learn?”: Community Engaged Learning in the American English classroom

(102) Julia Thomas Swan (San Jose State University): Pre-velar raising among Nordic Americans in Seattle

**ADS Session 7: Style, Stance, and Ideology**

Room: Sugar Hill
Chair: Jennifer Bloomquist (Gettysburg College)

10:30 M. Lynne Murphy (University of Sussex): Language ideology in lexical listicles: Americanisms for British audiences

11:00 Margarita Nemchuk (Rose-Hulman Institute of Technology), Jon Bakos (Indiana State University): Small town Southern man: comparing Southern features in the songs and interviews of Alan Jackson

11:30 Bryce E. McCleary (Oklahoma State University): “I bet it’s an ugly thing”: Constructing stance with creaky voice

### American Name Society

**Special Topic: Names, Naming, Gender, Sex, and Sexual Orientation 1**

Room: Union Square
Chairs: I. M. Nick (German Society for Forensic Linguistics)
Laurel Hutton (Catchword)

8:00 Sharon N. Obasi (University of Nebraska at Kearney), Richard Mocarski (University of Nebraska at Kearney), Natalie Holt (University of Nebraska at Kearney), Debra A. Hope (University of Nebraska at Kearney), Nathan Woodruff (University of Nebraska at Kearney): I call myself: assessing gender identity and renaming strategies among transgender or gender nonconforming (TGNC) adults

8:30 Brian W. King (Independent Scholar): Medicalized naming practices and the pathologization of intersex bodies

9:00 Al Crowley (University of South Carolina): Trans enough? Nonbinary YouTubers and the transgender label

**Naming Trends**

Room: Sutton Place
Chair: Yi-An Chen (Indiana University Bloomington)

8:00 Andoveloniaina Rasolofo (Purchase College): A linguistic perspective on Malagasy proper names and identity

8:30 Jong-Mi Kim (Kangwon National University): Phonological trends of naming simplification and globalization

9:00 Berhanu Asfaw Weldemikael (Addis Ababa University): Naming trends in Addis Ababa: personal names in focus

### Special Topic: Names, Naming, Gender, Sex, and Sexual Orientation 2

Room: Union Square
Chairs: Laurel Hutton (Catchword)
I. M. Nick (German Society for Forensic Linguistics)

9:45 Beatrice Fracchiolla (University of Lorraine): The notion of performativity in identity construction: what the mariage pour tous changed in the French lesbian-founded family with regard to name, address, filiation and social recognition

10:15 Carly Dickerson (The Ohio State University): Naming Albania’s sworn virgins

10:45 Chloe Brotherton (University of California, Davis): The construction of asexual and non-binary identities on Tumblr through naming practices
Naming as Marketing
Room: Sutton Place
Chair: Lisa Spira (Ethnic Technologies)
9:45 Alesssia Cherici (Indiana University Bloomington), Natsuko Tsujimura (Indiana University Bloomington): Genderization, beautification, or dudeification? Different approaches to beer naming
10:15 Lisa Abney (Northwestern State University of Louisiana): Naming practices in alcohol and drug recovery centers, adult daycares, and private hospitals
10:45 Ibrahim Esan (Obafemi Awolowo University), Faley James Oladunjoye (Obafemi Awolowo University): A socio-onomastic study of church naming practices in a poverty-ridden economy

Onomastic Curiosities
Room: Union Square
Chair: Kenneth Robbins (Louisiana Tech University)
11:30 Karen Duchaj (Northeastern Illinois University): Stressed syllabic constraints on English names in pop music: evidence from Lennon and McCartney
12:00 Catherine Davies (The University of Alabama): Epithetic nicknames as insults directed at Trump by online citizen-satirists
12:30 Joseph Pentangelo (City University of New York): Grizzel Greedigut: a name ‘no mortall could invent’

Names, Gender, Culture
Room: Sutton Place
Chair: Cleveland Evans (Bellevue University)
11:30 Cleveland Evans (Bellevue University): Empire State babies: the top 100 given names in New York, 1960-2017
12:00 Yi-An Chen (Indiana University Bloomington): Social expectations, gender roles, and gendered names in Taiwan
12:30 Masahiko Mutsukawa (Nanzan University): Japanese disyllabic and bimoraic given names

North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences
Linguistic Terms and Symbols
Room: Madison Square
Chair: Marcin Kilarski (Adam Mickiewicz University)
9:00 Hunter Lockwood (University of Wisconsin-Madison): Historical notes on the pound sign (#) in linguistic theory
9:30 Giedrius Subačius (University of Illinois at Chicago): Individual manuscript orthographic peculiarities in 19th century Lithuania
10:00 Chiara Zanchi (Università di Pavia): “Preverbs”: the history and implications of a terminological challenge
10:30 Break

Language and Linguistics in Society
Room: Madison Square
Chair: Marcin Kilarski (Adam Mickiewicz University)
10:45 David Boe (Northern Michigan University): The Johnson column and linguistic popularization
11:15 Jami Saarikivi (University of Helsinki), Kaisu Sinnemäki (University of Helsinki): The concept of sacred language and its relation to linguistic purism
11:45 Thomas Turk (Phoenix, AZ): Napoleonic Latin inscriptions
Saturday Morning

North American Research Network in Historical Sociolinguistics

Language on the Move

Room: Murray Hill
Chair: Mark Richard Lauersdorf (University of Kentucky)

8:45  Joseph Salmons (University of Wisconsin-Madison), Laura Moquin (University of Wisconsin-Madison): Separated at birth? Scandinavian-American English and its representation over time
9:15  Carolina P. Amador-Moreno (University of Extremadura): ‘I wonder does he not know you are in America’: Exploring the development of embedded inversion in Irish English
9:45  Marc Pierce (University of Texas at Austin), Hans C. Boas (University of Texas at Austin), Karen Roesch (Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis): World War I, Texas German, and language shift

NARNiHS Poster Session

Room: Metropolitan Ballroom East
Time: 10:15 – 11:45 AM

Assigned poster board numbers are found in parentheses before each poster’s author(s). Each poster board will have an identifying number.

(75) Andreea Sandu (George Mason University): Universals in abrupt language contact: evidence for emergence of the unmarked in koinéization
(76) Jelena Vujic (University of Belgrade), Aleksandar Milanovic (University of Belgrade): The earliest Anglo-Serbian language contacts (1750-1820): a historical socio-linguistic perspective
(77) Carrie Ann Morgan (University of Michigan): Inflammatory infinitives and light dialects: enregistering Central Albanian
(78) Eliot Raynor (Indiana University Bloomington): Pathways away from politeness: tracing the origins of generalized usted in Colombian Spanish
(79) Angus B. Grieve-Smith (The New School): Lower class characters lead in changing negation on the nineteenth-century Parisian stage
(80) Michael D. Picone (University of Alabama): Code-switching in 19th century Louisiana epistolary and literary sources
(81) Christopher Strelluf (University of Warwick): Machine-automated vowel measurement, old sound recordings, and error-correction procedures

Society for Computation in Linguistics

Syntax and Processing II

Room: Chelsea

8:45  Kristina Gulordava (Pompeu Fabra University), Piotr Bojanowski (Facebook AI Research, Paris), Edouard Grave (Facebook AI Research, New York), Tal Linzen (Johns Hopkins University), Marco Baroni (Facebook AI Research, Paris): Colorless green recurrent networks dream hierarchically
9:15  Olga Zamaraeva (University of Washington), Kristen Howell (University of Washington), Emily M. Bender (University of Washington): Modeling clausal complementation for a grammar engineering resource
9:45  Rebecca Marvin (Johns Hopkins University), Tal Linzen (Johns Hopkins University): Targeted syntactic evaluation of language models
10:15  Yiding Hao (Yale University): Learnability and overgeneration in computational syntax
Scil Saturday Morning

Pragmatics and Discourse
Room: Chelsea

10:45 Reuben Cohn-Gordon (Stanford University), Noah D. Goodman (Stanford University), Christopher Potts (Stanford University): An incremental iterated response model of pragmatics
11:15 Yang Liu (Georgetown University), Amir Zeldes (Georgetown University): Discourse relations and signaling information: anchoring discourse signals in RST-DT
11:45 Dhivya Chinnappa (University of North Texas), Alexis Palmer (University of North Texas), Eduardo Blanco (University of North Texas): Temporally-oriented possession: tracking possession over time

Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics

Session 5A: Syntax II
Room: Liberty 4
Chair: Peter Bakker (Aarhus University)

8:30 Opening Remarks and Updates
8:45 Trecel Messam (University of the West Indies, Mona): The fate of the copula in the attrition of Jamaican Creole
9:15 Patricia Cabredo Hofherr (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique): Superiority comparatives in Haitian Creole
9:45 Stéphane Térosier (Université de Montréal): Teasing apart definiteness and specificity: evidence from Martinican Creole relative clauses
10:15 Malcolm Awadajin Finney (California State University, Long Beach): Origins, properties and syntax configurations of comparative constructions in Krio

Session 5B: Pragmatics
Room: Liberty 5
Chair: Marlyse Baptista (University of Michigan)

8:45 Dany Adone (University of Cologne/Charles Darwin University), Thomas Batchelor (University of Cologne), Melanie Brück (University of Cologne): Organizing discourse with na in Australian Kriol
9:15 Bettina Migge (University College Dublin): Small words in creoles
9:45 Joy Peltier (University of Michigan): Exploring the determiner system of Kwéyòl Donmnik through speakers’ use of co-speech gestures
10:15 Wilkinson Daniel Wong Gonzales (University of Michigan), Jun Jie Lim (National University of Singapore), Xue Ming Choo (National University of Singapore), Jakob Leimgruber (University of Basel), Mie Hiramoto (National University of Singapore): Issit Issit is only a tag question? The grammaticalization and pragmatization of issit in colloquial Singapore English

Session 6A: Sociolinguistics III
Room: Liberty 4
Chair: Rocky Meade (University of the West Indies, Mona)

10:45 Kadian Walters (University of the West Indies, Mona): We want justice: linguistic discrimination in Jamaica’s public formal domains
11:15 Peter Maitz (University of Bern): Language emergence in the boarding school: theoretical and typological issues of boarding school contact languages
11:45 Mohammed Sadat (University of Ghana): The sociolinguistics of Hausa in Ghana
12:15 Aya Inoue (Aichi University of the Arts): Describing for complementation in current Hawai’i Creole speech
Saturday Morning

Session 6B: Syntax III
Room: Liberty 5
Chair: Arienne Dwyer (University of Kansas/Mauritius Institute of Education)

11:45  Marlyse Baptista (University of Michigan), Emanuel de Pina (University of Lisbon): Negation in Cape Verdean Creole: a parametric account
11:15  Melanie Brück (University of Cologne): On demonstratives, determiners and bare nouns in Kreol Seselwa
11:45  Patricia Cabredo Hofherr (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique), Shrita Hassamal (Mauritius Institute of Education): Superiority comparatives in Mauritian Creole
12:15  Fernanda Pratas (None): Temporal strategies in two varieties of Cape Verdean

Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas

Negation
Room: Riverside Ballroom
Chair: Mary Linn (Smithsonian Institution)

8:45  Dagmar Jung (University of Zurich): How to negate in Dene Suline
9:15  Carmen Jany (California State University, San Bernardino): The grammar of negation in Chuxnahbán Mixe
9:45  Ellen B. Basso (University of Arizona): Complexities of standard negation polarity in epistemic marking (Kalapalo, Southern Carib)
10:15  Benjamin Hunt (George Mason University), Sylvia L.R. Schreiner (George Mason University): The syntax of negation in St. Lawrence Island/Central Siberian Yupik

Classifiers
Room: Riverside Suite
Chair: Colette Grinevald (Université Lumière Lyon 2)

8:45  John Foreman (University of Texas Rio Grande Valley), Sheila Dooley (University of Texas Rio Grande Valley), Paula Margarita Foreman (University of Texas Rio Grande Valley), Catharina Ybarra (University of Texas Rio Grande Valley): Verb classes in Macuiltianguis Zapotec
9:15  Cherry Meyer (University of Chicago): Motivating ‘exceptional’ animates in Ojibwe: the link between gender and classifiers
9:45  Andrew Cowell (University of Colorado Boulder): Arapaho verbal classifiers: radial extensions and their relationship to usage factors
10:15  Carlos Cisneros (University of Chicago): Numeral classifiers in Guaymi

Morphology/Syntax Interface I
Room: Liberty 1/2
Chair: Martin Kohlberger (Leiden University/University of Texas at Austin)

8:45  Daisy Rosenblum (University of British Columbia): Nouns, noun phrases, and other referential resources in K̓ak̓ala

Lexicography
Room: Liberty 1/2
Chair: Eric W. Campbell (University of California, Santa Barbara)

9:15  James Kari (Alaska Native Language Center): Lexware, Dene band labels, and high-volume Dene lexicography
9:45  Josh Holden (University nhelot'ne thiyots'jístameyimâkanak Blue Quills): Toward a general public explanatory combinatorial dictionary of Denesuline
10:15  Kate Mesh (University of Haifa): "Open description" impacts documentation: a case study from San Juan Quiahije Chatino
Saturday, 5 January
Afternoon
Linguistic Society of America

Invited Plenary Address
Room: Empire Ballroom
Time: 12:45 – 1:45 PM
Chair: Khalil Isk arous (University of Southern California)

Jennifer Cole (Northwestern University)
Predictability and Conventionalization in Intonation: Linking Sound and Meaning

Committee on Scholarly Communication in Linguistics
Room: Park 4
Time: 2:00 – 2:30 PM

Linguistics Beyond Academia Special Interest Group Career Mixer
Room: Liberty 3
Time: 3:30 – 5:00 PM

Historical Linguistics and Grammar
Room: Central Park East
Chair: Roslyn Burns (Independent Linguist)

2:00 Edith Kirlew (University of Queensland), Erich Round (University of Queensland): Family-level domain knowledge improves automated cognate alignment
2:30 Rikker Dockum (Yale University): Lexical tone and the comparative method: distinguishing innovation, retention, and chance resemblance
3:00 Jordan Kodner (University of Pennsylvania): Investigating acquisition in unattested dead languages
3:30 Silvia Luraghi (University of Pavia): Perception verbs in Ancient Greek
4:00 Anthony Yates (University of California, Los Angeles): Unaccusative active verbs do not lack a Voice layer: the morphosyntax of Hittite “voice reversal”
4:30 Wilkinson Daniel Wong Gonzales (University of Michigan): Variation in Philippine Hybrid Hokkien nominal affixation

SocioPhonology and SocioPragmatics
Room: Central Park West
Chair: Sally McConnell-Ginet (Cornell University)

2:00 Betsy Sneller (Georgetown University): The role of social network and social identity in language change
2:30 Jeffrey Lamontagne (McGill University): Acoustic evidence of phonemicization: lax high vowels in Quebec French
3:00 Rebecca Starr (National University of Singapore), Brinda Balasubramaniam (National University of Singapore): English (r) among Tamil Singaporeans: variation, change, and the performance of ethnic identity in a postcolonial English
3:30 Andrea Beltrama (Université Paris Diderot): Iconicity, corrections, precision: the social meaning of pragmatic detail
4:00 Hélène Blondeau (University of Florida), Raymond Mougneon (York University), Mireille Tremblay (Université de Montréal): Consequence markers in Canadian French: a longitudinal cross-variety comparison of sociopragmatic variation
4:30 Youssef Haddad (University of Florida): Optional you and the invocation of shared identity in Levantine Arabic
Saturday Afternoon

Syntax and Morphology II 
Room: Lenox Ballroom 
Chair: Jeffrey Punske (Southern Illinois University Carbondale)

2:00 Adrian Stegovec (University of Connecticut): Crop to fit: pronoun size and its relation to strict/sloppy identity and animacy

2:30 Mark Baker (Rutgers University), Deepak Alok (Rutgers University): On the syntax of addressee agreement and indexical shift in Magahi

3:00 Emily Clem (University of California, Berkeley): The cyclic nature of Agree: maximal projections as probes 3rd place Student Abstract Award Winner

3:30 Julie Anne Legate (University of Pennsylvania), Milena Šereikaitė (University of Pennsylvania): Lithuanian evidentials and passives of evidentials

4:00 Michelle Yuan (University of Chicago): On the interaction of Merger and copy spell-out: insights from Inuktitut noun incorporation

4:30 Alexander Sugar (University of Washington), Zaoreguli Abulimiti (Shaanxi Normal University): Idiosyncratic case is not lexical: evidence from Uyghur-Chinese code switching

Phonetics II
Room: Bowery
Chair: Eleanor Chodroff (Northwestern University)

2:00 Charles B. Chang (Boston University), Sungmi Kwon (Pukyong National University): The contributions of crosslinguistic influence and individual differences to nonnative speech perception

2:30 Adam Buchwald (New York University): Non-native consonant clusters are learned gradually – before and after phonemic accuracy is achieved

3:00 Dolly Goldenberg (Yale University), Mark K. Tiede (Haskins Laboratories), D. H. Whalen (Haskins Laboratories): Aspiration vs. voicing: evidence from audio-tactile integration in speech perception

3:30 John Kingston (University of Massachusetts Amherst): Lexical knowledge does not improve discriminability: testing interactive models

4:00 Michelle Cohn (University of California, Davis), Bruno Ferenc Segedin (University of California, Davis), Georgia Zellou (University of California, Davis): Phonologically motivated phonetic repair strategies in Siri- and human-directed speech

4:30 Alexander McAllister (Pennsylvania State University), Matthew T. Carlson (Pennsylvania State University), James M. McQueen (Radboud University Nijmegen): Using knowledge of L1 dialects to adapt to phonetic variation in an L2

Semantics II
Room: Flatiron
Chair: Lelia Glass (Georgia Institute of Technology)

2:00 Matthew Barros (Washington University in St Louis), Hadas Kotek (Yale University): Some issues with sluicing as anaphora to issues

2:30 Elizabeth Bogal-Allbritten (University of Göteborg), Elizabeth Coppock (Boston University): No individual comparison in Navajo: evidence from quantificational standards

3:00 Woo-Jin Chung (New York University): On supererogation

3:30 Cleo Condoravdi (Stanford University), Rebecca Jarvis (Harvard University), Sunwoo Jeong (Stanford University): Endorsement of inconsistent imperatives

4:00 Yuto Hirayama (Osaka University), Shun Ihara (Osaka University): Epistemic adverbs that can/cannot be embedded under imperatives

4:30 Margaret Kroll (University of California, Santa Cruz), Tom Roberts (University of California, Santa Cruz): Are bare adverbial responses derived by ellipsis? Definitely.
2:00 Jennifer Chard (The Graduate Center, CUNY), Gita Martohardjono (The Graduate Center, CUNY), Isabelle Barriere (Long Island University Brooklyn/Yeled V’Yalda Research Institute), Gisela Jia (Lehman College): Language assessment in a multilingual society: a prototype for Mandarin-speaking preschoolers

2:30 Shuo Feng (University of Wisconsin-Madison), Jacee Cho (University of Wisconsin-Madison): Direct and indirect scalar implicatures in second language acquisition: an experiment on sometimes and not always

3:00 Wei Lai (University of Pennsylvania), Peter Racz (University of Bristol), Gareth Roberts (University of Pennsylvania): Experience with a linguistic variant affects the acquisition of its sociolinguistic meaning: an alien-language-learning experiment

3:30 Itxaso Rodríguez-Ordóñez (Southern Illinois University Carbondale): ‘New speakers’ of Basque, language contact and social meaning

4:00 Jon Forrest (Indiana University Bloomington): Style embedded: jobs, social categories, and stylistic variation

Datablitz: Experimental Approaches to Cross-linguistic Variation in Island Phenomena

Room: New York Ballroom East
Organizers: Savithry Namboodiripad (University of Michigan)
            Dave Kush (Norwegian Institute of Science and Technology)
            Adam Morgan (University of California, San Diego)

2:00 Savithry Namboodiripad (University of Michigan), Dave Kush (Norwegian Institute of Science and Technology), Adam Morgan (University of California, San Diego): Introducers and moderators

2:05 Jon Sprouse (University of Connecticut): Island effects and the role of formal experimental work in linguistic theory

2:30 Chiara Dal Farra (Ca’Foscari University of Venice): To be an island or not to be an island: the status of adjuncts in Italian

2:40 Ingrid Bondevik (Norwegian Institute of Science and Technology), Dave Kush (Norwegian Institute of Science and Technology), Terje Londahl (Norwegian Institute of Science and Technology): Investigating apparent adjunct-island insensitivity in Norwegian

2:50 Anne Abeillé (Université Paris Diderot), Barbara Hemforth (Centre national de la recherche scientifique), Elodie Winckel (Université Paris Diderot), Edward Gibson (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): French subject-island constraint: three experimental studies

3:00 Jun Lyu (Stony Brook University): Episodic eventuality impacts RC island processing in Mandarin

3:10 Savithry Namboodiripad (University of Michigan): Superadditivity in acceptable island extraction: Malayalam adjuncts

3:20 Sergio López Sancio (University of the Basque Country), Itziar Laka (University of the Basque Country): Dependency type modulates island effects: evidence from Spanish

3:30 Dustin A. Chacón (University of Minnesota): Variation in islands and learnability: three test cases in Spanish

3:40 Fred Zenker (University of Hawai`i at Mānoa), Bonnie D. Schwartz (University of Hawai`i at Mānoa): Testing for adjunct island effects using topic structures in L1 Chinese and L1/L2 English

3:50 Ma’ayan Keshev (University of Tel Aviv), Aya Meltzer-Asscher (University of Tel Aviv): Subliminal islands or processing costs? The latent factor affecting super-additivity

4:00 Grant Goodall (University of California, San Diego): Predicting the severity of island violations across languages: some first steps

4:30 Savithry Namboodiripad (University of Michigan), Dave Kush (Norwegian Institute of Science and Technology), Adam Morgan (University of California, San Diego): Moderators of discussion

5:00 Datablitz concludes
Symposium: New Directions in LGBTQ+ Linguistics: Commemorating the LSA Special Interest Group on LGBTQ+ Issues in Linguistics

Room: New York Ballroom West
Organizers: Tyler Kibbey (University of Kentucky)
          Rusty Barrett (University of Kentucky)
Sponsor: LSA Special Interest Group (SIG) on LGBTQ+ Issues in Linguistics

2:00  Rusty Barrett (University of Kentucky): Introduction
2:10  Jenny Davis (University of Illinois at Urbana–Champaign): Can the speakers of indigenous languages be Queer? Reconciling two-spirit language use and linguistic representation
2:30  Kirby Conrod (University of Washington): Trans(itive) gendering
2:50  Lal Zimman (University of California, Santa Barbara): Engendering the voice: biological determinism, trans exclusion, and cissexism in (socio)linguistic research
3:10  Brianna Cornelius (University of South Carolina): Examining the use of power-based language to (de)construct heteronormative gendered identities
3:30  Chantal Gratton (Stanford University): Negotiating gender and power through the situated control of vocal pitch
3:50  Jeremy Calder (University of Colorado Boulder), Ariana Steele (The Ohio State University): Gender in sociolinguistic variation beyond the binary
4:10  Tyler Kibbey (University of Kentucky): The Queer reformation and its dissidents: metaphors of gender and sexuality in Tennessee theo-political ideology
4:30  Discussion
5:00  Symposium concludes

American Dialect Society

ADS Annual Luncheon
Room: Liberty 3
Chair: ADS President Sali Tagliamonte (University of Toronto)
Time: 12:15 – 1:45 PM

Announcement: Roger Shuy (Georgetown University): Recipient of the Roger Shuy Best Paper of the year in American Speech Award

Speaker: Sali Tagliamonte (University of Toronto): Doing dialectology in the 21st century

ADS Session 8: Methods, Research and Pedagogical
Room: Sugar Hill
Chair: Kathryn Remlinger (Grand Valley State University)

2:00  Jessica Grieser (University of Tennessee, Knoxville): “Has there ever been a time …?”: Investigating sociolinguistics’ most famous question
2:30  Patricia Cukor-Avila (University of North Texas), Guy Bailey (University of Texas Rio Grande Valley): Linguistic insights from a longitudinal case study
3:00  Alexandra D’Arcy (University of Victoria): Exploring the dynamics of language change through the lens of community, caregiver, and child
3:30 Stefan Dollinger (University of British Columbia): The written questionnaire 2.0: research-oriented approaches to dialectology in the classroom

4:00 Jennifer Renn (Purdue University), Annie Duguay (Center for Applied Linguistics): Embedding linguistics in content teacher training to support linguistically and culturally diverse students

American Name Society

Keynote Speech II
Room: Union Square
Chair: Laurel Sutton (Catchword)
Time: 2:00 – 3:00 PM

Aaron Hall (Siegel+Gale)
Inconvenient Truths in Brand Naming

Toponymy and Cultural Identity
Room: Union Square
Chair: Luisa Caiazzo (University of Basilicata)

3:15 Kathleen Solon-Villaneza (University of Southern Philippines Foundation), Alvin Zamora (University of Southern Philippines Foundation), Lester Gastala (University of Southern Philippines Foundation): Unraveling CEBU through toponomastics

3:45 Olena Fomenko (Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv): Ukraine or the Ukraine? The power of naming and national identity

4:15 Claudia Drieling (North Carolina A&T State University): Olaudah in Germany: boundary conditions and onomastic resistance in Michael Götting’s Contrapunctus

Naming and Renaming
Room: Sutton Place
Chair: Dorothy Dodge Robbins (Louisiana Tech University)

3:15 Enkhjargal Purev (National University of Mongolia), Purevsuren Bazarjav (National University of Mongolia): Color words as geographic names in the Mongolian language

3:45 Wenchuan Huang (National Dong Hwa University): Renaming the past in postcolonial Taiwan: translation of streetscapes in the cities of Taiwan

4:15 Onyekachi Awa (Ebonyi State University): An examination of Akachi Adimora-Ezeigbo’s trilogy

North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences

The Evolution of Linguistic Ideas
Room: Madison Square
Chair: Catherine Fountain (Appalachian State University)

2:00 Hans C. Boas (University of Texas at Austin), Hope C. Dawson (The Ohio State University), Brian D. Joseph (The Ohio State University), Todd Krause (University of Texas at Austin), Marc Pierce (University of Texas at Austin): Capturing the flow of linguistic ideas: the linguist family tree

2:30 Frank R. Trechsel (Ball State University): Sir Thomas Phillipps’ Mexican manuscripts

3:00 Break


3:45 Tracey Adams (University of Texas at Austin): What happened to van Coetsem (1988)? How Thomason and Kaufman (1988) overtook the field of contact linguistics
Saturday Afternoon

Business Meeting
Room: Madison Square
Time: 4:15 – 5:15 PM

North American Research Network in Historical Sociolinguistics

Pathways of Change  
NARNiHS2
Room: Murray Hill
Chair: Kelly E. Wright (University of Michigan)

1:00 Christina Ilse Terpstra (University of Calgary): Change from above: benne vs. sijn ‘are (pl)’ variation in Early Modern Dutch
1:30 Sylvie Dubois (Louisiana State University), Malcolm Richardson (Louisiana State University): The success of French orthographic reform among the religious elite in 17th century New France: the case of the apostrophe
2:00 William Johnson (The Ohio State University): Interpreting a written change: the usefulness of scripта theory in historical sociolinguistics
2:30 Donald N. Tuten (Emory University): Koineization and culture: the early modern generalization of Spanish vuestra merced/usted

Language and Officialdom  
NARNiHS3a
Room: Murray Hill
Chair: Donald N. Tuten (Emory University)

3:30 Jenelle Thomas (University of Oxford): Interpretation and linguistic malpractice in the 18th century Louisiana courtroom
4:00 Milan Simić (Nazarbayev University): Conflict between ‘national languages’ and unrecognized linguistic varieties in the Russian Altai

Language in Contact  
NARNiHS3b
Room: Murray Hill
Chair: Donald N. Tuten (Emory University)

4:30 Uri Horesh (University of Essex): Contact-induced lenition of Arabic ‘emphatic’ consonants: a sociohistorical perspective
5:00 Israel Sanz-Sánchez (West Chester University): Communication contexts, sound change dating, and historical sociolinguistics: Colonial Spanish loanwords in Indigenous American languages

Closing Remarks  
NARNiHS4
Room: Murray Hill
Chair: Mark Richard Lauersdorf (University of Kentucky)

5:30 Mark Richard Lauersdorf (University of Kentucky): The first annual meeting of the North American Research Network in Historical Sociolinguistics

Society for Computation in Linguistics

Invited talk: Hidden Structure and Ambiguity in Phonological Learning  
SCiL5
Room: Chelsea
Time: 2:00 – 3:00 PM

Gaja Jarosz (University of Massachusetts Amherst)

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Invited Talk: Computational Models of Hidden Structure Learning and Language Acquisition

Room: Chelsea
Time: 3:00 – 4:00 PM

Mark Johnson (Macquarie University)

SCiL Poster Session II

Room: Metropolitan Ballroom East
Time: 4:00 – 5:00 PM

Assigned poster board numbers are found in parentheses before each poster’s author(s). Each poster board will have an identifying number.

(75) Tamar Johnson (University of Edinburgh/Hebrew University of Jerusalem), Inbal Arnon (Hebrew University of Jerusalem): Processing non-concatenative morphology – a developmental computational model

(76) Sedigheh Moradi (Stony Brook University), Alêna Aksēnova (Stony Brook University), Thomas Graf (Stony Brook University): The computational cost of generalizations: an example from micromorphology

(77) Thomas McCoy (Johns Hopkins University), Tal Linzen (Johns Hopkins University): Non-entailed subsequences as a challenge for natural language inference

(78) Michael White (The Ohio State University): Evaluation order effects in dynamic continuized CCG: from Negative Polarity Items to balanced punctuation

(79) Lucia Donatelli (Georgetown University), Michael Regan (University of Colorado Boulder), William Croft (University of New Mexico), Nathan Schneider (Georgetown University): Tense and aspect semantics for sentential AMR

(80) Claire Bonial (U.S. Army Research Lab), Lucia Donatelli (Georgetown University), Jessica Ervin (University of Rochester), Clare Voss (U.S. Army Research Lab): Abstract Meaning Representation for human-robot dialogue

(81) Youngah Do (University of Hong Kong), Ka Yau Lai (University of Hong Kong): Measuring phonological distance in a tonal language: an experimental and computational study with Cantonese

(82) Lindy Comstock (University of California, Los Angeles), Michelle Tran (University of California, Los Angeles), Ariel Tankus (University of California, Los Angeles), Nader Pouratian (University of California, Los Angeles), Itzhak Fried (University of California, Los Angeles), William Speier (University of California, Los Angeles): Developing a real-time translator from neural signals to text: an articulatory phonetics approach

(83) Dakotah Lambert (Earlham College), James Rogers (Earlham College): A logical and computational methodology for exploring systems of phonotactic constraints

(84) Ezer Rasin (Leipzig University), Nur Lan (Tel Aviv University), Roni Katzir (Tel Aviv University): Simultaneous learning of vowel harmony and segmentation

(85) Matthias Lalisse (Johns Hopkins University), Paul Smolensky (Johns Hopkins University/Microsoft Research AI): Augmenting compositional models for knowledge base completion using gradient representations

(86) Mai Ha Vu (University of Delaware), Nazila Shafiei (Stony Brook University), Thomas Graf (Stony Brook University): Case assignment in TSL syntax: a case study

(87) Lindsay Hracs (University of Calgary): Quantifying the relationship between child and caregiver speech using Generalized Estimating Equations: the case of only

(88) Ryan Cotterell (Johns Hopkins University), Sebastian Mielke (Johns Hopkins University), Jason Eisner (Johns Hopkins University), Brian Roark (Google): Are all languages equally hard to language-model?

(89) Charlie O’Hara (University of Southern California): Place and position are computationally different

(90) Mirac Suzgun (Harvard University), Yonatan Belinkov (Harvard University) and Stuart Shieber (Harvard University): On evaluating the generalization of LSTM models in formal languages

(91) Katharina Kann (New York University), Alex Warstadt (New York University), Adina Williams (New York University) and Samuel Bowman (New York University): Verb argument structure alternations in word and sentence embeddings

(92) Aleksei Nazarov (University of Toronto): Learning exceptionality indices for French variable schwa deletion

Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics

Lunch
Time: 12:45 – 1:45 PM
Note: Return promptly for the afternoon session

Note: Sign up early for the Saturday evening SPCL dinner. The sign-up sheets will be circulated at the conference. All SPCL members and their companions are invited.
Session 7A: Historical Linguistics II

Room: Liberty 4
Chair: John Victor Singler (New York University)

1:45 Arienne Dwyer (University of Kansas): Were the Xinjiang Dolans once speakers of Turkish or Mongolic?
2:15 Julianne Maher (University of Pittsburgh): Vernacular French in the early Atlantic colonies
2:45 Zhiming Bao (National University of Singapore): The evolution of already and liao in Singapore English
3:15 Bart Jacobs (Jagiellonian University Cracow), Mikael Parkvall (University of Stockholm): The genesis of Chavacano revisited –and solved

Session 7B: Language Acquisition

Room: Liberty 5
Chair: Trecel Messam (University of the West Indies, Mona)

1:45 Isabelle Barriere (Long Island University Brooklyn/Yeled V’Yalda Research Institute), Blandine Joseph (Yeled V’Yalda Research Institute), Katsiaryna Aharodnik (Yeled V’Yalda Research Institute/The Graduate Center, CUNY), Sarah Kresh (The Graduate Center, CUNY), Geraldine Legendre (John Hopkins University), Thierry Nazzi (Université Paris Descartes/Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique): Morpho-phonology before semantics in the acquisition of Haitian-Creole subject-verb dependencies by toddlers: evidence from a multidimensional approach
2:15 Wilmar Lopez-Barrios (University of Massachusetts Amherst): Nuclear contour and generational effects on Palenquero and vernacular Spanish declaratives
2:45 Iyabo Osiapem (The College of William & Mary), Jason Sigel (University of the West Indies, Cave Hill): Developing a multilingual linguistic atlas of the Caribbean
3:15 Michele Kennedy (University of the West Indies, Mona): The verb particle construction in the speech of three year old Jamaican children

Session 8: Lifetime Achievement Award – William Samarin

Room: Liberty 4
Chair: Susanne Maria Michaelis (Leipzig University/Max Planck Institute for the Science of Human History)
Time: 3:45 – 4:45 PM

Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas

Historical II

Room: Riverside Ballroom
Chair: Shannon Bischoff (Purdue University Fort Wayne)

2:00 Rebecca Dinkel (University at Albany): The grammatical shape of metaphor in Mayan hieroglyphic texts: a corpus approach
2:30 Perry Wong (University of Chicago): “Intercourse” and “provincialism” in language: the speech of Cunén in K’iche’an
3:00 Joseph A.P. Wilson (Fairfield University/Sacred Heart University): Archery, metal and ceramics, oh my! Late Holocene technology words in Proto-Athabaskan
3:30 Marie-Lucie Tarpent (Mount Saint Vincent University): The classificatory status of Takelma

Morphology II

Room: Riverside Suite
Chair: Raquel-Maria Sapién (University of Oklahoma)

2:00 Richard A. Rhodes (University of California, Berkeley): Code-switching and morphological light verbs
2:30 Sofia Flores (Tecnológico de Costa Rica): A corpus linguistics approach for Bribri spontaneous speech
3:00 Kayla Begay (Humboldt State University): First person possessive prefix variation in Wailaki
SSILA17

Syntax II
Room: Liberty 1/2
Chair: Bernat Bardagil-Mas (University of California, Berkeley)

2:00 Matthew Tyler (Yale University): A non-uniform analysis of external possession in Western Muskogean
2:30 Magdalena Lemus Serrano (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique): Verbal and non-verbal clauses, and the cases in between: Yukuna’s pseudo-clefts
3:00 John Lyon (California State University, Fresno), Ewa Czaykowska-Higgins (University of Victoria): Interior Salish particles: comparing Nsyilxcen and Nxaʔamx̣ín
3:30 Shahar Shirtz (University of Oregon/Boise State University): Argument structure and discourse usage of Alsea -ln(x) “passive”
4:00 Pamela Munro (University of California, Los Angeles): Possessed adjectives in Garifuna
4:30 Iara Mantenuto (University of California, Los Angeles): Copulas in San Sebastián del Monte Mixtec

Revitalization II
Room: Riverside Suite
Chair: Mary Jill Brody (Louisiana State University)

3:30 James Leow (The Ohio State University): Mixtec in Ohio: a case study of the impact of immigration policy on language maintenance
4:00 Severn Cullis-Suzuki (University of British Columbia), Patricia A. Shaw (University of British Columbia): Intonation through the generations
4:30 Craig Kopris (Waʔdat Yanḥetsih), Buck Woodard (American University), Jesse Bowman Bruchac (Ndakinna Education Center): Virginia Algonquian on the small screen: native language in the Jamestown series

Phonology II
Room: Riverside Ballroom
Chair: Susan Kung (University of Texas at Austin)

4:00 Kevin Penner (University of Alberta): The foot and loanword adaptation in Ixtayutla Mixtec
4:30 Gabriela Caballero (University of California, San Diego), Austin German (University of Texas at Austin): Grammatical tone patterns in Choguita Rarámuri (Tarahumara)

Documentary: Dizhsa Nabani
Room: Riverside Ballroom
Time: 5:00 PM – 5:45 PM

Saturday, 5 January
Evening
Linguistic Society of America

Awards Ceremony
Room: Empire Ballroom
Chair: Alice Harris (University of Massachusetts Amherst)
Time: 6:00 – 6:30 PM
Saturday Evening

**Presidential Address**
Room: Empire Ballroom
Chair: Sally McConnell-Ginet (Cornell University)
Time: 6:30 – 7:30 PM

Penelope Eckert (Stanford University)
The Limits of Meaning

**Presidential Reception**
Room: New York Ballroom
Time: 7:30 – 9:30 PM

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**American Name Society**

**Annual Business Meeting and Awards Presentation**
Room: Union Square
Time: 5:00 – 6:00 PM

**ANS Banquet**
Carragher’s Pub and Restaurant, 228 West 39th Street (5 minute walk from the Sheraton)
Time: 7:00 – 9:30PM

**Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics**

**Conference Dinner**
Venue: TBA
Time: 7:30 p.m.
Please sign up for the SPCL dinner. The sign-up sheets will be circulated at the conference. All SPCL members and their companions are invited.

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**Sunday, 6 January**

**Morning**

**Linguistic Society of America**

**Ethics Committee Meeting**
Room: Park 1
Time: 8:00 – 9:00 AM

**Linguistics Beyond Academia Special Interest Group (SIG) Meeting**
Room: Park 3
Time: 9:00 – 10:30 AM

**Program Committee Meeting**
Room: Park 3
Time: 8:00 – 9:00 AM

**Endangered Language Fund Annual Meeting**
Room: Park 2
Time: 8:00 – 9:00 AM

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Endangered Language Fund Office Hours
Room: Park 2
Time: 9:00 – 10:00 AM

Psycholinguistics of Syntax and Semantics
Room: Central Park East
Chair: Emily Atkinson (University of Michigan)

9:00 Steven Foley (University of California, Santa Cruz), Jed Pizarro-Guevara (University of California, Santa Cruz), Kelsey Sasaki (University of California, Santa Cruz), Maziar Toosarvandani (University of California, Santa Cruz), Matthew Wagers (University of California, Santa Cruz): Pronouns over gaps in parsing? The subject relative clause advantage in Santiago Laxopa Zapotec
9:30 Elsi Kaiser (University of Southern California), Jesse Storbeck (University of Southern California): Emergent clusters of subjective adjectives: on the importance of experienced judges
10:00 Nayoung Kim (Northwestern University), Laurel Brehm (Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics), Patrick Sturt (University of Edinburgh), Masaya Yoshida (Northwestern University): Processing of different kind of fillers: reactivated fillers vs. active fillers
10:30 Thuy Bui (University of Massachusetts Amherst): Pronoun resolution with referential and quantificational antecedents in Vietnamese
11:00 Monica Do (University of Southern California), Elsi Kaiser (University of Southern California): The syntax-to-semantics mapping in real-time language production: a view from psych verbs
11:30 Frances Blanchette (Pennsylvania State University), Cynthia Lukyanenko (George Mason University), Katherine Muschler (Pennsylvania State University): Processing negative concord and double negation in context: an eye-tracking study
12:00 Songhee Kim (New York University), Liina Pykkänen (New York University): Neural correlates of verb phrase composition: evidence from MEG

Syntax III
Room: Central Park West
Chair: Ralph Fasold (Georgetown University)

9:00 Nikolaos Angelopoulos (University of California, Los Angeles): Reconstructing clitic doubling
9:30 Hezao Ke (University of Michigan): Inalienable relational nouns and logophors
10:00 Bradley Hoot (DePaul University), Shane Ebert (University of Illinois at Chicago): Testing the phase head hypothesis in Spanish/English code-switching
10:30 Richard Stockwell (University of California, Los Angeles), Carson T. Schütze (University of California, Los Angeles): Objectless locative prepositions in British English
11:00 Michael Wilson (University of Massachusetts Amherst): The reversible core of ObjExp, location, and govern-type verbs
11:30 Lauren Clemens (University at Albany), Rebecca Tollan (University of Toronto): Syntactic ergativity as absolutive movement in Polynesian
12:00 Craig Sailor (University of Tromsø), Gary Thoms (University of Glasgow): Exhortative clauses in Scots

Syntax IV
Room: Lenox Ballroom
Chair: Vera Lee-Schoenfeld (University of Georgia)

9:00 Eleftherios Paparounas (University of Pennsylvania), Ioanna Sitaridou (University of Cambridge): Indefinite object drop in Modern Greek: argument ellipsis versus verb-stranding ellipsis
9:30 Coppe van Urk (Queen Mary, University of London): VP-fronting in Imere and the stranding problem
10:00 Kenyon Branan (National University of Singapore): Resolving conflicts between locality and anti-locality: evidence from Luganda and Haya
10:30 Patricia Schneider-Zioga (California State University, Fullerton), Monica-Alexandrina Irimia (University of Toronto): Partitive case and abstract licensing in Kinande
11:00 Michael Yoshitaka Erlewine (National University of Singapore): Long-distance relativization in Tibetan
Sunday Morning

11:30  Kenyon Branan (National University of Singapore), Colin Davis (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): Agreement and unlocking at the edge

12:00  Leland Kusmer (University of Massachusetts Amherst): Optimal linearization: word and affix order with Optimality Theory

Morphology III
Room:  Bowery
Chair:  Raul Aranovich (University of California, Davis)

9:00  Jennifer L. Smith (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill), Yuka Tashiro (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill): Nonce-loan judgments and impossible-nativization effects in Japanese
9:30  Caitlin Smith (University of Southern California): Asymmetries in cross-height rounding harmony
10:00  Simone Harmath-de Lemos (Cornell University), Francesco Burroni (Cornell University): The rise of a lexical accent system: stress in Italian and Brazilian Portuguese verbs and derived nouns
10:30  Hope Morgan (University of Haifa): Beyond ‘double contact’: arguments for a new prosodic type in sign languages
11:00  Nicholas Rolle (University of California, Berkeley): A cyclic account of a trigger-target asymmetry in concatenative vs. replacive tone
11:30  Jongho Jun (Seoul National University): Morphophonological gradience in Korean n-insertion
12:00  Noah Nelson (University of Arizona): The role of F0 in contrastive enhancement of stop voicing in conversational English

Semantics III
Room:  Flatiron
Chair:  Sam Alxatib (The Graduate School, CUNY)

9:00  Rodica Ivan (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Zahra Mirrazi (University of Massachusetts Amherst): Farsi fake indexicals and embedded T agreement: predication matters!
9:30  Julie Goncharov (Hebrew University of Jerusalem), Monica-Alexandrina Irimia (University of Toronto): Counterfactuality, focus, and embedded exhaustification
10:00  Jonathon Coltz (University of Minnesota), Jason Overfelt (University of Minnesota), Brian Reese (University of Minnesota): Obligatory particles trigger presuppositions in Hurford conditionals
10:30  Weerasooriya Weerasooriya (University of Ottawa): On loss of ignorance under the universal quantifier: evidence from the scope of Exh
11:00  Diti Bhadra (Harvard University), Jon Ander Mendia (Heinrich-Heine University Düsseldorf): Domain restrictions in Bangla concealed questions
11:30  Virginia Dawson (University of California, Berkeley): Disjunction scope can be lexically encoded: evidence from Tiwa
12:00  Gabriel Martinez Vera (University of Connecticut): Direct evidentiality and focus in Southern Aymara

Language Documentation
Room:  Gramercy
Chair:  Kayla Begay (Humboldt State University)

9:00  Sarah Babinski (Yale University), Rikker Dockum (Yale University), Dolly Goldenberg (Yale University), J. Hunter Craft (Yale University), Anelisa Fergus (Yale University), Claire Bowern (Yale University): A Robin Hood approach to forced alignment: English-trained algorithms and their use on Australian languages
9:30  Christopher Carignan (Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München), Jason Shaw (Yale University), Tonya Agostini (University of Western Sydney), Robert Mailhammer (University of Western Sydney), Mark Harvey (University of Newcastle), Donald Derrick (University of Canterbury): A temporal ultrasound study of lenition in Iwaidja
10:00  Andrea Cudworth (University of Wisconsin-Madison): Menominee sibilants
10:30  Lise Dohrin (University of Virginia), Saul Schwartz (University of California, Berkeley): Beyond (dis-)confirmation: the interpretive value of reproducible research
11:00  Kate Mesh (University of Haifa), Svetlana Dachkovsky (University of Haifa), Rose Stamp (University of Haifa), Wendy Sandler (University of Haifa): Gaze decouples from pointing as a result of grammaticalization: evidence from Israeli Sign Language
11:30  Gwendolyn Hyslop (University of Sydney): On the origins of evidentiality: evidence from Kurtöp
12:00  Samantha Rarrick (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa): Documenting the Kere community’s indigenous languages: Kere and Sinasina Sign Language

**Workshop: Inside Segments**  
**OS13**

**Room:** New York Ballroom West  
**Organizers:** Myriam Lapierre (University of California, Berkeley)  
Sharon Inkelas (University of California, Berkeley)

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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Speaker and Affiliation</th>
<th>Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>Sharon Inkelas</td>
<td>Introduction</td>
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<td>9:05</td>
<td>Stephanie Shih</td>
<td>Subsegments and the emergence of segments</td>
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<td>9:15</td>
<td>Martha Schwarz</td>
<td>Recent advances in Q-theory</td>
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<td>9:25</td>
<td>Rachel Walker</td>
<td>Cross-segment partial overlap</td>
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<td>9:35</td>
<td>Nancy Hall</td>
<td>Discussants</td>
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<td>9:45</td>
<td>Q&amp;A</td>
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<td>9:55</td>
<td>Khalil Iskarous</td>
<td>Energy and phonology</td>
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<td>10:05</td>
<td>Jason Shaw</td>
<td>How coordination relations structure phonetic variation</td>
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<td>10:15</td>
<td>Gillian Gallagher</td>
<td>Discussants</td>
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<td>10:25</td>
<td>Q&amp;A</td>
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<td>10:35</td>
<td>Break</td>
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<td>10:40</td>
<td>Florian Lionnet</td>
<td>Subfeatural representations: encoding coarticulatory strength</td>
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<td>10:50</td>
<td>Eva Zimmermann</td>
<td>Segmental strength: a typology of unstable segments</td>
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<td>11:00</td>
<td>Jill Beckman</td>
<td>General discussants</td>
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<td>11:10</td>
<td>Sharon Inkelas</td>
<td>General discussion</td>
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<td>11:20</td>
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<td>Workshop concludes</td>
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**Workshop: Exploring Nanosyntax**  
**OS14**

**Room:** New York Ballroom East  
**Organizers:** Lena Baunaz (University of Zurich)  
Karen De Clercq (Ghent University)

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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Speaker and Affiliation</th>
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<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>Lena Baunaz</td>
<td>Introduction</td>
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<td>9:05</td>
<td>Lena Baunaz</td>
<td>The internal structure of verbal complementizers</td>
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<td>9:30</td>
<td>Richard Holaj</td>
<td>Balancing between roots and suffixes</td>
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<td>10:00</td>
<td>Pavel Caha</td>
<td>Syncretism as Merge F</td>
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<td>10:30</td>
<td>Fenna Bergsma</td>
<td>PPs and DPs in free relatives</td>
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<td>11:00</td>
<td>Bartosz Wiland</td>
<td>Spell-out driven extraction</td>
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<td>11:30</td>
<td>Karen De Clercq</td>
<td>Explaining the generalization on suppletion and PRE-marking</td>
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American Dialect Society

**ADS Session 9: African American Speech in Context**

Room: Sugar Hill  
Chair: Sonja Lanehart (University of Texas, San Antonio)

- 8:30  *Sabriya Fisher (Wellesley College)*: Another case of perfect-to-past reanalysis in African American English
- 9:00  *Ayesha M. Malik (St. Mary’s University School of Law)*: Hip hop’s (un)official religion: examining the use of Islamic features by Lauryn Hill, Erykah Badu, Jay-Z, and Yasiin Bey (Mos Def)
- 9:30  *Michael D. Picone (University of Alabama)*: Linguistic ramifications of slave and ex-slave migrations within the American South
- 10:00  *John Baugh (Washington University in St. Louis)*: Linguistics, life, and death

**ADS Session 10: Perception**

Room: Sugar Hill  
Chair: Ayesha Malik (St. Mary’s University School of Law)

- 11:00  *Rachel Olsen (University of Georgia), Joseph A. Stanley (University of Georgia), Michael Olsen (University of Georgia), Lisa Lipani (University of Georgia), Margaret Renwick (University of Georgia)*: Reconciling perception with production in Southern speech
- 11:30  *Emily Hughes (Oklahoma State University), Phillip Weirich (Indiana University Bloomington)*: Oklahoma perceptual dialectology
- 12:00  *Marie Bissell (North Carolina State University)*: The role of linguistic self-perception in perceptual dialectology tasks

American Name Society

**Executive Council Meeting**

Room: Union Square  
Time: 9:00-10:00 AM

Society for Computation in Linguistics

**Phonology and Morphology**

Room: Chelsea

- 8:45  *Hossep Dolatian (Stony Brook University), Jeffrey Heinz (Stony Brook University)*: RedTyp: a database of reduplication with computational models
- 9:15  *Eric Rosen (Johns Hopkins University)*: Learning complex inflectional paradigms through blended gradient inputs
- 9:45  *Colin Wilson (Johns Hopkins University)*: Re(current) reduplication: an interpretable network model of morphological copying

**Phonology II**

Room: Chelsea

- 10:15  *Gaja Jarosz (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Aleksei Nazarov (University of Toronto)*: Evaluating domain-general learning of parametric stress typology
- 10:45  *Max Nelson (University of Massachusetts Amherst)*: Word segmentation and UR acquisition with UR constraints
- 11:15  *Kevin McMullin (University of Ottawa), Alêna Aksënova (Stony Brook University), Aniello De Santo (Stony Brook University)*: Learning phonotactic restrictions on multiple tiers
- 11:45  *Nick Danis (Princeton University), Adam Jardine (Rutgers University)*: Q-Theory representations are logically equivalent to autosegmental representations
SSILA
Sunday Morning

Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas

Semantics II
Room: Riverside Ballroom
Chair: Andrés Sabogal (University of New Mexico)

9:00  Katherine Bolaños (University of Texas at Austin), Ricardo Palacio Hernández (Instituto Caro y Cuervo): The social and linguistic effects of a differential marginality: the case of Tinigua
9:30  Andrew McKenzie (University of Kansas): The near side and the far side in Kiowa: a matter of perspective
10:00 Donna Gerdts (Simon Fraser University), Nancy Hedberg (Simon Fraser University): Demonstratives in Hul’q’umi’num’ discourse
10:30 Amanda Delgado (Leiden University): Yokot'an (Chontal Mayan) spatial deixis: complex demonstrative words
11:00 Wilson de Lima Silva (University of Arizona), Frank J. Carrasquilha Matos (San Jose de Viña, Desano): Expressions of epistemic modality and evidentials in Desano (Eastern Tukanoan)

Morphology/Syntax Interface II
Room: Murray Hill
Chair: Alice Taff (University of Alaska)

9:00  David Inman (University of Washington): The development of adpositions in Nuuchahnuatl
9:30  Daniel Hieber (University of California, Santa Barbara): Ergativity in Chitimacha
10:00 John Boyle (California State University, Fresno), Brian Agbayani (California State University, Fresno): Subordination and nominalization in Chukchansi Yokuts
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Invited Plenary Address
Empire Ballroom
Thursday, 3 January, 7:30 – 8:30 PM

Tap Your Head and Rub Your Tummy:
How Complex Can Simultaneous Production of Two Languages Get?
Diane Lillo-Martin
University of Connecticut

It is well-known that bilingual speakers engage in rule-governed and productive means of taking advantage of structures from both their languages. Code-switching shows how two languages can interact in sophisticated ways, with constraints on switch points that reveal foundational grammatical elements.

Bilingual language interaction is not limited to spoken languages, however. For those who know a spoken language and a natural sign language – bimodal bilinguals – simultaneous production of aspects of an utterance, known as code-blending (Emmorey et al. 2008), can also occur. Code-blending, the bimodal analogue to code-switching, may combine more pieces from the sign language or the spoken language, and in the appropriate highly bilingual contexts code-blending can be very productive. Code-blending is not, however, entirely unconstrained. By examining where code-blending can and cannot apply, we can better understand the nature of the language faculty, particularly if we adopt the view that constraints on switching (MacSwan 2000) and blending fall out from the same organization of linguistic structure as that used for monolingual spoken languages (Lillo-Martin et al 2016, Koulidobrova 2017).

Our initial studies of the development of bimodal bilingualism found that even 2-year-old children engage in productive code-blending (also found by Petitto et al. 2001, van den Bogaerde & Baker 2008). Our participants are hearing children who are simultaneously acquiring a sign language from their Deaf, signing parents, and a spoken language from community input. For young children, blending often involves production of one or two signs with a spoken sentence, where the sign and speech employ congruent word order, and the speech may be not adult-like due to omission of required functional elements as commonly seen in monolingual two-year-olds (Quadros et al. 2016). However, data from two-year-olds and adults interacting with them may be limited due to their typical short sentence length. For this reason, our current research examines code-blending possibilities and constraints in adults.

We collected both production data and acceptability judgment data from adult bimodal bilinguals in the U.S. (American Sign Language, ASL, and English) and Brazil (Brazilian Sign Language, Libras, and Brazilian Portuguese). While participants produced and accepted a range of code-blending structures, there were clear limits. For example, a single co-inserted sign was generally produced and rated high only if the word/sign were in focus – something we did not observe in the child data. Items in which the sign language used an intransitive change-of-state verb and the speech simultaneously used a transitive-causative form were not produced and were rated low. However, items in which the spoken language used a passive form and the sign language used a topicalized object were rated high, as long as the thematic subject was not expressed in either language.

These observations are compatible with a model of language architecture which employs a single derivation using elements from both languages to account for code-blending as well as code-switching. With such an approach, it is not necessary to use different conceptions of language competence for monolinguals and bilinguals. The properties of bilingual language mixing, including bimodal code-blending, can follow from a language architecture that includes abstract specification of the elements that enter into a derivation (late insertion) and flexibility in output ordering beneath the node level (late linearization).

Selected References
Koulidobrova, E. 2017. Language interaction effects in bimodal bilingualism. Linguistic Approaches to Bilingualism 7(5).

Diane Lillo-Martin is a Board of Trustees Distinguished Professor of Linguistics at the University of Connecticut and Senior Research Scientist at Haskins Laboratories. Her research examines the acquisition of sign languages by Deaf and hearing children, the morpho-syntactic structure of American Sign Language, and bimodal bilingualism, addressing questions about language universals, modality issues, input and language acquisition, and the architecture of language.

The research reported here is supported by grants from the National Institutes of Health and the National Science Foundation. Numerous colleagues, research assistants, participants, and families contributed to this research.
A Survey of Linguists and Language Researchers: Harassment, Bias, and What We Can Do About It

Continuing our commitment to civility in Linguistics, this session will present the results of a survey of linguists’ experience with bias and harassment. The creators of the survey will present and discuss the survey results, followed by organized audience discussion and proposals for measures we can take as a community to address issues that the survey has uncovered.

The panel will be hosted by LSA President Penelope Eckert (Stanford University) and Executive Committee member Sharon Inkelas (University of California, Berkeley), with speakers Savithry Namboodiripad (University of Michigan), Corrine Occhino (Rochester Institute of Technology), and Lynn Hou (University of California, Santa Barbara).
The Five-Minute Linguist

*Five-Minute Linguist Sponsor: Montclair State University Department of Linguistics*

The Five-Minute Linguist is a high-profile contest during which selected speakers are judged on their ability to present their research in a brief but informative way. The Five-minute Linguist presentations must be done without notes or a podium and they must be informative, engaging, and accessible to a non-specialist audience. Over the past three years this has become one of the most popular events at our annual meeting; join us this year for these dynamic presentations. This year's finalists are:

- Michelle Cohn (University of California, Davis): Phonologically motivated phonetic repair strategies in Siri- and human-directed speech
- Andrew Cheng (University of California, Berkeley): Style-shifting, Bilingualism, and the Koreatown Accent
- Kristin Denlinger (University of Texas, Austin) & Michael Everdell (University of Texas, Austin): A Mereological Approach to Reduplicated Resultatives in O’dam
- Jessi Grieser (University of Tennessee): Talking Place, Speaking Race: Topic-based style shifting in African American Language as an expression of place identity
- Kate Mesh (University of Haifa): Gaze decouples from pointing as a result of grammaticalization: Evidence from Israeli Sign Language
- Jennifer Schechter (University at Buffalo): What Donald Trump's 'thoughts' reveal: An acoustic analysis of 45’s coffee vowel
- Ai Taniguchi (Carleton University): Why we say stuff
- Bruno Ferenc Segedin (University of California, Davis), Georgia Zellou (University of California, Davis): Lexical frequency mediates compensation for coarticulation: Are the seeds of sound change word-specific?

Alternates:

- Kirby Conrod (University of Washington): Changes in Singular "they"
- Laura Horton (University of Chicago): Sign Form Convergence: Sources of Formal Similarity in Emergent Sign Systems
- Nikole Patson (Ohio State University): Does the plural always mean more than one?

Each participant will be given five minutes for a presentation that will receive constructive, friendly feedback from a panel of judges. The final judging will be done by the audience and a judging panel including journalists. The event will be emceed by LSA member John McWhorter.
Predictability and Conventionalization in Intonation: Linking Sound and Meaning

Jennifer Cole
Northwestern University

It is widely recognized that intonation conveys pragmatic meaning related to information structure in some languages. In English, intonational prominence is described as distinguishing referentially or lexically given words from those that introduce new information, and as marking focus on words that should be interpreted relative to perceptually salient semantic alternatives. There have been two accounts of the distribution of intonational prominences. A direct approach associates phrasal prominence with the informativity or importance of a word for the speakers’ intended communication goal (Bolinger 1972; Chafe 1974). A different approach, building on the analysis of Chomsky & Halle (1968), emphasizes phrasal stress as a structural factor that aligns with focus or new information, and licenses the assignment of pitch accent. A strong case can be made that both approaches are necessary to account for the full range of pitch accent and phrasal prominence phenomena across languages (Gussenhoven 1983, 1985; Ladd 2008).

I argue that a phonological analysis of intonational prominence on its own is inadequate for the goal of integrating structural and information-related factors in intonation across languages. This claim rests on converging evidence from English, German, Hindi, Italian, Russian, and Berber showing: (1) A many-to-many relationship between information structure categories and phonological pitch accents—e.g., in English and German, accent may occur on given as well as new words, and many accent types (e.g., L*, H*, L+H*) are attested for each information structure condition. (2) There is gradient acoustic prosodic enhancement across information structure categories that is independent of pitch accent—focused and/or new words are acoustically enhanced relative to given words. These findings are hard to reconcile in theories that associate categorical contrasts in intonation with categorical distinctions in information structure, but are compatible with an information-theoretic approach where predictability and conventionalization determine systematic variation in intonation. A speaker signals the predictability of a word through linguistic expression at the phonetic, phonological, lexical, and/or syntactic levels (e.g., Aylett & Turk 2004; Levy & Jaeger 2007), variously across languages. The expression of predictability at one level is potentially offset by its expression at another—resulting in complex interactions between word order, information structure and prosody in some languages (e.g., Russian, Hindi). The acoustic expression of predictability can become conventionalized in salient information structure contexts, from which a grammaticized, phonological marking of information structure may emerge, e.g., a rising pitch accent marking contrastive focus. Less conventionalized associations will yield probabilistic and phonetically gradient patterns in speech production. In other words, the intonational encoding of information structure is phonological only in the most conventionalized cases. A recent perceptual study of intonational meaning in English is discussed as a case study supporting this view. The proposed model thus reconciles the traditional view of intonation-meaning relationships with recent empirical evidence from production and perception across different languages.

Jennifer Cole is a professor in Linguistics at Northwestern University. She received her B.A. and M.A. in Linguistics from the University of Michigan (1982, 1983) and her Ph.D. in Linguistics from M.I.T. (1987), and was on the faculty at Yale University (Linguistics, 1987-1989) and the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign (Linguistics and Cognitive Science, 1990-2016) prior to joining Northwestern in 2016. She served as elected chair of the AAAS Section Z [Linguistics and Language Science], on the National Research Council Board on Behavioral, Cognitive & Sensory Sciences, on the Board of the American Institute of Pakistan Studies, and on the Executive Committee of the Linguistic Society of America. Dr. Cole served as the founding editor for the journal Laboratory Phonology (2000-2005), and on the editorial boards for Language, Phonology, and the Oxford Research Reviews in Linguistics. Dr. Cole’s research focuses on prosody and its role in conveying information about linguistic structure, pragmatic meaning, speaker emotion, and the dynamics of social interaction. She has pioneered methods of prosodic annotation for large speech databases using crowd-sourcing. Her work combines experimental methods with large-scale observational analyses of natural interactions, in English, Hindi-Urdu, Spanish, and many other languages, using computational and statistical modeling with acoustic and behavioral data.
The Limits of Meaning
Penelope Eckert
Stanford University

Language is a social practice – a dialectic between structure and agency – and it is in this practice that meaning is constructed. Viewing language as practice allows us to transcend the boundaries of subdisciplines that deal with meaning in language. The field of Semantics has developed as a primarily structural enterprise, leaving it to Pragmatics to capture practice by examining the interaction between utterance and context. Sociolinguistics takes over where Pragmatics leaves off to the extent that it reaches out from the immediate context into the larger social order. In recent years, sociolinguists have been examining an increasing variety of patterned sociolinguistic variables, from quotatives to voice quality, and finding that sociolinguistic variation carries far-ranging indexical meanings from macro-social membership to affect. At this point, we might ask what are the limits of meaning encoded in variables? And what is the role of variation in the larger meaning system of language? I present here a view of sociolinguistic variation as essential to meaning in language, and distinct from semantics and pragmatics not so much in the meanings it carries as in the way it carries them – specifically, in the balance of reference and performativity.

Penelope (Penny) Eckert is Albert Ray Lang Professor of Linguistics and (by courtesy) Anthropology at Stanford University. She received her PhD in Linguistics from Columbia University, where she was one of William Labov’s first students. Her dissertation reconstructed variable processes in the phonological history of a dialect of Gascon, based on two years of fieldwork in a small village in the Pyrenees. This led to an interest in the social motivations for the adoption of sound change, at which point she turned to the study of adolescents in the US, combining intensive ethnography with the quantitative analysis of phonological variation. This work is best represented in her ethnography Jocks and Burnouts (Teachers College Press 1989), and her account of the relation between sociolinguistic variation and participation in the high school social order in Linguistic Variation as Social Practice (Blackwell 2000). Her interest in gender led to a long collaboration with Sally McConnell-Ginet, with whom she co-authored a number of articles and two editions of Language and Gender (Cambridge University Press 2003, 2013). Her more recent work concerns the construction of meaning in variation with a focus on stylistic practice, primarily based on ethnographic work in two California elementary schools. Her most recent book, The Third Wave in variation studies: In search of meaning (Cambridge University Press, 2018), traces the development of her approach to variation from graduate school to the present. She is also engaged, with Stanford students and colleague Rob Podesva, in Voices of California, an ongoing dialect study in rural communities across California.
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Advances in Categorial Grammar and its Application: 
In Memory of Richard T. Oehrle
New York Ballroom East
2:00 – 3:30 PM

Organizers: Mark Aronoff (Stony Brook University) 
Susan Steele (University of California, Berkeley)

Participants: Richard Campbell (Genesys, Inc.)  
Nancy Frishberg (Fishbird)  
Robert Levine (The Ohio State University) 
Michael J. Moortgat (Utrecht University)

Richard T. (Dick) Oehrle came early to see the value of formal and explicit mathematical models in fully describing natural language. The two halves of his intellectual life were devoted to working out the ramifications of this insight – first, in academia, through the development of categorial grammars and second, in industry, as a founding practitioner of (and holder of several patents in) the legal discovery of electronically stored information, which has become a major tool of the legal profession in recent years. Although the first is theoretical and the second applied, both halves were informed by a commitment to what might be best termed ‘multi-dimensionality’. Natural language expressions display properties in a variety of dimensions: they have properties linking them to the physical world; they are syntactically categorized; they support pragmatic and semantic interpretation. The properties of complex expressions must be derivable in a way that depends both on the correlative properties of their component parts and on their mode of combination.

This symposium is accordingly divided into two parts, each composed of two twenty-minute presentations (15 minutes plus questions). The first part addresses Dick’s contributions to multi-dimensional categorial grammars. Moortgat provides the context within which such grammars are situated. Levine discusses how Dick used a multi-dimensional categorial grammar to elegantly resolve quantifier-scope ambiguities.

The second part addresses the necessity of multi-dimensionality in e-discovery. The need for electronic discovery emerged with the advent of electronic communication in the 1980’s. It is now central to standard legal practice. For the last decade, federal rules of civil procedure have required that electronic records of emails and chats be archived and then produced when legally relevant. The state of the art when Dick began work in this area was search by ‘key-word’. Dick had to prove to skeptical, and linguistically unsophisticated, legal audiences the paucity of this approach. Frishberg provides the industrial context. Campbell demonstrates the broad application of the implementation of Dick’s ideas.

Dick’s journey was remarkable. He studied English literature as an undergraduate at Harvard and received an MA in literature from Columbia. He then moved to generative linguistics, receiving his Ph.D. from MIT, and worked for 25 years in academia before becoming Chief Linguist of the firm Cataphora. In 2011, Cataphora Legal was acquired by Ernst & Young, a moment that marked the legitimation of the field of electronic discovery. It is this trajectory from English literature to theoretical linguistics to mathematically-based legal electronic discovery techniques that makes the career of Richard Oehrle a model for the future of our field and one worth celebrating.

Abstracts

Michael J. Moortgat (Utrecht University)

Modes of composition

A recurrent theme in Dick Oehrle's work is the study of compositional functions acting across multiple dimensions of grammatical organization - prosody, (morpho)syntax, semantics. In this talk, I discuss how his ideas took shape in the design of multimodal categorial grammars: type logics where distinct families of composition operations live together and interact. Each family has a 'merge' operation capturing what it means to put things together in the relevant dimension, and matching residual operations (adjoints) for taking things apart. I recall the original motivation for a multimodal setup and review the form it takes in various current categorial formalisms.
Robert Levine (The Ohio State University)

The great breakthrough: functional prosody in Oehrle’s term-labeled deductive calculus

The introduction of lambda-terms in the system proposed in Dick Oehrle’s 1994 paper in Linguistics & Philosophy was arguably one of the most profound innovations in the history of theoretical linguistics, rendering unnecessary a host of stipulative devices (Quantifier Raising, storage devices and so on). Oehrle’s association of higher-order prosodic terms with the lexical entries for generalized quantifiers derived these readings as the inevitable consequences of alternative sequences of ordinary proof steps in a simple implicative fragment of intuitionistic propositional logic. But to ensure complete descriptive coverage of patterns in which quantifiers interact with phenomena sensitive to combinatory direction (e.g. nonconstituent coordinations), it proves necessary to supplement the strictly linear type constructor Oehrle introduced with connectives enforcing directional order, as in the Lambek calculus—a move allowing us to use Oehrle’s deep insight to capture a wide variety of scopal phenomena apart from quantifiers, e.g., higher order modals, from which lower order versions become derivable as theorems.

Richard Campbell (Genesys, Inc.)

On Dick Oehrle’s work at Cataphora

Dick Oehrle ran the linguistics group at Cataphora, one of whose functions was to create queries (written in a proprietary query language) making use of complex, specialized ontologies and grammars which were used by Cataphora’s document categorization engine. Dick developed many of the tools used in ontology and query development, and they were refined or expanded under his leadership. One example was the implementation of Dick’s idea that queries and ontologies should be automatically closed under inflection: if a term is in an ontology then all inflectional variants of that term are in the ontology. Dick wrote the original tool to implement this idea, which included a rule-based morphological generator for English. Later this idea was expanded to cover at least seven languages and to include other types of variant (e.g. spelling variants), and also expanded beyond the simple rule-based approach. I will discuss this and other technical contributions of Dick’s, along with his customer-facing and leadership roles, if time permits.

Nancy Frishberg (Fishbird)

Linguistics in industry

Linguistics in industry has been a promising idea since at least the 1960s, and that promise is being realized in recent years. Dick Oehrle’s work for commercial ventures such as Cataphora and EY exemplifies that promise, recognizing units larger than a keyword (or tag), and incorporating the complex relationships of syntax and semantics into the interpretation of text-based communication.

I speculate on the kinds of influence Dick might have had, or the dimensions of the workplace that he likely had to weigh in on, in order to be sure his company was offering products it could fulfill and which were better (faster, more complete, fewer errors, more robust) than those of potential competitors. The decisions to enter the legal discovery market and to use professional services staff rather than train clients directly are two examples of areas that would have an impact on Dick’s ability to make a great product.
The Nature of Children’s Representations of Subject-Verb Agreement in the Context of Variation: Insights from Production, Comprehension and Brain Imaging

New York Ballroom West
2:00 – 3:30 PM

Organizers: Isabelle Barrière (Long Island University Brooklyn/Yeled V’Yalda Research Institute)

Participants: Katsiaryna Aharodnik (Yeled V’Yalda Research Institute/The Graduate Center, CUNY)
Isabelle Barrière (Long Island University Brooklyn/Yeled V’Yalda Research Institute)
April A. Benasich (Rutgers University)
Lisa Green (University of Massachusetts Amherst)
Arild Hestvik (University of Delaware)
Sarah Kresh (Yeled V’Yalda Research Institute/The Graduate Center, CUNY)
Géraldine Legendre (Johns Hopkins University)
Thierry Nazzi (Université Paris Descartes/Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique)
Brandi L. Newkirk-Turner (Jackson State University)
Richard G. Schwartz (The Graduate Center, CUNY)
Valerie L. Shafer (The Graduate Center, CUNY)
Emily Zane (State University of New York at Fredonia)

Across languages, subject-verb dependencies are among the first children must master and they involve different mechanisms, including subject-verb agreement. How children acquire these dependencies remains an open question. This symposium focuses on the acquisition of Subject-Verb agreement in different varieties of English, as a test case for a) determining the degree to which lexically-driven versus system-driven approaches to grammatical development best account for the nature of developing representations and b) examining the complex relation between the linguistic characteristics of the input and children’s comprehension and production and their neurological underpinnings.

In Mainstream American English (MAE), the only overt and relatively infrequent number and person subject verb agreement (SVA) marker on verbs is the 3rd person singular –s (3rd SG). Variation studies reveal, though, that this marker functions differently in other varieties of English, including African American English.

The first research team will share findings of studies focused on AAE-speaking children’s production of 3rd SG –s. The children’s production of 3rd SG –s was analyzed as a function of age, verb aspectual properties, allomorphs, and task. For all children, zero marking was high regardless of the linguistic conditions. The high rate of zero 3rd SG –s suggests that the marker is not only subject to optionality during development but that it might not be an integral part of the developing grammar of AAE. The children are moving in the direction of the adult AAE target; however, the data also show that in the early stages, the children’s zero marking is not identical to that of adults.

The second study focuses on the comprehension of 3rd SG V-s by low SES preschoolers acquiring MAE, a variety that slightly (Some Variation) or greatly (Strong Variation) differs from MAE. The comprehension results suggest that regular 3rd SG is part of the grammar of children acquiring MAE and non-MAE, but that their acquisition patterns differ. The co-existence of the null form V-ø and the V-s in children who speak varieties of non-MAE constitutes a more complex cell than that to which MAE learners are exposed (limited to V-s). This delays their acquisition of SV agreement especially given the fact that, according to the first study, the expression of the form is not systematically constrained by linguistic features such as aspectual properties of the verb.

The third study investigated the development of morphosyntactic processing by comparing ERP responses to agreement violations in monolingual English-speaking children and adults. Children’s ERP responses resemble adults’ but with later onsets and broader scalp distribution. In the early AN time window (350-500ms), all groups showed a significant interaction between grammaticality and the presence or absence of the overt suffix, but the interaction in adults involved greater negativity across frontal and central sites for overtly marked violations, while children tended to have greater negativities for violations with null marking.

These studies reveal that the grammatical characteristics of the input influence acquisition of 3rd SG and that ERP indices of grammatical processing are operational already in young children. These findings are more compatible with a system-driven approach than with a lexically-driven acquisition mechanism for 3rd SG. The impact of variation in relation to different research
strategies and how each source of data can be used to infer the nature of developing grammatical representations will be discussed.

Abstracts

**Brandi L. Newkirk-Turner** (Jackson State University)
**Lisa Green** (University of Massachusetts at Amherst)

*Third person singular –s and event marking in child African American English*

In Mainstream American English (MAE), the only overt and infrequent number and person subject verb agreement (SVA) marker on verbs is the third person singular –s (3rd SG). This marker functions differently in other varieties of English. The first research team will share findings of studies focused on African American English (AAE) speaking children’s production of 3rd SG –s. For all children, zero marking was high in both story-retelling and sentence repetition. The high rate of zero 3rd SG suggests that the marker is not only subject to optionality and that it might not be an integral part of the developing grammar of AAE. The children are moving in the direction of the adult AAE target, in which zero marking is at least 90% of the time in spontaneous speech; however, the data show that in the early stages, the children’s zero marking is not identical to that of adults.

**Isabelle Barrière** (Long Island University Brooklyn/Yeled V’Yalda Research Institute)
**Katsiaryna Aharodnik** (Yeled V’Yalda Research Institute/The Graduate Center, CUNY)
**Sarah Kresh** (Yeled V’Yalda Research Institute/The Graduate Center, CUNY)
**Géraldine Legendre** (Johns Hopkins University)
**Thierry Nazzi** (Université Paris Descartes/Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique)

*Effects of variation on the comprehension of 3rd subject verb agreement in preschoolers acquiring different varieties of English*

This study focuses on the comprehension of 3rd SG V-s in low SES children acquiring different varieties of English using a video-matching task. Compared to former studies examining the production and comprehension of English 3rd person subject-verb agreement, the results confirm differences across children acquiring different varieties of English and reduce the gap between comprehension and production. The results suggest that regular 3rd SG is part of the grammar of children acquiring MAE and non-MAE, but that their acquisition patterns differ and are not lexically-driven. The co-existence of the null form V-ø and the V-s in children who speak varieties of non-MAE constitutes a more complex paradigm cell than that to which MAE learners are exposed. This delays their acquisition of subject verb agreement especially given the fact, despite tendencies, the expression of the form is not systematically constrained by linguistic features such as aspectual properties of the verb.

Study conducted with the support of two NSF grants (BCS-1548147 and 1251707) to Isabelle Barrière and Geraldine Legendre.

**Sarah Kresh** (The Graduate Center, CUNY)
**Emily Zane** (State University of New York at Fredonia)
**Valerie L. Shafer** (The Graduate Center, CUNY)
**Richard G. Schwartz** (The Graduate Center, CUNY)
**April A. Benasich** (Rutgers University)

*Development of neural markers of ungrammaticality to agreement violations in monolingual English-speaking 3- to 11-year old children*

This study used ERPs to examine processing of morphosyntactic agreement violations in monolingual English-speaking children and adults. The results provide evidence for continuity in the responses associated with neural processing of agreement violations from early childhood through adulthood, with children as young as three years of age showing anterior negative responses and a later posterior positive component. The interaction with the phonological realization of the agreement suffix showed more variability: adults’ ANs and P600s to violations that were overtly marked had greater amplitude than those to violations created by omitting the suffix; children’s response profile was more variable in relation to the presence or absence of the morphosyntactic marker. We also found that the AN and P600 responses that have been found to be typical components elicited by processing agreement violations can be observed in a passive linguistic processing experiment without a task.
In The Chronicle of Higher Education's (CHE) blog post “Make American Accents Great Again”, Geoffrey Pullum recounted a portion of a previous CHE communique: “Shaun Bowler, a political-science professor at the University of California at Riverside, wrote that he had received a course evaluation reading, “His accent is a problem. Why can’t we have teachers who speaks [sic] English properly?” Mr. Bowler is from England” (13 Dec 2016). While the student does not label his/her own variety as substandard, he/she clearly exhibits bias against the British variety as improper and thus inherently substandard. This is not just a lone opinion from a singular, unnamed student. Academics succumb to the same social prejudices, even viewing their own accents/dialects negatively. Pullam’s tale also includes his encounters with “American academics, way smarter and more famous than me, who confided that they had always thought their own accent was low-grade, and that my educated southern British standard English seemed to them more elegant and desirable and appropriate to the professoriate” (13 Dec 2016).

These examples showcase that while universities and academia promote tolerance, the pervasiveness of linguistic discrimination, particularly among the highly educated, is strong, and said tolerance does not extend to the varieties of speech ways heard in hallways and classrooms. This preference or act of maligning other accents/dialects often devolves further into specific linguistic discrimination/subordination or, at times, into linguistic shaming (Piller).

How can linguists begin to extend the respect for diversity accorded in many facets of university life to language and speech? Without deriding speakers, we must encourage others to confront the stereotypes and prejudices that are often associated with specific speech patterns (TALK English Schools, 6 Feb 2017). Dunstan et al. address this process, moving from awareness to knowledge and finally to skill, “by offering strategies for inclusion and for considering language and dialect when interacting with others from different linguistic backgrounds” (269).

This symposium, co-sponsored by the Linguistics in Higher Education Committee and the American Dialect Society, explores dialect prejudice and its effect on professor/instructor and student relationships and assessments. The presentations move from awareness to exploration of programmatic solutions that move university communities toward substantial change. Following the panel, a semi-structured Q&A session will allow faculty and administrators present the opportunity to discuss ideas for expanding or developing pedagogical training programs with presenters and other audience members.

The goals of this organized session are directly related to the LiHEC charge to advance linguistics education and training of the entire university/collegiate community.

Abstracts

Christina Higgins (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)
Introduction: language diversity in higher education

This presentation summarizes key areas of inquiry on language diversity in higher education, including language awareness initiatives in teacher education and research on intercultural communication between students, teaching assistants, and professors. It also presents recent initiatives at the university level, which seek to promote greater understanding of and engagement with language diversity and to work toward social justice through multilingual, culturally sustaining pedagogies and values (e.g., Bucholtz et al., 2014; Leeman & Serafini, 2016).
Okim Kang (Northern Arizona University)  
Enhancing communication between international instructors and U.S. undergraduate students

Many university students in North America regard international instructors not as opportune, but as problematic. Such attitudes of U.S. undergraduates impact their perception of these instructors’ performances as well as their own performance and retention of information (Kang & Rubin, 2009). These negative perceptions can be mitigated by innovative programs, which introduce opportunities for structured contact between U.S. undergraduates and international instructors (Pettigrew & Tropp, 2006). These programs can offer benefits to undergraduates, promote collaboration, and enjoy institutional support. The presenter will address U.S. undergraduate students’ biases in their judgments of international instructors’ speech in the face of growing diversity in the academy and introduce specific inter-group contact exercises as a tool for mitigating undergraduates’ attitudes toward international instructors. Future applications of contact activities that can improve U.S. undergraduates’ comprehension of international instructors’ English will be discussed and concrete recommendations will be made for the development of their global citizenship.

Melinda Reichelt (University of Toledo)  
Dialect bias in feedback on L2 writing

Language problems seem to be perceived as the major problem of second language writers, with writing instructors often focusing the majority of their comments on grammatical errors (Lee, 2017). Second language writing scholars do not explicitly argue that second language writers should adhere as closely possible to native speaker standards, but feedback practices seem to reflect just this stance: Many publications argue in favor of complicated, time-consuming approaches to error correction (Ferris, 2003, Ferris & Hedgcock, 2014), ones that can detract from an instructors’ ability to address higher order concerns. Is a native-English-speaker standard for ESL writers appropriate and realistic? Is it worth devoting significant amounts of time to error correction, when its efficacy is questionable? Are L2 writing instructors preoccupied with grammatical error, and if so, does this constitute a form of dialect bias?

Walt Wolfram (North Carolina State University)  
Linguistic inequality and sociolinguistic justice in campus life: a programmatic intervention program

Language diversity remains conspicuously excluded from or erased in the diversity canon at most universities, and there are few if any programs that systematically include language in their diversity program. To address this issue, NC State University established an innovative language diversity program that targets faculty, staff, and students. Activities and resources include videos highlighting linguistic diversity on campus, workshops targeted for diverse campus populations, the establishment of web-based resource materials, and the establishment of a Linguistic Diversity Student Ambassadors program officially recognized as a student organization. We further designed a branding program on language diversity connected to the NC State Wolfpack mascot (“Howl with an Accent”) and produced materials for distribution on campus to raise awareness, such as buttons and posters. The variety and scope of activities is unparalleled, leading to the program’s recognition as a national model for a linguistic diversity program on a university campus.

Christina Higgins (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)  
Reclaiming spaces for language diversity in Hawai‘i through university-community initiatives

This presentation illustrates three recent initiatives that aim to assert the language rights of Pidgin (Hawai‘i Creole) that are part of Da Pidgin Coup (DPC), a language advocacy group at University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa. First, DPC runs workshops for professors who are training K-12 teachers with the aim of raising critical language awareness. Second, members of DPC have collaborated with high schools to produce arts-based projects, including a documentary film about Pidgin, as a means of examining the value of the language (Higgins, 2010; Higgins et al, 2012). Finally, in 2017, DPC organized the first Pidgin Summit, a conference that brought together university faculty and K-12 teachers to discuss how Pidgin is a resource for teaching and learning. The presentation concludes with a discussion of the impact of these events and a consideration of further steps.
The, 100 Years after Russell: Developments in Data, Methods, Theory, and Empirical Scope

New York Ballroom West
4:00 – 5:30 PM

Organizers: Eric Acton (Eastern Michigan University)
Ann Reed (College of William & Mary)

Participants: Eric Acton (Eastern Michigan University)
Elizabeth Coppock (Boston University)
Tania Ionin (University of Illinois)
Ann Reed (College of William & Mary)
Florian Schwarz (University of Pennsylvania)

A century ago, Bertrand Russell's (1905/1919) writings on semantic definites established a framework for analyzing the meaning of *the*. Since then, many philosophers and linguists have addressed its distribution and interpretation, arguing for referential uniqueness, maximality, familiarity, and/or salience as characteristics of the referent of a *the*-phrase. While the 20th century characterizations of *the* remain canonical, the semantic, pragmatic, and indeed social nature of *the* has yet to be settled. 21st century research has identified a range of uses of *the* that challenge fundamental tenets of much previous research, and has offered novel accounts with broader empirical coverage. Computational, corpus, and experimental approaches have increased our ability to evaluate claims concerning meaning (descriptive or expressive), function, and distribution. Cross-linguistic studies of article systems suggest that multiple factors (referential status, thematic roles, etc.) underlie such systems and have clarified the difficulties facing L2 learners of English with article-less systems.

This symposium, 100 years after Russell's seminal work, addresses the current status of research on *the*, spanning a diverse range of methods, data, findings, and theoretical perspectives. Such an update is relevant not only for linguists focused specifically on *the* and definiteness, but also for those working on language acquisition, psycholinguistic approaches to processing and production, formal semantics and pragmatics, and linguistic variation more generally. This session is also intended to prompt discussion among panelists and attendees, paving the way for future synthesis and interdisciplinary collaboration.

Following a brief introduction, panelists will present their recent work on *the*, focusing on its current state, theoretical consequences, and pressing questions going forward. Working in a dynamic semantic framework, Elizabeth Coppock shows that the familiarity effects of *the* needn't be encoded semantically but can be derived from a presupposition of uniqueness. Florian Schwarz, too, argues for a uniqueness-based account of *the*, offering evidence from cross-linguistic research on definiteness and his experimental work on how *the* is processed when uniqueness is apparently not met. Ann Reed emphasizes the need to expand the range of data to be accounted for in theories of *the*, identifying a diverse set of under-explored uses of *the* and unifying them with a procedural account, whereby speakers guarantee that the descriptive content in a *the*-phrase is informationally sufficient for hearer processing. Bringing a perspective from L2 acquisition, Tania Ionin presents two new studies on L1-Chinese/Korean L2-English learners’ online processing of uses (and misuses) of *the*, and discusses what the findings tell us about whether L2 learners integrate the semantics of (in)definiteness into their interlanguage grammar. Eric Acton addresses what using *the*-phrases can communicate about a speaker's affect, stances, and relations, and demonstrates that such information is not arbitrary, but rooted in semantics and pragmatic competition between *the*-phrases and related expressions.

Themes emerging from the presentations will include: (i) the proposed presuppositions/implicatures associated with *the*, their incorporation into analytical frameworks, and their consequences for acquisition and for social meanings; (ii) the need for a broad range of data, methodologies, and domains of inquiry concerning *the*, including uses heretofore under-explored; (iii) cross-linguistic similarities/differences in article systems; and (iv) language-internal relations between expressions, including social and pragmatic effects they engender. In the final discussion, panelists and attendees will address the shared and differing assumptions/conclusions in the current cross-disciplinary research on *the*, and their implications for future work and collaboration.
Abstracts

Elizabeth Coppock (Boston University)

Familiarity as a special case of uniqueness

This talk offers a novel resolution of a familiar tension, that between approaches in which the difference between definites and indefinites is based on uniqueness, and those in which it is based on novelty/familiarity. The claim is that familiarity conditions on definites and indefinites can be derived from a uniqueness-based treatment of the definite article. Specifically, if an ordinary dynamic semantics is defined to allow tracking of discourse referents, and an indexing mechanism is defined to allow identification of descriptions with referents, then both novelty of indefinites and familiarity of definites can be derived without lexical stipulations.

Florian Schwarz (University of Pennsylvania)

Unique challenges

Uniqueness analyses of definite descriptions face various challenges. I defend uniqueness by adding systematicity to some key challenges: 1) Several languages have two semantically distinct definite articles, which can be analyzed as mapping to uniqueness vs. familiarity. The contrast between the relevant cases clarifies the crucial role of uniqueness. 2) Carlson et al.’s (2006) ‘weak definites’ constitute a systematic class of cases that have previously been taken to challenge uniqueness. I sketch an analysis in terms of verb phrases denoting kinds of events that reconciles these cases with a uniqueness-based approach. 3) A final class of definites do not require global uniqueness, but can be analyzed using a general process of domain restriction, but the details involved in this mechanism need to be characterized explicitly. I review experimental data that provides yet another type of evidence for a key role of uniqueness in the analysis of definites.

Ann Reed (College of William & Mary)

On good-enough the

A wide variety of seldom-noted non-canonical the-phrases occur in English: (a) non-conventionalized weak definites (try not to trip on the curb); (b) “good-enough” phrases (bought the house next door); (c) role-related phrases (call for the nurse); (d) iconic phrases (wore the little black dress); and (e) attributive nonspecific phrases (the (kind of) guy who never has any cash). As such, they support an analysis not tied to the unique/familiar referential status of a referent. Rather, I propose: in using the, a speaker guarantees the informational sufficiency of the lexical content for listener processing and, in so doing, highlights the relevance of that lexical content for interpretation. The predicative level of information contributed by the content is underspecified for referential status and subject to referential, predicative, and attributive interpretations, sometimes semantically enriched—dependent on sentence-level argument structure, recognition of speaker intent, the context of utterance, and the common ground

Tania Ionin (University of Illinois)

Investigations into online processing of the definite article in L2-English

L2-English learners from languages without articles are known to both omit and misuse English articles (e.g., Thomas 1989, Robertson 2000, Ionin et al. 2004, see Garcia Mayo & Hawkins 2009 for an overview). Most prior studies have relied on production, and not much is known about learners’ sensitivity to articles in processing. Online methods such as the self-paced reading task (SPRT) are more likely than offline tasks to target underlying implicit knowledge (cf. Ellis 2005, Jegerski 2014), but have not been used much with articles. This talk will discuss two studies that examine L1-Chinese and L1-Korean L2-English learners’ online processing of correct, missing and incorrect article uses. Our goal is to determine whether learners are able to integrate articles into their Interlanguage grammar, and if so, whether they integrate only the requirement that singular count nouns occur with an article, or whether they also integrate the semantics of (in)definiteness.
Eric Acton (Eastern Michigan University)

*Semantics begets social meaning: the case of the*

Davis & Potts (2010) found that *the* and German *der/die/das* have an anti-exclamative effect relative to demonstratives, and Acton (2014) showed that *the*-plurals (e.g. *the Americans*), relative to bare plurals (*Americans*) tend to depict the individuals of interest as a monolith distant from the speaker. Both works claim that these social meanings are latent in the semantics of the relevant expressions. In this talk, I’ll lay out a Gricean sociopragmatic framework that accounts for these and other social meanings associated with *the*: its anti-exclamativity; its effect in building/reinforcing solidarity between speakers (*How’s the (cf. your) family?*); and its distancing and monolithizing effects. Being rooted in general principles, these effects are predicted to obtain cross-linguistically insofar as the inventory of alternative expressions is similar. Finally, I suggest that social meanings, inasmuch as they are pragmatically derived, provide important data points with which our semantic theories must contend.
The Teachers are Here: Promoting Linguistics in High School
New York Ballroom East
8:45 – 10:15 AM

Organizer: Suzanne Loosen (Milwaukee Public Schools, Milwaukee School of Languages/Obama SCTE, Milwaukee, Wisconsin)

Participants: Andrew Bergdahl (Stoneleigh-Burnham School, Massachusetts)  
Victoria Kirgesner (Cuyahoga Falls High School, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio)  
Abraham Leach (Oakwood School, Morgan Hill, California)  
Suzanne Loosen (Milwaukee Public Schools, Milwaukee School of Languages/Obama SCTE, Milwaukee, Wisconsin)  
Teaira McMurtry (Milwaukee Public Schools, Vincent/Audubon High Schools, Milwaukee, Wisconsin)  
Amy Plackowski (Hudson High School, Hudson, Massachusetts)  
John R. Van Way (Scarsdale High School, Scarsdale, New York)

Over the past decade, linguistics courses have been starting up in high schools around the United States, through a combination of individual efforts and momentum that built as teachers began sharing the work they were doing in their classrooms.

With the creation of an Advanced Placement (AP) Linguistics course on the horizon for high school students around the country, it’s time to check in with classes and clubs that already have approval in school districts across the U.S. To launch AP Linguistics, 250 American high schools need to agree to offer the course in its first year, requiring an intense level of cooperation among linguists, school administrators, and teachers as training courses are established and word spreads on how and why to offer linguistics as a subject of study for 9th through 12th grade students. If successful, this effort will expand the study of linguistics to over 6,000 students in its first year being offered.

In this session, hear from experienced high school linguistics teachers and teacher leaders. Learn how teachers have been getting course approval within their districts, what content teachers are covering in the classes, activities and projects students have been enjoying, and successes and challenges in the classroom. Learn also about the North American Computational Linguistics Olympiad (NACLO) as a way that all linguists can help to incorporate a linguistics club at high schools in their areas and provide mentorship for teachers. Also, learn about a professional development series developed by a teacher leader to help teachers become more linguistically aware and reflective.

Suzanne Loosen will talk about her experience creating and teaching a linguistics elective in the Milwaukee Public Schools in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, a course that’s been ongoing since the 2010-11 school year. Amy Plackowski will discuss the guiding questions, learning experiences, and reflective opportunities that shape her linguistics elective at Hudson High School in Hudson, Massachusetts. Andrew Bergdahl will share his experiences incorporating linguistics through his work as a math teacher at the New Hampton School in New Hampshire through both an elective course and club. Abraham Leach will discuss his inspiration for creating his own class along with what he’s learned by doing so at Oakwood School in Morgan Hill, California, where he also teaches Spanish. John Van Way will discuss his experiences bringing linguistic concepts to students as they are learning Latin. He will also share updates on his efforts to create a stand-alone course in linguistics for high school students. Victoria Kirgesner will discuss how she uses linguistics in her classroom to engage and instruct students as a high school Latin teacher in Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio. She will share how she applies linguistic concepts in her teaching, and how the students’ excitement and interest led to the creation of a semester-long linguistics elective at her suburban public high school. Teaira McMurtry will present the Professional Learning Series for high school teachers that she created as part of her doctoral research; the series asks teachers to reflect on their discourse and assessment practices as they learn to celebrate the language variation present in their classrooms.

The teachers will present in a Pecha-Kucha style datablitz session, leaving time for an extended question and answer period to open the dialogue between linguists and teachers to facilitate opportunities for continuing this work together moving forward.

The session will conclude with an interactive activity between the teachers and linguists in the room to help create a sense of community and shared purpose for future collaborations.
Abstracts

Suzanne Loosen (Milwaukee Public Schools, Milwaukee School of Languages/Obama SCTE, Milwaukee, Wisconsin)
Eight years and 237 students later: what I’ve learned teaching linguistics in high school

Since the 2010-11 school year, Linguistics has been an elective English course in the Milwaukee Public Schools. The semester-long course introduces 10th through 12th grade students to the field of linguistics through units focused on phonetics, morphology, language acquisition, sociolinguistics, and language change. To date, 237 students have taken the class.

In this talk, I will discuss what I’ve learned by teaching the class, including highlights, such as planning high interest lessons and activities for students, hosting guest speakers, and reviewing student feedback, as well as challenges in teaching the class, such as recruiting students to study a subject with which they are unfamiliar, translating advanced materials for younger learners, and continually questioning the best way to do this work.

Looking forward, I’ll talk about efforts to help more teachers and students learn about opportunities to study linguistics in their own districts through the efforts of the AP Linguistics initiative.

Amy Plackowski (Hudson High School, Hudson, Massachusetts)
Introducing linguistics to public high school students: challenges and successful approaches

Student interest in linguistics has been apparent throughout my decade of teaching Dystopian Literature and AP English Language and Composition, courses that often examine literature through a linguistic lens. Encouraged by this interest, I began offering a course in linguistics for high school students. I will discuss how I used the “Understanding by Design” (UbD) approach to develop the course, with attention to essential questions, enduring understandings, and transfer skills (Wiggins and McTighe, 1998).

In this course, students tour the fields of linguistics, thinking about language scientifically, critically, and metacognitively. Students confront their own ideas about language, reflect on the experiences that have shaped those attitudes, and examine the roles that power and privilege play in influencing social attitudes about language.

The goal of the course is not only to lay the foundation for possible future linguistic study, but to encourage empathy and critical thinking in students’ approach to language.

Andrew Bergdahl (Stoneleigh-Burnham School, Massachusetts)
Secondary linguistics instruction experienced through the lens of a math teacher and advanced math students

Linguistic study has been present in my career in boarding school math instruction since 2015, beginning in Math Club, where the analytical nature of computational linguistics appealed to my students. A course was offered in 2017 which looked more broadly at linguistics topics beyond analysis, thanks in part to a collaboration with professors at the University of New Hampshire, who suggested Descriptivism and Prescriptivism as a cornerstone. In 2018, linguistics came to Project Week. Nine students engaged in linguistic field methods to catalogue the phonology and syntax of a foreign language, as provided by one of their peers, a native speaker of Turkish.

I will talk about how linguistics impacted my instruction in math club, the elective course, and Project Week. The connections between math and linguistics run deeper than analysis, and I will discuss how the inherent prescriptivism of mathematical notation interacts with linguistic pedagogy and enriches both subjects.

Abraham Leach (Oakwood School, Morgan Hill, California)
The first two years of linguistics at a private high school: planning field trips and getting University of California a-g course approval

The idea to create a linguistics course at Oakwood School came to me when my Spanish students were asking me questions that I thought would be best addressed in an elective course on nature of language.
I will give a brief overview of the course, highlighting a field trip to the Middlebury Institute of International Studies at Monterey. The field trip generated student discussion on how knowledge about language might benefit students’ prospective careers.

I will also discuss the process of getting approval from our school’s administration. Finally, I will talk about the process of getting the elective approved by the University of California’s “a-g” subject requirements as a college-preparatory elective. I believe this approval by the University of California could be important for creating an Advanced Placement linguistics course, as it communicates to universities that high school students are currently being exposed to the field of linguistics.

John R. Van Way (Scarsdale High School, Scarsdale, New York)

*Linguistics is a Latin student’s best friend: how linguistic concepts help enrich and inform the high school Latin curriculum*

In high school Latin classes, students bring many different analytical skills to the task of learning this ancient language. This talk will focus on ways in which linguistic concepts enrich and inform how students learn Latin. Many subfields of linguistics offer relevant guidance in the exploration of questions about the Latin language, and Latin, in turn, offers a great laboratory for linguistic investigations.

In this presentation, I will provide anecdotes from my experiences as a linguist and a Latin teacher at Scarsdale High School. Through these anecdotes, I hope to show the natural connection between linguistics and world language study at the high school level. I will also discuss efforts to create a stand-alone course in linguistics for high school students.

Victoria Kirgesner (Cuyahoga Falls High School, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio)

*Using linguistics to reanimate the dead (language): applying linguistics to Latin*

Fundamental linguistics can guide world language instruction. Verb conjugation is introduced via morphological principles, where personal endings are a pattern. Additionally, a foundational understanding of historical linguistics explains where Latin is today and why it became the modern Romance languages. Joining history with semantics and phonology creates a broader picture of Romance languages and even English. Finally, the stories told and what stories are privileged give an insight to the people themselves. In Latin, often stories center on culture – mythology, history, and the everyday. Challenging students to see what stories silently tell us gives a powerful window into cultural understanding and cross-cultural relationships - principles that carry into today’s modern world.

Merging linguistics and Latin creates an interdisciplinary space, allowing language to feel more modern and relatable. As students learn a language’s inner workings, their interest about language science is piqued, laying the foundation for future linguistic study.

Teaira McMurtry (Milwaukee Public Schools, Vincent/Audubon High Schools, Milwaukee, Wisconsin)

*Empowering teachers to empower students: (socio)linguistically informed professional development for high school teachers*

The tradition of high school English has positioned well-intentioned ELA teachers as grammar authoritarians who, usually with benevolence, correct forms of English that veer from standardized English--via interrupting students’ speech and red-penning students’ writing. To help teachers shift from these harmful perspectives and approaches toward becoming cognizant and celebratory of English varieties, I designed and implemented a sociolinguistically informed professional learning series (PLS) developed specifically for teachers of students who speak a rich and robust – but historically stigmatized – cultural dialect, African American English.

The PLS features mini-lectures around basic linguistics principles, awareness and exposure activities, and opportunities for teachers to engage in opportunities for introspection, reflection, and dialogue about sociolinguistic and critical perspectives on ELA instruction. I will talk about the activities/experiences that the teacher-participants deemed as the most impactful to the way they think about and plan for ELA instruction for African American adolescents.
As the LSA approaches its 100-year anniversary, linguists have understandably begun to reflect on the history of our field and its relevance to current philosophical and theoretical debates. In particular, reflections on and reassessments of the more recent history of linguistics can provide focus, insight, and grounding for current research. Building on successful past NAAHoLS/LSA joint sessions that have used the conference location as a starting point for investigations into the history of linguistics, this session explores the role that New York City has played in shaping the field of linguistics in the United States, particularly during the second half of the 20th century. The city has been home to key scholars and movements in linguistic thought and has also been the site of important linguistic field research, making it an excellent focal point from which to consider fundamental questions and concepts in 20th-century linguistics. These include the nature and articulation of variation, the construction and expression of meaning, as well as perhaps the most basic question for our field: What is the object of study of linguistics?

The session’s two formal talks use the lens of New York City to examine the origins, ideas, and influence of two schools of thought: the Columbia School, originally developed at Columbia University in the 1950s and 1960s by William Diver, and variationist sociolinguistics, developed by William Labov and others in the 1960s and 1970s. In the first paper, Ellen Contini-Morava revisits the functional approach of the Columbia School and its focus on meaning and communication, and contextualizes this view of the nature of language within other important 20th-century frameworks. Ricardo Otheguy discusses how insights from the Columbia School’s approach to linguistics can be used to elucidate current issues in variationist sociolinguistics, and how the diverse and multilingual nature of the city itself has influenced the linguistic research done there, including his own work on bilingualism and contact between English and Spanish.

Following the more formal talks, Dennis Preston and Roger Shuy will participate in a moderated conversation in which they provide their personal perspectives on conducting sociolinguistic research in urban centers such as New York City. This conversation will provide an opportunity for Preston and Shuy, as scholars of variationist sociolinguistics, to reflect on their own development as linguists and to engage with the audience regarding the origins of the framework. Following these initial remarks, questions will be invited from the audience for discussion by all four participants. Catherine Fountain, current NAAHoLS president, will provide a brief introduction to this session, and Brian Joseph, former president of NAAHoLS and incoming president of the LSA, will moderate the closing discussion.

**Abstracts**

**Ellen Contini-Morava** (University of Virginia)

*Meaning as explanation: the Columbia School of linguistics*

I discuss central ideas of the Columbia School of linguistics, developed by William Diver, Erica García, and their intellectual heirs starting in the 1960s. These ideas include: an inductive stance critiquing *a priori* categories inherited from traditional grammar; reconceptualization of the linguistic sign, comprising semantic substance as well as *valeur*; recognition of the "human factor" (e.g., inference; avoidance of processing complexity) in the deployment and interpretation of linguistic signs; distinction between *meaning* (conceptual content conveyed by a particular signal) and *message* (interpretation of that meaning in contexts of
use); use of natural discourse data rather than invented examples; and development of techniques of quantitative validation of meaning hypotheses.

**Ricardo Otheguy** (The Graduate Center, CUNY)

*Variationist sociolinguistics and Columbia School linguistics in the history of the study of language in New York City*

Two developments stand out in the linguistic history of New York: the founding of variationist sociolinguistics, associated with the name of William Labov, and the founding of Columbia School linguistics, associated with the name of William Diver. Two other names round off my list of New York City linguistic heroes: Shana Poplack and Ana Celia Zentella who, no less than Diver and Labov, taught us about objectively gathered data on languages in the wild. I offer a brief comparison of variable data of Spanish in New York as seen in a classic Labovian paradigm, and as seen when taking into account the radical Diverian claim that the central unit of morphosyntactic analysis is not the sentence but the sign.
SSILA Special Session: Thinking Through the Revitalization of Very Endangered Languages in a North/Latin American Perspective

Riverside Ballroom
8:45 – 11:45 AM

Organizer: Colette Grinevald (Université Lumière Lyon 2)

Participants: Daryl Baldwin (Miami University)
Michel Bert (Université Lumière Lyon 2)
Robert Elliot (University of Oregon)
Colette Grinevald (Université Lumière Lyon 2)
Luis Enrique López-Hurtado (EDUVIA Guatemala; PROEIB Andes, Bolivia)
Gabriela Pérez Báez (University of Oregon)
Bénédicte Pivot (Université Montpellier 3)
Carlos Sánchez Avendaño (Universidad de Costa Rica)
Janne Underriner (University of Oregon)

This session is a collective presentation by members of a growing academically-based research network (see previous collective participation at international events below) concerned with the complex issues involved in the revitalization of very endangered languages within a North and Latin American context. It originated in an alliance of the LED TDR (Language en Danger: Terrain, description-documentation, Revitalization) research team of the University of Lyon (Bert & Grinevald, plus Pivot now from the University of Montpellier, France) and NILI (the Northwest Indian Language Institute) of the University of Oregon (Underriner, Elliot), expanding here to the Breath of Life program of the Smithsonian Institute Washington DC (Perez, Baldwin), and the DIPALICORI projects (Linguistic Diversity and Patrimony of Costa Rica) of the University of Costa Rica (Sanchez). The discussant (Lopez) is a specialist of EIB (Educación Intercultural Bilingüe) in support of native languages of Latin America, with extensive professional experience in many countries (including Guatemala, Nicaragua, Bolivia and Peru).

Our purpose with this session is to share, within the sphere of academia and specifically here within the SSILA community, some of the themes of our on-going exchanges about our experiences -for some of us decades long- dealing with endangered languages. Speaking from our positions within the academic sphere, we explore here ways in which we support and accompany the revitalization of endangered languages, especially in the most challenging context of “very endangered indigenous languages”, including “sleeping languages”.

A main concern is to arrive at realistic assessments of actual field situations of very endangered languages, by deciphering the nature of the complexities inherent to their sociolinguistic dynamics of language “revitalization”. This includes identifying, and locating within their respective spheres of ideologies, the variety of actors involved (speakers, teachers/learners, (applied/socio)linguists) with their respective needs and interests, as well as taking into account the attitudes, beliefs and expressed desires of those actors, all of it for a better planning of possible actions.

This session will present concrete examples of the nature of the challenges we encounter when we seek to support very endangered language communities in their initiatives to revitalize their ethnic language, speaking as individuals or institutions of the academic sphere and from our combined North and Latin American sociolinguistic perspectives.

Abstracts

Michel Bert (Université Lumière Lyon 2)
Colette Grinevald (Université Lumière Lyon 2)
Bénédicte Pivot (Université Montpellier 3)

General introduction

This session is conceived as a collective presentation by members of an informal research network from France, the USA and Costa Rica with extensive professional experience in North and Latin America of shared concerns about the complexities of the revitalization of very endangered languages, including “sleeping languages”. From our individual and/or institutional positions within the academic sphere, we aim to articulate how to accompany revitalization efforts, always as per request of communities.
We address issues of spheres of ideology, types of actors of revitalization, kinds of documentation and materials available or to be produced, and postvernacular dynamics.

Colette Grinevald (Université Lumière Lyon 2)
Bénédicte Pivot (Université Montpellier 3)

The revitalization of a treasure language: the case of Rama (Nicaragua)

The Rama Language Project of Nicaragua, one of the early documented case studies of the dynamics of revitalization of a very endangered language, was one of the incentives for the 1991 LSA panel on "Endangered languages" (Hale et al.1992) and one of the major fields of observation and practice of the research group LED TDR and source of a Latin/North America contrastive approach. Its principal lesson concerns the real nature of its revitalization dynamics, leading to talk of Rama as a "treasure" language (Grinevald et Pivot 2013) to account for its post-vernacular dynamics as a social movement (Pivot 2014).

Carlos Sánchez Avendaño (Universidad de Costa Rica)

The revitalization of the language of Broran (Costa Rica): conflicts, dilemmas and uncertainties

This presentation deals with the efforts of revitalization of the language of Broran, a very displaced indigenous language of Costa Rica which is closely related to another less endangered variety of the same language spoken in Panama. As the efforts to teach it have relied on the support from Panama speakers, different types of conflicts and dilemmas are constantly emerging, with issues of what specific linguistic data to be taught and who is a competent speaker and whether to teach variants documented with the last speakers of Costa Rica or those used by the current Panama speakers.

Janne Underriner (University of Oregon)
Robert Elliot (University of Oregon)

The Northwest Indian Language Institute (NILI)

Since 1997, the Northwest Indian Language Institute (NILI) at the University of Oregon (UO) has served indigenous communities in efforts to restore and revitalize languages of the Pacific Northwest of North America. In its work with language teachers and communities, NILI is known for its culture-place-based learning/teaching philosophy which provides meaningful educational experiences for Native students. With community at the center, students learn about core values, culture, ancestral and home lands, and their people’s history as they learn their language. In honoring and incorporating tribal values at its core, NILI promotes the human rights of Native students and teachers.

Janne Underriner (University of Oregon)

An endangered language revitalization model centered in equitable partnership between academic institutions and tribal communities

This paper presents a case study laying out a pedagogical and documentation model developed within a language revitalization framework. The paper focuses on the partnerships (actors) that emerged out of a Native language revitalization linguistics seminar at the University of Oregon (UO) with the Ichishkiin speaking people in Oregon and Washington states. The course centered on students producing useable language learning/teaching materials with tribal language teachers, while training them in language documentation, curriculum development, and linguistics. In this framework, the speech community’s need for culturally authentic documentation, curriculum development, and training is at the center.

Gabriela Pérez Báez (University of Oregon)
Daryl Baldwin (Miami University)

Archives-based research for revitalization: the Indigenous Languages Digital Archive

Archives-based linguistic research for language revitalization of highly endangered and dormant languages, requires (i) incursions into archives to identify extant historical language documentation; (ii) management and safeguarding of digital surrogates; (iii) detailed analysis of the resulting language data; and (iv) the development of generalizations to inform the productive use of the data for revitalization. Through collaboration, the Indigenous Languages Digital Archive (ILDA) was developed to systematize the storage and organization of digital copies of archival materials alongside the analysis of their language data. In this presentation we elaborate on the history behind ILDA and the plans for its dissemination.
Robert Elliot (University of Oregon)
*Developing Teachers in Native Language Communities: An Experiment in Online Teacher Education*

Teachers of extremely endangered indigenous languages face numerous challenges often exacerbated by geographical remoteness and few opportunities for professional development. In 2014 the Northwest Indian Language Institute (NILI) launched a series of online courses to address the specific needs of language teachers of highly endangered indigenous languages. In this talk, the presenter will describe NILI’s outreach model for teacher development online, including the structure of the courses in consideration of the unique needs of teachers in these contexts, the instructive feedback provided by participants, and the adjustments that have been made over time in response to this feedback.
The Natives4Linguistics satellite workshop at the 2018 LSA annual meeting marked the core component of the larger National Science Foundation-funded workshop project, Expanding Linguistic Science by Broadening Native American Participation, which was created to theorize and promote the integration of Native American needs and views of language in linguistic science. As a challenge to a top-down approach of taking linguistic science to Native American community members through what might be called a “linguistics for Native Americans” model, this project emphasizes that Native American intellectual traditions, needs, and epistemologies can guide the research questions, methods, products, and protocols of the field of Linguistics – and in so doing, improve the field. To align with this emphasis, the satellite workshop was called “Natives4Linguistics” (with the non-standard spelling of its name symbolically representing the workshop’s disruption of disciplinary conventions), and brought together Native American language practitioners (both linguists and other language professionals) and non-Indigenous linguists whose work involves Native American languages and language communities. These 48 individuals also fully participated in the regular meetings of the LSA and its sister organizations, and were tasked with assessing Linguistics as a field with respect to project themes, and with cultivating a network of people to further develop, apply, and disseminate project findings to a broader community of linguists and beyond. The current symposium, which features selected participants from the 2018 satellite workshop, is part of the project’s dissemination.

Recurrent throughout the Natives4Linguistics workshop discussions was an emphasis on knowing and respecting the full context in which language work takes place, which in the case of Native American languages includes both cultural traditions as well as the effects of ongoing colonialism. Workshop participants called for researchers to begin with a broad view of any given topic (i.e., the full social context of a linguistic issue), to never lose sight of this broad view when investigating specific questions, and to reexamine smaller findings in light of the larger context when applying them – and to do all of this in responsible ways that reflect community needs and protocols. The insight underlying this principle guides the organization of this symposium, whose four parts both disseminate and model the themes that emerged from the Natives4Linguistics satellite workshop and subsequent discussions. Part I: Introductions and Overview of Natives4Linguistics Outcomes begins the symposium following Indigenous protocols of acknowledging territory and self-location by the presenters. The first paper then summarizes the design and major results of the 2018 Natives4Linguistics workshop. The two papers in Part II: Natives4Linguistics Applications for Training Linguists respond to an ongoing call for Native American needs and values of language to guide professional training for linguists, a topic of recent interest with respect to Native American language community issues (e.g. Fitzgerald & Hinson 2013; Grenoble 2009; Speas 2009). The two papers in Part III: Natives4Linguistics Applications for Linguistics Education then address a closely related issue to professional training: education in the concepts of linguistic science, and how Native American needs and views can inform both those concepts and the work that employs them. Finally, Part IV: Native American Scholars in Language Work includes the symposium’s final paper, which addresses this topic directly and provides a foundation for a broader discussion with the audience about how to promote Native American needs, views, and scholars in linguistic science. Beyond the presenters listed here, several other participants from the 2018 Natives4Linguistics workshop will also be part of this discussion.

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1 This project is supported by the National Science Foundation Documenting Endangered Languages Program under grant no. 1743743.

2 “Native American” in the context of the Natives4Linguistics project and for this symposium, is defined broadly to include American Indian, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian, First Nations, Inuit, and Métis community members.
Abstracts

Wesley Y. Leonard (Miami Tribe of Oklahoma/University of California, Riverside)
Natives4Linguistics: Where are we now?

By casting Native American languages in Western categories, value systems, and views of ‘language’, the field of Linguistics can reproduce colonial logics and power structures. In response, I co-developed a project with other Native colleagues and non-Indigenous allies to promote Native American needs and views of language as foundations for doing linguistic work, rather than as something to report on. The National Science Foundation-funded ‘Natives4Linguistics’ workshop that lies at the center of this project brought together Native American community scholars and linguists whose work relates to the project at the 2018 Linguistic Society of America annual meeting. This paper discusses the design, themes, and initial outcomes of the Natives4Linguistics project, focusing on what linguists are doing and can continue to do to expand the field.

Mizuki Miyashita (University of Montana)
Multilateral collaboration toward CoLang 2020

The Institute on Collaborative Language Research (CoLang) offers language activists, teachers, linguists, and students in academic and Indigenous communities hands-on training in language documentation and revitalization. Courses include basic linguistics, technology, community language work, language pedagogy, and interdisciplinary work. Native perspectives have been increasingly incorporated in the Institute; CoLang 2020 at the University of Montana (UM) will take another step by organizing the Institute collaboratively with Chief Dull Knife College (CDKC), a tribal two-year college in Lame Deer, Montana. This collaboration includes a planning activity to gather community ideas and concerns from seven Tribal Colleges in Montana. This paper focuses on the planning activity between UM and CDKC and reports on its process and progress toward CoLang 2020’s design. One focus has been to go beyond CoLang’s established Native-friendly environment by maximizing the integration of Native perspectives and increasing the participation of Native students/scholars in alignment with Natives4Linguistics objectives.

Adrienne Tsikewa (Zuni Pueblo/University of California, Santa Barbara)
Decolonizing linguistic fieldwork training: a Natives4Linguistics approach

As with many disciplines, Field Linguistics has historically operated under Western, colonial models of research (Errington 2008), in which members of language communities are “informants” for academic experts and their goals. This Linguist-Focused Model of language research (Czaykowska-Higgins 2009) is reflected in current field method courses, indicating that linguistics students are still being trained under this colonial legacy. Through a critical discourse analysis of relevant field linguistic handbooks, graduate Linguistic programs research foci, and field methods course descriptions, I examine the current state of field methods training. Responses from a mixed methods survey, aimed at field methods instructors, will also be summarized and shared. Incorporating insights from the 2018 Natives4Linguistics workshop, this paper also investigates how field methods courses can be decolonized by integrating Indigenous research methodologies as well as community needs (Czaykowska-Higgins 2009) and epistemologies (Leonard 2017, 2018) into the research framework.

Megan Lukaniec (Huron-Wendat Nation/University of Victoria)
When language breaks down: teaching linguistics in an Indigenous setting

Linguistic training is becoming more widely available to language revitalization practitioners (e.g., through AILDI, Breath of Life, CILLDI, CoLang), yet there is little discussion of what this training looks like. Drawing from experiences in an Indigenous community setting, this paper discusses instances wherein teaching individuals how language “breaks down” led to the categories themselves “breaking down”. These instances suggest not only the difficulties of unpacking linguistic jargon, but the potential incompatibility of these concepts and terms. As linguists, how do we produce descriptions that are accountable to and compatible with Indigenous worldviews? Taking “describing a language in its own terms” a step further, in line with Battiste (2013), Leonard (2017), Mellow (2010, 2015), Smith (2012), and incorporating insights from Natives4Linguistics, I propose that we rethink our imposition of linguistic concepts onto Indigenous languages and reframe our teaching, especially in contexts of building capacity in communities and supporting language reclamation.
Josh Holden (University nuhelot’îne thäiyots’î nistameyimâkanak Blue Quills)

*Bringing Indigenous frameworks to teaching morphosyntax: the experience of a Cree master’s class*

This presentation discusses commentary by Cree MA students and faculty on a proposal for a Native American Linguistics framework by Leonard (2018), which cites Miami language teacher Jarrid Baldwin’s definition of language as “how a community connects to each other and how they express ... themselves and their culture to each other” (Leonard, 2017:29) and other Native American-based epistemologies of language. In morphosyntax courses given by the author, students reflected on Baldwin’s definition and Leonard’s papers, analyzed data from diverse languages and reflected on how these frameworks and other First Nations language epistemologies might apply. Students translated linguistic terminology into Plains Cree, and debated its compatibility with First Nations worldviews. Students also encountered linguistic approaches such as phrase structure/Universal Grammar (Chomsky 1957), and the dependency syntax of Meaning-Text Theory (Mel’çuk 1997, Mel’çuk & Polguère 2009), and considered the compatibility of these linguistic models with First Nations ways of categorizing language.

Kari A. B. Chew (Chickasaw Nation/University of Victoria)

*To remain Chickasaw: language reclamation as lived experience*

This paper presents a Chickasaw scholar’s educational and research trajectories as guided by responsibility to language and community rather than alignment to an academic field. As presented at the 2018 Natives4Linguistics symposium, Indigenous scholars pursuing language reclamation often find themselves engaged in interdisciplinary research that is not always valued as contributing to Western academic knowledge. I utilize the frameworks of Critical Race Theory and the safety zone to theorize how Indigenous scholars negotiate space for language reclamation beyond the silos of academic fields. My research, which returns to Chickasaw epistemologies to understand language reclamation as holistic and embedded in cultural practice, has benefited from an interdisciplinary approach emphasizing Indigenous Studies, linguistics, and education. After sharing this research, I will reflect on how academia continues to exert pressure on Indigenous scholars to isolate themselves within disciplinary silos and prioritize the needs of universities over those of languages and communities.
This session is an outgrowth of a research project (funded by the Arts and Humanities Research Council, UK) on Seri, a language isolate of Sonora State in Mexico. Seri has an extraordinarily consistent and well-developed system of verbal number marking, alongside subject number marking, both of which share most of their morphological exponents of plurality, both with each other and with nouns. Work on this language has raised a number of issues about the relationship between verbal and nominal number, ones with relevance to other languages of the Americas, where verbal number is particularly well represented, but of course beyond this as well.

Early research on verbal number was at pains to distinguish it from agreement with nominal number (Durie 1986), since earlier analyses had often conflated the two. And indeed there is ample justification for the current consensus view that verbal number is a category apart from nominal number (Corbett 2000, Cabredo & Laca 2012). In particular, while nominal number is often understood as inflectional plurals of count nouns, cross-linguistically verbal number is not limited to iteration of discrete events but related to a more general notion of increase in the verbal domain that may include duration, progressivity, frequency, repetition and habituality (Dressler 1968, Cusic 1981, Newman 1980, 1990).

Alongside semantic and of course distributional differences, in most examples that have been described they are also morphologically distinct. Within a given language noun number marking will be different from verbal number marking; and where a verb form hosts both verbal and nominal number marking (in the form of argument agreement), the two will be different and range over different values (as Corbett 2000 points out, dual verbal number is exceedingly rare). Recognizing the distinction of verbal number from nominal number has been a major step in the discipline, one of particular importance to the languages of the Americas, where this feature is widespread (Mithun 1999:84 for North America).

At the same time, morphological parallels sometimes emerge between the two feature types. Thus morphological marking is sometimes shared between nominal and verbal number, as e.g. in Seri (Marlett 2016), Squamish (Bar-el 2008), Hualapai (Wataghomihie et al. 2001) and Hueheltla Tepehua (Smythe Kung 2007). There are several plausible sources for a diachronic link between verbal and nominal plurality markers. Firstly, the reanalysis of collective or distributive object marking as a plural event marker, and secondly, the cross-linguistically pervasive use of morphological reduplication patterns for plurality in the nominal domain and iteration in the verbal domain. In addition to morphological links between nominal and verbal plurality marking, similarities have been observed between the semantics of nouns and verbs, in particular concerning the count/ mass distinction, and it has been shown that many of the classes found in the nominal domain with respect to plurality are found in the verbal domain as well (collectives, degree expressions, diversity plurals).

These commonalities shed light on the meaning and function of number within each domain, as well as more generally on the nature of features as elements of linguistic description and analysis. In this symposium we have brought together a selection of scholars working on semantic, syntactic and morphological aspects of verbal and nominal number, bringing together theoretical, typological and descriptive perspectives on the topic.

Abstracts
Matthew Baerman (University of Surrey)

Plural morphology across domains

In a cluster of (unrelated) languages in southwestern North America, nouns and verbs share number marking; e.g. Seri (isolate) kanóːːtax ‘boats’ alongside taːxːːjaːtax ‘they drip’, Salinan (isolate) kaʔːtel ‘acorns’ alongside ialːxːtel ‘they come’, or Hualapai (Yuman) sal-j ‘hands’ alongside gilgyo-j ‘they (paucal) tie something large’. Data from these languages provides an opportunity to explore the relationship, both morphological and functional, between nominal and verbal number. Within the verbal domain, the function of these plural markers ranges from straightforward subject number agreement to event plurality. The markers can in turn be concatenated,
expressing varying degrees of plurality (paucal, plural), plurality of different arguments (possessor and possessum), or plurality within different features (argument and event number). The typological convergence is all the more remarkable for the different diachronic pathways that appear to have brought it about, with shared markers originating either in the nominal domain or the verbal domain, depending on the language.

Robert Henderson (University of Arizona)

Event-internal pluractionality and group coherence

This talk presents cross-domain evidence that natural language makes use of two types of group entities that differ in terms of how they cohere as such. The first kind of groups, which we called swarms, are defined in terms of the spatial and temporal configuration of their members. The second are defined in terms of non-spatiotemporal notions. To motivate this distinction, we reveal differences in how these two types of group entities, both in the individual and event domains. We then consider a crosslinguistically common type of pluractional verb, called event-internal in the previous literature (e.g., Wood 2007), and show that its properties are best explained if such verbs denote swarm events. By reducing event-internal pluractionality to a type of group reference also available for nouns, we produce more evidence that pluractionality involves the same varieties of plural reference in the event domain that we see in the individual domain.

Carolyn O’Meara (National Autonomous University of Mexico)
Stephen Marlett (Summer Institute of Linguistics/University of North Dakota)

Number marking and agreement in Seri sentences

The exuberant and seemingly untamed morphology of number marking on Seri nouns, verbs, articles and preverbs has been discussed in various works (Moser 1961; Moser & Moser 1976; Marlett 1981, 1990, 2016; Baerman 2016). In this talk we focus on other facts. In particular, given that number is marked across these different word classes, we could expect agreement to be straightforward, specifically as it pertains to nouns, articles and subject number in verbs. In fact, in the majority of cases we find robust agreement patterns, with obligatory agreement between plural articles and plural verb forms, for instance. However, we observe some mismatches in number agreement that result in specific interpretations at the sentential level. Such mismatches appear to depart from the expected number marking patterns on the surface but in fact reveal some regularity, specifically when we look at the types of nouns involved in such examples.

Patricia Cabredo Hofherr (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique)

Event plurality and multiplicity in the nominal domain

In the wake of syntactic proposals exploring parallels between noun phrases and sentences it has been assumed that plurality also applies to the event domain. In many studies this is implemented as a verbal analogue of inflectional plural marking on count nouns familiar from Indo-European languages. I argue that this is incorrect. Drawing on cross-linguistic data, including the long tradition of rich descriptions of verbal plurality available for languages of the Americas (from Zoque, Wonderly 1951, to Kaqchikel, Henderson 2012, 2017), I show verbal plurality should be analysed in terms more general notions involving multiplicity in the nominal domain:

(i) quantity expressions (twice/two cats), quantifiers (often/many cats), degree expressions (a lot/a lot of cats),
(ii) expressions of diversity (different times/a different cat) and
(iii) repetitive expressions (sing again; also sing/another cat; more cats)
(iv) distributive markers (each time/one drink each)

Jérémy Pasquereau (University of Surrey)

Valency alternations and paradigm augmentation

Marlett (1981, 2016) proposes that Seri verbs have two cross-classifying number features: subject number and another, more elusive one that we will term event number. Together these yield a maximum of four morphologically distinct forms. But a handful of causative verbs display a fifth form, whose meaning has remained unexplored until now. On the basis of recent fieldwork, we suggest that it marks the object as plural as a by-product of valency-changing derivation. For instance, the suffix of the intransitive titulark ‘they burn’ is kept in the singular subject, plural object causative ita?titalk-‘s/he burns them’. The plural subject causative form can further be formed by adding a suffix to the previous form ita?titalk-oj ‘they burn it/them’. While semantically unremarkable, it is striking that object number is not otherwise marked in the language; rather than being a fully grammaticalized feature, it is an emergent morphological category.
Exploring Social Approaches to Meaning: Issues at the Socio-Pragmatics Interface
New York Ballroom East
8:45 – 10:15 AM

Organizers: Rebekah Baglini (University of Aarhus)
Emily Lake (Stanford University)

Participants: Eric Acton (Eastern Michigan University)
Andrea Beltrama (Université Paris Diderot)
Heather Burnett (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique/Université Paris Diderot)
Penelope Eckert (Stanford University)
Gareth Roberts (University of Pennsylvania)

Although social meaning has long been overlooked as a contextual factor affecting interpretation of linguistic expressions, recent years have seen a growing interest in bridging formal semantic/pragmatic and sociolinguistic perspectives on meaning. Simultaneous developments in these respective fields have created fertile ground for integrated approaches, reflecting a desire to better understand how differing representations of meaning emerge and interact. As Eckert states, “it is time to integrate the study of variation with the study of meaning in language more generally” (2011: 4–5).

Emerging from third wave approaches to sociolinguistics, a new emphasis has been placed on socially meaningful variation, showing that listeners appeal to social meaning for interpretation (Campbell-Kibler 2007; D’Onofrio 2016, forthcoming; Lake 2018) and speakers exploit variation for stylistic persona construction (c.f. Eckert 2008, 2012; Zhang 2005; Podesva 2007; Pratt and D’Onofrio 2017; Pratt 2018). In formal semantics and pragmatics, the most influential topics of the last decade include socially motivated phenomena falling under the umbrella of expressive meaning (Van Rooij 2003; Potts 2007; Potts et al. 2009; McCready et al. 2012; McCready 2012; Gutzmann 2015; among others). These new developments have laid the groundwork for formal approaches to topics traditionally within the realm of sociolinguistics, such as stance, style, and persona construction (Smith et al., 2010; Acton, 2014; Acton and Potts, 2014; Cornips, 2014; Beltrama, 2016).

Each of the talks selected for this panel affirm the role of semantics and pragmatics in third wave approaches to language variation and identify exciting directions for future work. The first talk, by Heather Burnett, integrates truth-conditional and social meaning through an enriched semantic ontology with personae, illustrated by a case study of the slur dyke versus its ‘neutral’ alternative lesbian. The second talk, by Andrea Beltrama, demonstrates how iconically-motivated inferences form a bridge from pragmatic properties to social meanings. The final talk, by Eric K. Acton, focuses on the wide-ranging role of markedness in phonetically-based social meaning, and appeals to a unified vision of pragmatic and sociolinguistic processes in discourse. Talks will be 20 minutes, followed by 5 minutes for Q&A. For the final fifteen minutes of the session, the presenters will be joined by discussants Penelope Eckert and Gareth Roberts, who will provide brief remarks on the contributions of the papers and facilitate additional Q&A between the audience and the presenters.

Abstracts

Heather Burnett (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique/Université Paris Diderot)
A persona-based semantics for slurs

I present a new semantic analysis of a class of slurs, focusing on "dyke" and its so-called neutral counterpart "lesbian". I argue that not enough attention has been paid in the literature to uses of the slur ("dyke") by members of the target group, which, I argue, are problematic for many current approaches to slur semantics. I also argue that not enough attention has been paid to the use of the 'neutral' form ("lesbian"), which is generally treated as having a simple meaning, such as ‘engage[s] in same-sex sex’ (Jeshion 2013: 312). Following McConnell-Ginet 2002, I argue that the meaning of "lesbian" is complex and accounting for all uses of "dyke" and "lesbian" requires a new semantics for both terms. To this end, I propose that "dyke" and "lesbian" denote different sets of personae (Zhang 2005, Podesva 2007, Eckert 2008, D’Onofrio 2015), abstract objects commonly used in the analysis of social meaning. I show how puzzles associated with both 'in group' and 'out group' uses can be solved through combining a theory of these personae with a theory of how listeners' ideologies affect utterance interpretation. A consequence of my proposal is therefore that the ontologies of social and truth-conditional meaning overlap.
**Andrea Beltrama** (Université Paris Diderot)

Iconicity, social meaning, and pragmatic variation

The notion of iconicity is a crucial analytical tool to explore the social meanings of phonological variation (Bucholtz 2001, Eckert 2008). In this talk, I ask whether this category can similarly illuminate the social significance of phenomena within pragmatic variation. First, I investigate how listeners rely on pragmatic imprecision (Lasersohn 1999) to draw iconically motivated inferences about the identity of their interlocutor; second, I propose to explore how iconicity can help us understand why speakers uttering alternative questions with "or not" (e.g., Are you coming or not?) are perceived as rude and discursively aggressive (Biezma 2009). Though still exploratory, this work affords a novel perspective to investigate how the pragmatic properties of linguistic forms inform the social meaning(s) that they index, thus complementing an emerging strand of work in socio-pragmatics (Acton and Potts 2014; Jeong and Potts 2016, Beltrama and Staum Casasanto 2017).

**Eric K. Acton** (Eastern Michigan University)

On the unity of sociolinguistics and pragmatics

I argue that, despite considerable differences in practice, both pragmatics and sociolinguistics ultimately concern how discourse contexts shape interlocutors’ utterances, and vice versa. Both fundamentally (i) conceive of speakers as attempting to optimize the cost-benefit ratio of their utterances given their goals; (ii) conceive of hearers as attempting to infer why a speaker would prefer their selected utterance to alternatives that might otherwise have seemed preferable. Analyzing an utterance’s apparent benefits in terms of informativity and its costs in terms of markedness, I show that this perspective illuminates phenomena ranging from implicature to the role of salience in phonetically-based social meaning. It further suggests that various dimensions of an utterance’s form and meaning can influence each other: just as semantics can engender social meaning, even the phonetic realization of a morpheme can add specificity to at-issue content.
Whether arising through conquest and colonization, immigration, enslavement, or the creation of political states that ignore “natural” ethnic territories, linguistic minorities exist in nearly every nation and territory. Where there are linguistic minorities, one typically finds language conflicts and obstacles to minorities to use their languages freely and without prejudice. In the 21st century, ethnolinguistic factors play an increasingly important role in conflict systems, and must be considered alongside the religious, ideological, economic, environmental, and resource bases of conflicts. This is especially true of “protracted social conflicts.” Ethnic and linguistic nationalism is today resurgent in the face of globalization and centuries’ old ethnolinguistic rivalries. In seeking to provide a fundamental understanding of the issues surrounding ethnolinguistic conflict we apply a “Typology of Language Conflicts”:

i. Indigenous minority conflict. A conflict involving indigenous people and a group that has settled in and appropriated their territory.

ii. Geo-political minority conflict. A linguistic conflict arising due to changed borders.

iii. Minorities of migration conflict. A conflict arising when a group moves into a territory dominated by a linguistically distinct population.

iv. Intra-linguistic (dialectal) minority conflict. Conflicts involving dialect minorities. These are sometimes difficult to identify, since it is sometimes hard to determine whether two groups speak different languages or different varieties of the same language.

v. Competition for linguistic dominance conflict. A case in which two groups each hold sway in some region of a country, and the linguistic conflict is part of a struggle for dominance.

The publication of Language Conflict and Language Rights: Ethnolinguistic Perspectives on Human Conflict (Cambridge University Press, 2018) has opened the door to the construction of an Encyclopedia of Global Ethnolinguistic Conflict, a curated digital source of information about ethnolinguistic conflicts and language rights violations around the world, information not readily available elsewhere. Starting with the few dozen cases presented in the book, this project will be a growing source of information on such conflicts worldwide. Conflict cases will be geo-located, with information about the state/territory of the conflict, the ethnolinguistic parties to it, its history and linguistic background, and relevant language rights issues. Database filters will allow users to compare and contrast conflicts, sorted by conflict type (e.g. indigenous minorities), language family (e.g. Bantu and/or Indo-European languages), or location (e.g. Canada or Burma). The Encyclopedia will eventually include several hundred cases, providing useful information to linguists, political scientists, historians, and legal scholars, as well as the general public. Our development plan involves the creation of a prototype by the end of Fall 2018, beta test this resource with USC classes in Spring 2019, and roll out a publicly accessible version of the Encyclopedia at the UC – Davis Summer Linguistic Institute in June-July 2019.

This workshop will (i) situate global ethnolinguistic conflict in the larger context of conflict systems and global conflict analysis, (ii) provide a synopsis of the relevance of linguistics to ethnolinguistic conflict analysis, and (iii) present the conceptualization of the digital encyclopedia, the organization of its database, and the front-end user interface.

Abstracts

Harvey Starr (University of South Carolina)

The nature of contemporary global conflict: language conflict analysis in its larger context

Studies of global social conflict typically draw from sociology, psychology, political science/international relations, and geography, and so ethnolinguistic approaches to such study reach beyond linguistics to the social sciences generally. Post-World
Workshop Saturday, January 5

War II international conflict studies were predominantly focused on war between sovereign states. In the 1970s, more scholars stressed reciprocal relationships between domestic and foreign politics. Post-Cold War conflict studies increasingly focus on internationalized domestic conflicts, protracted social conflicts, terrorism, and failed states. Central to this paper’s argument, these all typically involve important sub-national actors – local ethnic groups, terrorist groups, and pan-national identity groups (e.g. pan-Arabism), which draw upon racial, religious, tribal, or ethnolinguistic identities, singly or in combination. These components of identity are key to understanding social conflict globally and, we argue, language is often ignored or underappreciated in this regard. However, it can be key to understanding inter-group conflict and should be foregrounded.

Stanley Dubinsky (University of South Carolina)
Global conflict through a linguistic lens

“What can linguistic description contribute to an understanding of language conflict and language rights?” Understanding resource-based conflict requires geography, geology, and environmental science. Class and economic conflicts are filtered through economic theory, and political-ideological conflicts require political analysis. Likewise, language conflicts beg linguistic description. The linguistic circumstances of territorially contiguous populations (e.g. Spanish-speaking residents of New Mexico) are distinct from those of migrant minorities (e.g. relatively recent Spanish-speaking migrants to South Carolina). Linguistic description of linguistic (dis)similarity can explain pragmatic issues arising from these conflicts. E.g., Slovakia’s language laws served to negatively impact speakers of Hungarian, much more so than speakers of more closely related Czech. Finally, linguistic understanding of varieties is critical for analyzing socio-political aspects language conflict. E.g., Japanese miscategorization of Ryōkyūan as a “dialect” of Japanese played a role in the imposition of Standard Japanese in the Ryūkyū Islands and the suppression of the inhabitants’ native language.

Michael A. Gavin (University of South Carolina)
Corpus-based quantitative models for language conflict

A corpus-based model for language conflict study can facilitate (i) description of groups’ differential understanding of key concepts, (ii) analysis of discourse participants’ perspectives revealed through language use, and (iii) identification of social-media hotspots of ethnolinguistic conflict. Complexities in the topic create methodological problems. These conflicts are multifaceted, not often territorially contiguous, and have many categories of participants. There are many possible document sources and no one corpus type reflects all aspects of the conflict. Further, ethnolinguistic conflicts require multilingual corpora. Identifying meaningful differences in competing groups’ conceptualization of conflict entails understanding causes of statistically significant patterns, such as: (i) inequality of access to writing and publication, (ii) grammatical, lexical, and morphological variation, and (iii) variations in concepts and their construal. After outlining design principles, we apply quantitative measures of corpus data into language conflict research and show how such data deepen insights into majority and minority group relations.
Experimental Approaches to Cross-linguistic Variation in Island Phenomena
New York Ballroom East
2:00 – 5:00 pm

Organizers: Savithry Namboodiripad (University of Michigan)
Dave Kush (Norwegian Institute of Science and Technology)

Participants: Anne Abeillé (Université Paris Diderot)
Ingrid Bondevik (Norwegian Institute of Science and Technology)
Dustin Chacón (University of Minnesota)
Chiara dal Farra (Università Ca' Foscari Venezia)
Edward Gibson (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)
Grant Goodall (University of California, San Diego)
Barbara Hemforth (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique)
Ma’ayan Keshev (University of Tel Aviv)
Dave Kush (Norwegian Institute of Science and Technology)
Itziar Laka (University of the Basque Country)
Terje Lohndal (Norwegian Institute of Science and Technology)
Sergio López-Sancio (University of the Basque Country)
Jun Lyu (Stony Brook University)
Aya Meltzer-Asscher (University of Tel Aviv)
Savithry Namboodiripad (University of Michigan)
Bonnie D. Schwartz (University of Hawai’i at Mānoa)
Jon Sprouse (University of Connecticut)
Elodie Winckel (Humboldt University/Université Paris Diderot)
Fred Zenker (University of Hawai’i at Mānoa)

Island phenomena have been of long-standing interest to linguists; they reflect unexpected and seemingly idiosyncratic limits on the ways we express certain complex utterances. Although the existence of these phenomena is not in dispute, their origins remain a point of persistent debate, with researchers generally split between those who explore grammatical explanations and those who appeal to processing-based explanations. Many grammatical and processing explanations of islands predict substantial cross-linguistic uniformity: islands should constrain the same types of dependencies across diverse languages. Therefore, cases of apparent variation from cross-linguistic norms are potentially very informative for refining generalizations, identifying factors that modulate acceptability, and evaluating theoretical proposals.

Early on, researchers working with traditional informal methods documented a great deal of variation both within and across languages (e.g., Reinhart 1981; Rizzi 1982, Maling & Zaenen, 1982), which led to substantive proposals for modifications to grammatical theories. More recently, investigations of islands have adopted formal experimental methods, in the hopes of improving the ability to evaluate how a broader range of factors contribute to island effects and to more precisely characterize the limits of cross-linguistic variation. Experimental work has already yielded richer data sets and prompted reformulation and refinement of traditional debates. It has also uncovered new puzzles: For example, a recent discovery is the existence of so-called “acceptable” or “subliminal” island violations, cases in which sentences with island violations are produced and deemed acceptable by speakers of a language, but nonetheless exhibit characteristics of island violations in experiments (e.g., super-additive unacceptability; Almeida 2014, Kush, Londahl, & Sprouse 2017). The goal of this session is to provide researchers a forum in which to (i) present new data that bears on both the perennial issues and new puzzles uncovered by experimental techniques, and (ii) discuss the way forward for this still-young research program.

To this end, the session will bring together researchers who explore island phenomena in a variety of languages, using a variety of experimental methods, and coming from a variety of theoretical approaches. The three-hour session will be organized in a modified data-blitz format. The first talk, by Jon Sprouse (University of Connecticut), will frame the theoretical and methodological questions at stake, explaining what island phenomena are, why they are interesting and relevant, and what taking an experimental and cross-linguistic approach can reveal (20 min). This will be followed by nine data-blitz-style presentations (8 min) which will cover relevant details about the language(s) under study, a brief description of methods, and results. Next, Grant Goodall (UC San Diego), will sum up what we have learned, and discuss typological factors which could be driving cross-linguistic variation in island phenomena (20 min). In the final 30 minutes, the session organizers (Dave Kush, Savithry Namboodiripad, and Adam Morgan) will moderate a discussion among presenters and attendees in hopes of facilitating direct comparisons across languages/methodological approaches and fostering collaboration.
This session includes experimental data from the following languages: Chinese, English, French, Hebrew, Italian, Japanese, Jordanian Arabic, Korean, Malayalam, Norwegian, and Spanish. Along with covering a diverse set of languages, the nine talks cover a breadth of island constructions, including relative clauses, whether-islands, adjunct islands, subjects, and CNPCs. Much of the data presented comes from formal acceptability judgment experiments, which allow for for fine-grained comparisons across island-types, groups of speakers, and languages, but other methodological approaches are represented as well, including computational modeling based on corpus frequencies and online psycholinguistic measures like eye-tracking. Nonetheless, all presentations explore variation in island extraction phenomena -- whether that variation be between speakers, languages, or constructions -- and contribute both to our understanding of the range of and explanations for variation in this domain.

Abstracts

**Jon Sprouse** (University of Connecticut)

*Island effects and the role of formal experimental work in linguistic theory*

My goal for this talk is to explore why it is that island effects are a perennial favorite among experimentalists. The answer that I would like to suggest is two-fold. First, island effects appear to motivate interesting answers to the core theoretical questions of syntax: e.g., Does the phenomenon have a grammatical source or an extra-grammatical source? Which component of the grammar causes the phenomenon? What is the cross-linguistic variation of the phenomenon? Second, island effects require us to explicitly grapple with the core methodological question in syntax: How do we determine if the effect is present in the data type that we are looking at? My hope is to provide some useful context for the interesting talks that will follow during the extended data blitz, and to suggest that islands can be used as a model for experimental work on other linguistic phenomena.

**Chiara dal Farra** (Università Ca' Foscari Venezia)

*To be an island or not to be an island: the case of adjuncts in Italian*

This study investigates the possibility of extraction from prepositional adjuncts in Italian. I will discuss the results of an acceptability judgment task with a 2x2 factorial design crossing Structure (island/parasitic gaps), and Tense (finite/non-finite tense in the adjunct). Statistical analysis confirms that the [+ island] and [+ tense] conditions are rated lower than their counterparts. However, I show that extraction has different effects depending on the adjunct taken into account, discussing also inter-speaker variation. I propose that adjuncts are not a uniform class, and that their point of merging is responsible for the island effect and the opacification of the domain, as well as the possibility of forming a macro-event made by the matrix verb and the one in the adjunct. This latter condition is also required to void the islandhood of adjuncts.

**Ingrid Bondevik** (Norwegian Institute of Science and Technology)

**Dave Kush** (Norwegian Institute of Science and Technology)

**Terje Lohndal** (Norwegian Institute of Science and Technology)

*Investigating apparent adjunct-island insensitivity in Norwegian*

Informal reports suggest that some adjunct clauses may not be not islands to A'-movement in Norwegian (e.g., Faarlund, 1992). Recent work found experimental evidence that conditional (“if”) adjunct clauses are not islands to topicalization (Kush et al. submitted). We investigated (i) the replicability of Kush et al.’s findings, and (ii) whether adjunct island insensitivity extended to temporal ‘when’, and reason ‘because’ adjuncts. We ran three judgment studies that tested topicalization from the three adjunct types above, as well as wh- and subject islands. Across experiments we observed large island effects for subject and reason adjunct islands ($p < .001$). Island effects for conditionals, when-adjuncts, and wh-islands were smaller. Closer inspection of judgment distributions in the individual island conditions revealed that participants consistently rejected topicalization from subjects and reason adjuncts, but rated extraction from conditionals, when-adjuncts, and wh-islands inconsistently, accepting the sentences on some trials and rejecting them on others.

**Anne Abeillé** (Université Paris Diderot)

**Barbara Hemforth** (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique)

**Elodie Winckel** (Humboldt University/Université Paris Diderot)

**Edward Gibson** (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

*French subject-island constraint: three experimental studies*

Three experiments testing subject island constraints in French show that extraction out of nominal subjects in relative clauses is rated higher than out of objects with *dont* (*of which* for inanimate heads, E1) and as high with *de qui* (*of which* for animate heads, E2). A further experiment (E3) shows that wh-questions do present a penalty for extraction out of subjects (E3). In each
experiment, we compare extracted variants with no extraction and ungrammatical control conditions, both for extractions out of subjects and objects. Sprouse et al. (2016), López-Sancio & Laka (2017) found the same contrast between RCs and wh-questions in Italian and Spanish, and so did Abeillé et al. (2018) in English (with pied-piping). We provide an explanation which takes into account the respective discourse function of the constructions: Our data suggest that discourse-based claims that subjects are difficult to extract from because they are not in the focal domain (Erteschik-Shir 1973, Ambridge & Goldberg 2008) only apply to questions. We conclude that crosslinguistic variation is overestimated in recent studies and cross-construction variation underestimated.

Jun Lyu (Stony Brook University)
*Episodic eventuality impacts RC island processing in Mandarin*

Although strong islands resist movement, Chinese RC islands behave differently than English. On the one hand, Chinese RC islands are selective in that overt wh-movement from islands is acceptable under non-episodic eventuality (N. Zhang, 2002; M. Zhang, 2009). On the other, covert wh-movement has been claimed to be always grammatical (Huang, 1982; Tsai, 1994, 1997). In this empirical study, we verified previous claims that only episodic eventuality (but not non-episodic eventuality) creates an opacity effect on wh-movement from RC islands. However, contrary to the general illusion that in-situ islands are violable, we provided evidence that even covert wh-movement in LF is subject to the episodic eventuality effect. One possible explanation for this effect is to invoke the spirit of Relativized Minimality (Rizzi, 2001, 2004) and treat episodic eventuality as an intervener blocking wh-movement.

Savithry Namboodiripad (University of Michigan)
*SUPERADDITIVITY IN ACCEPTABLE ISLAND EXTRACTION: MALAYALAM ADJUNCTS*

In Malayalam, extraction out of a temporal adjunct clause yields relatively acceptable results in isolation, making it appear that adjuncts are not islands. Here, two formal acceptability judgment experiments show that such extraction does result in the hallmark superadditivity which characterizes an island effect. While these island-violating sentences have relatively high acceptability (average rating of ~3/7 in Experiment 1 and ~4/7 in Experiment 2), the island effect is robust across speakers. These results add to the growing body of crosslinguistic research in which a superadditive island effect is found experimentally, even though the island-extracted sentences are uttered by speakers and not very low in acceptability (e.g. Kush et al. 2018, Almeida 2014). Methodologically, this highlights the importance of a full factorial design in studying island effects, and the utility of audio stimuli as a way to expand the range of languages and speakers studied in experimental syntax.

Sergio López-Sancio (University of the Basque Country)
Itziar Laka (University of the Basque Country)
*Dependency type modulates island effects: evidence from Spanish*

Island effects are known to show variability both across and within languages. In a previous acceptability study, different patterns have been observed for English and Italian depending on dependency type (WH-dependencies vs. RC-dependencies). In an acceptability judgment task using a factorial definition of islands, we tested island effects in wh-clauses, complex NPs, subjects and adjuncts in Spanish, including both WH-dependencies and RC-dependencies. Results show the same pattern of islandhood for both WH- and RC-dependencies: wh-clauses, complex NPs, subjects and adjuncts all behave like islands in Spanish. However, we found that in RC-dependencies, the strength of the island effect was systematically reduced. We argue that this asymmetry can be accounted for by processing accounts: fillers encoding more information (a full NP in RC-dependencies vs. a bare wh-word in WH-dependencies) are more easily retrieved from memory at the gap, thus ameliorating island effects.

Dustin Chacón (University of Minnesota)
*Variation in islands and learnability: three test cases in Spanish*

Syntactic islands are typically explained by deep grammatical principles or memory limitations (Chomsky 1981; Kutas & Kluender 1994). Both accounts predict that island constraints apply uniformly across languages, and that learners do not need to acquire islands. Conversely, variation in languages implies that learners must infer some island constraints from their primary linguistic data. How learners might accomplish this is not well-studied. However, Pearl & Sprouse (2012) present a model that acquires some English island constraints from child-directed speech.

I examine three islands that apply in English but not in Spanish: subject islands, whether-islands, and that-trace constraint (Torrego 1984). Spanish child-directed speech lacks positive evidence for extraction from these configurations, much like English child-directed speech. Pearl & Sprouse’s (2012) model correctly learns that extraction from subjects is allowed in Spanish, but not
whether-clauses or that-trace configurations. Thus, it remains unclear how English-learners infer that these island constraints, but not Spanish-learners.

**Fred Zenker** (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)
**Bonnie D. Schwartz** (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)

*Testing for adjunct island effects using topic structures in L1 Chinese and L1/L2 English*

This study provides evidence that L1-Chinese L2ers can become sensitive to adjunct island effects (Huang, 1982) for English topic structures with object gaps despite showing no such sensitivity in Chinese. No previous L2 study has investigated island constraints for topic structures, testing participants in both their L1 and L2. Advanced L1-Chinese L2ers completed closely-translated English and Chinese acceptability judgment tasks; L1-English speakers also completed the English task. We crossed the variables 'word order' [±topic] and 'clause type' [±island] in a 2×2 design modeled on Sprouse, Wagers, and Phillips (2012), where a superadditive interaction resulting from low ratings in the [+topic, +island] condition indicates an island effect. While both groups evinced island effects in English, L1-Chinese speakers exhibited no parallel effect in Chinese. These results suggest that Chinese topic structures with object gaps (in adjuncts) are base-generated but that L1-Chinese L2ers can nevertheless come to have obligatory movement in English topicalization.

**Ma’ayan Keshev** (University of Tel Aviv)
**Aya Meltzer-Asscher** (University of Tel Aviv)

*Subliminal islands or processing costs? The latent factor affecting super-additivity*

Wh-island effects are notorious for their cross-linguistic variation. However, experimental syntax studies observed super-additive wh-island effects in some languages which were previously argued to be immune to them. We investigate the origin of super-additivity in acceptable wh-islands, so-called "subliminal island effects" (Almeida, 2014), focusing on Hebrew. We suggest that the super-additivity measure is contaminated by processing factors. We show that super-additivity can be observed in binding structures (cataphora), where it cannot be attributed to a violation of a grammatical constraint, but rather to processing costs related to interference for active maintenance of the open dependency. We then show that when minimizing these costs, super-additivity does not emerge in Hebrew wh-islands, even though their counterparts of the structure used previous studies reveal super-additivity. We conclude that in this case, the decrease in acceptability reflects interference caused by the simultaneous maintenance of two dependencies, rather than grammatical islandhood.

**Grant Goodall** (University of California, San Diego)

*Predicting the severity of island violations across languages: some first steps*

Syntacticians have been documenting and trying to understand cross-linguistic variation in island effects for decades, often on a case-by-case basis, but we now know enough about the factors contributing to island effects that we can make predictions about when such variation will occur. We know, for instance, that (i) more informative wh-phrases (e.g. *which boy*, as opposed to *who*) generally improve extraction from islands, (ii) finite inflection generally makes extraction from islands worse, and (iii) resumptive pronouns in place of gaps can sometimes ameliorate island violations. Since languages clearly differ in all three areas (i.e., the structure of wh-phrases, the nature of clausal inflection, and the pronominal system), we can make concrete predictions as to the severity of island violations in particular structures in particular languages. Testing and refining (or rejecting) these predictions is a major task going forward.
New Directions in LGBTQ+ Linguistics: Commemorating the LSA Special Interest Group on LGBTQ+ Issues in Linguistics

New York West
2:00 PM – 5:00 PM

Organizers:
Tyler Kibbey (University of Kentucky)
Rusty Barrett (University of Kentucky)

Participants:
Jeremy Calder (University of Colorado Boulder)
Kirby Conrod (University of Washington)
Brianna Cornelius (University of South Carolina)
Jenny L. Davis (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)
Chantal Gratton (Stanford University)
Tyler Kibbey (University of Kentucky)
Ariana Steele (The Ohio State University)
Lal Zimman (University of California, Santa Barbara)

This symposium commemorates the recent formation of the LSA LGBTQ+ Special Interest Group by presenting current linguistic research on LGBTQ+ language, while raising awareness of discrimination experienced by LGBTQ+ linguists. The 3-hour session includes a 10-minute introduction, seven 20-minute research presentations and a 30-minute period for questions and discussion. Each of the 20-minute papers discusses research related to LGBTQ+ language while highlighting issues of social justice related to the LGBTQ+ community. The papers demonstrate the importance of LGBTQ+ issues across a broad range of linguistic subfields, including phonetics, syntax, conceptual metaphor theory, language documentation, sociolinguistics, linguistic anthropology, and discourse analysis. Topics include the place of Two Spirit issues in language documentation and revitalization, assumptions regarding grammaticality in discussions involving singular they, cissexism and trans exclusion in sociolinguistic research, sexuality and power in straight/gay interaction, sociophonetic studies of non-binary individuals, and religious metaphors regarding sexuality in political discourse.

The symposium opens with a short (10 minute) introduction on the history of LGBTQ+ issues both in linguistic research and within the discipline. This is followed by seven papers on a variety of topics in LGBTQ+ linguistics. The papers address the implications of LGBTQ+ language for fundamental concepts in linguistics, such as language documentation, grammaticality, and gender. Each of the papers demonstrates that the marginalization of LGBTQ+ speakers and researchers has serious implications not only for marginalized individuals, but also for dominant assumptions in linguistic theory research. The research papers will be followed by a 30-minute period of discussion. Although this discussion will focus primarily on questions related to the research presentations, the discussion will be open to other issues of relevance for the new LGBTQ+ Special Interest Group.

Abstracts

Jenny L. Davis (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)

*Can the speakers of indigenous languages be queer? Reconciling Two-Spirit language use and linguistic representation*

Drawing on over a decade of ethnographic research in both language revitalization contexts and the Two-Spirit movement in the United States, I demonstrate that Two-Spirit meetings and gathering are frequent spaces for indigenous language use, and that Two-Spirit individuals are key players in contemporary indigenous language dynamics. To do so, I center examples of queer Indigenous practices in order to demonstrate how Two-Spirit language use is both representative of Indigenous language use more broadly, and exceptional in the ways in which decolonial activism around gender/sexuality are intimately tied up with language. From prayers, ceremonies, teasing, and presentations in indigenous languages; the near constant use of American Indian English(es); comparative and metadiscursive discussions of linguistic properties within and across language families; and finally, discussions of language endangerment, revitalization, and activism, I demonstrate that Two-Spirit gatherings are central to considerations of indigenous language use.

Kirby Conrod (University of Washington)

*Transitive* gendering

I problematize conceptions of natural gender in language, investigating appropriateness of gendered forms over grammaticality. Semantics and syntax have predominantly analyzed “natural” gender as a static property of a referent. However, sociolinguists have challenged the notion of “natural” gender in languages with grammatical reflexes of gender (Hall 2003 inter alia). For transgender, non-binary, and gender-nonconforming speakers, using grammaticalized gender can be complicated.
Symposium Saturday, January 5

Rather than take pronominal gender as presuppositional, I show that gendering a referent introduces implicatures that may be challenged, flouted, or negated. Rather than pronouns ‘correctly’ referring to an objective gender, I follow Butler’s sense of linguistic performativity: pronouns are part of what create gender. This analysis of gendered implicatures aligns languages like English with languages like Thai or Japanese, where grammatical forms are used dynamically to encode social relationships. Rather than calling certain uses of pronouns (un)grammatical, it is more fitting to conceptualize them as situationally (in)appropriate.

Lal Zimman (University of California, Santa Barbara)
Engendering the voice: biological determinism, trans exclusion, and cissexism in (socio)linguistic research

Transgender people remain both understudied and underrepresented in the field of linguistics. This talk addresses this underrepresentation from two perspectives. The first outlines theoretical and methodological issues – particularly surrounding research on sex, gender, and the voice – that contribute to the marginalization and erasure of trans people in linguistics. The second draws on the presenter’s experience as a trans linguist to describe encounters with cissexism and transphobia in the discipline in contexts that range from job interviews to peer reviewers’ comments. Along with a need to recognize the additional labor of marginalized scholars whose work engages with their own oppression, I argue that a trans linguistics – an approach to linguistics in which trans people are centralized and ordinary rather than marginalized and abnormal – is necessary to challenge cissexist models of language and, by extension, to help transform linguistics into a field with which trans students, scholars, and activists want to engage.

Brianna Cornelius (University of South Carolina)
Examining the use of power-based language to (de)construct heteronormative gendered identities

Seminal African-American English (AAE) research has reproduced this narrative by initially focusing exclusively on young, presumably straight, Black men (Labov 1966, 1972a; Wolfram 1969; Fasold 1972), legitimizing their speech as quintessentially Black. Heteronormative prescriptions have positioned Gay identity in conflict with masculinity, marking it as presumed powerless by contrast. For Gay Black men (GBM), this can mean being seen as both insufficiently male and insufficiently Black (Hutchinson’s 1999a), viewed by some as a “threat” to Black masculinity (Fields et. Al 2015). By examining the use of power-based language between a GBM and Straight Black male during an informal one on one open-ended interview I seek to explore the participants’ complex usage of power-based language and multiplex identities as a means of complicating the association of language with assumed racialized heteronormativity.

Chantal Gratton (Stanford University)
Vocal pitch as a tool for negotiating gender and interactional positioning

Vocal pitch has long been seen as an important resource for negotiating gender identity and has recently been found to provide a means of fluidity for transgender expression. Additionally, vocal pitch is employed for various interactional goals, as I will demonstrate through an examination of a non-binary transgender community. I found that speakers employed lower vocal pitch to various ends: conversing with (cisgender) out-group members, diverging from their interlocutors, and taking positions of authority. While the first finding supports these speakers’ meta-commentary regarding attempted control of vocal pitch in out-group discussions — because of sensitivity to gender normativity among overhearers — the situated use of pitch to mark stances and alignments suggests that it importantly plays an interactional role. The diversity of uses found here highlights the versatility of vocal pitch and its place as an important linguistic resource in this non-binary community.

Jeremy Calder (University of Colorado Boulder)
Ariana Steele (The Ohio State University)
Gender in sociolinguistic variation beyond the binary

This talk advocates for the variationist study of gender beyond the male-female binary, arguing that examining gender as style reveals meaningful patterns that may be obscured within a binary model. We focus on two communities: a group of radical drag queens in San Francisco (SF), and a group of non-binary individuals in Columbus, Ohio. We examine /s/ center of gravity (COG)—a variable which has been linked in sociolinguistic literature to queerness and femininity (e.g. Campbell-Kibler 2011, Zimman 2013)—in combination with other semiotic resources in the stylistic construction of gender. While SF queens exhibit high COG in their construction of femininity, Columbus speakers display no correlation between /s/ and self-identified femininity. Furthermore, among SF queens, /s/ COG reflects stylistic extremity rather than conventional femininity. These results suggest that gender can be achieved through various semiotic means, with patterns varying by community of practice and the speaker’s stylistic goals.
Tyler Kibbey (University of Kentucky)

The queer reformation and its dissidents: metaphors of gender and sexuality in Tennessee theo-political ideology

This talk explores how religious metaphor is used in Tennessee politics and public discourse to conceptualize gender and sexuality as well as rationalize anti-LGBTQ+ legislation, including the “Tennessee Natural Marriage Defense Act” (HB892/SB752 2017) and the “Natural Meaning” amendment (HB1111/SB1085 2017), in the context of the “Nashville Statement” (2017). Specifically, through an application of conceptual metaphor theory and critical metaphor analysis, I deconstruct the theo-political conceptual system of gender as binary and God-given and outline how this system affects civil law in relationship to the perceived supreme law of God in Christian morality. In doing so, I demonstrate how religious metaphor systems undermine democratic institutions and larger social commitments to LGBTQ+ equality, while outlining how conceptual metaphor theory can be applied to the disarmament of linguistic violence which targets LGBTQ+ communities in Tennessee and the United States more generally.
We propose a workshop called “Inside Segments” which brings together researchers offering radical new challenges to traditional views of the phonological segment. Representations are a fundamental component of the phonology tradition. The 1970’s and 1980’s saw revolutions in segmental representation, including moves to decompose segments such as Autosegmental Phonology (e.g., Goldsmith 1976, Sagey 1986), Articulatory Phonology (e.g., Browman & Goldstein 1992, Gafos 2002, Goldstein et al. 2009), and Aperture Theory (e.g., Steriade 1993, 1994). This representational revolution subsided during the development of Optimality Theory, when the onus of capturing patterns shifted from representations to grammar.

Over the last several years, however, fueled in part by the importation of scalar, quantitative methods into phonological theory and a renewed commitment to integrating (rather than segregating) phonetics and phonology, several new research programs have reinvigorated the movement to rethink the phonological representations that phonologists use. This workshop focuses on two independent but complementary loci of innovation: representations which decompose traditional segments into sequences of subsegments, and representations which are scalar rather than categorical, allowing features (and/or the segments they describe) to differ along a potentially continuous scale of relative strength. This workshop brings together researchers with adjacent, convergent, and contradictory ideas to engage each other and the audience around these innovative proposals.

The segment (characterized by a set of discrete features) has long been accepted as the most basic unit of phonological representation. There are, of course, well-known challenges for this assumption, such as the observations that (1) segmental models cannot straightforwardly account for coarticulation, (2) speakers have knowledge of their language that is more fine-grained than the level of the abstract segment, (3) segments are internally dynamic, and (4) segments which appear featurally identical can nonetheless differ in their propensity to undergo or resist the same phonological processes. Autosegmental Phonology (e.g., Goldsmith 1976) and Feature Geometry (Sagey 1986) achieved significant headway in the 1970’s and 1980’s in accounting for some of these challenges. Articulatory Phonology (e.g., Browman & Goldstein 1992, Gafos 2002, Goldstein et al. 2009), and Aperture Theory (e.g., Steriade 1993, 1994) developed in the 1990’s to deal with others.

Very recently, the notion of the segment as the atomic unit of phonological representation has been challenged again in two major ways, namely: (1) so-called “same” segments show different degrees of phonological strength (e.g., Inkelas & Shih 2016, Lionnet 2016, Sande 2017, Smolensky & Goldrick 2016, Moore-Cantwell 2017), and (2) segments appear to be decomposable into smaller, temporally-ordered subsegments (e.g., Shih & Inkelas 2014; Schwarz et al. 2017; Garvin et al. 2018; Walker 2018; Inkelas & Shih (to appear)). These proposals to treat segments as dynamic and potentially gradient take advantage of the increased integration of phonetics and phonology over the last few decades, the result of which is that the field of phonology is now better equipped to tackle the question of phonological representation at a higher level of granularity than previously possible.

This workshop contains new papers directly addressing these themes. The phonological representations they present capture patterns and subsegmental distinctions that are unavailable in a framework assuming traditional IPA-like segmental representations. Given the large body of spontaneous recent work addressing the topic of subsegmental representations, we believe the time is right to bring together people with varied perspectives within the fields of phonetics and phonology for a stimulating exchange of ideas to fuel the shared enterprise of better representing the underlying internal structure of segments.
Abstracts

Stephanie Shih (University of Southern California)
Sharon Inkelas (University of California, Berkeley)

Subsegments and the emergence of segments

Q Theory proposes that the most granular and basic temporal unit of abstract phonological representation is not the segment, as widely assumed in classic generative phonology, but the quantized subsegment (Shih & Inkelas 2014; et seq.). With a more granular quantization of the speech stream, Q Theory provides phonological grammar with the representational capability to model behaviours that affect the parts and the wholes of segments. While the relationship between these two representational units in Q Theory—subsegments and segments—has been hitherto under-defined, we propose in this talk that segments as units emerge from subsegmental interactions. These interactions are based on the principles of similarity, proximity, and co-occurrence that already underlie Q Theory. This view doubles down on the strong hypothesis in Q Theory that subsegments are the most granular basic denomination of temporal representation in phonology.

Martha Schwarz (University of California, Berkeley)
Myriam Lapierre (University of California, Berkeley)
Karee Garvin (University of California, Berkeley)
Sharon Inkelas (University of California, Berkeley)

Representing segment strength: new applications of Q Theory

Working within Q Theory, this talk proposes representations that manipulate the number of subsegments to capture a segment’s phonological status. Q Theory represents a segment as a string of three temporally-ordered subsegments (e.g. Inkelas & Shih 2016, 2017), but this number can vary. For instance, geminates demonstrate the benefits of a 4-subsegmental representation, which can be further extended in cases of complex segments, illustrated through Hungarian (Pycha 2009, 2010; Garvin, Lapierre, & Inkelas 2018). We extend this architecture to argue that the fewer the subsegments, the less robust the phonological status of a segment effecting the vowel quality, ability to bear stress and tone, its propensity to head a syllable, and to undergo phonological processes (e.g. Hall 2006). We examine four types of vowels in Panâra ranging from excrescent to phonologically long, corresponding to representations of one to four subsegments. This data demonstrates that segments with fewer subsegments show weak phonological behavior, while segments with more than three subsegments hold special phonological status (e.g. length or gemination).

Rachel Walker (University of Southern California)

Cross-segment partial overlap

Partial class behavior provides support for a set-based approach to feature classes (Padgett 2002). In this talk, I present evidence for partial class behavior at the level of the segment, based on subsegmental temporal coordination in General American English. 1) Intrasegmental sequencing is evidenced in coda rhetics, where a coronal articulation follows a pharyngeal articulation. Support for encoding this sequencing in phonology comes from pre-rhotic neutralization of vowel length (e.g. /iː/~/i/) and exclusion of moraic consonants after [¿] in such contexts (*beerk). 2) Cross-segment partial overlap occurs in rimes with /a/, /s/, where a moraic consonant can follow /s/ (bark, pork). Here the [pharyngeal] subsegment of /s/ overlaps vowels with similar articulation, eliminating a mora. These configurations are compatible with representing segments as sets of subsegments, where temporal structure is encoded as coordination directly between atomic elements (e.g. Browman & Goldstein 1986), but they pose challenges for a root-based approach.

Khalil Iskarous (University of Southern California)

Energy and phonology

That phonological segments and/or syllables are hierarchically composed through serial (sequential) and parallel (overlapped) combination of smaller units has provided explanation for many phenomena. From the basis of systemic contrast to alternation and phonotactics. This contribution will be about hierarchical decomposition, but in the energy domain, not in a purely representational domain. A segment is seen here as a combination of short tubes connected in series and parallel through which mean aerodynamic flow and acoustic wave propagation, both forms of energy flow, that are channeled through the tubes through their junctions. This view of a segment has its beginnings in the thinking of Pike and Catford about phonetics, but was argued by Browman and Goldstein (1989), in their theory of tube geometry. An innovation to be discussed is a profound difference between Place of Articulation and Manner of Articulation from this perspective, with implications for phonological patterning.
**Jason Shaw** (Yale University)

*How coordination relations structure phonetic variation*

In articulatory phonology, phonological representations take the form of temporally coordinated action units, known as gestures (Browman & Goldstein, 1986; Gafos & Goldstein, 2012). This talk makes explicit some of the consequences that coordination relations have for phonetic patterns in speech. Through computational simulations, we illustrate predictions of coordination relations characteristic of different segments, segment sequences, and syllabic structures and test these predictions on experimental phonetic data from English (Browman & Goldstein, 1988; Westbury, 1994), Arabic (Shaw, Gafos, Hoole, & Zeroual, 2011), Japanese (Shaw & Kawahara, 2018) and Russian (Kochetov, 2006). Phonological structure formalized as coordination topologies, i.e., ensembles of local coordination relations between articulatory gestures (Gafos, 2002), and implemented in stochastic models (Gafos, Charlow, Shaw, & Hoole, 2014; Shaw & Gafos, 2015) reliably describes patterns of covariance in the phonetics that would be accidental from the standpoint of other theories of phonological representation.

**Florian Lionnet** (Princeton University)

*Subfeatural representations: encoding coarticulatory strength*

I claim that the coarticulatory strength of certain segments must be encoded in the phonological grammar, in the form of new, scalar representations: SUBFEATURES. These representations account for “subphonemic teamwork”, a cumulative effect which obtains when two segments exerting the same coarticulatory effect on a target segment trigger a categorical assimilation only if they add their coarticulatory strengths in order to pass the threshold necessary for that process to occur. Drawing from original fieldwork, I analyze the rich case of the doubly triggered rounding harmony of Laal (endangered isolate, Chad). I provide instrumental evidence that the harmony is driven by subphonemic coarticulatory effects, which must therefore be represented in phonology. I show that the subfeatural approach is superior to purely grammar-driven approaches viewing subphonemic teamwork as a constraint ganging effect, which fail to account for the gradient effects at work and the distinctiveness between coarticulated and non-coarticulated segments.

**Eva Zimmermann** (University of British Columbia Vancouver)

*Segmental strength: a typology of unstable segments*

The assumption of Gradient Symbolic Representations (=GSR; Smolensky and Goldrick (2016); Rosen (2016)) allows a new representational account for lexical idiosyncrasies in the phonology based on the assumption that phonological elements can have different degrees of activity. The typology of unstable/latent segments that are part of only certain lexemes in a language and alternate with zero in a phonologically predictable way strengthens the claim for GSR. Its assumption allows to predict that 1) both phonological and lexical factors can influence the realization of an unstable segment, 2) unstable segments can only gradiently contribute to markedness if they surface, and 3) there can be different degrees of ‘unstable-ness’ for segments within one language that compete for realization. Exemplifying case studies from unstable segments in Catalan, Welsh, and Nuuchahnulth show that all these predictions are borne out in the typology of unstable segments.
Exploring Nanosyntax
New York Ballroom East
9:00 AM – 12:00 PM

Organizers: Lena Baunaz (University of Zurich)
Karen De Clercq (Ghent University)

Participants: Lena Baunaz (University of Zurich)
Fenna Bergsma (Goethe-Universität Frankfurt am Main)
Pavel Caha (Masarykova Univerzita)
Karen De Clercq (Ghent University)
Richard Holaj (Masarykova Univerzita)
Eric Lander (University of Gothenburg)
Guido Vanden Wyngaerd (Katholieke Universiteit Leuven)
Bartosz Wiland (Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań)

This session explores new empirical and theoretical strands of research within Nanosyntax (henceforth NS) (Caha 2009; Starke 2009, 2011), a formal theory of language set in the ‘Principles and Parameters’ framework (Chomsky 1986; Chomsky and Lasnik 1993; a.o) and which can be considered a radical implementation of the cartographic approach (see Rizzi 1997, Cinque and Rizzi 2008/2010, a.o.), bridging the domains commonly identified as syntax and morphology (cf. Caha 2018 for differences between NS and Distributive Morphology).

As for the cartographic framework, its ultimate goal is to identify the fine-grained structure of language, a goal which is framed in terms of the ‘one feature, one head’ maxim (see Cinque and Rizzi 2008, 50). NS focuses on morphemes and argues that they have fine-grained internal structure, and can be decomposed into discrete atomic units (Caha 2009; Starke 2009, 2011), i.e. morphemes can consist of multiple atoms. These atoms are merged cumulatively in a syntactic functional sequence (fseq) assumed to be invariable across languages. In other words, morphology is syntax. NS advocates for a strict syntax-semantics mapping, i.e., (grammatical) semantics is syntacticized. Crucially only concepts observed to have morphosyntactic manifestations cross-linguistically can be considered grammatical(ized) as atomic features.

NS yielded a set of novel tools for doing precise empirical research: syncretism (see Caha 2009, a.o), morphological containment (Caha 2009, a.o) and semantic containment (see Pantcheva 2011, a.o) are tools used to uncover the nature of a fseq. Syncretism helps establishing linear ordering, while containment permits establishing the hierarchical order of functional heads. NS also crucially makes use of phrasal spellout, allowing it to lexicalize multiple heads as a single unit. It also makes use of other mechanisms, like spellout-driven movement and pointers, to account for specific morphological cases (like suppletion, or syncretisms in multidimensional paradigms). The combination of the nanosyntactic spellout algorithm and the functional sequence allows NS to derive the fact that syncretisms in natural language often only target contiguous cells in a paradigm, as such excluding the derivation of *ABA patterns (Caha and VandenWyngaerd 2017).

Whilst there are some general theoretical introductions and discussions by Starke (2009, 2011, 2018), Caha (2018a), Taraldsen 2018, Vanden Wyngaerd (2018) and Caha et al (2018), the nanosyntactic literature has – up until now - especially contributed to the development of fine-grained empirical work on case (Caha 2009), path (see Pantecheva 2011), spatial prepositions (Svenonius 2010), negation (De Clercq 2013, 2018; De Clercq & Vanden Wyngaerd 2017, 2018), deixis (Lander 2015, Lander & Haegeman 2016, 2018), person and number (Vanden Wyngaerd 2018), number and gender (Taraldsen 2010); complementizers (Baunaz 2015, 2016, 2018; Baunaz & Lander 2017, 2018b; Wiland 2018), interrogatives (Vangsnes 2014; Fabregas 2018a), participles (Taraldsen Medova and Wiland 2018), direct object marking (Rocquet 2013) and ontological categories (Baunaz and Lander 2018c).

In the recently published volume, Exploring Nanosyntax, Baunaz et al. (2018) brought together a selection of papers written by senior and junior scholars working in the nanosyntactic framework. The diversity of the contributors, the variety of topics discussed, and the wide range of languages studied provide a well-rounded introduction to the theory.

This present workshop aims at furthering the nanosyntactic explorations by bringing together both authors who contributed to Baunaz et al. (2018), and young researchers who recently started working in the framework to explore new empirical and theoretical avenues.
Abstracts

Lena Baunaz (University of Zurich)
Eric Lander (University of Gothenburg)
The place of negative complementizers in a categorial typology

Comp(lementizers) frequently have the same morphophonological form as other categories, such as (pro)nouns, verbs, and prepositions or case markers. On the basis of syncretism and containment facts, Baunaz and Lander (2017, 2018) arrived at the following hierarchy for nominal Comps Dem > Comp > Rel > Wh > nindeterminate. Using the same methodology, we propose that the following functional sequence is in order for verbal Comp Sim > Purp > Comp > vquotative. What we predict is, perhaps surprisingly, that (finite, that-type) Comp across languages should display different syntactic behaviors and distributions depending on if they are historically derived from a verb or a noun. This is borne out: languages displaying both types of complementizers display different structures depending on which type is used (consider Bengali, Arabic). In order to probe deeper into this issue, we investigate how Negative Comp fits into our categorial approach to the typology of Comp.

Richard Holaj (Masarykova Univerzita)
Balancing between roots and suffixes

Most of the Czech present tense verbs consist of the root, one of three thematic vowels (-e, -í or -á) selected by the root and the morpheme realising phi features. The selection of the thematic vowel is usually considered to be arbitrary. In this talk I want to show that this selection actually isn’t arbitrary, but it is caused by the different size of the different roots (cf. Caha et al 2017). This analysis reduces conjugational classes to simple difference in lexical items without introducing any arbitrary class heads or features. Finally, if we adopt this analysis we can successfully predict other differences between the verb classes such as analytical third person plural for the verbs with the thematic vowel -á and the synthetic form for the other two thematic vowels.

Pavel Caha (Masarykova Univerzita)
Syncretism as Merge F

In the talk, I summarise the research program followed in Caha (2009), whose main goal is to show how we can understand paradigms (with relations of syncretism and containment) as nothing but a surface reflex of the fundamental operation Merge F. I review some of the problems pointed out in the subsequent literature concerning the syncretism of datives (Hardarson 2016) and present a solution to these problems proposed in Starke (2017). The solution consists in enriching the original case hierarchy with a new type of a dative and a new type of an accusative case. Starting from there, I note a curious possibility made available by Starkes solution, which allows for the existence of a language with a surface case hierarchy nom—gen—acc—dat—etc. I argue that this surface hierarchy is attested in several Saami languages.

Fenna Bergsma (Goethe-Universität Frankfurt am Main)
PPs and DPs in free relatives

In free relative constructions, two distinct predicates take a wh-single element as their argument. Mismatches in case requirements of predicates are only permitted under particular conditions. It has been shown that in German case mismatches are permitted if the predicate of the embedded clause requires a more complex (or more oblique) case than the matrix clause does (cf. Vogel 2001). I assume the case hierarchy in nanosyntax following Caha 2009. In my analysis, the matrix predicate externally remerges (i.e. grafts Van Riemsdijk 2006) with the less complex case node contained in the more complex case node in the embedded clause. Furthermore, I show that mismatches with the less complex case in the embedded clause are permitted if the more complex case is expressed with a preposition (and a wh-element). The work touches on restrictions on cyclic override and the nature of elements in the left periphery of the embedded clause.

Bartosz Wiland (Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań)
Spell-out driven extraction

The goal of this paper is to modify the existing methodology of Nanosyntax by adding extraction to the list of spell-out driven operations. So far two types of movement that can lead to spell-out have been identified: (i) the evacuation of the specifier of the previously spelled out constituent (‘spec-to-spec movement’) and (ii) the movement of its complement (‘snowballing’). I will argue that extraction of a previously spelled-out constituent derives an instance of analytic vs. fusional realization of morphological categories that is found in what we can call semelfactive-activity alternation in Czech and Polish verbs. The
overall picture is that all three attested types of phrasal movement in syntax can result in the lexicalization of syntactic trees as suffixes.

Karen De Clercq (Ghent University)
Guido Vanden Wyngaerd (Katholieke Universiteit Leuven)

Explaining the generalisation on suppletion and PRE-marking

This paper presents evidence and an explanation for the Generalisation on Suppletion and PRE-marking (GOSP), which states that, when there is root suppletion, the marker of the comparative degree cannot occur to the left of the adjectival root. This generalisation follows from four assumptions: (i) cmpr needs to be split up into two distinct heads, C1 and C2 (ii) root suppletion involves the phrasal spellout of a complex consisting of the adjectival root and C1, leaving the C2 head to be spelled out by the regular suffix (iii) PRE markers have a binary bottom [XP X Y ], and POST markers have a unary bottom [XP X [YP Y P Y ] ] (Starke 2018) (iv) there is a ban against derivations where features realised in the main derivation are duplicated in PRE markers.
The Elements of Style are a must-have this season... no, not Strunk and White, but LSA!

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Emmon Bach Fund

In 2015, the LSA started a charitable contribution fund in memory of Emmon Bach. This fund was established in consultation with Emmon’s families and close colleagues, and is to be used to support student fellowships at CoLang, the Institute for Collaborative Language Research.

This will be the first named fellowship at CoLang; the founding donors are sure that Emmon would be pleased and honored to be helping to support the CoLang institutes, which offer an opportunity for practicing linguists, undergraduate and graduate students, and indigenous language community members to develop and refine skills and approaches to language documentation and revitalization.

The LSA’s goal is to raise enough funds to support an endowed Bach Fellowship award at each future CoLang Institute. In order to support a biennial fellowship that covers tuition, room and board, plus travel support, the LSA will need to raise a minimum of $50,000. We are now more than halfway towards our fundraising goal, but we need your help to begin making awards in time for the 2018 CoLang.

Richard T. Oehrle Memorial Fund

In 2018, the LSA established a new endowment that would fund ‘The Richard T. Oehrle Memorial Lecture’ annually at the European Summer School in Language, Logic and Information (ESSLLI). ESSLLI, now in its 30th year, is the flagship event of the Association for Logic, Language and Information (FoLLI). ESSLLI is a particularly appropriate venue to honor Oehrle’s memory since its intellectual mix was his natural milieu. Oehrle was a regular participant in ESSLLI from its very early days (Leuven, 1990), serving as lecturer and workshop organizer and contributor.

The proceeds from the endowment’s principle will underwrite the travel and lodging costs of the chosen speaker. The individual will be a member of the linguistic community writ large (i.e. affiliated with academia or industry or working independently) working at the intersection of language and logic. In addition, the individual must be characterized by intellectual generosity and breadth.

The fundraising goal for the endowment is $75,000. The endowment has been seeded by generous donations from Oehrle’s family and close friends for an initial total of $18,500. The LSA’s goal is to raise the remainder within 18 months of the endowment’s establishment.

Donations are currently being accepted via the LSA’s online donation interface or at the meeting registration desk. Those wishing to mail a check or fax a credit card payment may also download a donation form online: http://www.linguisticsociety.org/donate.
**Elias Abdollahnejad** (University of Calgary) 
**Dennis Storoshenko** (University of Calgary)

*On object position in Persian ditransitives: movement or base-generation?*

In this paper, we use a cross-modal lexical priming task to determine whether the position of a specific DO in Persian ditransitives is base-generated above the IO, or the result of movement from a VP-internal position below the IO (the canonical position for non-specific D0s in the language). Our study provides evidence for a movement-based analysis, and shows a delayed priming effect that is suggestive of A-movement, rather than A'-movement.

**Natasha Abner** (University of Michigan) 
**Rebecca Lotwich** (Montclair State University) 
**Yasmin Hussein** (Montana State University) 
**Laura Lakusta** (Montclair State University)

*From speech to gesture: where do we see source-goal asymmetries?*

We investigated whether the linguistic asymmetry between sources and goals is also evident in another communicative channel, gesture. We provide evidence that sources remain vulnerable in co-speech gesture and are not included as supplemental information. Goals, however, are robustly encoded across modalities and are more likely to be redundantly encoded in both speech and gesture. When gesture is produced without speech, however, these goal biases are not attested.

**Lisa Abney** (Northwestern State University of Louisiana) 

*Naming practices in alcohol and drug recovery centers, adult daycares, and private hospitals*

Since the 1980s, the proliferation of drug and alcohol treatment centers, adult day care centers, long term and acute care (ltac) and private hospitals has increased dramatically in the U. S. Examining their names reveals the following patterns: addiction recovery centers and psychiatric hospitals employ nature terms or positive, abstract terms in their names. Adult daycare centers incorporate lexical items that invite trust; and ltacs and other private hospitals use names that evoke hope, prestige, religious belief, or other positive emotions. These names seldom reflect the difficult work of these facilities and function as euphemisms to better appeal to potential clients and their families.

**Rafael Abramovitz** (Massachusetts Institute of Technology) 
**Adam Albright** (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

*Morphological feature deletion without metasyntcretism*

Many morphological theories posit feature deletion rules (‘impoverishment’). Harley (2008) argues impoverishment not only captures metasyncretism, but also facilitates analyses adhering to the Subset Principle. Koryak plural agreement likewise requires impoverishment. Two suffixes encode plurality: -la for any plural argument, and -w for 3ABS. However, the two never cooccur; -w blocks -la, even though it is higher. We analyze this with impoverishment of [+plural] on the higher node. There is no other way to characterize -la, without abandoning the principle of cyclic spellout without lookahead. However, there is no metasyncretism here. Thus, learners must identify impoverishment even without metasyncretism.

**Sandy Abu El Adas** (New York University) 
**Hung-Shao Cheng** (New York University)

*Acoustic characterization of phonemic and allophonic glottal stops in Levantine Arabic*

Previous studies have described two types of glottal stops in colloquial Levantine Arabic: 1) glottal stops that occur phonemically (e.g., [saʔalat] ‘she asked’), and 2) glottal stops that occur allophonically as a free variation of the underlying voiceless uvular stop /q/. This second case results in a complete neutralization such that both of the underlying /ʔ/ and /q/ surface as [ʔ]. This paper investigates whether phonemic and allophonic glottal stops in colloquial Levantine Arabic are fully neutralized at the acoustic level. Results revealed acoustic differences between the two glottal stops, suggesting that the neutralization is incomplete.

**Eric Acton** (Eastern Michigan University) 
**Heather Burnett** (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique)

*Markedness, rationality, and social meaning*

Burnett’s (2017) social meaning games (SMG) model fruitfully situates meaning-driven approaches to variation (Eckert, 2012) in a broader Bayesian, game-theoretic theory of cognition and interaction. That paper suggests that the role of internal (e.g.
grammatical/processing) constraints conditioning the realization of a linguistic variable might be captured via the model’s cost component, such that variants are more costly the more they violate internal constraints. We show that that model does not actually behave as desired, and present a new model that retains Burnett’s insights, addresses this shortcoming, and derives the relation between markedness and social meaning.

Tracey Adams (University of Texas at Austin)  
NAAHoLS6  
What happened to van Coetsem (1988)? How Thomason and Kaufman (1988) overtook the field of contact linguistics

Since its publication, Thomason and Kaufman’s 1988 book, Language Contact, Creolization, and Genetic Linguistics, has been the subject of much debate and praise and has inspired research projects in various areas of linguistics. Another book, however, published in the same year and positing similar theories, has garnered much less attention: van Coetsem’s Loan Phonology and the Two Transfer Types in Language Contact. This paper addresses the potential causes of the rapid rise in popularity of Thomason & Kaufman’s work as opposed to van Coetsem’s. I propose that van Coetsem’s work was overshadowed by Thomason and Kaufman’s in three key ways: linguistic areas in question, reputation, and size of analysis.

Luke Adamson (University of Pennsylvania)  
5  
Containment and syncretism in English preterites and participles

This work explores the suggestion from Bobaljik (2012) that English preterites contain the representation of the participle. In addition to lacking an ABA* pattern, the order base-participle-preterite i) has AAB patterns, unlike the adjective degree morphology discussed by Bobaljik, and ii) has a pattern of irregular morphology that is unexpected if the preterite realizes features of the participle and the preterite in a single morpheme. I offer a multi-morphemic containment account that distinguishes between suppletive allomorphy (of the type explored by Bobaljik for adjectival degree morphology) and readjustment rules.

Dany Adone (University of Cologne/Charles Darwin University)  
SPCL5B  
Thomas Batchelor (University of Cologne)  
Melanie Brück (University of Cologne)  
Organizing discourse with na in Australian Kriol

In Australian creole languages, na is a frequently used particle. In this paper, we analyze the status of na as an emphatic particle and its use as a conversational organizer in spoken discourse, for example in separating distinct events or segments in a story being told or introducing quotations within a narrative. This study draws data from Kununurra and Barunga Kriol, to allow a degree of comparative analysis. From this, we are also able to identify substrate influences upon the particle from similar structures that appear in local Aboriginal languages.

Dany Adone (University of Cologne/Charles Darwin University)  
SPCL3A  
Melanie Brück (University of Cologne)  
Knut J. Olawsky (Mirima Language and Culture Centre)  
Rozanne Bilminga (Mirima Language and Culture Centre)  
Multiple verb constructions in Kununurra Kriol

In this paper we focus on one less known Australian Creole called Kununurra Kriol spoken in East Kimberley, Western Australia. We discuss the forms and functions of multiple verb constructions found in Kununurra Kriol grammar, identifying several types ranging from directional to resultative constructions. Furthermore, we discuss the development of these multiple verb constructions in the light of the substrate hypothesis, as a first analysis of recently collected data suggests that these resemble the co-verb constructions in Miriwoong, the traditional language of the Kununurra region.

Odelia Ahdout (Humboldt University of Berlin)  
Itamar Kastner (Humboldt University of Berlin)  
P3  
Intransitive verbs in Hebrew and the input to nominalization

Nominalizations have contributed substantially to our understanding of argument structure, with most research examining how derived nominals differ from the underlying verbs in terms of their complements or aspectual readings. Less attention has been given to possible restrictions on nominalization based on the syntactic structure and semantic characteristics of the verbal base. This paper makes explicit a connection between the availability of a derived nominal and the nature of the verbal input, showing that both the syntactic structure as well as semantic features of the verbal input contribute to the success/failure of nominalization.
The BJP, the ruling right-wing Hindu nationalist party, has renamed many streets, cities, and railway stations in Delhi and other parts of India containing Muslim/Urdu names. This paper shows that the renaming of Gurgaon and Aurangzeb Road and the demands for other renaming are symbolic acts that attempt to assert the domination of a version of history espoused by the Hindu nationalists. These acts of renaming lead to symbolic erasure, exclusion, and marginalization of Muslims and low caste Dalit Hindus.

Byron Ahn (Princeton University)

Reflexive binding without phi-feature matching

English reflexive nominals are structurally complex, composed of pronoun and \SELF components, and the φ-features of both generally match the anaphor’s antecedent. This has been presented pervasively as a matter of fact. Though generally true, φ-mismatch is possible. This is demonstrated with corpus data, native-speaker intuitions, and results of a Mechanical Turk experiment. This work concludes that what matters for binding is co-identity between the antecedent and pronoun component of the anaphor, and this co-identity is enforced at LF. We also conclude that the φ-featural differences between (the morphological components of) anaphors are visible at LF.

Byron Ahn (Princeton University)
Craig Sailor (University of Tromsø)

The landscape of semantics-prosody mismatches

It has been argued that a phonological focus must manifest in the domain of semantic focus (e.g. Büring, 2016). At the same time, semantic content is often found to not correspond to phonologically-overt objects. This leads to a simple, under-explored question: What happens when silent material gets semantically focused? With data from several languages, we demonstrate that this is common, and creates semantics-prosody “mismatches”: focal accents arise on semantically un-focused words. We argue that the choice of hosts for “misplaced” focal accents is dictated by the syntactic structure local to the bearer of semantic focus.

Dorothy Ahn (Harvard University)
Sudha Arunachalam (New York University)

Acquisition of anaphoric that

In English, pronouns such as she and demonstrative descriptions such as that girl can refer anaphorically to a previously mentioned referent. We investigated in this study whether children have an adult-like understanding of the anaphoric ability of the two expressions. From a pointing task, we show that children do not learn the anaphoric ability of a demonstrative description until age 4-5, showing at-chance performance before that. The anaphoric ability of a pronoun is learned earlier, showing 75% performance by age 2-3. We suggest that the difference results from a respective difference in frequency in the input.

Yasser Albaty (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee/Qassim University)

Control is not always control: restructuring in Arabic

The paper proposes that exhaustive control predicates in Standard Arabic of forget-type are restructuring predicates that instantiate a monoclusal structure (Wurmbrand, 2001). A direct consequence of this proposal is that there is no null element in the embedded clause and that there is only one syntactic subject. I argue that there three empirical arguments that argue against standard control theories: scrambling of the subject, agreement asymmetry, and voice matching. While there is no obvious way to account for these properties under control theories, they follow naturally under the proposed analysis.

Aaron Albin (Kobe University)
Wil Rankinen (Grand Valley State University)

Perception of the Canadian Shift by American English listeners from Michigan's Upper Peninsula: vowel identification using synthetic male and female voices

This study examines whether sociolinguistic conditioning of the Canadian Shift previously observed in production data is also detectable in perception data. A 5-alternative forced choice identification task was administered to 92 American English listeners from the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. To simulate voice sex differences, half of the stimuli had an F0 of 235Hz (female) and half of the stimuli had an F0 of 85 Hz (male). Results suggest the female voices were perceived as having their front lax vowels (BIT, BET, and BAT) as being further retracted in the vowel space, supporting previous findings in production data.
Craig Alexander (University of Glasgow)  
Jane Stuart-Smith (University of Glasgow)  
Tereza Neocleous (University of Glasgow)  
Ludger Evers (University of Glasgow)  

A new tool for sociolinguistic data analysis: using graphical models to visualize mixed effects modeling for vowel formant data

We describe the development of a new statistical toolkit which has at its center functionality for modeling multiple response variables through linear mixed models. The toolkit develops upon the widely used R package lme4 (Bates, 2015) by allowing the modeling of multiple response variables. In terms of vowel formant modeling, they may now all be modeled simultaneously. This is advantageous as vowel formant measurements are often correlated, and we now take account for this correlation and obtain a more accurate model. The toolkit also provides a visualization of the model output in the form of a graphical model.

Mai Al-Khatib (University of Minnesota)  
Charles R. Fletcher (University of Minnesota)

Autonomic arousal in a foreign language in the context of decision making

Our study tests emotional distancing in a second language (L2) by replicating an experiment by Keysar, Hayakawa, and An (2012) on making decisions under the framing effect (Tversky and Kahneman, 1979). With their participants’ average Age of Acquisition (AoA) being around and beyond puberty, autonomic arousal was evident in native language (L1) but absent in L2. Our study showed no difference between L1 and L2 when AoA was around 4. However, when average AoA was around 7, autonomic arousal was evident in L1 but absent in L2, predicting an AoA threshold affecting L2 affective processing significantly earlier than puberty.

Carolina P. Amador-Moreno (University of Extremadura)  

‘I wonder does he not know you are in America’: Exploring the development of embedded inversion in Irish English

This paper explores embedded inversion in IrE across time, by looking at patterns of use in CORIECOR (Corpus of Irish English Correspondence), which contains emigrant letters written to and by Irish emigrants from 1760 to 1940. The letters provide an empirical base for studies of historical change. The occurrence of embedded inversion in CORIECOR is compared here with other historical corpora. Its robustness in IrE in comparison with BrE and ScE raises questions over its general ‘northern’/Celtic origin, but it may provide some answers to the connection between the varieties of English that emerged in certain regions in North America in the colonial period.

Carolyn Anderson (University of Massachusetts Amherst)  
Brian W. Dillon (University of Massachusetts Amherst)

Guess who's coming (and who's going): bringing perspective to the Rational Speech Acts framework

We present a Rational Speech Acts approach to modeling how conversation participants reason about perspectival expressions. The interpretation of perspectival expressions, such as the motion verbs come and go, depends on the point-of-view from which they are evaluated. In order to interpret a perspectival expression, the listener must jointly reason about the speaker’s intended message and their choice of perspective. We describe an extension of the Rational Speech Acts model that incorporates perspective, and lay out three sets of predictions of the model relating to the semantics of go, the cost of non-speaker perspectives, and marginal inference over worlds.

Curt Anderson (Heinrich-Heine University Düsseldorf)

Specification of methods and the semantics of method-oriented adverbs

Method-oriented adverbs, which characterize a method or means by which the event comes about (Ernst, 2002; Schäfer, 2013), have received far less attention in the literature than other classes of adverbs such as manner adverbs. We clarify the properties of MOAs, and develop an account for them that helps elucidate what methods are and that differentiates MOAs from manner adverbs by linking their semantics to that of instrumentals. This study broadens our understanding of the semantics of adverbs and how adverbial modifiers interact with the verbs they modify.
**Curt Anderson** (Heinrich-Heine University Düsseldorf)  
**Kurt Erbach** (Heinrich-Heine University Düsseldorf)  
**Ruben van de Vijver** (Heinrich-Heine University Düsseldorf)  
*Intonation and evaluation with some-exclamatives*

We explore the idea that intonation is sufficient to distinguish negative and positive evaluations in some-exclamatives (exclamatives such as "John is some lawyer!"), and that intonation itself carries meaning. We hypothesize that different intonations signal differences in evaluation, and test this with an online judgement task. We find that a negative evaluation can be marked intonationally, and show how this can be integrated into a compositional, formal semantics model by treating intonation as contributing multidimensional, expressive meaning (Potts, 2007; Gutzmann, 2015).

**Skye Anderson** (University of Arizona)  
*Revisiting the role of syllabicity in phoneme monitoring*

Listeners detect consonants faster than vowels in generalized phoneme monitoring (van Ooyen et al., 1991). This effect may be phonological, e.g. syllable margins may be processed faster than nuclei. To test this, van Ooyen et al. (1992) compared the glides [j, w] to the vowels [i, u] and found that, contrary to the phonological hypothesis, glides were detected more slowly than vowels. We report three follow-up experiments: we replicate van Ooyen et al. (1992), extend the inquiry to non-syllabic and syllabic [r, l] (which are more frequent than the glides) and remove duration confounds by resynthesizing target segments.

**Samuel Andersson** (Yale University)  
*There is no rule-ordering paradox in Mojeño Trinitario*

Marquardt (2018a, b) argues that Mojeño Trinitario (MT; Bolivia, Arawakan) data involve a rule-ordering paradox: reduplication must simultaneously precede and follow a process of vowel syncope. This argument is relevant to theoretical phonology outside of MT, as it strongly challenges rule-based phonological theories. I consider new MT data, showing that a rule-based analysis can avoid the paradox by using extrametricality. Such an analysis appears to be empirically and theoretically preferable, and correctly predicts patterns missed in earlier work.

**Nikolaos Angelopoulos** (University of California, Los Angeles)  
*Reconstructing clitic doubling*

I make two claims regarding C(litic) D(oubling) in Greek using evidence from reconstruction: (i) CD-ed objects undergo XP movement, (ii) movement takes place from the argument position into the middle-field between vP and TP.

**Andrei Antonenko** (Stony Brook University)  
*Two types of predicate doubling in Russian*

In predicate doubling constructions, either an entire predicate (VP-doubling) or a bare verb (V-doubling) occurs in the CP-domain; the doubled verb appears in a non-finite form. In case of VP-doubling, the arguments of the verb only occur in the higher instance. This paper provides novel data from Russian and argues that while similar, VP-doubling and V-doubling must be analyzed differently. VP-doubling involves base-generation of the entire predicate in the CP-peripheral position, while V-doubling is an instance of head movement. I consider island effects, identity requirement, and long-distance doubling, and demonstrate how these asymmetries can be derived from the proposed analysis.

**Berhanu Asfaw Weldemikael** (Addis Ababa University)  
*Naming trends in Addis Ababa: personal names in focus*

Recently Ethiopians, particularly in urban areas, are avoiding typical Indigenous names in naming their children. Instead these parents prefer to choose religious (biblical), ‘modern’, and coined (neologism) names for their children. This study aims to analyze the naming trend in Ethiopia with particular reference to Addis Ababa, a city that represents the whole picture of the nation both culturally and socially. Using Nomematics, an identity-theoretical framework, the study will (i) analyze salient features of the naming trend, (ii) investigate major reasons that change the naming practices, and (iii) identify the underlying ideological investments. In doing so, a corpus of personal names will be compiled, using random sampling within the time frame of fifteen years. The findings will be analyzed both qualitatively and quantitatively.
Angeliki Athanasopoulou (University of Calgary)  
Irene Vogel (University of Delaware)  

Word prosodic typology and the manifestation of focus

A main strategy for expressing sentential prominence is the enhancement of particular acoustic properties, typically applied to the stressed syllable of a focused word, raising questions for non-stress languages. We investigate the acoustic properties of prominence in three types of stress language (fixed: Turkish, quantity-sensitive: Arabic, variable: Portuguese), one tone language (Mandarin) and one language with neither (Indonesian), and assess whether/how the word prosody of a language affects the manifestation of focus, as well as stress. Results show that a) languages without stress may prosodically manifest focus, and b) additional aspects of word prosody influence the stress and focus manifestations.

Enes Avcu (University of Delaware)  
Ryan Rhodes (University of Delaware)  
Chao Han (University of Delaware)  
Arild Hestvik (University of Delaware)

P300 as an index of phonotactic violation

The aim of the current study is to observe the neurophysiological correlates of implicit learning of a non-adjacent phonotactic pattern (a sibilant harmony rule which is an attested long-distance harmonic pattern). We find that without a priori explicit learning, the brain can still distinguish words which follow the pattern from words that violate it. Our results showed a significant difference in brain response to grammatical and ungrammatical words, indicating a correlation between neural response and behavioral response within-subject.

Onyekachi Awa (Ebonyi State University)

An Examination of Akachi Adimora-Ezeigbo’s trilogy

In her trilogy, Akachi Adimora-Ezeigbo showcases Amazons, Ejimnaka, Onyekaozuru, Chieme and Chibuka, who through their activism became members of Obu ofo (custodians of the ancestral staff), which hitherto was a male prerogative in The Last of the Strong Ones. In House Of Symbols, a daughter of one of the four “Strong Ones,” Ugonwanyi (EagleWoman), is both the matriarch and the protagonist. Children of the Eagle presents the five daughters of Ugonwanyi: Ogonna Okwara-Nduka, Nnenne Okwara-Okoli, Obioma Okwara-Ebo, Amara Okwara and Chiaku Okwara-Kwesi. Their names symbolize strength, the kind of vigor African women need to withstand and overcome the cultural domination meted to them. Therefore they are set up as models for feminist struggle.

Sarah Babinski (Yale University)

Testing stress theories directly using quantitative methods: case studies from Wubuy (Nunggubuyu) and Southern East Cree

A method of acoustic analysis is proposed for testing theories of stress directly, allowing us to measure the relative accuracy of different stress patterns when even the basic descriptive facts are uncertain, as is common with understudied languages. These models not only allow for quantification of the effect stress has on vowel acoustics, but also allows for comparison of differing stress analyses, by using model comparison to test the relative fit of one set of stress markings over another. Case studies are presented from Wubuy (Nunggubuyu; Gunwingguan) and Southern East Cree (Algonquian), neither of which have previously been studied acoustically.

Sarah Babinski (Yale University)  
Rikker Dockum (Yale University)  
Dolly Goldenberg (Yale University)  
J. Hunter Craft (Yale University)  
Anelisa Fergus (Yale University)  
Claire Bowern (Yale University)

A Robin Hood approach to forced alignment: English-trained algorithms and their use on Australian languages

Forced alignment automatically aligns audio recordings of spoken language with transcripts at the segment level, greatly reducing the time required to prepare data for phonetic analysis. However, existing algorithms are mostly trained on a few well-documented languages. We test the performance of three algorithms against manually aligned data. For at least some tasks, unsupervised alignment (either based on English or trained from a small corpus) is sufficiently reliable for it to be used on legacy data for low-
Descriptive phonetic work on vowel inventories and prosody can be accurately captured by automatic alignment with minimal training data.

Kenneth Baclawski, Jr. (University of California, Berkeley)  
Optional wh-movement is discourse-connected movement in Eastern Cham

Eastern Cham (Austronesian: Vietnam) has apparent optional wh-movement, which shares properties with apparent topicalization. This paper demonstrates that both must be discourse-connected: discourse anaphora that impose requirements on the rhetorical relations between the antecedent’s sentence and anaphor’s sentence. Eastern Cham DP-internal movement (inventory forms, e.g. ‘Bread, 3 loaves, sugar, 4 pounds...’) is shown to have the same property: the noun must be discourse-connected. A DC-position is proposed within the DP. The DC-position contains indices of discourse-connected referents: when overt (inventory forms) it agrees with C without movement; when null, it pied-pipes the DP to Spec-CP, resulting in apparent topicalization/wh-movement.

Sooyoung Bae (University of Maryland)  
Revisiting the licensing condition of amwu- in Korean

This study revisits the licensing condition of a negative word, amwu- in Korean, which requires the clausemate negation for licensing (e.g. Tieu & Kang, 2014; Yoon, 2016). In this paper, I claim that amwu- is base-generated in NegP whose head bears the interpretable Neg feature (cf. Collins & Postal, 2014 on English NPIs) with the novel evidence that amwu- cannot be licensed in the derived position.

Nicholas Baier (McGill University)  
Anti-agreement in Selayarese

In many languages, the form of φ-agreement with a DP is sensitive to the extraction of that DP. Since Ouhalla (1993), such effects have been referred to as anti-agreement. In this paper, I argue that anti-agreement in the Austronesian language Selayarese cannot be derived by a structural difference which disrupts agreement resulting from an extraction restriction. but instead reflects sensitivity of φ-agreement to the presence of Ā-features on the goal.

Mark Baker (Rutgers University)  
Deepak Alok (Rutgers University)  
On the syntax of addressee agreement and indexical shift in Magahi

Like Basque, finite verbs in Magahi inflect for properties of who the sentence is addressed to, “addressee agreement”. Unlike Basque, this happens in embedded clauses as well as matrix clauses. We argue that a covert nominal denoting the addressee (“Hr”) is present in all Magahi clauses, and Tense agrees with this as well as with the subject. If the matrix verb has a goal argument, this can control the Hr in the complement clause, giving shifted addressee agreement. This interacts with indexical shift of pronouns like ‘you’, pointing to a new, more reductive approach to indexical shift.

Peter Bakker (Aarhus University)  
Pidgins before creoles: evidence from the early language ecology of the Lesser Antilles.

Some claim that creoles do not derive from pidgins. We survey early sources of French in the Lesser Antilles (Caribbean) before 1700: more than 50 quotes/texts from dozens of sources, used by Europeans, Amerindians and Africans. They use highly similar forms of reduced French, structurally comparable to Asian and African French pidgins. Specific lexical and grammatical forms are transmitted from the pidgin into the French creoles of the Lesser Antilles. Their pidginized nature is shown. Conclusion: the Lesser Antillean French-lexifier creoles derive from pidginized forms of French.

Libby Barak (Princeton University)  
Sammy Floyd (Princeton University)  
Adele Goldberg (Princeton University)  
Modeling the acquisition of words with multiple meanings

Learning vocabulary is essential to successful communication. Complicating this task is the underappreciated fact that most common words are associated with multiple senses (are polysemous) (e.g., baseball cap, cap of a bottle), while other words are homonymous, evoking unrelated meanings (e.g., baseball bat, flying bat). Models of human word learning have thus far failed to represent this naturalistic complexity. We extend a feature-based computational model to allow for multiple meanings, while
capturing the gradient distinction between polysemy and homonymy by using structured sets of features. Results confirm that this model correlates better with human data on novel word learning tasks.

**Pilar Barbosa** (University of Minho)

**Carmo Lourenço-Gomes** (University of Minho)

**Silvia Araújo** (University of Minho)

**Cecília Azevedo** (University of Minho)

**M. Emília Athayde** (University of Minho)

*Multiple dependencies in the left-periphery: a novel argument in favor of the crossing constraint*

This paper examines multiple dependencies in the left-periphery of the clause by focusing on the interaction between wh-movement and Clitic Left Dislocation in European Portuguese. We report on three experimental studies - two acceptability judgement tasks and one self-paced reading test – designed to examine which factors contribute to improved acceptability in these constructions. We argue that such multiple dependency constructions are subject to the crossing constraint (Fodor, 1987; Pesetsky, 1981), according to which A' dependencies may not cross.

**Bernat Bardagil-Mas** (University of California, Berkeley)

*SSILA8*

**Three grammatical genders in Mýky**

This talk addresses gender in Mýky (irn), an isolate Amazonian language spoken in central Brazil. Based on a new analysis of data from Mýky and its Iranxe variety, I argue that the identificative category proposed by Monserrat (2010) is in reality a productive exponent of grammatical gender. Under this approach, three word classes emerge based on reanalyzed identificative morphology. Following the hypothesis that these classes constitute grammatical gender, Mýky presents (a) masculine nouns, those that are marked like male entities, (b) feminine nouns, marked like female entities and (c) a class of unmarked or invariable nouns.

**Santiago Barreda-Castañón** (University of California, Davis)

*P6*

**A theoretical and statistical investigation of vowel normalization procedures**

Sociolinguists investigating vowel systems frequently employ vowel-normalization algorithms to remove linguistically-irrelevant between-speaker variation from vowel-formant data, while maintaining linguistically-meaningful variability in the data. In this paper we argue that normalization algorithms should be evaluated and compared primarily as models of human vowel perception: for linguistic research their output is only useful insofar as it mirrors the judgments of human listeners. We also present evidence that normalization algorithms with independent parameters for each formant are more likely to feature larger errors in apparent vowel-quality, which introduces noise into vowel-formant data and obscures the true “linguistic facts” in a data set.

**Santiago Barreda-Castañón** (University of California, Davis)

**Zoey Y. Liu** (University of California, Davis)

*P6*

**The effect of linguistic experience on the perception of talker height from speech**

Native speakers of Mandarin and English were asked to judge the height of speakers based on Mandarin /mV/ syllables differing in lexical tone and vowel phoneme. The syllables were presented to listeners in a random order and, for each trial, listeners were asked to estimate the height of the speaker. Results indicate that apparent-speaker height is influenced in a systematic manner by the vowel and tone of the syllable used to estimate speaker height. In addition, speakers of both languages were influenced in a broadly similar manner despite the large differences in exposure to Mandarin lexical tone.

**Michael Barrie** (Sogang University)

*SSILA2*

**Prosody of Cayuga content questions**

I investigate the prosody and intonation of content questions in Cayuga (Iroquoian). In addition to single clause questions, I also examine long-distance (multi-clausal) content questions and embedded questions. I show that the prosody of long-distance questions requires a revision of intonation pattern for single-clause content questions proposed by Williams (2013). I also show that embedded questions have a similar prosody to main questions, in contrast to the standardly accepted generalization that embedded questions have the same intonation as declaratives. This investigation highlights the need for comparative studies on the prosody of interrogatives.
Morpho-phonology before semantics in the acquisition of Haitian-Creole subject-verb dependencies by toddlers: evidence from a multidimensional approach

Study 1 presents corpus-based evidence that although HC subject pronouns can be phonologically reduced, they behave like full pronouns and DPs, not syntactic clitics. Study 2 investigates the acquisition of 3rd person singular li and plural yo subject pronouns by 20 HC-speaking pre-schoolers. While their production of both 3rd person singular and plural subject pronouns l[i].SG and y(o).PL provides evidence of their mastery of the adult constraints that apply to their phonological reductions, the systematic associations between l[i].SG and singular and y(o).PL and plural are protracted, both in production and comprehension. Possible factors that help account for these findings are discussed.

Some issues with sluicing as anaphora to issues

We highlight several challenges to current Q-equivalence approaches to ellipsis licensing (AnderBois, 2011, 2014, 2016; Ginzburg and Sag, 2000; Barros, 2014; Weir, 2014; Kotek and Barros, 2018), and argue for a return to a focus-based approach (e.g. Merchant 2001 et seq). We propose that sluicing is possible provided the antecedent and sluice have the same focus-theoretic propositional content. This accounts for a range of data unaccounted for by previous proposals, including sluicing based on non-issues, multiple sprouting, and the answer ban. We additionally show that this improves over Merchant's account in cases of multiple sluicing and relational opposites.

Language making and ownership from the perspective of writing creoles

In this paper, I examine the ideologies and policies around writing creoles as examples of hitherto mostly agraphous languages from the perspective of language making and ownership. Is writing necessary? I argue it is in defining what constitutes a language in contexts of language minorization where clear-cut boundaries, labels, and norms are a necessity. In this process orthographies and the actors behind them play a crucial role to the effect that, for example, certain graphemes have strong sociopolitical connotations. I will discuss the orthographies of Haitian and some Western Caribbean English-lexifier creoles and their evolution over the past decades.

Effects of templatic morphology on segmental recall

This paper presents data from an immediate serial recall study that compares recall of consonants and vowels among speakers of English, Arabic, and Amharic. The results show that while English speakers recall vowels with higher accuracy than they do consonants, speakers of Arabic and Amharic recall consonants and vowels with effectively equal accuracy. Crucially, Amharic and Arabic both employ templatic morphology, in which the lexical root is comprised of three consonants. Therefore, the results imply that the morphophonological properties of a speaker's L1 can impact the way segments are processed and remembered.
Ellen B. Basso (University of Arizona)

*Complexities of standard negation polarity in epistemic marking (Kalapalo, Southern Carib)*

In Kalapalo, five two-syllable epistemic particles/clitics used as constituent negators manifest complexities of the declarative polarity system seen in the two asymmetric standard clausal negation types of this language. Used often in conversational discourse, each epistemic element references two or more stances, a degree of negation, and in one case a changing perspective in the semantics of the interlocutor's stance alignments. Such semantic complications of standard negation polarity illustrate how Kalapalo negative epistemic markers grammaticalize the human ability to simultaneously entertain multiple contrastive points of view, as well as degrees of negation.

Nicoleta Bateman (California State University, San Marcos)

*Using formal English to teach the value of language variation and linguistic diversity*

This poster describes a pedagogical tool — an experience and reflection assignment — designed to challenge students’ assumptions about their own “standard” use of English and the implications thereof toward understanding those who speak a non-dominant language (a nonstandard dialect or a non-mainstream language). Students in linguistics college courses and 8th grade students were challenged to use only formal English for one day, creating an uncomfortable experience, and subsequently to reflect on it. Reflections demonstrate that, by crudely approximating the linguistic experiences of non-mainstream speakers, this assignment helps students realize the value of nonstandard dialects and promotes an appreciation of linguistic diversity.

Anastasia Bauer (University of Cologne)

*Nonmanual components with PALM-UP in Russian Sign Language*

This study investigates the role of simultaneous non-manual components in the use and interpretation of PALM-UP sign in Russian sign language. We use the online corpus of RSL (Burkova, 2012-2015), which currently includes over 180 texts filmed from 59 RSL signers – men and women aged from 18 to 63 years, with varying degrees of deafness. Our analysis affirms previous descriptions of PU functions and concludes that non-manuals play a crucial role in identifying the function and interpretation of this sign in the sign language utterance.

John Baugh (Washington University in St. Louis)

*Linguistics, life, and death*

Four African American male defendants were accused of murder in separate trials that hinged on linguistic results. The first case claims that a white witness “overheard the voice of a black man,” at the scene of the crime. The second case is from a wire-tapped recording of a defendant awaiting trial. The prosecutor asserted that he had admitted guilt during a phone call. Another case pertains to a drive-by shooting, where a child was killed. The final case represents a crime of passion after a lover’s quarrel. The defendant alleged racial bias based on prosecutor’s inflammatory characterizations of him during closing remarks.

Anna Bax (University of California, Santa Barbara)

Mary Bucholtz (University of California, Santa Barbara)

Eric W. Campbell (University of California, Santa Barbara)

Alexia Fawcett (University of California, Santa Barbara)

Gabriel Mendoza (Mixteco/Indígena Community Organizing Project)

Simon Peters (University of California, Santa Barbara)

Griselda Reyes Basurto (Mixteco/Indígena Community Organizing Project)

*Collaborative linguistics in a diasporic Indigenous Oaxacan community in California*

Documentary linguists have called for community members to play leadership roles at every stage of the process. However, the notion of “community” is complicated under conditions of diaspora. The present paper describes a collaborative project that seeks to support a largely Mixtec- and Zapotec-speaking community originating in Oaxaca and Guerrero, Mexico, and currently residing in and near Oxnard, California. The project involves: (1) documentation of Mixtec varieties; (2) a community language survey; (3) documentation of linguistic practices through video/audio recordings; and (4) development of multilingual and multiliteracy resources. The presentation discusses the model’s benefits and challenges and offers recommendations.
Samantha Beaver (University of Wisconsin–Madison)  
Glenn Starr (University of Wisconsin–Madison)  
Jonathan Jibson (University of Wisconsin–Madison)  
*Patching together a picture of the low-back merger mid-century*

We compare a small sample of phonetic data (*daughter* and *got* in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin) from the Linguistic Atlas Project (LAP), including unpublished fieldnotes from Frederic Cassidy, with later data from the Atlas of North American English (ANAE). Despite difficulties coding the transcribed LAP data by ANAE’s acoustic categorization, our analysis clearly suggests that the merger predates 1900. We find that regions with both merged and unmerged speakers in LAP are monolithically merged or unmerged in ANAE. We conclude that the spread of the merger consisted of leveling existing variation rather than the purported introduction of a novel phonology.

Kara Becker (Reed College)  
Julia Thomas Swan (San Jose State University)  
*The social meaning of TRAP-backing in West Coast English: evidence from perception*

This study uses perceptual data to explore the social meaning of TRAP-backing, a feature increasingly documented in West Coast English. 89 listeners from Seattle, Portland, and San Francisco heard backed or non-backed tokens of TRAP in short utterances. The findings show that Condition (backed vs. non-backed) is a significant predictor of perceived talker age and of the Serious–Frivolous affective scale, with TRAP-backing indexing youth and frivolousness for all three cities. However, listeners’ classifications of talker origin demonstrate that TRAP-backing is not perceived exclusively as a feature of California speech, supporting the view of the feature as a widespread phenomenon.

Michael Becker (Stony Brook University)  
Filomena Sandalo (Universidade Estadual de Campinas)  
Seoyoung Kim (Stony Brook University)  
*The prosody of Kadiwéu verbs*

We report the results of fieldwork on the prosody of the Kadiwéu verbal system (Guaiquirán, ~1300 speakers, Brazil), where we recorded 535 verb paradigms, randomly selected from Griffiths’ (2002) dictionary. Main stress is lexical within an initial two-syllable window, with a strong preference for root-initial stress. Stress falls on initial heavy syllables, and precedes non-initial heavy syllables. Noble women disallow monomoraic roots, repaired with vowel lengthening. Women also lengthen root initial vowels sporadically in longer roots, occasionally even lengthening long vowels. We model our findings with a MaxEnt grammar, using different constraint weights for men and noble women.

Kayla Begay (Humboldt State University)  
*First person possessive prefix variation in Wailaki*

In Wailaki, a language of northwestern California undergoing revitalization, nouns are inflected for possession through a set of possessive prefixes identical in form to postpositional object prefixes or indirect object prefixes. The 1st person singular possessive prefix has three forms *shi-*, *sh-*, *s-*, as well as further variation combining these forms. Apart from phonological environments, possessive prefixes used in kinship terms may also be analyzed according to speaker, addressee context, as well as diminutive semantics, helping to discern and learn to use available forms from documentation for revitalization.

Andrea Beltrama (Université Paris Diderot)  
*Iconicity, corrections, precision: the social meaning of pragmatic detail.*

An emerging strand of work has explored the connection between the semantic, pragmatic and socio-indexical components of meaning (Acton & Potts 2014; Beltrama 2016; Burnett 2017). We extend this line of research by asking the following: can social meanings associate with semantic/pragmatic phenomena through similar mechanisms to those whereby they associate with phenomena in other areas of the grammar? Based on results from a social perception study, we unveil a parallel between pragmatic precision and hyper-articulation, providing evidence that the emergence of social meaning can indeed be iconically motivated across domains of the grammar.
Natalia Bermúdez (University of Chicago)

An ancestral code that behaves like a language game: Naso 'profound words'

I argue the ancestral class of Naso (Chibchan, Panama) ‘profound words’ are similar to ludlings by featuring extensive hypervariation (variation of phonological forms) and abduction (generalization of patterns to novel data). I hypothesize this is due to the shared underspecifying principle of vagueness in constraints, which allows for the interpretation of new forms as well as classificatory membership. Data from primary research show how novel interpretations grow out of vague constraints such as the formula A-x B-x. The fact that an ancestral code can obey mechanisms of ludlings suggests ritualistic data can help inform phonological theory of play languages.

Judy B. Bernstein (William Paterson University)
Francisco Ordóñez (Stony Brook University)
Francesc Roca (Universitat de Girona)

A multi-layered DP in Romance: evidence from double systems

Romance languages typically display a homogenous definite article system (l- forms, but s- forms in certain languages). Striking then are the Romance varieties displaying a double system, such as Balearic Catalan (s- and l- forms) and French (not Belgian) Picard (ch- and l- forms). In this work we explore Romance double systems and propose a multi-layered DP--DP1 and DP2--specialized for certain types of nominal expressions (APs, PPs, RCs corresponding to DP1; generics/uniques, titles, collective nouns corresponding to DP2). Evidence for the analysis comes from the distribution of vocatives, personal articles, differential object marking, and the possibility of co-occurrence.

Deniz Beser (University of Pennsylvania)
Spencer Caplan (University of Pennsylvania)

Local processes of homophone acquisition

The Naïve Generalization Model (NGM) (Caplan 2018) explains word learning phenomena as grounded in the local, dynamical process of category formation. A range of experimental evidence (Xu & Tenenbaum 2007; Spencer et al. 2011; Lewis & Frank 2018) supports the NGM over prior models of word learning such as Bayesian inference (Xu & Tenenbaum 2007). Despite such progress, a number of theoretical phenomena remain unaddressed by previous accounts. In this paper, we present a novel extension to NGM which offers a strong fit to and explanation of experimental data on homophone acquisition (Dautrich et al. 2016).

Diti Bhadra (Harvard University)
Jon Ander Mendia (Heinrich-Heine University Düsseldorf)

Domain restrictions in Bangla concealed questions

This study investigates a puzzling pattern in Bangla whereby only concealed questions that denote identity questions about a number/degree/amount are grammatical in the language, while ordinary individual-referring extensions cannot form concealed questions. We provide a domain-restricted individual concept analysis of concealed questions. Measure DPs in Bangla are DPs whose denotation makes reference to a nominalized degree, a point in an ordering of sets of entities. Bangla is argued to have a much more restricted type-shifter than its very well-studied English counterpart, and only measure DPs satisfy the restriction. This analysis effectively establishes a categorical difference between ordinary and restricted concealed questions.

Alison Biggs (Georgetown University)

Building complex eventualities in syntax: a case study in 'be do-ne verb-ing'

This paper examines the regular syntactic and semantic mechanisms underlying the formation of a derived stative that has not been previously analysed, which I refer to as the done-stative: (1) Mary is done writing Chapter 3. I introduce a battery of data that show (1) is a stative passive of a present participle. I present an analysis which unifies the syntactic, morphological, and semantic properties of the clause, and discuss some consequences for derived stative formation more generally.
“Positive anymore” describes the extension of NPI anymore to non-NPI contexts. We analyzed 13,267 unique occurrences of positive anymore collected online with respect to i) geographic distribution and ii) semantic extension from negative to positive contexts. We find a high frequency of occurrences outside the ANAE isogloss, demonstrating that the construction is not limited to that region and may be spreading. In addition, we consider positive anymore’s meaning as a “social negative” for those speakers that use it. Our results provide data for re-analysis of old questions on the linguistic and social mechanisms of the spread of the construction.

Joanna Birnbaum (The Graduate Center, CUNY)

The role of linguistic context likelihood in New York City bilinguals’ treatment of the Spanish subjunctive

This study investigates the role of linguistic context likelihood in NYC Spanish/English bilinguals’ treatment of the Spanish subjunctive. SPSS frequencies revealed that only two of nine linguistic contexts were employed by over half of the informants, rendering the exploration of subjunctive usage in the remaining linguistic contexts ineffectual. T-test results showed that there is an association between an informant’s subjunctive rate and the likelihood of employing particular linguistic contexts. Regression results suggest that speakers’ mood choice is based on their gender and socio-economic status, and that their likelihood of using particular linguistic contexts is also linked to specific socio-demographic characteristics.

Marie Bissell (North Carolina State University)

The phonology of intrusive [l]: an analysis of the /aʊ/ diphthong in Raleigh, North Carolina

Intrusive [l] in /aʊ/ has been conceptualized as corresponding to a particular realization of the /aʊ/ nucleus. I analyze data from 47 speakers in Raleigh for two different measurements of /aʊ/ before /θ/ (i.e. ‘south’, ‘mouth’): Lobanov difference at 25% to track nucleus movement and F3/F2 at 75% to track intrusive [l] where a value around approximately 2.2 is indicative of [l] intrusion (Mielke, Smith, & Fox 2017). The results challenge the theory that intrusive [l] necessarily co-occurs with higher and fronter realizations of the /aʊ/ nucleus. The feature has stabilized in Raleigh despite ongoing movement in the diphthongal nucleus.

Marie Bissell (North Carolina State University)

The role of linguistic self-perception in perceptual dialectology tasks

This paper examines how linguistic self-perception influences perceptions of others’ speech. Judgments about qualities of speech, especially when the speech is classified as sounding southern, are significantly influenced by self-perception of accent. This study
both supports and challenges socio-psychological scholarship on how individuals with certain social characteristics rate others with those same social characteristics less favorably. Perceptual dialectology experiments canonically focus on the speech being judged rather than the person doing the judging and shifting attention towards the participant allows for greater potential to understand how linguistic self-perception affects the lens through which they view the language of others.

Bronwyn M. Bjorkman (Queen’s University)  
Anastasia Riehl (Queen’s University)  
We seen “eh” and so on: a preliminary study of three variables in the Wolfe Island English Corpus

This paper introduces a new sociolinguistic corpus, the Wolfe Island English Corpus (WIEC), comprised of interviews with 109 residents of a small island community in Southern Ontario. We present preliminary results concerning three variables that have been studied in detail in other varieties of Canadian English: the pragmatic marker _eh_; general extenders (_and stuff, and whatever_); and regularization of preterite and participial verb forms (_I seen it_). The WIEC generally conforms to expected Canadian patterns, while nonetheless differing in interesting ways from proximate urban centers.

Renee Blake (New York University)  
Nikkiesha Dawkins (University of the West Indies, Cave Hill)  
Waa gwaan?: Jamaican language and technological orature in the creation of authentic African diasporic identities in the U.S. hip-hop generation

This paper highlights the impact of technologized Jamaican orality through dancehall on the creation of new national ideologies and identities for the Jamaican masses, both locally and “tu di worl” in the age of advanced technologies. We examine the extended impact of this art form on rap and hip-hop created by African descendants in the U.S. and North America that have as well been commodified and consumed on a larger global stage. We argue that hip-hop generation artists are utilizing both African American and Jamaican orality as acts of resistance to and liberation from the status quo.

Frances Blanchette (Pennsylvania State University)  
Cynthia Lukyanenko (George Mason University)  
Katherine Muschler (Pennsylvania State University)  
Processing negative concord and double negation in context: an eye-tracking study

This paper examines adult Standard English speakers’ processing of sentences with two syntactic negations in both double negation (DN) and negative concord (NC) biasing contexts, using eye-tracking while reading. Previous results from metalinguistic tasks are conflicting: speakers resist NC interpretations in a truth-value judgment task (Thornton et al. 2016), but prefer NC over DN in acceptability and forced choice meaning tasks in certain syntactic configurations (Blanchette 2017; Blanchette et al. 2018). The eye-tracking results corroborate Blanchette’s findings, showing that for SE-speaking adults, DN interpretations of negative object sentences are less natural and more difficult to access than NC.

Reed Blaylock (University of Southern California)  
The influence of metronomic rhythm on speech rhythm in a chanting task

This research addresses what happens to speech rhythm when it is imposed upon by a metronomic rhythm, like the kind found in singing or drumming. Specifically, this project investigates the extent to which the expected property of phrase-final lengthening in English speech is maintained when the utterance is subjected to a more regular rhythm. A chanting experiment was designed to test whether lengthening occurs at linguistic phrase boundaries. These questions aim at a better understanding of how humans produce music and language together, and may help us understand more about the generation of prosody.

Mary Blockley (University of Texas at Austin)  
Unetymological _-o_ in the USA

Merriam-Webster reported a “meteoric rise” in the use of century-plus disyllabic doggo. _OED3_ (s.v. _-o, suffix_) does not address unetymological _-o_ as in combo, which it curtly labels “slang.” Analogy with words that have an etymological <o> explains items like _braino_ (cf. typo). Others — pinko/pink — are informal and deprecatory variants of monosyllables and truncations. _Boyo_ and _ammo_, go back as far as the 16th century; others items are more recent: e.g., _mus(ic)o_, _conv_, _compo_, _inspo_, _journo_. _-O_’s current ubiquity may provide insight into earlier words of obscure etymology like _hobo_, _jingo_, _bingo_, and proprietary names like _Jello_ and _Brillo._
Hélène Blondeau (University of Florida)  
Raymond Mougeon (York University)  
Mireille Tremblay (Université de Montréal)  

Consequence markers in Canadian French: a longitudinal cross-variety comparison of sociopragmatic variation

This longitudinal analysis examines consequence markers meaning ‘so’: ça-fait-que, so, donc, and alors, in two genetically-related varieties of French, spoken in Montreal and Welland. We describe how individual speakers positioned themselves vis-à-vis the changes underway in their community. Analysis of the panel data reveals four patterns: i) standardization; ii) return to the vernacular, iii) adoption of change; and iv) stability. The combination of trend and panel studies disentangles the two types of change in individuals: 1- age grading (changes associated with life trajectory) and 2- lifespan change, which reflects the participation in individuals to the linguistic changes in the community.

Hans C. Boas (University of Texas at Austin)  
Hope C. Dawson (The Ohio State University)  
Brian D. Joseph (The Ohio State University)  
Todd Krause (University of Texas at Austin)  
Marc Pierce (University of Texas at Austin)  

Capturing the flow of linguistic ideas: the linguist family tree

Conversations with senior linguists frequently indicate that they retain numerous insights beyond what they have imparted to their students or committed to print. Moreover, such researchers may have a unique perspective on the history and shape of the discipline. We have thus started a project aimed at preserving these insights in a freely accessible online repository, while also charting their – and others’ – mentor/mentee relationships. This paper presents the first results of our project. It describes our interview protocol, our workflow, how we process the various types of materials, and a prototype of our online repository of senior linguists.

Elizabeth Bogal-Allbritten (University of Göteborg)  

No individual comparison in Navajo: evidence from quantificational standards

We argue that Navajo comparatives involve so-called degree comparison, and not individual comparison. This typological option is unexpected under Kennedy’s (2007) conjecture that any language with degree comparison should in principle have individual comparison as well. Our argument is based on novel data from comparatives with quantificational standards, both affixal indefinites (which take low scope relative to the standard marker, yielding a superlative interpretation), and verb-external quantificational phrases (which take high scope relative to the standard marker). Accordingly, we provide a degree comparison analysis of comparatives in concert with an independently-motivated formal semantic analysis of quantifier scope in Navajo.

Katherine Bolaños (University of Texas at Austin)  
Ricardo Palacio Hernandez (Instituto Caro y Cuervo)  

The social and linguistic effects of a differential marginality: the case of Tinigua

Tinigua is a language isolate spoken today by one last speaker who lives in the Amazonian area of eastern Colombia. In this presentation, we discuss the linguistic effects of a differential social marginality imprinted in the Tiniguas’ history. We show the discourse structure of the Tinigua narratives, and appeal to a discussion around the relationship between language, memory and identity through the analysis of these narratives.
Tatiana Bondarenko (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
Colin Davis (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  

*Parasitic gaps diagnose concealed pied-piping in Russian*

While many Slavic languages like Russian can A-bar extract elements from the left edge of NP, such left branch extraction (LBE) is banned in many languages, English among them, which must pied-pipe NP instead. Ross (1967/1986) proposed that the Left Branch Condition (LBC) blocks LBE in such languages. Is the LBC (or whatever derives it) really a point of cross-linguistic variation? Our answer is no. Parasitic gaps (PGs) in Russian reveal that LBE involves concealed NP pied-piping, not extraction from NP. Thus Russian, a classic LBE language, actually obeys the LBC. Consequently, we hypothesize that the LBC is universal.

**Thomas Paul Bonfiglio** (University of Richmond)  
*ADS Poster Session*

*Ideologically motivated semantic shift as evidence of linguistic relativism in contemporary American English*

Semantic shifts in the lexica of political economy reveal ideological motivating factors that act to limit semantic fields and the parameters of political reasoning. Some terms slipped along their syntagmas and acquired idiosyncratic meanings that ally with ideological changes: e.g., liberal, conservative, exceptionalism, left, right, red, ethnic, social, tipping. Conceptual metaphor theory demonstrates the subconscious, culturally determined generation of metaphors. Research on the persistence of pre-operational cognition illuminates psychological factors motivating semantic drift: e.g., metaphorical extension, reduction, elevation, degradation. These correlate with defense mechanisms: e.g., condensation, displacement, inversion, denial. A subliminal and protective fusion of concept and word image arises.

**Claire Bonial** (U.S. Army Research Lab)  
**Lucia Donatelli** (Georgetown University)  
**Jessica Ervin** (University of Rochester)  
**Clare Voss** (U.S. Army Research Lab)  
*SCiL Poster Session 2*

*Abstract Meaning Representation for human-robot dialogue*

We explore the adequacy of Abstract Meaning Representation (AMR) as a conduit for natural language understanding in the context of developing a robot dialogue system. First, we consider the feasibility of using existing AMR parsers for automatically creating meaning representations for robot-directed transcribed speech data. We evaluate the quality of output of two parsers against a manually annotated gold-standard. Second, we evaluate the semantic coverage and distinctions made in AMR. We find that AMR has gaps that align with linguistic information critical for human-robot collaboration in search and navigation tasks, and we present modifications to AMR addressing the deficiencies.

**Richard Junior Bonnie** (University of Hamburg)  
**Danae M. Perez** (University of Zurich)  
*SPCL4A*

*Current change in Ghanaian Pidgin English*

Contact between Ghanaian Pidgin and Nigerian Pidgin has increased significantly over the past few years due to increasing numbers of Nigerians moving to Accra. We empirically explore the effects of Nigerian Pidgin on Ghanaian Pidgin. We analyze the extra-linguistic factors determining language use and prestige as well as patterns of lexical and morpho-syntactic change Ghanaian Pidgin is experiencing. For example, the Nigerian Pidgin pronoun *wuna* ‘2PL’ is attested in Ghanaian Pidgin today, though its use equals Ghanaian Pidgin *awa* ‘1PL.POSS’. Our findings contribute to a better understanding of the emergence and negotiation of new forms in closely related contact varieties.

**Solveig Bosse** (East Carolina University)  
*P6*

*Spatial information provided by adults with and without cognitive impairment*

In this corpus study, I compare the spontaneous inclusion of spatial information in narratives by people diagnosed with dementia and by non-impaired controls. The former include significantly less spatial information when it comes to direction (to, from, into, onto, right, left) but not to location (at, in, on) than the controls. These findings provide an interesting starting point for the investigation of the interaction of language and spatial reasoning/navigation, as people with dementia are known to perform poorly on spatial navigation tasks.
Veronica Boyce (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
Titus von der Malsburg (University of Potsdam)  
Till Poppels (University of California, San Diego)  
Roger Levy (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  

Female gender is consistently under-expressed in pronoun production and under-inferred in comprehension

Language production and comprehension draw on wide-ranging knowledge and beliefs, including general world knowledge and contextually variable information. Pronominal references to role nouns with diverse gender biases provide a window into the interplay of these sources of information: violations of stereotypical gender elicit surprise (e.g., referring to a surgeon as she), but comprehenders can accommodate to non-stereotypical genders within discourse. In two experiments, we investigate how gender expectations are reflected in production and comprehension of pronominal references to role nouns. Our results indicate that female gender is consistently underused in English pronoun production, and under-inferred in English pronoun comprehension.

John Boyle (California State University, Fresno)  
Brian Agbayani (California State University, Fresno)  

Subordination and nominalization in Chukchansi Yokuts

We provide an analysis for gerundial clauses in Chukchansi Yokuts. These gerundials each use a different form of derivational morphology. The restrictive distributions of gerundial clauses conform to the categorization of gerundial clauses proposed for English but with distinctive morphology. The first type occurs only with genitive subjects that may or may not be coreferential with the main (finite) clause subject. The second type occur only if the subject of the subordinate clause is a PRO. The third type of nominalization does not license argument structure directly and takes case marking. This is the first in-depth analysis of subordination and nominalization in Chukchansi Yokuts.

Evan Bradley (Pennsylvania State University)  
Julia Salkind (Pennsylvania State University)  
Ally Moore (Pennsylvania State University)  
Sofi Teitsort (Pennsylvania State University)  

Singular they and novel pronouns: gender-neutral, non-binary, or both?

We investigated whether singular, specific they and the novel singular gender-neutral pronoun ze are interpreted as gender-neutral (silent on gender and the gender binary) or referring specifically to referents of non-binary gender. Participants read descriptions of scholarship applicants, and guessed which photo matched the applicant they read about from an array of male, female, and non-binary subjects. Results suggest that they is interpreted as gender-neutral, including non-binary/gender-nonconforming referents. Ze does not appear to be recognized by enough English speakers to determine a definitive interpretation.

Kenyon Branan (National University of Singapore)  

Resolving conflicts between locality and anti-locality: evidence from Luganda and Haya

It has been proposed that grammars generally prefer to make the shortest possible move [Shortest], given the choice between two or more movers. It has also been proposed that there are general bans on movement which is in some sense too short [anti-locality]. What happens when the shortest move is too short? In this paper, I argue that elements which cannot move as a result of anti-locality are rendered irrelevant for Shortest, and show that this provides a novel account of patterns of symmetry and asymmetry in Luganda and Haya passives.

Kenyon Branan (National University of Singapore)  
Colin Davis (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  

Agreement and unlocking at the edge

A growing body of work argues that agree can unlock phases, making them transparent for otherwise illicit extraction. There is disagreement about whether unlocking is required for all extraction from phases (van Urk & Richards 2015) or only for extractions that would otherwise illicitly bypass the phase edge (Rackowski & Richards 2005; Halpert 2016; Branan to appear). We argue that patterns of extraction in Chichewa (Bantu) provide evidence for the latter theory.
**Kathrin Brandt** (University of Cologne)  
*On causes and effects of language endangerment in Louisiana Creole*

Louisiana’s linguistic landscape is characterized by complex language contact and Louisiana Creole is commonly considered a severely endangered language. This paper explores some of the effects on different linguistic levels. Structurally, preposition stranding seems to be a result of the contact to English while morphological complexification is often perceived as a decreolization effect. From a sociolinguistic perspective, speaker demography, language attitudes and the role of English are considered. Interestingly, a shift towards more positive language attitudes can be observed in recent years raising the question if an outcome other than language loss remains possible.

**Aaron Braver** (Texas Tech University)  
*Neutralization in Xhosa’s ‘unnatural’ labial palatalization*

Xhosa (Bantu) has an “unnatural” pattern of palatalization which, contrary to typological tendencies, is triggered only by [w] (and not [i] or [j]), and applies only to labials (and not coronals). This paper compares these derived palataes with their underlying counterparts by means of a production task. Derived and underlying palataes show similar F2 patterns, with no significant differences in F2 means or F2 slopes.

**Andrew Bray** (University of Georgia)  
*Canadian features in the speech of American-born NHL players*

The speech of 10 American-born National Hockey League players was analyzed for two Canadian English features: Canadian Raising and monophthongal /ow/. While these features are found in different regional American Englishes, the Upper Midwest is the only where both are attested. The results demonstrate players from regions where raising occurs exhibit the feature. However, /aw/ remains backed in all but one players’ speech showing influence on non-raising players. A more monophthongal /ow/ was documented for all 10 players suggesting that it has become a second-order index for membership within a hockey-based population, as regional dialect cannot explain its uniform presence.

**Canaan Breiss** (University of California, Los Angeles)  
*Investigating the learnability of gang effects*

We investigated whether learners infer a “gang effect”, a type of cumulative markedness interaction characteristic of Harmonic Grammars but impossible in classical Optimality Theory, when learning an artificial language containing two exceptionless positional phonotactic restrictions. Learners acquired both positional restrictions individually, but rated forms that violated both restrictions only marginally worse than those which violated just one or the other, not exhibiting the dramatic decrease in acceptability predicted by dominant Harmonic Grammar frameworks. We interpret this to mean learners are more conservative than current phonological frameworks predict when forming hypotheses involving additive constraint interactions, supporting simplicity-biased models of phonological learning.

**Christian Brickhouse** (Stanford University)  
**Zion Mengesha** (Stanford University)  
**Brandon Waldon** (Stanford University)  
*Personae and stereotype in scalar implicature*

Racial bias impacts cognitive and linguistic processing. Activating racial stereotypes modifies how people interpret ambiguous images and racialized linguistic prejudice impacts how credible juries find testimony from black witnesses. We present a study on how racial biases impact scalar implicature and the willingness of participants to make inferences about different racial groups. Our results show that participants are more likely to make scalar implicatures when doing so is in line with racial stereotypes, and statements with the same illocutionary force are likely to be understood differently based on perceived race, leading to the misconstrual of statements by racialized speakers.

**Mykel Loren Brinkerhoff** (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)  
*OT can account for Welsh allomorphy with help from lexical selection*

According to Hannahs and Tallerman (HT; 2006) any purely phonological account of the Welsh definite article “cannot constitute a perspicuous solution” because of complex interactions between the phonology and morphology. I show that a phonological account is possible through Optimality Theory with help from lexical selection (Mascaró 2007). This approach also promises to
further illuminate other complex cases of phonology/morphology interaction such as initial consonant mutations and morphophonological interactions with prosodic domains in Welsh.

**George Aaron Broadwell** (University of Florida)  
*Reconstructing honorific usage in Timucua*

Timucua (iso: TJM) was formerly spoken in Northern Florida and adjacent parts of Florida. This paper demonstrates that the language has a previously undescribed system of honorifics, used when subjects, objects, and possessors are of high status. Markers include a preverbal particle, a special possessive suffix, and an honorific passive. In Christian documents, triggers of honorific marking are typically divine (God, Jesus, the Virgin Mary), while in secular documents they are typically people of high rank (the King of Spain, the governor of Florida). The honorific system in the Timucua language probably points to a highly stratified pre-contact Timucua society.

**Parker Brody** (Yale University)  
*Morphological exceptionality and pathways of change: multiple exponence in Kiranti*

This paper presents comparative data from the Kiranti (Tibeto-Burman) languages as evidence for the development of multiple exponence from periphrastic verbs which feature(d) redundant agreement inflection on both main verb and auxiliary and the historical process of coalescence. Multiple exponence is uncommon typologically, and as such is often dismissed in theories of morphology that rely on a one-to-one correspondence between a segmentable piece of a word and the information it encodes (cf. word-and-paradigm theories). I propose the inclusion of well-attested language change processes and uncommon typological data as a desideratum for the construction of robust theories of inflectional morphology.

**Franny Brogan** (Pomona College)  
*A phonetically-based phonological account of /s/ lenition in Salvadoran Spanish*

In this paper, I argue that examining Spanish /s/ lenition within a framework of phonetically-based phonology allows us to develop a more sophisticated model of this phenomenon that can a) account for both onset and coda weakening in a single, unifying analysis, and b) make predictions about a set of outputs beyond the traditional tripartite conception of [s]/[h]/[Ø]. Using 14,400 tokens of Salvadoran /s/, I propose an Optimality Theoretic, maximum entropy grammar in which the need to reduce articulatory effort cost (Markedness) while preserving salient perceptual distinctions (Faithfulness) drives variation.

**Chloe Brotherton** (University of California, Davis)  
*The construction of asexual and non-binary identities on Tumblr through naming practices*

This paper argues that Tumblr users coin new sexual identity names to construct and legitimate their own identities and positionality with the queer community. This study analyzes a corpus of personal Tumblr blogs, specifically investigating individual blogs’ glossaries. One linguistic strategy of queer world-making is to coin new sexual and gender identity names, such as quoisexual, which are frequently on queer-themed blogs but rarely outside Tumblr. It explores two major research questions: 1) how are new identity names created and circulated through Tumblr, and 2) what does this naming process indicate about queer users’ conceptions of their identities?

**Chloe Brotherton** (University of California, Davis)  
**Michelle Cohn** (University of California, Davis)  
**Georgia Zellou** (University of California, Davis)  
**Santiago Barreda-Castañón** (University of California, Davis)  
*Regional variation in vowel positioning and diphthongization in TRAP allophones in California*

Allophonic splitting of TRAP appears to be an ongoing and dynamic aspect of California vowels, involving co-variation of multiple acoustic properties: TRAP-n is raised, fronted, and diphthongal; elsewhere, it is retracting. We examine regional variation within California in phonetic co-variation of TRAP allophones, comparing speakers from the Bay Area, Central Valley, and Southern California. Bay Area and Central Valley speakers displayed the highest and most diphthongal TRAP-n; Bay Area also had the frontest realizations of TRAP-n in the vowel space. Distinct patterns of vowel positioning and dynamism indicate there is systematic co-variation in the realization of features across California regions.
Hannah Brouse (University of New Mexico)

North American sign languages and the colonial power matrix


Erica Brozovsky (University of Texas at Austin)

P3

Lars Hinrichs (University of Texas at Austin)

Brendon Kaufman (University of Texas at Austin)

James Law (University of Texas at Austin)

Lorena Orjuela (University of Texas at Austin)

Jennie Wolfgang (University of Texas at Austin)

How whom retreated against the advice of prescriptive grammarians: a multivariate analysis of written English corpus data since 1800

The change from whom to who in the function of object relative pronoun is complete in spoken as well as in written English. For writing, the question arises how this change managed to assert itself against the advice of prescriptive grammarians. Our multivariate analysis of corpus data covering four genres and the last 200 years, the 400-million-word Corpus of Historical American English, shows that the change went against diligent adherence to the whom-rule by many edited writers, was spearheaded by fiction writers, and propelled by a general drift toward colloquialization of written English.

Melanie Brück (University of Cologne)

SPCL6B

On demonstratives, determiners and bare nouns in Kreol Seselwa

This paper revisits previous analyses of the noun phrase in Kreol Seselwa, a French-based Creole spoken on the Seychelles. In Kreol Seselwa we find three elements that are potential candidates for determiners: sa, en and bann. Based on data collected in 2014 and 2015 I analyze the function of en, sa, and bann in the light of (non)specificity and (non)individuation and explore the occurrence of bare nouns in this French-based Creole. I further demonstrate how the apparent reduction/functional deficiency in the (overt) determiner system is counterbalanced by pragmatic strategies and the use of both linguistic as well as non-linguistic context.

Adam Buchwald (New York University)

Non-native consonant clusters are learned gradually – before and after phonemic accuracy is achieved

Most linguistic research has examined non-native cluster production by focusing on accuracy and epenthesis/deletion rates in speakers producing non-native sequences. However, previous work has not addressed how these sequences are learned. In this paper, we present data from a non-native cluster learning experiment demonstrating that speakers trained to produce non-native clusters produce more tokens correctly after training. In addition, we demonstrate that both error tokens (i.e., epenthesis in /gd/) and accurate tokens (/f/-nasals) exhibit continual improvement during learning, reflecting that the trajectory of learning involves refinement of production driven by a phonetic/articulatory target rather than a purely phonemic/phonological target.

Eugene Buckley (University of Pennsylvania)

Prosodically conditioned allomorphy in a Kashaya clitic

In Kashaya, the agentive enclitic /yaco/ appears as /ya:co/ when following a CV syllable. This vowel length is distinct from the iambic lengthening that occurs word-internally, and must be treated as phonologically conditioned allomorphy. This pattern likely originated as a long vowel conditioned by the head of a foot, so that it is historically related to the occurrence of phrasal footing across word boundaries in the language. Crucial examples drawn from the full corpus of Kashaya data indicate, however, that it has been reanalyzed by reference to the immediately preceding syllable, rather than to more complex phrasal foot structure.

Thuy Bui (University of Massachusetts Amherst)

Pronoun resolution with referential and quantificational antecedents in Vietnamese

Binding theory proposed that all languages manifest a clear two-way distinction between reflexives and non-reflexive pronouns (Chomsky, 1981). However, Vietnamese poses challenges to this claim, since the non-reflexive pronoun in this language can ambiguously refer to either the local or the non-local antecedent. We conducted a comprehension question experiment involving
both referential and quantificational antecedents. The results contribute a new empirical generalization that binding is effectively at play in Vietnamese, despite accidental coreference being highly permissive. Since the patterns observed here are different from the theoretical expectation, this study offers a new perspective on linguistic universality and variation on coreference.

**Thuy Bui** (University of Massachusetts Amherst)  
**Rodica Ivan** (University of Massachusetts Amherst)  

*Vietnamese anaphora: an argument for binding theory competition-based accounts*

Based on data regarding the personal pronoun "no" and the reflexive "minh", we argue that i) Vietnamese is not subject to a grammaticized Condition B, and ii) Vietnamese supports competition-based accounts of Condition B (Rooryck & vanden Wyngaerd, 2011; Safir, 2014). We propose "minh" is a logophor (Charnavel & Sportiche, 2016), which motivates the lack of Condition B for "no". The data is consistent with competition-based accounts of Condition B, since Vietnamese makes use of no dedicated reflexive pronoun, and the range of interpretations for logophoric "minh" does not enter a subset relation with the readings of regular personal pronouns.

**Mary Burke** (University of North Texas)  

*Reanalyzing the internal structure of Central Chin: evidence from Lamkang*

South-Central Tibeto-Burman is an understudied primary branch within the larger Tibeto-Burman family. This presentation discusses the linguistic position of Lamkang, an under-documented South-Central language in the Central Chin subgroup. VanBik (2009) cites two defining sound changes in his reconstruction of Proto-South-Central: (1) homorganic assimilation in initial consonant clusters, and (2) strengthening of Proto-South-Central *y[j]-* to Proto-Central Chin *z-*. Lamkang reflects homorganic assimilation and retains Proto-South-Central *y-* unchanged. It is proposed that Lamkang forms a separate subgroup within Central Chin. Although some member languages show phonological conservatism, Lamkang demonstrates just one example of the diversity in the South-Central family.

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

*Teaching scientific reasoning and critical thinking through linguistics case studies*

This paper seeks to convince instructors to incorporate case studies into their classes where integrative learning is essential for understanding and to present a framework to construct case studies their own case studies. The framework is that of AAC&U’s STIRS program (the American Association of Colleges and Universities’ Scientific Thinking and Integrative Reasoning Skills initiative) launched in 2013 to develop these pedagogical tools. A well-constructed case study addresses a real-world problem from a linguistics field that allows students to participate in active learning to thoroughly engage in timely issues over a two to six week period.

**Heather Burnett** (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique/Université Paris Diderot)  

*SCiL Poster Session 1*

**Olivier Bonami** (Université Paris Diderot)  

*A Conceptual Spaces model of socially motivated language change*

This paper outlines a formal model of socially motivated language change which unites insights from identity-oriented theories of language change with formal theories of language use and understanding. We use Gärdenfors’s (2000) Conceptual Spaces framework to formalize socially motivated ideological change and use signaling games with an iterated best response solution concept (Franke 2009; Frank and Goodman 2012) to formalize the link between ideology, linguistic meaning and language use. We then show how this new framework can be used to shed light on the mechanisms underlying socially-motivated change in French grammatical gender.

**Roslyn Burns** (Independent Linguist)  

*Graduated dissimilation effects in Agreement By Correspondence*

This talk presents an Agreement By Correspondence (ABC) approach to graded dissimilation effects in the extinct and understudied language Polabian (Lechitic, Slavic). Polabian reflexes of Late Common Slavic *v/w exhibit bi-directional dissimilation and graded effects ranging from partial feature dissimilation to full segment deletion. This approach captures these effects by assuming that the complex segment can be subject to distinct Corr-XX/[f] and Ident-XX/[f] for each component place feature of the complex segment labio-velar segment and by assuming that transitive correspondence can operate in dissimilation.
James Butler (Lancaster University)  
*The intent, content, and context narratives of literary namescapes: mapping textual chronotopes of spatial inference*

In discussing the evolution of an innovative digital methodology, the paper will explore rationales, debates, and cross-disciplinary analytic variation in interpreting the referential qualities that directly impact place-name use and/or development across texts. This session will explore the challenges involved in adapting key critical literary and linguistic theories (such as internal reference to unnamed spaces, metaphoric inference, and degrees of fictionality in the literaryscapes) to consistent and codifiable standards. This work highlights the importance of differentiating between the functional roles of literary names, an aspect for which conventional automated Named Entity Recognition systems cannot be trained, nor has the majority of literary onomastic work hitherto engaged with to any notable degree.

Gabriela Caballero (University of California, San Diego)  
*SSILA19*

Austin German (University of California, San Diego/University of Texas at Austin)  
*Grammatical tone patterns in Choguita Rarámuri (Tarahumara)*

We examine the grammatical tone marking properties of Choguita Rarámuri (Tarahumara), a Uto-Aztecan language with both stress-accent and tone. Many tonal patterns in this language are predictable from the lexical tone properties of roots and affixes, but tone may also may also serve purely morphological functions and have a paradigmatic distribution. We provide a construction-based analysis and argue this analysis captures several properties of grammatical tone in this system, including: (i) arbitrary relationship between tone patterns of related forms, (ii) heterogeneous nature of morphosyntactic classes expressed by tone melodies, and (iii) the replacement of lexical tone by grammatical tone.

Patricia Cabredo Hofherr (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique)  
*SPCL6B*

Shrita Hassamal (Mauritius Institute of Education)  
*Superiority comparatives in Mauritian Creole*

Comparative constructions vary widely across languages (Stassen 1985, 2011; Beck et al 2009; Bochnak 2015) with little detailed work on comparatives in Creole languages (Michaelis 2013). In this study we apply the diagnostic tests proposed in the literature to superiority comparatives in Mauritian (MC). We show that (i) MC has a negative setting for the Degree Abstraction Parameter (DAP) (Beck et al. 2005), (ii) the complement of the Standard Marker *ki* can be clausal or phrasal, (iii) the Degree morpheme can take different scope positions.

Michael Cahill (SIL International)  
*P3*

*High tones and plural nouns: intersecting phonological and morphological markedness*

Noun plurality and high tone have a previously undocumented connection, showing a co-occurrence of morphological and phonological markedness. Noun plurals and high tones are both marked, in contrast to noun singulars and non-high tones. In 48 languages from several families across Africa, a subset of nouns distinguishes singulars and plurals solely by tone. Of these 48 languages, 36 raise the tone in the plural. The patterns show that morphological and phonological markedness can reinforce one another by enhancing overall salience. This suggests that phonological markedness, in spite of recent critiques, is still a valid and useful concept.

Luisa Caiazzo (University of Basilicata)  
*ANS5*

*Tourist sites identity: nicknamed and unnamable places*

Recently, naming and identification have become a magnet for contemporary pilgrims to sites that are seen as unique and ‘authentic’ because of their traditions. Related to this concept of tourism—to which we affix the label of cultural tourism—is the storytelling process whereby specific sites come to be associated with nicknames that epitomize historical events or with names that cannot even be mentioned according to popular beliefs. In this paper, I explore the role that names may play in the tourism industry, focusing on how being nicknamed or unnamable contributes to selling places as tourist sites by pointing to a past that legitimizes their present value in terms of cultural continuity.

José Camacho (Rutgers University)  
*Alena Kirova (Youngstown State University)*  
*Heritage speakers of Spanish make more rational decisions in English than in Spanish*

Previous research has shown that people make more rational decisions in their second language (L2) than in their first language (L1), and this effect has been attributed to lower emotional attachment to the L2. However, since L2 learners should be both less
emotional and less proficient in their L2, it is not clear whether it is in fact caused by lower emotionality and not by lower language proficiency. We tested 88 Spanish heritage speakers on a battery of decision-making tasks and found that bias reduction was stronger in English – the less emotional but the more proficient L2.

Rebecca Campbell-Montalvo (University of Connecticut)

Linguistic re-formation of Indigenous Mexican student and parent languages in Florida Heartland schools

I interrogate how representations of student characteristics are fashioned by analyzing measurement and recording of student and parent languages during school registration. In the Florida Heartland, analysis of observations, electronic records, a language inventory, and interviews show that languages of some K-12 students and parents (especially Indigenous Mexicans) measured during enrollment are not recorded accurately. Parents were Indigenous language speakers 19 times more than reflected in records. This linguistic re-formation was due to several reasons, for instance, registrars recording languages as others, differential questioning practices, and raciolinguistic ideologies. Enhanced measures and staff knowledge would improve areas affected by inaccurate data.

Dominique A. Canning (University of Michigan)

Performing identity: linguistic analysis of Black gay male speech in Unbreakable Kimmy Schmidt

This project examines the speech of Tituss Burgess and his speech as Titus Andromedon, a Black, gay character in the Netflix series Unbreakable Kimmy Schmidt. Speech samples taken from four episodes of Unbreakable Kimmy Schmidt and two interviews with actor Tituss Burgess are examined, coding for phonological, grammatical, and prosodic features of African American English (AAE) and Gay Sounding Speech (GSS). We predicted that Andromedon would use fewer features of AAE and more features associated with GSS than Burgess. Results support this hypothesis, with Andromedon using a higher pitch, larger pitch range, and fewer phonological and grammatical features of AAE.

Christopher Carignan (Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München)

New methods of ultrasound analysis were developed to evaluate a pattern of intervocalic stop lenition in Iwaidja, an endangered language spoken in Northern Australia. Previous descriptions posit a phonemic contrast between a velar stop and a velar approximant in the leniting environment. Field-based ultrasound recordings of both putative velar consonants from four native speakers were analyzed using image-based statistical modeling to render ultrasound video as dynamic trajectories. Results indicate a gradient pattern of phonetic reduction affecting both members of the posited phonemic contrast and leading, in some cases, to phonetic overlap and contrast neutralization.

Katie Carmichael (Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University)

Lexical and syntactic features in New Orleans English

Forty-five New Orleanians completed a grammatical acceptability survey focused on local syntactic and lexical features. Results patterned by age and ethnicity, with some features appearing robust across groups and others favored by certain ethnic groups or used only by older speakers. For speakers under 30, Black and Creole speakers provided the highest acceptability ratings overall while White speakers generally rejected the structures. This patterning mirrors research in other locales suggesting increased
divergence between Black and White dialects over time; in New Orleans it is due to White speakers shifting away from marked local linguistic features.

Julien Carrier (University of Toronto)  
*Inuktitut complex nominalization*

Kornfilt and Whitman (2011) (K&W) argue for four possible levels of nominalization, which could be identified through syntactic phenomena. They also propose the Functional Nominalization Thesis (FNT), which claims that nominalization is derived by nominal functional categories and that nominalized clauses can only have nominal properties above such categories. This study demonstrates that the ergative construction in the participial mood in Inuktitut shows a clear pattern of TP nominalization even though K & W’s diagnostic tests do not reach the same conclusion. Also, complex examples with multiple nominalizations/verbalizations challenge the FNT and suggest that Bresnan’s Phrasal Coherence principle (1997) is more adequate.

Yuan Chai (University of California, San Diego)  
*The source of creak in Mandarin: utterance position or F0?*

In Mandarin, utterance-final positions have been found to be creakier than non-final positions (Zhang, 2016). This study asks whether the creakiness is motivated by the pragmatic function of signifying utterance finality or by the relatively low F0 of utterance-final positions. We tested the presence and degree of creakiness in utterance-initial, medial, and final positions in statements and questions. In statements, utterance-final position was creakier than non-final positions, regardless of F0. In questions, creak was predicted by low F0 alone. This study demonstrates that the creakiness in Mandarin has a pragmatic function in statements but is motivated by F0 in questions.

Jane Chandlee (Haverford College)  
Rémi Eyraud (Université d’Aix-Marseille)  
Jeffrey Heinz (Stony Brook University)  
Adam Jardine (Rutgers University)  
Jonathan Rawski (Stony Brook University)  
*How the structure of the constraint space enables learning*

There is significant diversity of opinion among phonologists regarding how feature-based constraints can be learned from examples. In particular, advocates of statistical learners like MaxEnt question the feasibility of non-statistical models given their reliance on memorization. In this paper we present a non-statistical learning method that provably identifies constraints without relying on memorization. Instead, adapting ideas from relational learning (De Raedt 2008), we identify a generality relation that partially orders the space of possible constraints and enables a bottom-up learning mechanism which successively builds more complex structures and checks their validity as constraints against the sample.

Charles B. Chang (Boston University)  
Sungmi Kwon (Pukyong National University)  
*The contributions of crosslinguistic influence and individual differences to nonnative speech perception*

Perception of a nonnative language (L2) is known to be affected by crosslinguistic influence (CLI) from the native language (L1), but the relative importance of CLI vis-a-vis individual differences (IDs) remains unclear. We explored the interaction of CLI with IDs in a longitudinal study of novice adult learners of Korean from diverse L1 backgrounds. Results suggest that CLI and IDs in phonetic sensitivity influence L2 perception dynamically, according to the amount of L2 knowledge available to learners. In short, individual- and language-level factors both play a role in L2 perception, but to different degrees over the course of L2 development.

Jennifer Chard (The Graduate Center, CUNY)  
Gita Martohardjono (The Graduate Center, CUNY)  
Isabelle Barrière (Long Island University, Brooklyn/Yeled V’Yalda Research Institute)  
Gisela Jia (Lehman College)  
*Language assessment in a multilingual society: a prototype for Mandarin-speaking preschoolers*

This project addresses the problem of monolingual testing in a multilingual society by presenting a prototype for a bilingual Mandarin/English language assessment of coordination and relative clause structures. Design features of the assessment and considerations for practical implementation are discussed and results for 24 four-year-old children from homes where different varieties of Chinese are spoken are presented. Children in this bilingual sample have similar results in English and Mandarin for
coordination structures, but higher accuracy in Mandarin than English for subject-gap relative clause structures, with varying results for speakers of Mandarin and Cantonese. Results reinforce the need for multilingual assessments.

**Lindsey Chen** (National Taiwan Normal University)  
*Marketing hospitality: an analysis of English names of Taipei hotels*

This study examines the naming patterns of 312 hotels in Taipei. An analysis of English names of Taipei hotels shows that budget and middle-ranked hotels (2-/ 3-stars) are more likely to adopt unconventional forms. These include play on words, abbreviation, concatenation, alphanumeric combination, intentional misspelling, and “netspeak.” In contrast, names of high-end hotels (4-/ 5-stars) are more likely to belong to the name of a well-known international hotel chain or to incorporate foreign terms. Hotel names help potential patrons get an idea of what level of services they might receive and, in some instances, personalize the traveling experience.

**Yi-An Chen** (Indiana University Bloomington)  
*Social expectations, gender roles, and gendered names in Taiwan*

In Taiwanese society, one’s given name can often reveal social expectations towards gender roles. Examining the national survey of personal names published by the Ministry of the Interior, Taiwan, I found that Taiwanese male and female given names from 1900 to the 1930s denote contrastive meanings that are used to reinforce and perpetuate gender stereotypes and patriarchy. Based on the analysis of recent news discourse and Internet discourse about gender roles and gendered names, there is a general consensus that discriminatory social customs and practices were imposed on women in Taiwan in the past century, thus influencing parents’ naming decisions when it came to their daughters.

**Zhuo Chen** (University of California, Los Angeles)  
*Chinese yes-no questions in a cross-dialectal perspective*

This paper offers a uniform analysis for different yes-no questions in two mutually intelligible Chinese dialects, Wuhu and Nanjing Chinese. The analysis crucially involves two distinct functional projections, an IP-internal QuP and a PolP lower in the structure, supported by their distributional differences. The Qu head is optionally realized as a clause-internal question particle. PolP is headed by a polarity variable, which can be encoded by an A-not-A string. A Q-operator moves from Spec QuP to Spec FocP. These yes-no questions involve both projections underlyingly and the different surface forms are the result of merging overt/null morphemes.

**Ziqi Chen** (Hong Kong Polytechnic University)  
**Yao Yao** (Hong Kong Polytechnic University)  
**Alan Yu** (University of Chicago)  
*Changing against community trends? The case of CY Leung, a former Chief Executive of Hong Kong*

This study investigates the paths of sound change in the speech of Mr. Chun-ying Leung, a Hong Kong politician and former Chief Executive of Hong Kong, in the past three decades. We analyzed 11 samples of Mr. Leung’s public speech in Cantonese, focusing on the production of tones and consonants. Our results showed that Mr. Leung’s speech exhibited sound changes that are in the opposite directions of the changes in progress in the Cantonese speech community in Hong Kong. Implications of these results will be discussed.

**Andrew Cheng** (University of California, Berkeley)  
*Style-shifting, bilingualism, and the Koreatown accent*

This study examines the natural speech of US-born Korean Americans who reside in majority-Korean communities in Southern California through bilingual sociolinguistic interviews. Phonetic evidence (segmentals such as vowels and fricatives) for the emerging "Koreatown English" ethnomlect is discussed for individual speakers, with special attention paid to style-shifting in and out of Californian English versus Koreatown English for certain speakers, depending on topic, salience, and metalinguistic awareness. Social and linguistic factors are weighed in a discussion of young immigrant ethnic identity construction.

**Alessia Cherici** (Indiana University Bloomington)  
**Natsuko Tsujimura** (Indiana University Bloomington)  
*Genderization, beautification, or dudeification? Different approaches to beer naming*

In this paper, we compare names of craft beers produced by selected Italian, Japanese, and Californian microbreweries, and discuss what are the salient naming strategies for each culture. Information about the product is the most frequently included component of
brand names in all three languages—an observation confirming Nuessler (2018). However, the three languages also demonstrate interesting differences: Italian names suggest beers are genderized/sexualized with sexual connotation (genderization); Japanese names use terms related to Nature, invoking aesthetic experiences (beautification); and English beer names bear a playful tone and elicit a sense of camaraderie (dudeification).

Dhivya Chinnappa (University of North Texas)
Alexis Palmer (University of North Texas)
Eduardo Blanco (University of North Texas)

*Temporally-oriented possession: tracking possession over time*

This abstract presents a new corpus for temporally-oriented possession or tracking concrete objects as they change hands over time. We annotate Wikipedia articles for 90 different well-known artifacts (paintings, diamonds, and archaeological artifacts), producing 799 artifact-possessor relations covering 735 unique possessors. Each possession relation is annotated with features capturing duration of possession, as well as the certainty of the possession according to textual evidence. A possession timeline is then produced for each artifact. This corpus provides a foundation for analysis of temporally-oriented possession, as well as work on automatic production of possession timelines.

Eleanor Chodroff (Northwestern University)
Alaina Arthurs (Northwestern University)
Priya Kurian (Northwestern University)
Jonah Pazol (Northwestern University)
Jennifer Cole (Northwestern University)

*Categorical and gradient effects of information structure on nuclear prominence in American English*

Information structure has been argued to constrain prosodic realization, particularly in the nuclear position of a prosodic phrase. While conventional understanding categorically relates information status to pitch accent type, the empirical evidence has been minimal. The present study investigated categorical and gradient effects of information status on nuclear prominence in American English. We observed a significant influence of information status on pitch accent type and phonetic prominence (intensity, duration), though the relation was probabilistic, and the effects were small. These findings have implications for our understanding of prosodic form-function mappings and the perceptual processing of information structure.

Jinsun Choe (Korea University of Technology and Education)
Kamil Deen (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)

*Acquisition of raising constructions by L1 Korean speakers of L2 English*

This study investigates whether Korean-speaking adult L2ers of English comprehend raising constructions containing an experiencer phrase (e.g., John seems to Mary to be happy), and finds better comprehension when a lexical NP is raised across a pronominal experiencer (e.g., John seems to her to be happy) compared to a pronoun raised across a lexical NP (e.g., He seems to Mary to be happy). These results parallel the pattern of raising in child English and are consistent with a processing-based approach to intervention effects in both L1 and L2 acquisition.

Grzegorz Chrupała (Tilburg University)
Lieve Gelderloos (Tilburg University)
Ákos Kádár (Tilburg University)
Afra Alishahi (Tilburg University)

*On the difficulty of a distributional semantics of spoken language*

Unsupervised learning for speech often discovers only low-level constructs such as phoneme inventories. In contrast, for written language there is a body of work on unsupervised induction of semantic representations. We examine the challenges of adapting these approaches from written to spoken language. We conjecture that unsupervised learning of the semantics of spoken language becomes feasible if we abstract from the surface variability. We simulate this setting with a dataset of synthetically spoken utterances. We evaluate two simple unsupervised models which learn semantic representations of speech fragments; we also present inconclusive results on natural human speech.
WooJin Chung (New York University)

On supererogation

This paper proposes a degree semantics-based account of deontic necessity, which improves on its predecessors (Lassiter 2011, 2017) in that it circumvents the problem of supererogation – if (i) 'ought p' is true and (ii) 'p and q' is better than 'p', then 'ought (p and q)' is predicted to be true even when 'q' is beyond the call of duty. Based on the observation that 'ought p' effectively translates to 'only if p, good' in Korean, I argue that 'ought p' not only assesses the goodness of 'p', but also the goodness of each of the alternatives to 'p'.

Carlos Cisneros (University of Chicago)

Numeral classifiers in Guaymi

Numeral classifiers across languages have been argued to endow nouns with the property of count or to endow numerals with the ability to count. Guaymi is a Chibchan language with an idiosyncratic numeral system that supports the numeral-modifying view. Indigenous numerals are bound morphemes that require classifiers, whereas numerals from Spanish do not take classifiers. Classifiers are also either overt or covert depending on the Indigenous numeral's value. Guaymi lacks mensural classifiers, and words denoting units for mass are syntactically distinct from sortal classifiers. The paper proposes a syntax and semantics of Guaymi numeral classifiers that captures their behavior.

Emily Clem (University of California, Berkeley)

The cyclic nature of Agree: maximal projections as probes

Probe reprojection in cyclic Agree (Béjar and Rezac, 2009) coupled with the lack of distinction between intermediate and maximal projections in Bare Phrase Structure predicts that a maximal projection should be able to probe its c-command domain so long as the probe remains unsatisfied. I argue that this prediction is borne out in a pattern of agreeing adjunct C in Amahuaca (Panoan; Peru). Adjunct C, which is spelled out as a switch-reference marker, agrees both with DPs in its own clause and with DPs in the matrix clause that are in the c-command domain of the maximal projection of C.

Emily Clem (University of California, Berkeley)

Virginia Dawson (University of California, Berkeley)

Feature sharing and functional heads in concord

We argue that case concord can be divided into two distinct phenomena: 1. true case concord, which involves the realization of case on multiple categorially distinct elements via spreading of a case feature, and 2. case doubling, which involves multiple instances of the functional head D, each of which expones case. Case doubling yields case matching only in discontinuous DPs, a pattern which we explore in Tiwa (Tibeto-Burman; India). We propose that case doubling under discontiguity reflects the presence of multiple DP shells, the heads of which realize case, and we demonstrate how this analysis extends to related patterns crosslinguistically.

Lauren Clemens (University at Albany)

Rebecca Tollan (University of Toronto)

Syntactic ergativity as absolutive movement in Polynesian

Drawing on data from Niuafo'ou, Niuean, and Tongan, we provide a unified account of syntactic ergativity and variable word order in Polynesian. Niuafo'ou and Tongan are syntactically ergative and VSO/VOS alternating, whereas Niuean is not syntactically ergative and has basic VSO order. We employ a 'high ABS' approach to syntactic ergativity (Campana 1992; Bittner & Hale 1996; Aldridge 2004; Coon et al. 2014) to account for Niuafo'ou and Tongan's extraction asymmetries, maintaining that the locus of ABS case assignment in Niuean is 'low' (Massam 2006). We extend the analysis to word order differences and coordination strategies employed by these languages.

Paul Cockrum (University of Texas at Austin)

Andrea Tovar (University of Texas at El Paso)

Belem G. Lópe (University of Texas at Austin)

The role of brokering experience in divergent thinking: individual differences in nonverbal creativity measures

Prior research demonstrates that speaking more than one language and translating informally (language brokering) enhances creative ability. The current study examines how variability in brokering experience affects divergent thinking as measured by the
Abbreviated Torrance Test for Adults (ATTA). ATTA responses from Spanish-English bilinguals were analyzed. We hypothesized that brokering experience will affect divergent thinking and predicted more brokering experience would enhance nonverbal creativity scores. Results indicate that language brokering experience enhances creative ability, particularly in aspects of contextualization and synthesis. These findings extend previous work by examining the combined effects of bilingualism and language brokering experience on divergent thinking.

Michelle Cohn (University of California, Davis)
Bruno Ferenc Segedin (University of California, Davis)
Georgia Zellou (University of California, Davis)

Phonologically motivated phonetic repair strategies in Siri- and human-directed speech

We investigate how speakers make fine-grained phonetic adjustments for voice-activated devices, like Apple’s Siri, relative to a human to different types of phonological errors (i.e., vowel vs. nasal coda correction). The data reveal similarities between Siri- and human-directed speech, such as hyperarticulation, suggesting that the mechanisms used to accommodate intelligibility for a device converge with those for a human interlocutor. Yet, we see targeted differences, such as diverging coarticulatory patterns, which are relevant for sound change: as communication with these devices increases, variation in device-directed speech might influence language broader use.

Reuben Cohn-Gordon (Stanford University)
Noah D. Goodman (Stanford University)
Christopher Potts (Stanford University)

An incremental iterated response model of pragmatics

Recent iterated response (IR) models of pragmatics conceptualize language use as a recursive process in which agents reason about each other to increase communicative efficiency. These models are generally defined over complete utterances. However, there is substantial evidence that pragmatic reasoning takes place incrementally during production and comprehension. We address this with an incremental IR model. We compare the incremental and global versions using computational simulations, and we assess the incremental model against existing experimental data and in the TUNA corpus for referring expression generation, showing that the model can capture phenomena out of reach of global versions.

Valentina Colasanti (University of Cambridge)
Giuseppina Silvestri (University of Cambridge)

Matrix complementizers in Italo-Romance

In Romance, complementisers convey a number of functions, other than the core role of subordinators (Evans 2007:367, 2009). In Ibero-Romance and in Italo-Romance, complementisers may introduce other types of non-embedded matrix clauses. Crucially, the morphological makeup of the complementiser reveals the semantico-pragmatic type of the clause (Etxepare 2008; Demonte & Fernández Soriano 2014; Haegeman & Hill 2014; a.o.). It has been noticed that in modern Italo-Romance varieties the selection of a specific type of complementiser may depend on certain semantico-pragmatic information related to the whole sentence (D’Alessandro & Di Felice 2015:130). In this paper we discuss and interpret the morphosyntactic behaviour of Italo-Romance optative matrix clauses.

Jonathon Coltz (University of Minnesota)
Jason Overfelt (University of Minnesota)
Brian Reese (University of Minnesota)

Obligatory particles trigger presuppositions in Hurford conditionals

Mandelkern & Romoli (2018) recently showed that, although (1) and (2) have the same underlying logical structure, (1) is less felicitous: (1) #If John is not in Paris, he is in France. (2) If John is in France, he is not in Paris. Here, we explore the range of conditionals over which this puzzle holds, we demonstrate that a variety of obligatory particles, when added to the consequent of (1), render it less infelicitous, and we claim that in the absence of these obligatory particles, a key presupposition fails to be triggered in (1), which thereby contributes to its infelicity.
Developing a real-time translator from neural signals to text: an articulatory phonetics approach

New developments in brain-computer interfaces harness machine learning to decode spoken language from electrocorticographic (ECoG) and local field potential (LFP) signals. Orienting to motor movements that produce articulatory features improves phoneme detection quality: the unique feature set of individual phonemes allows a finer distinction between neural signals, and motor signals show greater consistency between subjects than abstract phonemic representations. Data indicates vowels are more detectable, consonants have greater detection accuracy, place of articulation informs precision, and manner of articulation affects recall. Findings have implications for the multisensory integration of speech and the role of motor imagery in phonemic neural representations.

Endorsement of inconsistent imperatives

There is an ongoing debate regarding how imperatives convey speaker endorsement. One line of approach builds it into the imperative meaning. Another posits weaker meanings. Indifference uses, like 'Go right! Go left! I don't care!', pose a challenge to the endorsement account. We reconcile the endorsement approach with such uses and argue that they can reduce to the speaker endorsing disjunctive prejacent, which results from one imperative operator taking a list of prejacent under its scope. This analysis predicts that intonational patterns that signal lists will facilitate disjunctive interpretations. We test and confirm this prediction in an experimental study.

When violation goes viral: a continuing critical discourse analysis of social media comments on sexual assault

Do social media comments reflect “real life” sexual assault paradigms (i.e., hegemonic heterosexuality, victim blaming, “life ruining” consequences and “false” accusations)? How do people characterize victims/survivors, how “should” justice be pursued? This CDA found reflections of “real life” rape myths, discursive constructions of “violent” rape, “traditional” roles for men and women in rape (with little exception), and that the judicial system is seemingly the only “real” way to pursue justice. These results seem to support the ubiquity of current sexual assault paradigms. Some unique cases of individualized narrative occur in comments where a “survivor” role/identity was claimed by the commenter.

Re-evaluating texts and their contexts to learn more about lesser-described creoles: insight gained from the wiretapping data from St. Croix

In this paper, I provide an overview of a new specialized corpus of Afro-Caribbean English-lexifier creole that contains transcriptions of phone conversations that were made by temporary and permanent U.S. Virgin Island residents of St. Croix to other members of their extended creole-speaking community. The Crucian Wiretapping Corpus is important for the study of creole discourse in general because it consists of data that display natural, heteroglossic language practices and it gives us a snapshot of a lesser-described creole as used by adults between the ages of 18 and 30 in the Northeastern Caribbean region.

Language, ethnicity, and pierogi/pyrohy in the PA Anthracite Coal Region

This paper examines the relationship between language and ethnic identity in the Pennsylvania Anthracite Coal Region. I focus on three main questions: (1) How have immigrant languages brought to the region 100 years ago affected local English dialects? (2) Do any of these influences signal a particular ethnic identity? (3) How important is the maintenance of ethnic identity in younger generations?
Angelo Costanzo (Bloomsburg University of Pennsylvania)  
*Navigating the Persian plural network*

In this paper, I analyze native and non-native Persian noun pluralization patterns as a morphological constellation, which can be visualized under a network model. I consider data from a variety of sources, including the Uppsala Persian Corpus, Twitter, and the Google search function, and visualize the results using a network model to better understand the full complexity of a phenomenon that grammars too readily gloss over. This joins a growing list of phenomena that can be understood under a constellation/network model, which can have implications for what we know about the scope of linguistic generalizations.

Rolando Coto-Solano (Victoria University of Wellington)  
Adriana Molina-Muñoz (Jawaharlal Nehru University)  
*Non-topical pragmatic functions of Bribri intermittent ergative marking*

Bribri uses the morpheme *tō* to mark the ergative case. However, this morpheme is intermittent, with its appearance conditioned by "relative salience and topicality" (Quesada 1999:39). This paper presents previously undocumented functions of *tō* identified through primary fieldwork. These functions are pragmatic but fall outside the realm of topical marking. They include contrastive focus, punctual versus continuous aspectual distinctions without aspectual morphological differences in the verb, and differences in evidentiality. Motivations for intermittency have been explored "in only a few of the world’s languages" (McGregor 2009:497), so these findings further our understanding of Bribri ergativity and of ergative intermittency.

Ryan Cotterell (Johns Hopkins University)  
Sebastian J. Mielke (Johns Hopkins University)  
Jason Eisner (Johns Hopkins University)  
Brian Roark (Google)  
*Are all languages equally hard to language-model?*

How cross-linguistically applicable are NLP models, specifically language models? A fair comparison between languages is tricky: not only do training corpora in different languages have different sizes and topics, some of which may be harder to predict than others, but standard metrics depend on the orthography of a language. We argue for a fairer metric based on the bits per utterance using utterance-aligned multi-text. Training and testing both n-gram and LSTM language models on “the same” set of utterances in 21 languages, we find that in some languages, especially those with complex inflectional morphology, prediction is significantly harder.

Andrew Cowell (University of Colorado Boulder)  
*Arapaho verbal classifiers: radial extensions and their relationship to usage factors*

I examine verbal medial classifiers in polysynthetic languages, focusing on Arapaho. I examine the semantics of the Arapaho classifier for ‘wood’ in terms of prototypes and surprising radial extensions (to ‘gun’ and ‘trailer’ for example). I argue that new technologies are key to the semantic extension of classifiers, with chains from ‘wood’ to ‘travois’ to ‘wagon’ to ‘trailer’ and ‘wood’ to ‘bow’ to ‘weapon’ to ‘gun’. In both examples, material and/or basic shape may change, while the original ‘wood’ classifier remains in use. Metaphorical extension of domains and uses, rather than shape or material per se, predominates.

Justin Craft (University of Michigan)  
*Artificial grammar learning reveals differences in L1 categorical and gradient constraint effects*

Phonological theories that assume a single generative mechanism (Prince & Smolensky 1993/2004) make a learning prediction that phonotactic knowledge drives alternation learning. Evidence for this has been shown previously in artificial grammar learning (AGL) experiments (Pater & Tessier, 2005). This work investigates the contribution of variable phonological knowledge: that is, the extent to which a gradient phonotactic constraint that drives a variable alternation in a learner’s native phonology improves their learning of a related across-the-board generalization. Results reaffirm that speakers use phonotactic knowledge in AGL experiments and suggests that L1 gradient constraint knowledge doesn’t aid alternation learning in AGL experiments.

Al Crowley (University of South Carolina)  
*Trans enough? Nonbinary YouTubers and the transgender label*

The label “transgender” has come to be defined as an umbrella term that encompasses all people who do not identify with the gender they were assigned at birth. However, both inside and outside the queer community there are perceptions of who counts as “trans enough” to claim this word. In this paper, I look at nonbinary videobloggers on YouTube and their relationship to different labels,
specifically “transgender.” While not all nonbinary individuals claim this label, the claiming of “transgender” by some nonbinary videobloggers challenges those who wish to gatekeep identities, and encourages an expansive understanding of the category.

Andrea Cudworth (University of Wisconsin–Madison)  
Menominee sibilants

This paper analyzes sibilants in Menominee through the historical record and modern acoustic analysis. Menominee has maintained [s] and [ʃ], though they are no longer contrastive as they were in Proto-Algonquian (Bloomfield 1946). Analysis of audio recordings over 40 years shows that sibilants surface across the whole [s]-[ʃ] range that was formerly bimodally divided, pointing to a ‘merger of expansion’ as proposed by Herold (1990) and Labov (1994). Measurements also show an apparent shift in average Hz of COG between the 1970s - 2000s in Menominee, indicating that sibilants have become increasingly [s]-like over the past 40 years.

Andrea Cudworth (University of Wisconsin–Madison)  
Menominee vowels: a first acoustic analysis

This paper looks at the phonetic vowel system of Menominee. This is the first acoustic study of Menominee vowel space and duration. I look at tokens from audio recorded over the past 15 years from 6 native speakers of Menominee. The results of the duration measurements confirmed previous findings for all vowels except the diphthongs. The short diphthongs did not measure shorter average durations than the long diphthongs. The vowel space formant measurements look consistent with those described in the historical record. Standard deviations of formant measurements indicate that short vowels appear to be more variable than long vowels.

Patricia Cukor-Avila (University of North Texas)  
Guy Bailey (University of Texas at Rio Grande)  
Linguistic insights from a longitudinal case study

This paper examines the evolution of a vernacular through a 30-year longitudinal case study of an African American resident of Springville, Texas. It demonstrates how case studies provide unique insights into the acquisition and later development of a vernacular and also unique perspectives on transmission vs. diffusion, style shifting, and vernacular maintenance vs. lifespan changes. It also reveals many of the perils of the case study approach, such as apparent changes in the vernacular caused by the effects of gaps in communication, small numbers of tokens, and the relationship between the subject of the case study and the larger population.

Severn Cullis-Suzuki (University of British Columbia)  
Patricia A. Shaw (University of British Columbia)  
Intonation through the generations

This study focuses on documenting sentence-level intonation in Haida, a critically endangered language isolate of the Pacific Northwest. This research is embedded in an active multi-pronged set of community-based intergenerational documentation and revitalization. A significant generalization across the three sentence types investigated (yes-no questions; content questions; Statements) is that all are characteristically marked by the highest pitch peak on the initial constituent of the utterance with declination towards a final low. Particularly relevant to L2 learners is the contrast of Haida yes-no structures with English yes-no questions, which are marked by the presence of rising pitch at the end of the sentence.

Stephen da Silva (Independent Scholar)  
Shashi Tharoor’s onomastic veredic on Beverly Nichol’s Veredic on India

Beverley Nichols was a British writer who wrote a biting attack of Indian nationalism entitled Verdict on India (1944), three years before India gained independence from Britain. In Riot (2001), his novel on the Hindu-Muslim violence surrounding the destruction of the Babri Masjid mosque in Ayodhya, Shashi Tharoor names a minor female character, “Beverley Nichols.” Tharoor, I argue, is wittily using his precursor’s name to challenge both the gendered politics of British colonialism and its contemporary avatar in Hindu communal politics. Nichol’s contempt for effeminacy and hybridity is homologous to the masculinist, hate-filled rhetoric of the right wing Hindu group the RSS in Tharoor’s novel, which represents Indian Muslims as effeminately contaminating a Hindu cultural patrimony.
One of the characters in Hugh Walpole’s novel *Jeremy* comments that Hamlet is “a strange name for [the protagonist’s] dog.” However the name fits Walpole’s audacious revision of the canon to articulate a much queerer story than the Bard’s celebrated tragedy. First, Jeremy displaces Hamlet, and the celebrated tragic hero becomes a faithful dog, a canine Horatio. Second, as in the play a father and uncle play salient but very different roles from the roles they play in the precursor text. As in the play, the protagonist’s father is aligned with a guilt-inducing, haunting superego, but the novel persistently undermines his authority while valorizing the vitality of Jeremy’s eccentric and seductive bachelor uncle.

Marcin Dadan (University of Connecticut)

*Movement that is kept and movement that is lost: movement, adjunction, and labeling in diachronic perspective*

In this talk I look at some syntactic changes, especially the loss of movement and change from arguments to adjuncts, and show that they can be explained by the pressure imposed on grammar by the labeling requirement (based on Chomsky 2013, 2015), more specifically, by the preference for the head-phrase \{X,YP\} configuration and dispreference for a merger of two phrases \{XP,YP\} and two heads \{X,Y\}.

Sonja Dahlgren (University of Helsinki)

*Egyptian Greek: a contact variety*

Greek was the official language in Roman Egypt, with scribes and army personnel spreading a contact variety among L2 Greek users. Contact mostly appears on the phonological level. For instance, Coptic stress patterns were transferred onto Greek in reducing the word-final vowel to schwa in *kerase(n)* (standard *keraso(n)*); -n was often deleted and Coptic marked schwa with <e>. Parallels to this system convergence are found in other conquest-related contact varieties. For instance, IndE has replaced standard BrE dental stops /t, d/ with retroflex ones and IrE and ScE add an epenthetic schwa after liquids (filəm).

Peter T. Daniels (Jersey City, NJ)

*Writing without neologisms: interpreting W. Haas’s essays on “phono-graphic translation”*

W. Haas (1912-1997), originally a linguistic philosopher, who edited *Writing without Letters* (1976), was a then-rare serious writer on writing. His thoughts have had little influence on graphonomy, however, likely because he devised idiosyncratic terminology for familiar concepts. His contribution was to rethink those concepts and formulate a theory of writing more coherent than any previous one, based on bringing his interpretations of “meaning” and “translating” to “phono-graphic translation” from speech to writing and vice versa. I “translate” his vocabulary into more familiar terms, interpreting his approach, and showing how the study of writing could benefit from assimilating it.

Nick Danis (Princeton University)

Adam Jardine (Rutgers University)

*Q-Theory representations are logically equivalent to autosegmental representations*

We use model theory and logical interpretations to systematically compare two competing representational theories in phonology, Q-Theory (Shih and Inkelas, 2014, forthcoming) and autosegmental phonology (Goldsmith, 1976). We find that, under reasonable assumptions for capturing tone patterns, Q-Theory representations are equivalent to autosegmental representations, in that any constraint that can be written in one theory can be written in another. This contradicts the assertions of Shih and Inkelas, who claim that Q-Theory representations are different from, and superior to, autosegmental representations.

Alexandra D’Arcy (University of Victoria)

*Exploring the dynamics of language change through the lens of community, caregiver, and child*

This presentation targets the preschool and early elementary years, when children begin participating in linguistic change. Evidence from the community, caregivers, and children is triangulated to understand the dynamics of language change as they are activated on the ground and as they intersect with social aspects of community structure. Variationist analysis of adjectives of positivity and deontic modality reveals remarkable parallelism across features, highlighting regular differences across groups and enabling tentative answers to the following questions: Is the starting point for change the adult model or one with a shifted vector? Is inception of change parallel across girls and boys?
Examples of syllabic nasals in English abound in phonological studies (e.g., Hammond 1999, Wells 1995). However, explanations of where syllabic nasals occur and where [aN] is produced in these accounts can seem idiosyncratic. This study examines the production of potential syllabic nasals in American English following various preceding consonants: oral stops, glottal stops, fricatives, flaps, and laterals. Acoustic analysis indicates that [n] is only prevalent after [ʔ], with some extension to [ɾ]/[d]. A gestural account is proposed to explain the relationship between [ʔ] and [n], and may relate to previous findings that pre-consonantal position favors glottally-reinforced productions of /t/.

Benjamin Davies (Macquarie University)
Nan Xu Rattanasone (Macquarie University)
Katherine Demuth (Macquarie University)

Subject-verb agreement: pre-schoolers (and sometimes adults) do not use is to disambiguate number

Despite its important role in English, it remains unclear how and when children acquire an understanding of subject-verb agreement. This study examined whether 3- and 4-year-olds can use agreement in a novel-word alternative forced choice task. Stimuli contained singular and plural copulas (Where is/are the [novel noun]) and novel nouns that were morphologically unambiguous (singular: "tep"; plural: "teps") and ambiguous (/dæks/ = singular: "dax" or plural: "dacks"). Children could identify novel nouns as singular or plural, but only paid attention to apparent morphology, interpreting "Where is the Dax?" as plural. This raises questions about children's early understanding of subject-verb agreement.

Catherine Davies (The University of Alabama)

Epithetic nicknames as insults directed at Trump by online citizen-satirists

During the 2016 campaign Donald Trump established a pattern of insulting epithetic nicknames (e.g., Crooked Hillary, Lyin’ Ted). This presentation analyzes a corpus of 748 comments on an article on the progressive website Daily Kos that was about a private insult directed at Donald Trump by his former professor. The commenters present 155 insulting epithetic nicknames that they have formulated and claim to use privately (e.g., IQ45, Doturd, His Assholiness). This presentation will analyze the 155 instances in terms of apparent rhetorical focus, the intertextuality required to interpret the nickname, and the linguistic resources deployed in the creative process.

Colin Davis (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

English possessorextraction

For most English speakers, possessor A'-movement must pied-pipe the containing possessum DP (1). However, some speakers also permit possessor extraction (PE) which strands the Saxon genitive [’s] and possessum (2). 1. Mary is the author [CP [whose new book] they said [___ is good]] (Pied-piping possessor movement) 2. % Mary is the author [CP who they said [[___’s new book] is good]] (Possessor extraction) I argue that English PE’s complexities emerge from Cyclic Linearization (Fox & Pesetsky 2005, Ko 2014) and an adjacency condition on [’s] (Gavruseva & Thornton 2001) that PE speakers can satisfy more locally.

E. Emory Davis (Johns Hopkins University)

Non-neutral relatives: a case for intensional see

An utterance like “In Jack, I see a person who is fundamentally dishonest” reports an epistemically non-neutral perception, even a misperception or belief. I term these examples non-neutral relatives; unlike other DP complements of see-type perception verbs, NNRs cannot be treated as reporting an individual’s perception in an extensional, veridical way. I propose an analysis of NNRs that can derive non-neutral readings and account for the role of indefinites in driving these interpretations, while also allowing for extensional treatment of other DP complements. Specifically, to handle the full range of data, see-type verbs should be analyzed as intensional transitive verbs.
Forrest Davis (Cornell University)

The pragmatics of single wh-in situ questions in English

Single wh-in situ questions in English have largely been considered outside the scope of traditional linguistic inquiry. However, their use extends beyond that of just 'echo-questions', reaching into domains like legal questioning, where they are used to seek information. Previous literature has subdivided these occurrences into different representations. Our goal is to show, by looking at empirical data from legal depositions, that the use of single wh-in situ questions can be reduced to one base phenomenon. In doing this, we provide a formal pragmatic account that highlights the influence that discourse can have on syntactic structures.

Stuart Davis (Indiana University Bloomington)
Kelly Berkson (Indiana University Bloomington)
Alyssa Strickler (University of Colorado Boulder)

Diary of a sound change: patterns of incipient /ay/-raising in Fort Wayne, Indiana

This paper addresses incipient /ay/-raising in Fort Wayne, Indiana. Acoustic analysis of wordlist data from 27 participants targets both typical items (e.g., WRITE, WRITING) and monomorphemic trochaic words often overlooked in previous research (e.g., NIKE, BISON, CYBER, TIGER). We provide details of six /ay/ production patterns found in the Fort Wayne data which range on a continuum from no raising to phonological raising (i.e., raising before t-flaps, Dialect A). We document the elusive Dialect B (Joos 1942) where raising occurs in write but not before t-flaps and find that Dialect B speakers tend not to raise in any trochaic words.

Virginia Dawson (University of California, Berkeley)

Disjunction scope can be lexically encoded: evidence from Tiwa

Disjunction in English is scopally ambiguous (Rooth & Partee 1983, a.o.). In Tiwa (Tibeto-Burman; India) it is lexically distinguished: disjunctions formed with "ba" necessarily take narrow scope with respect to negation, modals, conditionals, quantifiers, and intensional verbs, while "khi" disjunctions necessarily take wide scope, including from inside islands. I propose an alternative based analysis in which "ba" disjunction introduces alternatives that are quantified over by other operators (following, among others, Simons 2005, Alonso-Ovalle 2006), while "khi" introduces a choice function variable that ranges over the alternatives (Schlenker 2006), and discuss the implications for disjunction scope cross-linguistically.

Wilson de Lima Silva (University of Arizona)
Frank J. Carrasquilha Matos (San Jose de Viña, Desano)

Expressions of epistemic modality and evidentials in Desano (Eastern Tukanoan)

This paper provides a description of epistemic modality and evidentiality in Desano [ISO:des] (Eastern Tukanoan). We investigate the relationship of epistemic modality and evidentiality and how those notions are expressed. We draw primarily on data collected using two methodologies: an elicitation task involving describing a hypothetical scenario described; and a gameplay methodology for eliciting spontaneous data targeting epistemic notions and evidentials. We argue that pragmatic competition plays a key role in the model and evidential markers in the language. The questions we raised and methods we use are of broader cross-linguistic relevance.

Amanda Delgado (Leiden University)

Yokot'an (Chontal Mayan) spatial deixis: complex demonstrative words

This talk is dedicated to the spatial deictic demonstrative system in Yokot’an, an endangered Mayan language of Mexico. By applying Dixon’s (2003:61) typology of demonstratives, I first show that Yokot’an has three types of demonstratives: nominal, local and manner. Secondly, I show that these forms are used by speakers to talk about the relative location of things and people at a time and place of speaking. Thirdly, I demonstrate that Yokot’an has a two-term demonstrative system and not a three-term system as previously proposed in the literature. Finally, I focus on the types of gestures accompanying speech involving local demonstratives.
Multiethnolects are dialects of majority languages that emerge among immigrant children in multilingual/multicultural neighborhoods. Little research has been done on multiethnolects in North America. We document vowel phenomena in Multicultural Toronto English in comparison to normative Canadian English. CanE includes the Canadian Vowel Shift, Canadian Raising, fronted /uw/, split nasal /ә/ system, and diphthongal/fronted /ow/; MTE exhibits a lack of /ә/-tensing, monophthongal/backed /ow/, and non-participation in Canadian Raising; Canadian Shift and /uw/-fronting are common. These patterns are part of the MTE variable repertoire; some suggest alignment with the ambient norm, others are traced to the multiethnolectual nature of the community.

Derek Denis (University of Toronto)

Alexandra Motut (University of Toronto)

The ethics of community-based fieldwork and the idea of reciprocity has long been discussed in sociolinguistics (Labov 1982, Wolfram 1993). Rickford (1997) identifies two types of service-in-return that sociolinguists have undertaken: 1) activities that use our linguistics-specific knowledge and skills (e.g., establishing dialect awareness programs or repurposing findings for pedagogical/education policy purposes); 2) volunteering non-specialized skills. In this case study, we identify a third type of service-in-return which operationalizes data collection for the benefit of the community. Furthermore, we highlight the importance of collaborating with community organizations to identify how research can be effectively used for/with/by the community.

Emilia Di Martino (Università Suor Orsola Benincasa)

From Dominion Day to Canada Day to Moving Day: an attempt at discouraging patriotic celebrations or just a convenient pick?

The recent McDonald's decision to devote their 1 July campaign in Montréal to 'Moving Day' has re-opened a debate, which climaxed in 2013 with Best Buy's choice to produce different July 1 flyers to be distributed in Quebec and everywhere else. Predictably, this has re-ignited the question whether the concurrent date reduces the significance of Canada Day as a public holiday in Quebec and is actually the result of a deliberate attempt by sovereigntists to discourage participation in a patriotic Canadian holiday. The paper will analyze the recent discussion, while also shortly tracing the historical path behind the move from Dominion Day to Canada Day to Moving Day.

Esteban Díaz Montenegro (Université Lumière Lyon 2)

Shelece Easterday (Université Lumière Lyon 2)

In search of the origin of complex phonotactic patterns in Spanish loanwords in Nasa Yuwe

In Nasa Yuwe (ppb, isolate, Colombia), some loanwords from Spanish feature unusually complex phonotactic patterns. We investigate whether these patterns, which are no longer productive, are the result of a typologically rare phonotactic adaptation at the time of borrowing or if they emerged at a later stage alongside similar native patterns. Examining linguistic data from between 1755 and the present day, we find evidence for the latter option. Consulting ethnohistorical accounts from the same period, we further suggest that the phonotactic changes likely occurred between the mid-18th century and the early 19th century, when rates of community bilingualism were low.

Carly Dickerson (The Ohio State University)

Naming Albania’s sworn virgins

Albania’s ‘sworn virgins’ are women who have vowed to live as men for the rest of their lives. The decision to become a man is based on a tradition that allows for a woman to become a man if her family lacks a suitable male heir, among other reasons. I examine the various considerations that sworn virgins make when choosing a name. Most sworn virgins maintain their female birth names; however, there are exceptions to this practice that I discuss in this paper, including nicknames and the role of grammatical gender in the realization of one’s name.
Rebecca Dinkel (University at Albany)  
*The grammatical shape of metaphor in Mayan hieroglyphic texts: a corpus approach*

Previous research on meaning in Mayan hieroglyphic texts (approx. 300BC-1800AD) has focused on understanding discourse norms (Hull & Carrasco 2012; Josserand 1991; Tedlock 2011). This research examines the relationship between grammar and metaphors in Mayan hieroglyphic and colonial texts by examining metaphors for POLITICAL RULERS using the semantic domain of TREES. Corpus linguists have shown that metaphors often use grammatical forms divergent from non-metaphorical constructions (Deigan 2005; Stefanowitsch 2005). Using a mixed methodology corpus approach, I argue that noun incorporation and the abstractive suffix –(l)el-- -il help denote a piece of text as metaphorical and thus help interpret its meaning.

Aaron J. Dinkin (San Diego State University)  
*Low back merger encroaching at a stable dialect boundary in northern New York*

This paper investigates the LOT/THOUGHT merger in northern New York. Sociolinguistic interviews from eight communities are examined: four along the St. Lawrence River, and four 25 miles south of it. The western half of the data, including the city of Ogdensburg, shows robust LOT/THOUGHT distinction, though apparent-time trends toward merger exist; east of Ogdensburg, the merger is much more advanced. The geographical sharpness of this boundary suggests it is not due merely to socioeconomic differences between communities. It may be due to historical patterns of transportation: in the 19th century, Ogdensburg was the easternmost navigable point of the river.

Monica Do (University of Southern California)  
Elsi Kaiser (University of Southern California)  
*The syntax-to-semantics mapping in real-time language production: a view from psych verbs*

Two eye-tracking production studies of Experiencer-Stimulus (*fears*) versus Stimulus-Experiencer (*frightens*) verbs investigate how the thematic hierarchy influences real-time utterance planning. In Stimulus-Experiencer verbs the more thematically prominent Experiencer is the object (Grimshaw, 1990); this syntax-semantics mismatch separates thematic structure from surface syntax. In Exp1, participants saw a verb, then described images depicting that verb. Exp2 confirmed Exp1’s results are linguistically-driven. We find (i) speakers are sensitive to thematic structure from the start of production; (ii) linguistic encoding is driven by the syntax-to-semantics mapping. Results are consistent with movement-based accounts of SE verbs (Belletti & Rizzi, 1988; cf. UTAH, Baker, 1997).

Youngah Do (University of Hong Kong)  
Ryan Ka Yau Lai (University of Hong Kong)  
*Measuring phonological distance in a tonal language: an experimental and computational study with Cantonese*

To explore how speakers measure phonological distances in tonal languages, we conducted distance judgement tests of word pairs from Cantonese speakers, then fit Bayesian multilevel models to predict the results from various distance metrics. We find that Hamming distances between segments based on multivalued features and tonal representations incorporating pitch contours, including pitch changes across syllables when applicable, consistently perform best. Moreover, onsets are consistently weighted heavier than codas and tones, although the importance of the nucleus varies between monosyllabic and disyllabic words. We discuss how the current results inform the understanding of phonotactic learning models of tonal languages.

Lise Dobrin (University of Virginia)  
Saul Schwartz (University of California, Berkeley)  
*Beyond (dis-)confirmation: the interpretive value of reproducible research*

Reproducibility, or access to original linguistic documentation, serves an important (dis)confirmation function, allowing analyses to be checked against the underlying data. It also offers a view into the underlying acts of interpretation made by other researchers and the consultants and assistants they worked with. Here we analyze legacy documentation for the Bukiyip variety of Arapesh, showing that even problematic interpretations like “incorrect” transcriptions can generate new insight into both linguistic structure and the social relations among those involved in the research by revealing patterns that would otherwise be undetectable, and in some cases are only detectable because of the problems.
Lexical tone and the comparative method: distinguishing innovation, retention, and chance resemblance

The comparative method (CM) is a primary tool for determining relationships between languages and reconstructing proto-languages (Weiss 2015). Increases in available data provide an opportunity to extend the CM to lexical tone. The Tai languages make an ideal testbed, using the Gedney (1972) tone box to map correspondences between historical onsets and modern tones. A corpus of 362 doculects is tested for phylogenetic signal with the D statistic (Fritz & Purvis 2010), and traits are categorized as retentions, innovations, and chance similarity. Tai languages thus serve as a model for how we can apply the CM to lexical tone generally.

Naming the creature in Frankenstein in Baghdad

Aahmad Saadawi’s Frankenstein in Baghdad (2013) contains connections to Mary Shelley’s Frankenstein; or, The Modern Prometheus (1818). Among their similarities is an onomastic dilemma: what to call the creature who, in each work, appears as an assemblage of body parts derived from deceased beings. In Saadawi’s version of Shelley’s tale of experimentation gone awry, the creature inspires and receives many names. In addition to assessing the aptness of these assorted names, a further naming enigma requires exploration. Saadawi alludes to the onomastic confusion existing in certain responses to Shelley’s novel, as the creator’s name Frankenstein is mistakenly assigned to his creation.

RedTyp: a database of reduplication with computational models

Reduplication is a theoretically and typologically well-studied phenomenon, but there is no database of reduplication patterns which include explicit computational models. This paper introduces RedTyp, an SQL database which provides a computational resource that can be used by theoretical and computational linguists who work on reduplication. It catalogs 138 reduplicative morphemes across 91 languages, which are modeled with 57 distinct finite-state machines. The finite-state machines are 2-way transducers, which provide an explicit, compact, and convenient representation for reduplication patterns, and which arguably capture the linguistic generalizations more directly than the more commonly used 1-way transducers for modeling natural language morphophonology.

The written questionnaire 2.0: research-oriented approaches to dialectology in the classroom

This paper presents tested strategies for employing written questionnaires in undergraduate teaching. Originally neglected by sociolinguistics, written questionnaires have seen a revival starting with Chambers (1998). Recently, a first textbook has become available (Dollinger 2015), illustrating questionnaires as both an entry method and an effective gathering tool more generally. Students learn a range of skills, from question design, pretesting and question revision, to data collection, analysis and interpretation. If design principles are followed — to be presented and discussed in this talk — questionnaire data is also much better than its reputation and thus useful beyond the teaching context.

Interpretable gender in (small) Spanish and Brazilian Portuguese nominals

The assignment of interpretable gender is often linked to the ability of a nominal expression to refer (Duek, 2012; Sauerland, 2008). Using data from small nominals in Spanish and Brazilian Portuguese (BrP), I show that such accounts are unfeasible, as many small nominals that possess interpretable gender lack syntactic structure beyond the noun phrase, or the traditional locus of semantic reference high in DP (Giusti, 2015; Heim & Kratzer, 1998). I take a Distributed Morphology/Minimalist approach to nominal concord with interpretable gender, and I show that while feminine gender is interpretable in small nominals, masculine gender must be valued contextually.
Lucia Donatelli (Georgetown University)  
Michael Regan (University of New Mexico)  
William Croft (University of New Mexico)  
Nathan Schneider (Georgetown University)

Tense and aspect semantics for sentential AMR

This paper extends existing Abstract Meaning Representation (AMR) to include a coarse-grained representation of sentence level tense and aspect semantics. We present 6 distinct annotation labels for tense and 11 for aspect; labels and criteria for their application are based on previous theoretical research and existing annotation frameworks for tense and aspect for computational work. Several pilot annotation studies with both expert and novice annotators show variable inter-annotator agreement, demonstrating the need to refine annotation guidelines and further consider challenging areas such as modality, genericity, disambiguating eventivity from stativity, and negation.

Katharine Donelson (University at Buffalo)  
Jürgen Bohnemeyer (University at Buffalo)

Audience design and spatial description in Tseltal Maya and English

This paper examines how language, memory and rotational offset affect the choice of spatial frames of reference in Tseltal and English. Speakers of these languages participated in a referential communication task in which one participant described the path out of a maze to another participant. Mazes were either memorized or unmemorized. Mazes were presented 180-degree rotation from where descriptions took place and either had to maintain that orientation or did not. Tseltal speakers were found to use absolute frames of reference regardless of memorization or rotation. English speakers were found to use a landmark-based, relative and direct frames.

Annette D'Onofrio (Northwestern University)

Local dynamics of the perception-production link: age-based patterns in a Chicago community

While perceptions of sound changes can be shaped by listener characteristics, socially conditioned patterns in production are not always reflected in the same social differences in perception. This paper examines how listeners of various ages within one Chicago community produce and perceive vowels implicated in the Northern Cities Shift. Findings show that younger speakers are significantly less NCS-like than older speakers in production, but they exhibit significantly more NCS-like perceptual boundaries. I suggest that perception is conditioned by the relation between a listener and a perceived speaker, and by dynamics surrounding awareness of a sound change, in local context.

Annette D'Onofrio (Northwestern University)  
June Choe (Northwestern University)  
Masaya Yoshida (Northwestern University)

Personae in syntactic processing: socially-specified agents bias expectations of verb transitivity

While work in sociolinguistic perception has demonstrated that a speaker’s holistic persona can shape how their speech is processed, less attention has been paid to the ways that persona-based expectations can influence syntactic processing. This study explores how stereotypes about the likely behavior of particular personae can shape how syntactic ambiguity is resolved. Specifically, in a sentence fragment completion task and a naturalness rating task, we demonstrate that persona-based agents create significant bias toward transitive or intransitive VP-structures. Findings suggest that stereotypes surrounding the likely behaviors of specific social personae are integrated in the the building of syntactic structure.

Michael Donovan (University of Delaware)  
Shakhlo Nematova (University of Delaware)

What counts as second-to-last? The case of the Uzbek question particle

This is an investigation of the question particle and Uzbek, its positional effects, and what this means for typological claims about 2nd-to-last question particles.
**Claudia Drieling** (North Carolina A&T State University)  
*Olaudah in Germany: boundary conditions and onomastic resistance in Michael Götting’s Contrapunctus*

*Contrapunctus* (2015) is the debut novel of writer, journalist, and curator, Michael Götting. Set in Berlin at the turn of 21st century, *Contrapunctus* depicts the stories of four Afro-Germans, one of whom is named Olaudah, struggling with their bonds in a city stricken by its colonial legacy, current nationalist desire, racism, and xenophobia. Though his character does not have a voice of his own, Olaudah, I argue, is not only omnipresent but vital in this polyphonic narration in that his suggestive name produces discourse resisting dominant narratives of displacement, disconnectedness, and alienation.

**Matthew S. Dryer** (University at Buffalo)  
*A survey of associated motion in North America*

Guillaume (2016) describes in detail the phenomenon of associated motion among languages in South America. This paper describes associated motion in 94 languages of North America. I follow Guillaume in distinguishing association motion from directionals. Associated motion morphemes are grammatical morphemes that combine with verbs (typically ones not denoting motion) to add a motion event to the meaning of the verb, while directionals are morphemes that are used with verbs that already denote motion. This paper demonstrates how prevalent associated motion is throughout North America, covering much of the continent and including languages from 29 families (including isolates).

**Sylvie Dubois** (Louisiana State University)  
**Malcolm Richardson** (Louisiana State University)  
*The success of French orthographic reform among the religious elite in 17th century New France: the case of the apostrophe*

French typographers and grammarians in the 16th century recommended and adopted numerous new orthographic conventions to facilitate reading and to align written and oral usages. To trace actual use of the apostrophe—a substitute for traditional graphic fusions linked to the elision of final vowels (*lamour, quil, den, saimer, navoit, jay*)—we are examining a rarely studied but widespread religious genre, handwritten funeral eulogies written between 1685 and 1727 by the female religious elite in New France, especially the Ursuline communities of Quebec (10 mothers superior) and New Orleans (14).

**Karen Duchaj** (Northeastern Illinois University)  
*Stressed syllabic 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.

**Daniel Duncan** (Newcastle University)  
*The role of gesture in the English ish-construction*

The English *ish*-construction, in which *ish* follows an utterance to indicate hedging, is multimodal. It has a prosodic component (a pause between the utterance and *ish*), and, as observed in this paper, it is often accompanied by a co-speech gesture such as a shrug. Data from a perception study suggests that unlike prosody, gesture is not a grammatical component of the *ish*-construction. However, gesture does play a significant role in conveying affect to listeners. I suggest that this use of gesture is a not-at-issue contribution to the utterance, and call for further work uniting the semantics/pragmatics and sociolinguistics of gesture.

**Jonathan Dunn** (University of Canterbury)  
*Building global dialect models using construction grammars*

Although major languages like English and Spanish are used in many countries around the world, detailed dialectal surveys of these languages have tended to focus on national or sub-national varieties. Recent work in corpus-based dialectometry offers to reduce these practical constraints enough to make a global dialect survey possible. How many global varieties can corpus-based and construction-based dialectometry handle if the constraint of data availability is removed? This paper uses a corpus drawn from the Common Crawl dataset to model syntactic variation across 99 regional varieties of 5 languages, suggesting that global dialect models are now possible.
We trace the real-and-apparent time inception and development of the NCS in the vowel systems of 50 Chicagoans born between 1875-1990, drawing on data from earlier studies and data collected more recently. Results reveal significant unreported patterns of variation and possible reinterpretations of the onset and development of the NCS. Among speakers born after 1975, we find indications of reversal of the NCS among some speakers, but also signs the NCS has become more focused as a blue-collar speech marker. We explore implications for the refinement of models of vowel shifts, sound change transmission, and the stages of the NCS.

Ivana Durovic (The Graduate Center, CUNY)  
Contrastive nature of past tense: evidence from future counterfactual conditionals in Serbian

In this paper, I argue that we have a reason to believe that the past tense morphology in future counterfactual conditionals locates events in time, in line with Ogihara (2002); and contrary to Iatridou (2000) who argues that the past morphology is "fake" and Ippolito (2013) who argues that the past tense morphology is responsible for manipulating the time when the worlds in which the counterfactual events in the antecedent are accessible from the actual world. To support this claim I provide evidence from Serbian future counterfactual conditionals.

Terra Edwards (Saint Louis University)  
Diane Brentari (University of Chicago)  
Tactile phonology: the emergence of grammatical patterns in protactile communities in the United States

This paper argues that like the visual/gestural modality, the tactile/propercioceptive modality can sustain grammatical structure. We focus on DeafBlind language-users who communicate via reciprocal, tactile channels, a practice known as “protactile” (PT). PT optimizes the tactile modality by assigning specific grammatical roles to the four hands and arms of Signer 1 (“sender”) and Signer 2 (“receiver”). Brentari and colleagues have recently argued that emergent phonological systems are shaped by principles of redundancy, componentiality, conventionalization, and well-formedness. We argue that the assignation of linguistic tasks to specific anatomical structures engages these principles, and therefore constitutes the emergence of phonological patterns.

John A. Elliott (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)  
Organization and movement of clitic clusters in Enxet Sur

Enxet Sur, a language of the Enlhet-Enenlhet (EE) family (a.k.a Maskoyan; Paraguay), has a sizeable set of TAME (tense, aspect, mood, evidentiality) 2P clitics and demonstrative/deictic enclitics with a number of interesting clustering behaviors which have not thus far been described in languages of the EE family. Using data from recent fieldwork, this paper describes 1) the templatic organization of Enxet Sur clitics, 2) clitic movement operations which maintain the templatic organization, and 3) the ability for certain types of clitic clusters to act as well formed independent clauses, while individual clitics cannot.

Dirk Elzinga (Brigham Young University)  
Toward a phonetic study of lenition in Goshute

This study investigates lenition in Goshute, a Central Numic (Uto-Aztecans) language spoken in the Great Basin of the United States. Goshute lenition consists phonologically of the alternation of voiced continuants with voiceless plosives and affricates. In this paper I show that duration and relative intensity serve as reliable phonetic correlates for the phonological category of lenition. An analysis using a mixed-effects model with variables of vowel and consonant quality and stress placement also shows that Goshute lenition can be seen as a lexical property of words rather than an automatic phonological process.

Patience Epps (University of Texas at Austin)  
Sunkulp Ananthanarayan (University of Texas at Austin)  
Stability in grammatical morphology: a Naduhup case-study (Amazonia)

This paper explores grammatical stability and innovation in Hup and Dâw, members of the small Naduhup family (northwest Amazonia). These languages provide ample evidence of rapid grammaticalization, fed by the presence of complex verbal constructions and incorporation. We focus on a set of cognate aspect-related etyma, and trace their probable pathways of grammaticalization via serial verb constructions, which are prevalent in both languages. A close look at the mechanics of these
historical processes, as offered by the Naduhup case, adds support to the view that diachronic stability in verbal inflectional morphology may be typologically variable.

**Kurt Erbach** (Heinrich-Heine University Düsseldorf)

**Delan Kheder** (Heinrich-Heine University Düsseldorf)

*The mass/count distinction in Sorani Kurdish*

Grammars of Sorani Kurdish report that it is both a classifier language and a number marking language (Kim, 2010; McCarus, 1958; Thackston, 2006; Rhea, 1872), two characteristics that are rarely seen together (e.g. Hungarian: Schvarcz and Rothstein, 2017), and predicted to not occur together in analyses like Chierchia (2010). By using countability tests in Chierchia (1998), we show that Sorani Kurdish has a true mass/count distinction—i.e. it does not align with the substance/object distinction—and that Chierchia’s (2010) analysis of classifier languages does not capture the full range of typological possibilities, given languages exist between the extremes that he proposes.

**Kurt Erbach** (Heinrich-Heine University Düsseldorf)

**Vasileia Skrimpa** (University of Cologne)

*Object mass nouns in Greek*

Object mass nouns – e.g. furniture, which denotes solid objects yet grammatically patterns with substance denoting nouns – show that a language has a grammaticized lexical count/mass distinction (Chierchia, 2010). Using countability tests from Chierchia (1998), however, Tsoulas (2008) shows that Greek has a count/mass distinction, while simultaneously asserting Greek has no object mass nouns, on the basis that nouns like *epiplo* (‘piece of furniture’) all have singular and plural forms. Despite Tsoulas’ claims, we show Greek does have object mass nouns by using a larger set of countability tests from Chierchia (1998) and Tsoulas (2008).

**Michael Yoshitaka Erlewine** (National University of Singapore)

*Long-distance relativization in Tibetan*

I investigate the derivation of Tibetan relative clauses and the functions of the "nominalizer" morphemes involved. Previous work on Tibetan such as DeLancey 1999 describe different "nominalizer" morphemes used for the relativization of subjects, locative/goals, instruments, and themes. New data from long-distance relatives shows that so-called "nominalizers" are comprised of two distinct classes of morphemes: the historically oldest marker, *-pa*, always appears at the edge of the entire relative clause, whereas the other morphemes reflect a particular type of local extraction. I also argue that relativization cannot be reduced to nominalization, contrary to previous descriptions.

**Ksenia Ershova** (University of Chicago)

*A-scrambling can feed parasitic gap licensing too*

The connection between scrambling and parasitic gaps is usually discussed in light of whether a scrambled element may license a parasitic gap. If yes, this is considered evidence that A’-movement is involved. This paper addresses this relationship from a different angle: if a language allows parasitic gaps within DPs, A-scrambling should feed parasitic gap licensing in cases which would otherwise trigger a violation of the anti-c-command condition. This is shown to be the case in West Circassian (or Adyghe): an ergative wh-trace can license parasitic gaps within an applied object DP due to A-scrambling of the latter to Spec,vP.

**Ibrahim Esan** (Obafemi Awolowo University)

*Discursive symbolism of affect: anthroponomic, toponymic and zoonymic contents of military operations’ code-names in Nigeria*

Utilizing 20 ongoing military police operations’ code-names in Nigeria as its data, the paper indicates that the naming practice is a form of political communication. The paper also indicates that the code-names are locative (showing the specific sections of Nigeria in which they were carried out) and hypnotic (creating fears in the minds of insurgents and relief for the citizenry). Some code-names are anthroponymic (reflecting the personal names of the operation leaders), some toponymic (reflecting the areas of the operations), and some are zoonymic (reflecting names of animals used as symbols of these operations). The paper reflects on the explicit and implicit discursive significance of the code-names in the context of terrorism in Nigeria.
Ibrahim Esan (Obafemi Awolowo University)          ANS10
Faleyje James Oladunjoye (Obafemi Awolowo University)  

*A socio-onomastic study of church naming practices in a poverty-ridden economy*

This paper interrogates the phenomenon of poverty in the context of religious discourse in Nigeria. These naming and branding practices offer a way to understand the nature of poverty in Nigeria and help develop Karl Marx’s view that “religion is the opium of the masses.” The paper examines church names, mountains-of-worship names, and program nicknames. These data corpuses are analysed within the theoretical framework of socio-onomastics. Analyses of the data show that such names capitalize on the physiological and socio-psychological needs of the people. Therefore they are linguistic indexes through which different pervasive forms of poverty (physical, social, intellectual and spiritual) may be understood.

Lewis Esposito (Stanford University)                  P6

*Linking gender, sexuality, and affect: evidence from post-tonic lengthening*

Calder et al. (2014) show that adult women in California lengthen their phrase-final post-tonic syllables more than adult men. In a new sample, I find that a consideration of sexuality complicates this gender effect: only straight men lengthen less than women; gay men and women (regardless of sexuality) lengthen equally. A matched-guise social perception experiment of post-tonic lengthening shows that listeners not only associate greater lengthening with male gayness, but qualities ideologically associated with gay men and straight women, such as emotiveness, flamboyance, and femininity. Straight men may lengthen less than other groups in avoidance of these qualities.

Cleveland Evans (Bellevue State)                      ANS12

*Empire State babies: the top 100 given names in New York, 1960-2017*

The top names given to infants in New York state between 1960 and 2017 will be compared with national lists to see how similar or different New York’s naming patterns are from average American tastes. New York often picks up on new fashions more slowly, such as the newly popular male “J-“ names of the 1970s and 1980s (Joshua, Jeremy, Justin, etc.). New York was particularly slow to adopt Madison as a girl’s name in the 1990s. Ethnic differences account for the greater use of Hispanic names such as Jose and Maria, and Orthodox Jewish favorites like Esther.

Shuo Feng (University of Wisconsin–Madison)    30
Jacee Cho (University of Wisconsin–Madison)

*Direct and indirect scalar implicatures in second language acquisition: an experiment on sometimes and not always*

This paper investigates whether non-native (L2) speakers show asymmetries in computing direct scalar implicature (DSI) vs. indirect scalar implicature (ISI) and test whether L2 speakers generate DSI and ISI at nativelike levels as claimed by Slabakova (2010) via a covered-box task. Results from 24 L1-Chinese speakers and 24 L1-English controls revealed that DSI and ISI are generated through the same mechanisms both in L1 and L2. Thus, RT differences between DSI vs. ISI as well as native vs. L2 speakers indicate quantitative differences in DSI vs. ISI computation and in L1 vs. L2 processing capacities (i.e., slower processing in L2).

Paula Fenger (University of Connecticut)          P1
Adrian Stegovec (University of Connecticut)

*Sometimes two heads are better than one: person portmanteaux meet person constraints*

Person portmanteaux agreement (PMA) and person constraints (PCs) both concern the expression of φ-features of multiple arguments. With PMA, one morpheme expresses Φ-features of multiple arguments, and with PCs some φ-feature combinations on multiple arguments are restricted. It has been argued for each that this requires agreement between one head and multiple arguments. However, our typological study of cases where they coexist (Algonquian, Chukotko-Kamchatkan, Kiowa-Tanoan) reveals divergent behavior. Instead, we propose that although both are reflexes of one-to-one Agree(ment), where PMA is morphological and arises within the inflectional domain outside vP, whereas PCs are syntactic and arise within vP.

Sabriya Fisher (Wellesley College)                ADS9

*Another case of perfect-to-past reanalysis in African American English*

This paper argues that use of *ain’t* for *didn’t* in African American English resulted from perfect-to-past reanalysis, parallel to the diachronic development of preterit *had*. Data from 42 speakers from Philadelphia (birth years 1901 – 1969) show an apparent time increase in use of *ain’t* in past contexts. This increase corresponds to a decrease in reliance on *ain’t* + preterit verb constructions,
Edward Flemming (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
**Implications of [i] vowels for the theory of vowel inventories**

[i] is often characterized as the vowel with maximal F2. Tube models indicate that maximal F2 should be close to F3. This realization is attested, but we also find [i] vowels in which F3 is closer to F4, which is puzzling because simple models imply that such a vowel should have submaximal F2. The full range of [i] variants can be derived if [i] ideally maximizes F2′ rather than F2. Articulatory constraints on constriction length imply that F2′ is maximized by maximizing F2 and F3, but this realization is articulatorily complex, so effort minimization favors realizing F3 closer to F2.

Sofia Flores (Tecnológico de Costa Rica)  
**A corpus linguistics approach for Bribri spontaneous speech**

It is always a challenge to work computationally with an Indigenous language whose writing system is not standardized, enjoys little social prestige and has limited resources (grammars, dictionaries, digital corpora, etc...). Our aim was to create a digital oral corpus of spontaneous speech covering three recognized dialects of Bribri, the Chibchan family language currently spoken in southeastern Costa Rica. Although the Bribri language has been studied in a fairly rigorous manner since the final decades of the last century, this is - to our knowledge - the first oral corpus annotated morphologically. Regarding the morphological analysis of the corpus we have had two basic objectives; one has been to define a formal grammar for the Bribri language, the other, the development of a linguistically based automatic morphological analyzer that allows us to analyze the corpus.

Sammy Floyd (Princeton University)  
Adele Goldberg (Princeton University)  
**Reconciling meaning and learning: the challenge of polysemy**

The majority of frequent words are polysemous in having multiple senses that are related to one another in varying ways. Six year old children and adults were exposed to 4 novel ambiguous or 4 polysemous words with three senses each. Novel objects were used to avoid interference from familiar words. After minimal exposure to 12 novel senses and 20 foils, both adults and children displayed a polysemy > ambiguity advantage in word learning, which remained after a one week delay without additional exposure. Implications for current models of human word learning are discussed.

Steven Foley (University of California, Santa Cruz)  
Jed Pizarro-Guevara (University of California, Santa Cruz)  
Kelsey Sasaki (University of California, Santa Cruz)  
Maziar Toosarvandani (University of California, Santa Cruz)  
Matthew Wagers (University of California, Santa Cruz)  
**Pronouns over gaps in parsing? The subject relative clause advantage in Santiago Laxopa Zapotec**

Subject relative clauses (SRCs) are often easier to process than object relative clauses. We tested for an SRC advantage in Santiago Laxopa Zapotec (SLZ; Oto-Manguean, Oaxaca). In SLZ, resumptive pronouns (RPs) appear freely as subjects and objects. Because RPs are not morphologically distinct from ordinary pronouns, the parser must decide whether to treat a RC-internal pronoun as resumptive or not. Our picture-matching experiment shows that SLZ comprehenders prefer to treat subject pronouns as RPs, over positing gaps in object position – affirming the SRC Advantage for SLZ and contrasting with recent findings that optional RPs are dispreferred to gaps.

Olena Fomenko (Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv)  
**Ukraine or the Ukraine? The power of naming and national identity**

Place names and national identity are closely connected. Toponyms reflect the history and cultural heritage of the place and support emotional ties between the territory and community. Toponyms indicate power relations, namely, by representing onomatic choices of name givers. This paper explores the various ways names of geopolitical and administrative entities (countries, regions and cities) reflect and reinforce national identity. Furthermore, it addresses the issues of place naming practices from an endonym / exonym perspective and the effect of power relations on naming processes. Finally, the paper argues that renaming is an effective strategy for nation building and reclaiming national identity.
In this paper, I present a novel analysis of verbal agreement patterns across a clause-type split in Gitksan and Coast Tsimshian (Tsimshianic; BC). These languages exhibit agreement switch: ergative alignment persists but the paradigms used to realize it change across clause types. I attribute the variable ergative-or-absolutive alignment of verbal suffix agreement to the probe agreeing with an argument in dependent clauses, versus with a lower agreement probe in independent clauses. This approach adopts an inherent-case analysis of ergativity, and has consequences for our crosslinguistic understanding of argument licensing, interpreting some deviations from the overall pattern as licensing repairs.

John Foreman (University of Texas Rio Grande Valley)
Sheila Dooley (University of Texas Rio Grande Valley)
Paula Margarita Foreman (University of Texas Rio Grande Valley)
Catharina Ybarra (University of Texas Rio Grande Valley)

Verb classes in Macuilianguis Zapotec

Macuilianguis Zapotec (MacZ), an endangered Northern Zapotec language from San Pablo Macuilianguis, Oaxaca, Mexico, has six inflected verb "tenses": completive, habitual, potential, irrealis, infinitive, and stative. These are marked by prefixes showing considerable allomorphy, much of it reconstructable to Proto-Zapotec (Kaufman 2016). Using data from 180 verb roots and 1900 inflected forms, we group verbs into 9 main inflectional classes based on prefixal shape. We also describe associated semantic and phonological properties and explore how the classes might have historically arisen, thus contributing to recent literature on Zapotec verbal inflection (Smith-Stark 2002, Broadwell 2015, and Pérez Báez and Kaufman 2017).

Jon Forrest (Indiana University Bloomington)

Style embedded: jobs, social categories, and stylistic variation

To bridge the theoretical gap between structure and agency in sociolinguistics, this paper implement a stylistic embeddedness framework, drawn from sociological theories of the relationship of actors to organizations, focusing on stylistic variation for speakers while performing their jobs. Using speakers' self-recorded data, individuals' use of features of the Southern Vowel Shift is examined between work and casual speech contexts. Results show that speakers are sensitive to their organizational position and their social category membership, making careful choices about their self-presentation to navigate both workplace- and identity-driven needs.

Catherine Fountain (Appalachian State University)

Early descriptions of Spanish in the United States, 1848-1950

This presentation gives an overview and analysis of the earliest descriptions of Spanish in the United States, including both traditional varieties spoken in the Southwest since the 17th century and newer varieties associated with later immigration. Analysis of these early descriptions finds that research on Southwest varieties began in earnest in the 1900s and 1910s, with descriptions of Spanish in other regions emerging in the 1930s. This study also finds that from the earliest period of research on the topic, Spanish in the US has been framed as both a resource and a hindrance, revealing an ideological divide that persists to this day.

Beatrice Fracchiolla (University of Lorraine)

The notion of performativity in identity construction: what the mariage pour tous changed in the French lesbian-founded family with regard to name, address, filiation and social recognition

Our work focuses on the importance of the name given, used, and chosen, in married lesbian families. It fits into performatative conception of the address: addressing someone a certain way contributes to creating his/her identity, because of the powers of assignment it has. We explore what changes the marriage for all bill (voted in 2013) has brought concerning the transmission of both mothers' names, and links to family names in discourses and practice before and after adoption; and the choices made by the mothers about changing the names of their children, after their non-biological mother adopts them or not.

Pamela Franciotti (The Graduate Center, CUNY)

Exploring intervention effects in L2 English raising: evidence from acceptability judgments

The paper investigates English subject raising structures involving lexical/pronoun DP experiencers (e.g., John seems to Mary/her to be happy), and topic experiencers (e.g., To Mary, John seems to be happy) in a group of adults L1 Italian- L2 English speakers, through an acceptability judgment task that also measured response times. Given an asymmetry between English and Italian with
respect to this phenomenon – in the latter intervening DPs block the derivation while in the former they do not – the study aims to explore whether raising across experiencers leads to syntactic intervention in the L2 via L1 negative transfer.

Anne Therese Frederiksen (University of California, San Diego)  
Rachel I. Mayberry (University of California, San Diego)  
*Pronouns in American Sign Language: fully referentially specified but affected by pragmatics anyway*

Using and comprehending pronouns in speech requires both structural and pragmatic factors. In American Sign Language, however, pronouns can be fully referentially specified due to their spatial nature. In two sentence-continuation experiments, we examined pragmatic and spatial factors in ASL by manipulating next-mention biases and localization of pronouns in signing space. We found that pronouns generally refer to the object, but that this is modified by spatial linguistic factors in both production and comprehension. Importantly, we further found that despite no obvious need for context in pronoun resolution in ASL, pragmatic biases are important enough to partially override spatial factors.

Martin Fuchs (Yale University)  
Maria Mercedes Piñango (Yale University)  
*Explaining the forces underpinning grammaticalization paths: the progressive-to-imperfective shift in three varieties of Spanish*

This works proposes that the categorization-to-generalization shift of the progressive-to-imperfective grammaticalization path in Spanish is driven by the lexicalized presuppositional content associated with the auxiliary *estar*. An acceptability judgment questionnaire (n=118) in three varieties of Spanish shows that in the presence of a habitual meaning, Rioplatense and Iberian Spanish speakers are sensitive to whether *estar*’s presuppositional content is contextually satisfied. Mexican-Altiplano Spanish speakers, in contrast, use Progressive-marking for the habitual reading regardless of context support. Therefore, the variation and subsequent change appear to be driven by the contrastive informativity strength of the combined lexico-semantic properties associated with the progressive marker.

Richard Futrell (University of California, Irvine)  
Roger Levy (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
*SCiL1*

*Do RNN language models learn human-like abstract word order preferences?*

We investigate whether RNN language models learn humanlike word order preferences in syntactic alternations, and in particular whether they learn the abstract features of weight, animacy, and definiteness which underlie soft constraints on these alternations. We show that RNN language models successfully reproduce human preferences in heavy NP shift, particle shift, and the dative and genitive alternations. We collect human acceptability ratings for our stimuli, in what is to our knowledge the first acceptability judgment experiment manipulating syntactic alternations in fully controlled materials. RNNs’ performance is similar to the human acceptability ratings and is not matched by an n-gram baseline.

Phoebe Gaston (University of Maryland)  
Ellen Lau (University of Maryland)  
Colin Phillips (University of Maryland)  
*How syntactic context affects comprehension: facilitation vs. inhibition*

There is broad agreement that context affects language comprehension, but less attention is paid to mechanisms that integrate contextual and perceptual information. We consider this issue through the lens of syntactic category, using computational modeling to inform a new experiment in the visual world paradigm that allows us to distinguish between an inhibitory and a facilitatory mechanism for contextual constraints in auditory word recognition. We find that wrong-category words do demonstrate phonological competition, ruling out an inhibitory mechanism for category. We conclude that syntactic category features operate analogously to phonological features in their facilitatory contribution to auditory word recognition.

Jonathan Geary (University of Arizona)  
Adam Ussishkin (University of Arizona)  
*Morphological priming without semantic relationship in Hebrew spoken word recognition*

We report on an auditory masked priming study testing the influences of semantics and morphology on Hebrew spoken word recognition. Native Hebrew speaker participants judged the lexicality of Hebrew words primed by words which share their root morpheme but which either do or do not share semantics (e.g., prime *pore* ‘burglar’ vs. prime *mifrats* ‘gulf’, target *pri* *a* ‘burglary’). We obtained facilitatory priming by both types of morphological relatives. These results are inconsistent with word
processing models which treat morphological priming as reflecting form and semantic coactivation, and instead support an independent role for root morphology in Hebrew spoken word recognition.

Jeffrey Geiger (University of Chicago)
Ming Xiang (University of Chicago)

Production of verb deaccenting under repetition, entailment, and bridging

The intuition that deaccenting is licensed by inference relations like entailment and bridging has not received systematic experimental attention. We present a production study examining the phonetic characteristics (F0, intensity, duration) of discourse-new verbs, repeated verbs, and verbs made available by entailment or bridging, as well as new and old objects. Subjects deaccented repeated verbs and objects as expected, but did not deaccent verbs made available by entailment or bridging. This finding calls into question the claim that these inference relations license deaccenting as readily as more canonical cases of constituent repetition.

Christopher Geissler (Yale University)

Tone gesture timing in Tibetan: evidence from VOT

Lexical tone has been argued (Gao, 2008) to be a gesture that can affect the relative timing of other gestures in a word. Central Tibetan offers an important test case, as we analyze its high-level and rising tones with two timing patterns of the same H gesture. Nineteen native speakers of Diaspora Tibetan were recorded; aspirated stops with high tone had longer VOT than aspirated stops with low tone, but tone had no significant effect on VOT in unaspirated stops. This tone-conditioned VOT supports an analysis whereby the different tonal timing patterns affect the timing of other gestures.

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

Demonstratives in Hul’q’umi’num’ discourse

Hul’q’umi’num’ has sixty determiners, encoding a rich set of semantic concepts, including gender, number, and deixis. Determiners can be divided into two types—articles, which are followed by an NP, and demonstratives, which appear with or without an NP. We used a corpus of stories, consisting of 1200 pages (18000 lines) to examine the role that demonstratives play in establishing and tracking reference (cf. Gundel et al. 1998, Himmelmann 1996). Each type of demonstrative has a dedicated use. So Hul’q’umi’num’ seems straightforward, despite the large number and type of demonstratives, once the essential function of each is uncovered.

Frederick Gietz (University of Toronto)

Lexical and computational tools for determining the origin of Lingala

It is known from historical record that Lingala emerged from a pidgin along the rivers Congo and Ubangi at the time of European colonial investment in the Congo. Though historical accounts paint Bobangi as the lexifier for Lingala, evidence from two methods of lexical analysis suggests a more complicated picture of language mixture with Bobangi, Iboko, and other regional languages contributing in equal part. Patterns from lexicostatistical analysis are bolstered by automated analysis of Levenshtein distance (edit distance) for words from 27 historical and modern records.

Eleanor Glewwe (University of California, Los Angeles)

Complexity bias and substantive bias in phonotactic learning

Artificial grammar learning studies investigating synchronic biases in phonological learning have uncovered robust evidence for complexity bias (bias toward featurally simpler patterns) but little for substantive bias (bias toward phonetically natural patterns) (Moreton & Pater 2012). Our phonotactic learning experiment tested for both complexity bias and substantive bias by comparing how well subjects learned different distributions of a stop voicing contrast. The results support complexity bias but not substantive bias. A second experiment that changed the features of the filler consonants confirms the complexity bias effect and demonstrates how the broader phonological structure of an artificial language affects performance.

John Gluckman (University of Kansas)

Two types of intransitives in Logoori

We explore the (morpho)syntactic distinction between anticausatives and passives in Logoori (Luhya, Bantu, JE 41), illustrating that the two processes are morphologically expressed by different syntactic heads: anticausatives reflect the realization of a low head, which appears close to the verb root, while passives reflect the realization of a high head, which appears relatively far from the root.
Dolly Goldenberg (Yale University)  
Mark K. Tiede (Haskins Laboratories)  
D. H. Whalen (Haskins Laboratories)  

*Aspiration vs. voicing: evidence from audio-tactile integration in speech perception*

This study of audio-visual integration tested voicing continua in order to establish that puffs of air applied to the skin and timed with listening tasks bias the perception of voicing, and distinguish between two hypotheses: (H1) the puff cues aspiration; (H2) the puff cues voicing. The results show that aero-tactile stimulation can bias perception, though only when the cue is potentially relevant. It is also shown that the puffs cue aspiration (H1) rather than voicing (H2). More broadly, the results suggest that listener perceptual experience encodes knowledge of the acoustic consequences of articulation in different environments.

Matthew Goldrick (Northwestern University)  
Laurel Brehm (Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics)  
Pyeong Whan Cho (University of Michigan)  
Paul Smolensky (Johns Hopkins University/Microsoft Research)

*Transient blend states and discrete agreement-driven errors in sentence production*

When producing subject-verb agreement, participants often use the incorrect inflection on a verb ("The key to the cabinets" produced as --> The key to the cabinets are gold) or change noun forms ("The key to the cabinets" --> The key to the cabinet). Using the Gradient Symbolic Computation framework, we model sentence production using a continuous-state stochastic dynamical system which allows for blend states where multiple, partially active partial parses interact. Verb errors reflect interactions between the portions of the target structure and portions of an alternative relative clause parse, while noun errors reflect interactions between morphosyntactically similar noun phrases.

Julie Goncharov (Hebrew University of Jerusalem)  
Monica-Alexandrina Irimia (University of Toronto)

*Counterfactuality, focus, and embedded exhaustification*

The Romance imperfect (IMP) used in conditionals has been claimed to obligatorily give rise to counterfactuality (e.g. Ippolito 2004). Using new data from Romanian and Italian, we present some counterexamples to this claim. In particular, we show that with narrow focus (NF) on the verb counterfactuality is not present. Building on Fox and Spector 2018, we propose that NF on the verb allows generation of an anti-counterfactuality scalar implicature (SI) via embedded exhaustification. This account reduces (anti-)counterfactuality to the better understood interaction between focus and embedded exhaustification; it thus provides strong support for views of counterfactuality as scalar implicature rather than a presupposition.

Wilkinson Daniel Wong Gonzales (University of Michigan)  

*Variation in Philippine Hybrid Hokkien nominal affixation*

I study the nominal derivational affixation mixing of a trilingual mixed Hokkien variety used by Chinese Filipinos called Philippine Hybrid Hokkien (PHH) by examining the grammatical compatibility of Tagalog affixes with English or Hokkien bases as well as English affixes with Hokkien and Tagalog bases while considering affix and base type. I found that Chinese Filipinos have adopted conventions for how affixes should be mixed. Testing to see if social factors affect the judgments, I discovered that only age had a significant effect. Pairing these with sociohistorical and ethnographic data, I conclude that PHH is a postcolonial mixed language.

Wilkinson Daniel Wong Gonzales (University of Michigan)  
Jun Jie Lim (National University of Singapore)  
Xue Ming Jessica Choo (National University of Singapore)  
Jakob Leimgruber (University of Basel)  
Mie Hiramoto (National University of Singapore)

*Issit is only a tag question? The grammaticalization and pragmatisation of issit in Colloquial Singapore English*

This presentation investigates a feature of Colloquial Singapore English (CSE), *issit*. While it is commonly equated with the ‘standard’ English tag *is it* (affirming agreement between interlocutors), we claim that CSE *issit* has undergone ordinary grammaticalization (Heine & Kuteva 2005), and functions as a yes-no question marker. Apart from orthographic innovations and variations (e.g. *izzit*), CSE *issit* can appear in clause-initial position, superficially mapping to the form of a common standard English
yes-no interrogative structure, *Is it…?* Based on a corpus of text message data, we explain the grammaticalization processes regarding CSE *issit*.

**Wilkinson Daniel Wong Gonzales** (University of Michigan)  
**Rebecca Lurie Starr** (National University of Singapore)  

*Vowel system or vowel systems? Variation in Philippine Hybrid Hokkien monophthongs*

This presentation takes a sociophonetic approach to investigating linguistically and socially-conditioned variation in the vowels of Philippine Hybrid Hokkien (PHH), a trilingual mixed language spoken by the Chinese Filipino community. It assesses the extent to which it has developed a unified vowel system, in which phonemes are shared across lexical items from different source languages (i.e. English, Tagalog, and Hokkien). Overall, PHH is found to have a unified monophthongal system that is distinct from its source languages, maintaining a partial tense-lax distinction not typical of Hokkien, Tagalog, or varieties of Philippine English.

**Grant Goodall** (University of California, San Diego)  

*Conlanging in the 19th century: Schleyer’s and Zamenhof’s attempts to create nominal inflection*

Volapük (Schleyer 1879) and Esperanto (Zamenhof 1887), two of many language construction projects that predate the modern “conlanging” movement, are examined here in terms of their nominal inflection. Both languages use suffixes to mark case and number, but the order of these suffixes in Volapük violates an apparently universal constraint, while Esperanto obeys it. Also, the form of the case suffix in Volapük is less than ideal by current conlanging standards, while in Esperanto it is close to ideal. These linguistic factors may have contributed to the diverging historical fates of the two languages.

**Vera Gor** (Rutgers University)  
**Kristen Syrett** (Rutgers University)  

*Not-at-issueness and Principle C: information status influences judgments of structurally illicit coconstruals*

In this work we challenge the characterization of Principle C as a hard and fast principle of the grammar (e.g., Kazanina et al. 2007), suggesting that a combination of non-syntactic factors, including information status and plausibility, may become decisive in pronominal reference resolution and cause speakers to consider antecedents in structurally illicit positions. We report the findings of two complementary experiments showing that speakers accept coconstrual relations in backwards anaphora subject to Principle C more readily when the empirical plausibility of coconstrual is high, and even more so – when the pronoun-name sequence is introduced as part of not-at-issue content.

**Stéphane Goyette** (Carleton University)  

*Creolization and the genesis of analyticity in East Asian languages.*

Many East Asian languages and creoles are similar in having few or no bound morphemes. Question: could analyticity in East Asian languages be due to (a) pre-modern creolization event(s)? The goal of the proposed presentation is to argue that radical analyticity, in East Asia, is due to diffusion from a single language: Middle Chinese. The existence of neighboring language families whose branches unaffected by contact with Chinese also are the ones which preserve inherited morphology, and create new morphology, is suggestive. Also, it will be shown that differences between Middle Chinese and creoles can be explained.

**Thomas Graf** (Stony Brook University)  
**Nazila Shafiei** (Stony Brook University)  

*C-command dependencies as TSL string constraints*

We provide a general formal framework for analyzing c-command based dependencies in syntax, e.g. binding and NPI licensing, from a subregular perspective. C-command relations are represented as strings computed from Minimalist derivation trees, and syntactic dependencies are shown to be input-output tier-based strictly local over such strings. The complexity of many syntactic phenomena thus is comparable to dependencies in phonology and morphology.

**Mark Granroth-Wilding** (University of Helsinki)  
**Hannu Toivonen** (University of Helsinki)  

*Unsupervised learning of cross-lingual symbol embeddings without parallel data*

We present a method for unsupervised learning of multilingual symbol (e.g. character) embeddings, without parallel data or known correspondences between languages. It exploits cross-lingual similarities between distributions over intra-lingual contexts of use, even without any common symbols. Using artificially corrupted text, we show that the method can retrieve character
correspondences obscured by noise. We then present encouraging results using real linguistic data, including low-resourced languages. The learned representations open the possibility of unsupervised comparative studies of text or speech corpora in low-resourced languages without prior knowledge regarding their symbol sets.

Jessica Grieser (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)

“Has there ever been a time ...?”: Investigating sociolinguistics’ most famous question

Hypothesized to mitigate the effects of observer's paradox, the Danger of Death (DoD) question has been a staple of sociolinguistic interviewing since the field's inception. But how well does it really work? This study uses a measure of feature rates of African American Language morphosyntax and finds that while topic overall is a significant predictor of change in the rate of AAL morphosyntax use, DoD does not significantly increase the likelihood of seeing AAL features (p = 0.07), and in addition, aspects of the interviews themselves indicate that the question causes interviewee discomfort.

Angus B. Grieve-Smith (The New School)

Lower class characters lead in changing negation on the nineteenth-century Parisian stage

In theatrical texts in the FRANTEXT corpus, I found (Grieve-Smith 2010) that ne ... pas increased in frequency relative to other declarative sentence negators from 1500-1950, following Jespersen’s Cycle (1917). In the FRANTEXT plays for 1800-1815, which were compiled based on a “principle of authority” (Imbs 1971), only 50% of negations used ne ... pas, but in the randomly selected plays of the Digital Parisian Stage corpus (Grieve-Smith 2016) 74% used ne .... pas (p < 0.01). Upper class characters used ne ... pas only 63% of the time, while lower class characters used ne ... pas 95% of the time (p < 0.01).

Gustavo Guajardo (Newcastle University)

On the status of Concordantia Temporum in Spanish: an experimental approach

The Spanish subjunctive appears to obey Concordantia Temporum (CT), a phenomenon in which the matrix and embedded clauses must match in tense. It may be possible to avoid stipulating this as an independent principle, but accounts like this face empirical problems. Here we explore these problems by performing a large sentence acceptability experiment in three countries. Our results suggest that the empirical problems are only apparent and that CT can in fact be eliminated as an independent principle of the grammar. Moreover, our results show that acceptability experiments can be a valuable tool for exploring subtle differences across regions.

Kristina Gulordava (Universitat Pompeu Fabra)

Piotr Bojanowski (Facebook AI Research, Paris)

Edouard Grave (Facebook AI Research, New York)

Tal Linzen (Johns Hopkins University)

Marco Baroni (Facebook AI Research, Paris)

Colorless green recurrent networks dream hierarchically

Recurrent neural networks (RNNs) have achieved impressive results in a variety of language tasks, suggesting that they can induce non-trivial linguistic properties. We investigate to what extent RNNs track hierarchical syntactic structure by testing whether RNNs trained with a language modeling objective in four languages (Italian, English, Hebrew, Russian) can predict long-distance number agreement. Importantly, our evaluation includes nonsensical sentences where RNNs cannot rely on semantic or lexical cues (“The colorless green ideas I ate with the chair sleep furiously”). The results, involving a comparison with human performance, bring support to the hypothesis that RNNs acquire substantial grammatical competence.

Rania Habib (Syracuse University)

The use of the discourse markers yašni and ŋnnu: in Syrian Arabic

This study show that the DM ŋnnu: is replacing yašni ‘I mean, that is’ in the speech of 72 Syrian speakers and that these DMs are used increasingly by the younger generation. The change is led by women and advanced by girls. The boys’ use is one generation behind as expected during a change in progress led by females. The incomplete shift towards ŋnnu: among the younger generation is led by the age group 9-11. The higher frequency of the DMs among the younger generation reflect a similar linguistic behavior to other young speakers in other regions of the world.
Levantine Arabic (Jordanian, Lebanese, Palestinian, and Syrian) licenses an optional dative you that may be inserted in an utterance without altering its truth conditions. Speakers use optional you in an attempt to solicit their hearers’ empathy and to invoke their shared knowledge, experience, and membership. The main purpose of this paper is (i) to present attested examples that illustrate the different uses of optional you in Levantine Arabic; (ii) to show how these uses inform and are informed by contextual factors; and (iii) to present a sociocognitive framework that accounts for their social functions as invokers of shared identities.

Aaron Hall (Siegel+Gale)  
Inconvenient truths in brand naming

In this talk, Aaron will discuss some surprising realizations he has learned during 17 years of creating company and product names. He will (1) look at how we place unfounded faith in objectivity when creating and selecting brand names, (2) do away with the common belief in relying on logic and reason to sell in creative work, and (3) explain how he often gets paid to tell his clients they do not need a new brand name at all. Finally, he will wrap up the talk by dispelling some common naming myths.

Nancy Hall (California State University, Long Beach)  
Elica Sue (California State University, Long Beach)  
An acoustic study of Hocank vowel epenthesis

We present the first acoustic phonetic description of epenthetic vowels in Hocank. Based on a study of archival recordings from Kenneth Miner’s fieldwork, we show that epenthetic vowels are significantly shorter than lexical vowels (as several fieldworkers have claimed), but do not have a special pitch contour, contra some impressionistic transcriptions. We discuss implications for the vowels' phonological representation and behavior.

Nancy Hall (California State University, Long Beach)  
Bianca Godinez (California State University, Long Beach)  
Megan Walsh (California State University, Long Beach)  
Coleen Villegas (California State University, Long Beach)  
Experimental evidence for perceptual hypercorrection in American r-dissimilation

We present the results of an experiment suggesting that phonological dissimilation may result from perceptual errors, as proposed by Ohala 1993. We created nonce words in American English by splicing a syllable containing /r/ to two continuations: one containing a second /r/ and one not. When asked to write the words, listeners were significantly more likely to omit the first /r/ if the continuation also contained /r/. The pattern resembles the r-dissimilation common in actual American words such as ‘surprise’.

Christopher Hammerly (University of Massachusetts Amherst)  
A verb-raising analysis of the Ojibwe VOS/VSO alternation

In this paper, the basic syntax of Ojibwe is established via the examination of a VOS/VSO alternation: in direct agreement contexts, word order alternates between VOS and VSO. The analysis relies on two components. First, the derivation of V1 through verb-raising, where the root undergoes head movement, collecting the post-verbal morphology characteristic the Ojibwe verb. Second, obviative arguments can undergo scrambling to the middle field. This accounts for the alternation between VOS and VSO in direct contexts by movement of the object, and is supported by scope alternations between indefinite objects and negation that travel with alternations in word order.

Christopher Hammerly (University of Massachusetts Amherst)  
Alex Göbel (University of Massachusetts Amherst)  
A new perspective on obviation in Ojibwe from attitude contexts

In this paper, we provide a novel analysis of the obviation system of Ojibwe with evidence from attitude reports. We argue that the proximate-obviative system encodes perspective and is sensitive to differences in attitude ascriptions. This stands in contrast to previous claims that the system encodes topicality. The analysis adds to an emerging literature on perspective sensitive elements, which has been bolstered by evidence from a wide variety of languages, including Tamil, German, and French.
Emily Hanink (University of Manchester)

Negative concord in Washo as negative agreement

Washo, a Native American isolate, displays negative concord morphology in the context of clausal negation. Negative concord in Washo comes in the form of a morpheme that may be suffixed onto various non-verbal elements. Given the lack of semantic contribution from these morphemes, I argue - building on Zeijlstra (2004) - that negative concord in Washo is the result of multiple agreement between an interpretable Neg feature high in the clause and uninterpretable features on the negative items it c-commands. Importantly, the Washo data shed light on an unexplored system of negative concord and the range of agreement phenomena.

Yiding Hao (Yale University)

Learnability and overgeneration in computational syntax

This paper addresses the hypothesis that unnatural patterns generated by grammar formalisms can be eliminated on the grounds that they are unlearnable. I consider three examples of formal languages thought to represent dependencies unattested in natural language syntax, and show that all three can be learned by grammar induction algorithms following the Distributional Learning paradigm of Clark and Eyraud (2007). While learnable language classes are restrictive by necessity (Gold 1967), these facts suggest that learnability alone may be insufficient for addressing concerns of overgeneration in syntax.

Simone Harmath-de Lemos (Cornell University)

Francesco Burroni (Cornell University)

The rise of a lexical accent system: stress in Italian and Brazilian Portuguese verbs and derived nouns

We present a unified account of stress found in verbs and derived nouns of Standard Italian (SI) and Brazilian Portuguese (BP). Our account relies on the interactions between lexically specified accents, a right-aligning basic accentuation principle (BAP), and a default mechanism. SI and BP forms are parsed as a base (B)–that may coincide with roots or stems–and an ending (E), either can be accented or unaccented. When two accented elements are concatenated, the conflict is resolved by BAP, erasing all but the rightmost accent. If the concatenated string is accentless, an accent is assigned to the stem-final syllable by default.

Richard Hatcher (University at Buffalo)

Is Cayuga a top-down accenting language?

Cayuga has been described as a top-down accenting language, in which pitch accents are assigned independent of word-level stress. In this paper, I argue that pitch prominence not occurring on a word's primary stressed syllable would be better analyzed as a boundary tone. This then explains both words occurring with multiple prominences as well as the differences in peak alignment.

Ivy Hauser (University of Massachusetts Amherst)

Individual differences in stop prevoicing among northeastern American English speakers

This study provides evidence of stop prevoicing in American English speakers who are not speakers of the Southern or African-American varieties in which prevoicing has previously been described. The results suggest that English prevoicing might be more widespread than previously documented. The overall amount of prevoicing exhibited by a given speaker was found to be highly talker-specific but does not appear to be structured according social demographics. We conclude that these prevoicing differences reflect individual/idiolothal preferences and are not necessarily tied to a specific regional dialect.

Benjamin Hebblethwaite (University of Florida)

Gullah structures, Atlantic structures: a cross-linguistic analysis of individuated plural determiner phrases

The individuated plural Determiner Phrase (DP) in Gullah shares structural affinities with Jamaican Patwa, Belize Kriol, Sierra Leone Krio, English, the Gbe languages Aja, Fon and Ewe, and French-lexified Haitian Creole, to name a few languages. The structural traits of Gullah’s individuated plural DP (de goat dem ‘the goats’) point to a combination of Germanic pre-nominal definiteness and Gbe post-nominal number marking. Cross-linguistic syntactic analysis illustrates the transmission of superstrate and substrate linguistic traits in Gullah and reveals the role of parameter settings in accounting for dialectal syntactic diversity.

Brent Henderson (University of Florida)

Chimini lexical, productive and doubled verb suffixes

Most work on verbal extension suffixes in Bantu languages has focused on canonical ‘productive’ suffixes (causative, applicative, reciprocal, etc.) and their effects on verbal argument structure, with little attention paid to less productive ‘lexical’ suffixes. I discuss
a subset of these for Chimiini, an endangered Bantu language, focusing on interactions of the lexical causative with base forms and the applicative, as well as differences between the lexical and productive causatives. The data challenges a templatic approach to Bantu morphology and reinforces conclusions that differences between lexical and productive causatives stem from different underlying syntactic structures.

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

*Dimensions of the first-language acquisition of demonstratives in Northern East Cree*

This study examines the first-language acquisition of demonstratives in Northern East Cree, an Algonquian language spoken in Quebec, Canada. It explores naturalistic data involving one adult and one child, from approximately age 25–45 months. Findings reveal notable differences between adult and child speech along three dimensions: The two speakers use demonstratives for the same functions but in different proportions, they use two different stem sets in opposite manners, and they differ in their use of inflectional elements. These findings inform our understanding of the acquisition of Cree and resemble findings from the acquisition of both polysynthetic and non-polysynthetic languages.

**Angelica Hernandez (The University of Western Ontario)**

*Language of instruction and mathematical learning on the island of St. Croix*

In educational settings, the language of instruction can greatly impact the learning outcomes of students that are native speakers of non-standard varieties, including creole languages (Wiggesworth et al. 2013, Labov 1972). Within mathematics education, there is an emerging need for researchers to study and to understand more precisely the role that language plays in the teaching and learning of mathematics (Morgan 2014). In this study we investigate the effect that language of instruction may be having when students are learning novel mathematical concepts on the island of St. Croix, USVI, where Crucian, an English-lexified creole, is widely used (Faracas 2014).

**Tyler M. Heston (Payap University)**

*Prosodic evolution in the Papuan languages of Eastern Timor*

This study examines the interactions of word prosody and intonation in two related Papuan languages, Makalero and Fataluku. Though segmentally similar, Makalero’s prosodic system is based on trochaic stress, while Fataluku is characterized by phrase-level intonational contours. I argue that the trochaic stress system of Makalero is older, and that a series of well-motivated sound changes have led to a divorce of stress and intonation in Fataluku. A disassociation between stress and intonation is typologically unexpected, and analysis of the historical development of Fataluku’s system sheds light on how such a divorce may take place.

**Daniel Hieber (University of California, Santa Barbara)**

*Ergativity in Chitimacha*

This talk presents the first analysis of grammatical relations in noun phrases in Chitimacha (Glottolog: chit1248; ISO 639-3: ctm; isolate, Louisiana). Previous grammatical descriptions of the language treat Chitimacha noun phrases as uninflected for case, yet describe various “postpositions” which sound suspiciously like markers of grammatical relations. Based on a corpus of texts recorded by the last two fluent speakers of the language with Morris Swadesh in the 1930s, I suggest that Chitimacha possesses a discourse-optional ergative enclitic that appears when the agent is potentially ambiguous (i.e. when multiple agents are activated in the discourse).

**Andrew Higgins (State University of New York at New Paltz)**

*From “Ulalume” to “Hiawatha”: the aesthetics of naming in Poe and Longfellow*

Study of naming practices in Romantic and post-Romantic poetry, examining the aesthetic effects of naming practices. This paper begins by surveying naming practices in Romantic and post-Romantic poetry in general but focuses especially on naming in the works of Edgar Allan Poe and Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, two poets who are very popular and who employ proper names much more often than other poets. This talk argues that naming in Poe and Longfellow plays a key role in the world-building effect that makes their work so popular.
Christina Higgins (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa) SPCL2A

The linguistic landscape as a site for evaluating the prestige of Hawai‘i Creole

This presentation discusses a methodological framework for studying language prestige through linguistic landscapes, or the use of languages on signs and other objects in public spaces. The linguistic landscape of O‘ahu shows that Hawai‘i Creole (HC) is frequently used beyond solidarity functions, and it suggests that speakers’ attitudes towards the language are more positive than has been reported through the use of other methodologies. Drawing on a corpus of 300 signs, I present a typology of HC in public space that summarizes its use with regard to context, audience, function, and code preference.

Daniel J. Hintz (SIL International) SSILA9

The expansive case system of South Conchucos Quechua

South Conchucos Quechua (SCQ) (qxo), spoken in central Peru, has twenty-five morphological cases. In most languages with large case systems, the majority of case markers encode spatial relations, e.g., Hungarian (hun, Iggesen 2017) and Lezgian (lez, Haspelmath 1993). In contrast, only five of the twenty-five cases in SCQ are spatial. These are outnumbered by eight relational cases, plus seven simulative cases, together with a set of three dedicated temporal cases and two core cases. Although the size and structure of the SCQ case system is uncommon, in this paper I show that it is well motivated, cognitively, structurally, and historically.

Ken Hiraiwa (Meiji Gakuin University) P1

On the singularity of indeterminates in Japanese: a case of number distinction without classifiers

Japanese does not have number morphology or agreement. This simple fact has raised much controversy about whether Japanese nominals can be specified for number, and has led some researchers to regard Japanese as lacking number specification (Chierchia 1998; Martin 1975; Nakanishi and Tomioka 2004; Nomoto 2013) or abstract number/phi agreement (Fukui 1986, 1995, Kuroda 1988; Fukui and Sakai 2003, Saito 2007, 2016, among others). In this paper, I argue that a close investigation of indeterminates (indefinite pronouns) in Japanese uncovers novel evidence for obligatory singular number specification without classifiers or number morphology.

Yuto Hirayama (Osaka University) 29

Shun Ihara (Osaka University)

Epistemic adverbs that can/cannot be embedded under imperatives

This paper analyzes why certain epistemic adverbs are/are not embeddable under imperatives, by adopting Kaufmann's (2012) modal analysis of imperatives and the assumption that epistemic modal bases are closed. The embeddable adverb is a flexible modal that can be interpreted non-epistemically, but the unembeddable one is a pure epistemic modal whose semantics does not contain an ordering source as in von Fintel and Gillies (2010). Imperative operators lose their contribution when they scope over the latter type adverbs, hence unacceptability. The account lends support to the modal analysis of imperatives, which competes with Portner's (2007) To-Do List analysis.

Aron Hirsch (McGill University) 17

Uli Sauerland (Zentrum für Allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft)

Adverbs in collective conjunctions

The occurrence of sentential adverbs in NP-conjunctions provides an argument that and in such cases can have a clausal type (t tt) analysis (Collins 1998). Sentential adverbs are possible even with collective predicates (e.g. 'John, Bill, and possibly Mary met'). Schein (2017) proposed that and in collective conjunction is uniformly type (t tt) with its sentential arguments created by covert event predicates. We show that the distribution of sentential adverbs is more restricted than expected if all collective conjuncts were sentential and, in doing so, argue that a type (e ee) analysis of conjunction is possible (Link 1983).
Normalization may be ineffective for phonetic category learning

Sound categories often overlap in their acoustics, which can make phonetic learning difficult. Several studies argued that normalizing acoustics relative to context improves category separation (e.g. Dillon et al., 2013). However, recent work shows that normalization is ineffective for learning Japanese vowel length from spontaneous child-directed speech (Hitczenko et al. 2018). We show that this discrepancy arises from differences between spontaneous and controlled lab speech, and that normalization can increase category overlap when there are regularities in which contexts different sounds occur in – a hallmark of spontaneous speech. Therefore, normalization is unlikely to help in real, naturalistic phonetic learning situations.

Mark Hoff (The Ohio State University)

Settledness and tense/mood variation: experimental evidence from Spanish and Italian

In traditional descriptions of future-framed adverbial clauses, only the present subjunctive is used in Spanish and only the future indicative is used in Italian. However, I provide online questionnaire data from Argentine Spanish and Italian to demonstrate that the present indicative is acceptable when the speaker presumes the future eventuality to be settled. Results of both forced-choice and acceptability judgment tasks show that the present indicative is chosen significantly more and rated significantly more acceptable with future eventualities described as likely to occur, thus revealing a heretofore unattested cross-linguistic pattern of pragmatic conditioning in tense/mood variation.

Mark Hoff (The Ohio State University)

Scott Schwenter (The Ohio State University)

The pragmatics of settledness in morphosyntactic variation

We analyze tense/mood variation in different syntactic contexts across several Romance languages and argue that, while the contrasting forms differ in terms of tense, mood, or person/paradigm, the pragmatic motivation for the alternation is the same-it reflects speakers’ subjective judgments about the likelihood of occurrence of a future eventuality. Specifically, we examine future-framed adverbials in Italian, Argentine Spanish, and French; negative imperatives in Argentine Spanish; and future-referring conditionals in Brazilian Portuguese. By analyzing these contrasts together, we unite disparate descriptions of morphosyntactic phenomena across languages and bring them together under the single pragmatic notion of presumed settledness.

Josh Holden (University nuhelot’ine thayots’i nistameyimâkanak Blue Quills)

Toward a general public explanatory combinatorial dictionary of Denesųlinê

While several missionary and community dictionaries of Denesųlinê (ISO chp; Athabaskan; Northern Canada) exist, these are primarily wordlist-type dictionaries that do not show how to add actants to verbs; sense information is limited, and synonyms and collocations of the keyword are absent, limiting the usefulness of these dictionaries as a basis for syntactic knowledge or as a learning tool for achieving L2 fluency. The dictionary project presented here draws on the Explanatory and Combinatorial Dictionary (ECD) framework of Meaning-Text Theory. Privileging a text-production perspective over an analytical one, the ECD encompasses speakers’ broader knowledge of lexical units: entries include not just lexical meaning but the propositional form of verbs, and their argument structure, indicating the expressibility or obligatoriness of actants, revealing much novel syntactic information, as well as up to 60 lexical relations, both syntagmatic (synonyms, antonyms, conversives) and paradigmatic (intensifiers and other collocates). This project adds ECD-type content to Dene-to-English entries where relevant, while adapting it for a bilingual context and to make it user-friendly to Dene users.

Kaden Holladay (University of Massachusetts Amherst)

Extensive derivational lookahead in Finnish allomorph selection

A central question in phonology and in realizational theories of morphology is whether derivations are evaluated in parallel or serially. Against strictly serial phonological evaluation, Adler & Zymet (2017) present multiple cases of irreducible parallelism, whereby “the grammar applies one change followed by another, unless the final result is dispreferred”. Here I present data from Finnish consonant lenition which illustrate a more extreme case of derivational lookahead: the grammar is shown to consider the outcome of three subsequent operations when choosing between certain allomorphs. This finding has important consequences for the formalization of derivational lookahead in morpho-phonology.
Cory Holland (Worcester State University)

The relationship between front/low lax vowel movements in western US English

Using an implicational hierarchy (IH) and factor analysis (FA) I investigate connections between the lowering and/or retraction of BIT, BET, BAT, and BOT attested across vowel systems in the American West. Data is recorded reading passages from 106 speakers aged 18-72 from Colorado and California. The IH suggests BET leads retraction followed by BAT and BOT. A four factor FA, including both F1 and F2 dimensions for all vowels, supports and complicates the IH results, suggesting primary variability in the lowering of BET, BAT, and BOT, as well as backing of BAT and BOT, with variable involvement of BIT lowering.

Nicole Holliday (Pomona College)

Lemuel Lan (Pomona College)

Lauren Squires (The Ohio State University)

“I've code-switched on behalf of the Black student population”: linguistic insecurity among Black students at HWIs

At Historically/Predominantly White Institutions (H/PWIs), students of color are confronted with discrimination stemming from racist ideologies. This study builds on research addressing linguistic diversity in higher education, exploring how language relates to other elements of black students’ experiences in HWIs. In our interviews with black/African American students about language in the classroom and on campus, we found that while their responses were diverse, they consistently told stories around three themes: stereotype threat, perceived incompetence, and bifurcated sociolinguistic identities. Their accounts reveal the daily linguistic labor these students perform as they navigate a campus environment that continues to foster sociolinguistic prejudice.

Bradley Hoot (DePaul University)

Shane Ebert (University of Illinois at Chicago)

Testing the phase head hypothesis in Spanish/English code-switching

Some have explained restrictions on code-switching—use of two languages in one sentence—appealing to independently necessary concepts. In this vein, López et al. (2017) propose the phase head hypothesis (PHH), according to which phase heads determine the grammatical properties of their complement in code-switching and monolingual sentences alike. Our study tests the PHH using Spanish/English code-switching. Spanish allows null subjects and post-verbal subjects; English has neither. The PHH predicts subject position and the availability of null subjects will be determined by the features of the complementizer. However, three formal experiments with Spanish/English bilinguals failed to find support for the PHH.

Uri Horesh (University of Essex)

Accommodation to native and non-native speaker interlocutors

This paper examines accommodation between native and non-native speakers in two Palestinian Arabic-speaking communities. I argue that while some speakers accommodate to other native speakers, they have no sociolinguistic motivation to accommodate to an outsider. Traditionally, in rural Palestinian speech communities, the variable (K) has been realized as an affricate [tʃ]. This is changing toward the urban, supralocal variant [k]. In Nazareth, a pharyngelized velar stop [kˤ] is the traditional form of another variable, (Q). This variant nowadays interchanges with a glottal stop [ʔ]. Interactions with a non-native interviewer do not change these realizations.

Uri Horesh (University of Essex)

Contact-induced lenition of Arabic 'emphatic' consonants: a sociohistorical perspective

Palestinian Arabic has three emphatic/pharyngealized coronals: /dˤ, ðˤ, sˤ/. Modern Hebrew has two non-emphatic relics of the Proto-Semitic emphatic phonemes: /ʃ, t/. Speakers of Palestinian Arabic who are in close contact with Hebrew speakers are more prone than speakers with less contact to lenite the emphatic segments. But rather than adopting the Hebrew segments, a loss of pharyngealization occurs. The lenition therefore follows the process: C1ˤ→C1, and the lenited segments are [d, s, t]—a different process than the one exhibited historically in Hebrew, leading to the conclusion that a change in progress in Arabic is leading to a near-merger.

Ho'omana Nathan Horton (Oklahoma State University)

“To describe it to a non-skater”: Skater identity and participation in the sociolinguistic interview

Skateboarding, like many other “lifestyle sports,” is viewed by most skaters and outsiders as countercultural, and a central value of skater identity is nonconformity. This study examines sociolinguistic interviews with four skaters, two conducted by a skater and two by an outsider and investigates the relationship between skater identity and participation in the goals of the sociolinguistic
interview. The results demonstrate that skaters’ willingness to provide information which is meaningful to an out-group audience falls along a continuum which depends less upon the group identity of the interviewer and more upon the degree to which the interviewee’s identity as skater is central.

Laura Horton (University of Chicago)  
Jason Riggle (University of Chicago)  
*Sign form convergence: sources of formal similarity in emergent sign systems*

In this study, we investigate the roots of a conventional set of form-meaning mappings – a shared lexicon – in homesign systems created by deaf individuals. The data for this study (N=5,892 signs) are from ten child homesigners and their communication partners. We find greater convergence between pairs of signers when they are in contact, compared to signers who never interact, but there is some amount of sign form convergence between all signer pairs. We consider social and cognitive sources of sign form convergence, including interaction, gestural emblems from the speech community and iconic affordances of referents.

Lindsay Hracs (University of Calgary)  
*Quantifying the relationship between child and caregiver speech using Generalized Estimating Equations: the case of only*

One of the difficulties involved in modeling longitudinal data is that repeated measurements over time introduce a violation of independence. Standard Generalized Linear Models are not robust to this violation. However, Generalized Estimating Equations (GEEs) take correlations between data points into consideration making them useful for such tasks. This paper examines the use of GEEs to model the relationship between child-directed and child-produced speech, focusing on the role of input in the acquisition of *only*. The study shows that the frequency of occurrence of *only* in child-directed speech is a significant predictor of the frequency of occurrence in child-produced speech.

Emily Hughes (Oklahoma State University)  
Phillip Weirich (Indiana University)  
*Oklahoma perceptual dialectology*

This study presents an analysis of perceptual dialect maps drawn by 88 long-time Oklahoma residents. Participants described where/how people speak English differently within the state. By compiling data using a GIS, we created aggregate maps of labels and their associated regions. Categories of labels include Negative Attitude, Southern, Rural, Neutral/Standard Language, Twang, and Drawl. Negative Attitude aligns with Southern and Rural, while Neutral/Standard Language centers on urban areas. Twang and Drawl are associated with the south/southeast. Interestingly, Twang is also present in the cities. These findings suggest an urban/rural split among Oklahomans with regard to language variation in their state.

Hai Hu (Indiana University Bloomington)  
Aini Li (Shanghai Jiao Tong University)  
Yiwen Zhang (Indiana University Bloomington)  
Phillip Weirich (Indiana University Bloomington)  
*Vowel raising in the Chengdu dialect of Mandarin*

This acoustic study investigates the influence of age, gender, and vowel context on the realization of /an/ in the Chengdu dialect of Mandarin. Our results show that /an/ is realized similarly in both young age groups (40 yrs), demonstrating a raising effect. Within the same age group, females tend to raise more. The data also suggests a possible sequence of raising, where /ian/ was raised first, likely due to reasons of assimilation, followed by /yan/, and finally /uan/ and /Can/.

Ho-Hsin Huang (Michigan State University)  
Yen-Hwei Lin (Michigan State University)  
*Contextually determined variation in syllable repair strategies: adapting English coda [m] into Standard Mandarin by monolinguals and bilinguals*

This study, couched within the broader issue of what factors condition variability in loanword adaptation, presents both corpus and experimental data from Standard Mandarin (SM) in which English coda [m], an illicit coda in SM, is variably repaired through vowel epenthesis (VE) or nasal place change (NPC). We argue that the phonological contexts of English coda [m] and how [m] is processed and mapped onto SM phonological representation by monolingual and bilingual SM speakers determine which repair is preferred under what conditions.
After the surrender of Japan in 1945, the CNP obtained control of Taiwan. The CNP government undertook the "De-Japanization" policy to eradicate the symbol of Japanese authority by renaming the streets to promote Chinese consciousness. After the lifting of martial law, the local governments gained the power to rename the streets in 1987. From then on, one by one, the streets located in the cities of Taiwan were renamed to transform the streetscapes in Taiwan. This paper will explore the semiotic and political operation of commemorative street names in order to focus on a political analysis of naming practices and the cultural production of place by examining the street names in the cities of Taiwan.

Low F0 as a creak attribute in Mandarin tone perception

The role of various acoustic properties of creak in tone perception remains unexplored. This study tests tone identification in Mandarin speakers using resynthesized copies of natural tokens, with four citation tones and with one of four creak manipulations: extra-low F0, irregular F0, pitch doubling, and low spectral tilt. Listeners are most sensitive to extra-low F0, which affects identification of the four tones differently: it improves the identification accuracy of T3 and hinders that of T1 and T4. Irregular F0 also hinders T1 identification. Creak is used in tone identification to the extent that it involves low F0 and irregular F0.

Learning exceptionality and variation with lexically scaled MaxEnt

A growing body of research in phonology addresses the representation and learning of variable (Coetzee & Pater 2011) and lexically-conditioned (Pater 2010) processes. Linzen et al. (2013) present a MaxEnt model with lexical scales to account for data exhibiting both variation and exceptionality. In this paper, we implement a learning model for lexically scaled MaxEnt grammars which we show to be successful across a range of training data containing patterns of variation and exceptionality. We also explore how the model’s parameters and the rate of exceptionality in the training data influence its performance and predictions for novel forms.

The syntax of negation in St. Lawrence Island/Central Siberian Yupik

In this paper we examine the various morphosyntactic realizations of verbal negation in St. Lawrence Island/Central Siberian Yupik (Eskimo-Aleut; ISO 639-3 ess; here ‘Yupik’), an endangered polysynthetic language of the Bering Strait region. We present a single Neg head analysis that accounts for the two possible surface locations of negation morphology (contra the multiple slot negation scheme proposed by de Reuse 1994); the presence of a [+rh] (for rhetorical questions) feature triggers head movement and results in distinct surface structures. Data is drawn from existing literature and the authors’ original fieldwork. This work contributes to our understanding of the typology and formal syntax of negation, as well as additional semantic documentation of Yupik.

The role of F0 in the classification of stop laryngeal and place contrasts of Indo-Aryan languages

In the current phonetic research, F0 has been used as a key acoustic correlate of stop laryngeal categories and place contrasts of a wide range of languages. For instance, studies of true voicing languages (French and Italian) have shown that consonant F0 can reliably signal the voicing contrast (Kirby & Ladd, 2016). This study investigates the role of F0 in the classification of rich stop laryngeal categories and places of articulation of four Indo-Aryan languages (Jangli, Urdu, Sindhi, and Siraiki).
Qandeel Hussain (North Carolina State University)  
Jeff Mielke (North Carolina State University)  

Articulatory correlates of retroflex and retroflex-nasalized vowels of Kalasha

Kalasha is an endangered Indo-Aryan (Dardic) language originally spoken in the valleys of Chitral, Northern Pakistan (3000-5000 speakers). Kalasha contrasts five vowels with front, back, and height distinctions. Each vowel has a four-way contrast in quality: oral vowel, nasal vowel, retroflex vowel, and a combination of retroflex-nasalized vowel. The aim of the current study is to investigate whether retroflex and retroflex-nasalized vowels of Kalasha are produced with a bunched tongue posture (body-up and tip-down) or retroflex tongue posture (tip-up and body-down) and how these vowels differ from oral and nasal vowels.

Gwendolyn Hyslop (University of Sydney)  

On the origins of evidentiality: evidence from Kurtöp

The grammatical encoding of information source, or ‘evidentiality’, is a known areal phenomenon. That is, we tend to see evidentiality as being a feature of linguistic areas and rarely found outside these areas. In this talk we present synchronic and diachronic data from Kurtöp, a Tibeto-Burman language from Bhutan, in order to outline the origins of Kurtöp's complex evidential and evidential-like system. Specifically, we can see that forms which encode source of knowledge (evidentiality) and expectations of knowledge (mirativity) appear to have been in the language for a long time. Egophoricity in Kurtöp, however, is only attributed to borrowing.

Suyeon Im (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)  
Jennifer Cole (Northwestern University)  
Stefan Baumann (University of Cologne)  

Nuclear vs. prenuclear accents and the encoding of information status

How do nuclear and prenuclear accents differ in the encoding of information status? We investigate this question by analyzing nuclear and prenuclear accents in relation to referential and lexical givenness in a complete TED Talk. Results show that nuclear and prenuclear accents similarly encode referential information status, but differ in the encoding of lexical information status. Prenuclear accents are more likely to be assigned to function words and discourse markers than nuclear accents, which suggests that the occurrence of pitch accents may reflect discourse meaning related to the lively speech style of the TED talk than to information status.

David Inman (University of Washington)  

The development of adpositions in Nuuchahnulth

In this talk I argue that Nuuchahnulth (ISO 639-3 nuk) is in the process of developing a category of adpositions from verbs that regularly appear in serial verb constructions. Because Nuuchahnulth is radically predicate-flexible, I use evidence from the predicate linker to establish the non-predicateness of the incipient adpositions. I compare this to the structure of serialization in the language, sentences where these words appear multiply, and the historical development of certain semantic categories that appear to be historically prone to this process.

Monica-Alexandrina Irimia (University of Toronto)  
Anna Pineda (Universitat Pompeu Fabra)  

Generalizations and their exceptions: DOM in Romance diachrony

Functional-typological research connects DOM to hierarchical generalizations known as Scales (Aissen 2003, a.o.); the assumption is that the higher an object is on a scale, the stronger DOM trigger it will be. We address a generally ignored counterexample to the Scales, comparing Old Catalan (OC) and Old Romanian (OR), to Old Spanish (OS). Contrary to Scales, OC/OR 3rd person pronouns show DOM, to the exclusion of (or to a higher degree than) 1st/2nd persons. We propose that these patterns are derived once we examine: micro-parameters in the composition of Romance DPs and their consequences on syntactic licensing.

Rodica Ivan (University of Massachusetts Amherst)  
Zahra Mirrazi (University of Massachusetts Amherst)  

Farsi fake indexicals and embedded T agreement: predication matters!

We discuss novel Farsi data concerning fake indexicals which cannot be accounted for by previous proposals (Kratzer 2009; Wurmbrand 2017). Farsi fake indexical matrix predicative clauses illustrate that 1st person agreement can surface on the embedded T head. We argue this is an artifact of feature identification between the matrix subject, the predicate DP and the relative operator.
We also argue that feature unification takes place only when predication occurs in the matrix clause, and that a direct dependency between the matrix subject and the embedded pronoun is possible only in non-predicative sentences, when Rule H is not violated.

**E. Jamieson** (University of Edinburgh)  
*The syntax of demonstratives in the Shetland dialect of Scots*

The syntactic literature generally assumes adnominal and pronominal demonstratives are the same head with elision of an NP.

1. I like this book / these books.
2. I like this / these.

I present data from the dialect of English spoken in the Shetland Islands that challenges this assumption.

4. I like dis [singular, *plural]

I provide an analysis extending Roberts (2017): adnominal demonstratives are in SpecnP, while pronominal demonstratives are in N. In English these are morphosyntactically identical; in Shetland dialect, there is an accidental gap for plural pronominal demonstratives.

**Gaja Jarosz** (University of Massachusetts Amherst)  
*Hidden structure and ambiguity in phonological learning*

Language acquisition proceeds on the basis of incomplete, ambiguous linguistic input, one source of which is hidden phonological structure. I argue that addressing this learning challenge requires sensitivity to quantitative properties of the data. Numerous approaches now exist for learning hidden phonological structure, many derived from methods developed in NLP/ML. Such quantitative models automatically make strong, testable predictions about how learners generalize from incomplete, ambiguous data and how statistical properties of the language input affect learning outcomes. Investigating both of these pressures experimentally and typologically is essential to understanding the language acquisition device and its influence on variation and change.

**Gaja Jarosz** (University of Massachusetts Amherst)  
**Aleksei Nazarov** (University of Toronto)  
*Evaluating domain-general learning of parametric stress typology*

It has been claimed by Pearl (2007, 2011) that domain-general mechanisms are insufficient for learning stress parameters (e.g., Dresher and Kaye 1990). In this paper we present the first evaluations of two domain-general learners on the complete typology of stress systems generated by Dresher and Kaye’s parameters. Yang’s (2002) Naïve Parameter Learner, investigated by Pearl (2011), performed poorly (≤6.3% accuracy). However, Nazarov and Jarosz’s (2017) Expectation Driven Parameter Learner performed very well (94.4% accuracy, with most languages not covered being unattested). This suggests that domain-general mechanisms suffice for stress parameter learning, and Pearl’s (2011) findings are specific to Yang’s learner.

**Tamar Johnson** (University of Edinburgh/Hebrew University of Jerusalem)  
**Inbal Arnon** (Hebrew University of Jerusalem)  
*Processing non-concatenative morphology – a developmental computational model*

This study outlines a novel developmental model for extracting roots from verbs in non-concatenative morphologies. The model functions within the usage-based framework. Hence, a priori notions regarding the structure of verbs (i.e., built out of roots and templates) are not given to the model but instead are acquired through exposure. The model's performance demonstrates that using the sentential context in which verbs appear aids the task of extracting roots for Hebrew verbs.

**Hayeun Jang** (University of Southern California)  
*Emergent phonological subfeatures from articulatory synergies: simulations of coronal palatalization*

This study investigates the articulatory perturbation influence of high vowels on an alveolar constriction by qualitatively simulating coronal palatalization. The simulations show that the tongue tip is lowered with /i/, /u/ and /i/ has greater perturbation effect on an alveolar constriction than /u/. Based on the results, this study proposes a vocalic subfeature \[x \text{ distributed}\] for high vowels with a higher \(x\) value for front high vowels than for non-front ones. Stringently-related AGREE[\(x \geq \text{low distributed}\)] and AGREE[\(x \geq \text{high distributed}\)] constraints explain the implicational hierarchy of high vowels as triggers of coronal palatalization: if /u/ triggers coronal palatalization, then /i/ does (Bateman 2007).
A ubiquitous feature of vernacular English dialects is variation in strong verb preterite/participle morphology. We present a broad perspective on variable came/come, saw/seen, gave/give, and did/done, using data from more than a dozen Ontario communities, socially stratified by age, sex, occupation, education, and spanning more than 100 years in apparent-time. Comparative sociolinguistic methods and mixed effects models permit testing of social, geographic and linguistic factors on the variation. Despite strong social constraints due to standardization and increasing literacy, linguistic constraints endure. Given current trajectories, however, none of the vernacular preterite forms are likely to persist through the 21st century.

Arianna Janoff (Georgetown University)

Consequences of ad-hoc interpretation in schools: a narrative analysis of embedded stories

In a post-Labovian narrative analysis, I examine a sociolinguistic interview regarding ad-hoc interpretation in charter schools. To compare with previous studies, themes of each argumentative narrative were coded from the generic claims introducing story-embedding. Three overarching themes are present: abstract personal experiences, translation problems, and institutional challenges. The content of the narratives provides evidence that there are life-altering consequences for minority-language speakers receiving interpretation, consistent with previous research on medical and governmental institutions. Therefore, this study provides evidence that educational institutions also experience misunderstandings, translation errors, and a lack of institutional due to ad-hoc interpretation.

Arianna Janoff (Georgetown University)

“You know, we talk backwards”: A diachronic analysis of a Smith Island native

Smith Island is a small, maritime-based community in the Chesapeake Bay of Maryland. While one may expect that population decrease and contact with the mainland would lead to the decline of the island dialect, this has not been the case. According to Schilling-Estes (1997, 2006), sociophonetic and lexical features have become even more distinct over time due to ‘dialect concentration’. Using FAVE and R, the present study examines the diachronic change of one white female speaker across the three waves of sociolinguistic interviews: 1985, 1999, and 2016. Real-time studies like this one demonstrate how time, environmental, and situational changes impact acoustic behavior.

Carmen Jany (California State University, San Bernardino)

The grammar of negation in Chuxnabán Mixe

Negation is described in terms of its functional and structural differences to affirmative sentences. Such differences can be classified based on the negative marker or the structure of the negative clause. Negative strategies in imperatives, existentials, and nonverbal clauses often differ from standard negation (Miestamo 2007, Payne 2005). This paper examines the grammar of negation in Chuxnabán Mixe focusing on the functions and uses of the negative particle ka’ap and the negative prefixes ka- and nii-. Further, the interaction with other structures and multiple expressions of negation are examined, in addition to special forms in imperatives and negative existentials.

Vincent Jenjekwa (University of South Africa)

Discourses of displacement and restoration: trends in Zimbabwe’s post-2000 land reform toponymy

Zimbabwe’s post-2000 Fast-track Land Reform Programme unleashed phenomenal geo-linguistic changes on the land as the government sought to address what it viewed as colonial land injustices. New toponymy emerged to displace or co-exist with old toponymy. There are interesting trends in the resultant toponymic landscape. Anglophone toponyms are largely replaced by locally generated toponyms, which mirror Zimbabwe’s tumultuous history. An interesting resilience of colonial toponymy is buoyed by official cartography and the status of English as a global tool of communication. It is observed that Zimbabwe’s toponyms represent a rich historical heritage worth preserving no matter how reprehensible that history might be to certain sections of society.

Helen Jeoung (University of Pennsylvania)

Partial wh-movement, cleft structure and the composition of wh-words in Indonesian

Indonesian employs three strategies for forming constituent questions: wh-in-situ, partial wh-movement and fronted-wh. Cole and Hermon (1998) propose that Malay wh-words are generated in two ways: (A) a wh-variable and Operator are generated together in the lexicon; or (B) a wh-variable is generated in the lexicon, and bound by a separate Operator in syntax. We provide evidence
from Indonesian for a simplified version of Cole and Hermon's analysis: nominal wh-words are composed of only a wh-variable (i.e. B-type), which is bound by a separate Operator (OP-Q). This has cross-linguistic implications for a typology of wh-words.

**Paloma Jeretic** (New York University)
**Maxime Tulling** (New York University)

*The role of intersubjectivity in ordering the left periphery*

What principles underlie the universal order of constituents proposed in cartography? Is it arbitrarily encoded in Universal Grammar, or does it arise from some extra-linguistic conceptual reality? We conducted two experiments testing the order of constituents in the left periphery and seeing whether it was correlated with “intersubjectivity” – the extent to which the speaker needs to have a belief of the addressee’s current mental state when uttering a sentence. The results of both experiments show a partial correlation: levels of intersubjectivity predict the order IllocP > ForceP > FinP/FocP/TopP.

**Yue Ji** (University of Delaware)
**Li Zheng** (Nanjing Normal University)
**Li Sheng** (University of Delaware)

*Acquisition of non-canonical word orders in Mandarin Chinese: evidence from comprehension and production*

To better understand Mandarin-speaking children's acquisition of non-canonical word orders, we carried out two experiments testing comprehension and production of Mandarin non-canonical active *ba*-construction, passive *bei*-construction, in comparison with canonical active SVO sentences among 180 children between three and six years of age. Our results showed that children had more difficulties with *bei*-construction compared to SVO sentences in both comprehension and production, but early problems of *ba*-construction only lied in production. We discussed these patterns in connection with two accounts of language acquisition which attribute language development to the maturation of grammar or to the exposure to the input respectively.

**Jinwoo Jo** (University of Delaware)

*Encoding reflexivity: the syntax and semantics of inherent reflexives*

This paper, following Pylkkänen’s (2008) approach to causatives, suggests that reflexivity in inherent reflexives like ‘John washed’ is encoded through a universal reflexive element, Refl(exive), whose function is to (i) take two open predicates, (ii) associate the unsaturated variables of the predicates with each other, and (iii) return another predicate of type . Crosslinguistic differences regarding the reflexives (Reinhart and Siloni 2005) are attributed to the different selectional properties of Refl in different languages. The proposed analysis offers an account of the typology of the reflexives in syntactic terms (cf. Ahn 2015; Labelle 2008), without assuming a generative lexicon.

**Jinyoung Jo** (Seoul National University)
**Eon-Suk Ko** (Chosun University)

*Korean mothers fine-tune the frequency and acoustic saliency of sound symbolic words to their children’s linguistic maturity*

This study investigates whether the frequency and acoustic saliency of sound symbolic words in Korean child-directed speech, particularly expressive lengthening and ideophones, are modulated by maturity of children’s linguistic ability. We found that the ratio of sound symbolic words decreases with child age and that they are acoustically more salient than ordinary words. Crucially, while mothers weaken such prominence for ideophones with older children, they maintain the acoustic saliency of expressive lengthening constantly across children’s ages, suggesting that older children are still learning the fine details of scalar properties of adjectives undergoing expressive lengthening, taking advantage of the enhanced prosody.

**Mark Johnson** (Macquarie University)

*Computational models of hidden structure learning and language acquisition*

This talk provides an overview and critical review of several computational approaches to the acquisition of phonology, morphology and syntax. These approaches all use continuously-varying numerical parameters, rather than the discrete binary parameters more familiar to linguists, and I give some reasons why this is so. Then I survey some of the design choices in language acquisition models, such as generative vs globally-normalized, maximum-likelihood vs Bayesian, etc. Finally I describe recent work on deep-learning neural network models, and survey both the prospects and challenges involved in applying these models to learn hidden structure in human language.
Interpreting a written change: the usefulness of scripta theory in historical sociolinguistics

Scripta theory (Remacle 1948; Gossen 1967) was founded to reject the tempting yet problematic belief in historical linguistics that regional written language can be equated with regional spoken dialect. Corpus analyses are used to identify if and when there existed a supra-regional written variety (a scripta—not a written koiné, rather a koiné used for writing) which would have been approximated by writers of a certain era. Through a variationist investigation of two negative particles in Old French, this research provides quantitative evidence in support of Dees’ (1985) proposal that a French scripta emerged only after 1300, contra earlier claims.

Brian D. Joseph (The Ohio State University)
Christopher G. Brown (The Ohio State University)
Marie-Catherine de Marneffe (The Ohio State University)
Micha Elsner (The Ohio State University)
Alexander H. Erdmann (The Ohio State University)
Petra Ajaka (The Ohio State University)
Matias D. Grioni (The Ohio State University)
Andrew Kessler (The Ohio State University)
Hannah Young (The Ohio State University)
James C. Wolfe (The Ohio State University)
Colleen Kron (The Ohio State University)
William Little (The Ohio State University)
Benjamin Allen (The Ohio State University)

What's in a name? Issues in Named Entity Recognition

Supported by NEH, an Ohio State University team is cataloguing the names of peoples mentioned in classical sources for the Herodotos Project, an ethnohistory project compiling all known information about these ancient peoples. To automatically identify names of peoples and places, we are developing Named-Entity Recognition systems for Latin and Greek, a machine learning technique requiring training on text annotated manually by humans for named entities of interest. Distinguishing personal names from group and place names raises issues of wider relevance for onomastic research involving the basic question of what a name is. We address these issues in this presentation.

Eunsun Jou (Seoul National University)

Embedded topicalization in Korean factive complement clauses: an experimental approach

Previous explanations on the unavailability of topicalization inside factive clauses can be summarized into two main approaches: the operator approach and the clause-size approach. For most languages, the two only differ in the theoretical sense and do not bear different empirical consequences. However, they yield different predictions for Korean, which possesses two different forms of factive clauses: the "long" form and the "short" form. This study verifies the predictions of the two approaches against collective judgment from Korean speakers by means of an acceptability judgment experiment. Results coincide with predictions from both approaches, suggesting the need for a hybrid account.

Taylor Joyce (Harvard University)

A unified contrastive analysis of lateral shift in ASL

Role shift is a mechanism unique to sign languages used to report another's dialogue or actions. I argue that one of the non-manual features which marks role shift in ASL – lateral body shift – shares the same contrastive meaning as lateral shift in coordination and focus marking in ASL. I assign a semantic denotation of L-SHIFT which encodes contrast by requiring its elements to be members of a comparison class, and apply this denotation to lateral shift in role shift, coordination, and focus marking.

Jongho Jun (Seoul National University)

Morphophonological gradience in Korean n-insertion

This study addresses the questions of what factors may have a gradient effect in application of a morpho-phonological process, how they interact, and which of the gradient effects speakers are aware of, by investigating the variation patterns of Korean n-insertion. An analysis is performed on the results of two surveys on speakers of two dialects of Korean, Seoul and Kyungsang, one using...
existing words and the other using novel Korean words. From the results of the survey on existing words, several interesting tendencies emerged. Some of these tendencies vary depending on the morphological category of the morphemes involved.

**Dagmar Jung** (University of Zurich)  
*How to negate in Dene Sųłíné*

This talk presents the various ways to say ‘no’ and how to state what is not the case in an innovative Dene Sųłíné (chp) variety of northwestern Saskatchewan. The data are corpus-based and complemented by some elicitation. This new corpus contains natural conversational speech used in families by adults and children, and is part of a collaborative effort by the community and linguists to document first language acquisition as well as natural language use.

**Patrick Juola** (Duquesne University)  
*Standards and practices in forensic science, with application to linguistics*

Forensic science in the United States has been severely criticized for a lack of reliability, with the result that “substantive information and testimony based on faulty forensic science analyses may have contributed to wrongful convictions of innocent people.” (National Research Council, 2009). Linguistics, as a discipline, should be able to address many of these issues. The main lack in forensic linguistics is the absence of agreed-upon “good practices” and the nonexistence of standards of work. This presentation discusses existing standards in other forensic science disciplines and compares them to the strengths and weaknesses of linguistics.

**Elsi Kaiser** (University of Southern California)  
*Word order patterns in generic ‘zero-subject’ constructions in Finnish: insights from speech-act participants*

I argue that seemingly puzzling word-order properties of Finnish generic zero-subject sentences can be explained if we acknowledge the previously-overlooked relevance of speech-act participants (speaker/addressee) for the Finnish EPP. Finnish uses third-person verbs with null subjects for generic reference. Corpus data show that claims that zero-subject sentences cannot be verb-initial are empirically insufficient. I argue that if the preverbal topic slot is not filled by a referential topic, it can be filled (overtly or covertly) by an element linked to the speech-act participants. This allows us to maintain a uniform view of the Finnish EPP as sensitive to topicality/definiteness.

**Elsi Kaiser** (University of Southern California)  
**Jesse Storbeck** (University of Southern California)  
*Emergent clusters of subjective adjectives: on the importance of experienced judges*

Perspective-dependent adjectives include predicates of personal taste (PPTs, e.g. *disgusting*) and multidimensional adjectives (MDs, e.g. *complex*). Recent work argues that PPTs require experiencers (i.e. *disgusting* necessitates the experience of being disgusted), but non-PPT MDs do not; however, these intuitions can be murky. We tested previously identified PPTs and MDs for the strength of their preference to be interpreted as reflecting an experiencer’s perspective. We used unsupervised clustering to see if groups that emerged from these data matched the PPT/MD distinction proposed in theoretical literature. We found two groups of adjectives which substantially adhered to the PPT/MD labels given by semanticists.

**Laura Kalin** (Princeton University)  
*Morphology before phonology: a case study of Turoyo (Neo-Aramaic)*

Models of the morphology-phonology interface differ as to whether they take morphology to be computed separately from (e.g., Halle & Marantz 1993) or concurrent with (e.g., McCarthy & Prince 1993) phonology. I investigate the order of operations needed to understand the form of finite verbs in the Neo-Aramaic language Turoyo. Turoyo furnishes several arguments in favor of a separation of morphology from phonology: (i) suppletive allomorphy that feeds/bleeds phonological operations; (ii) phonological infixation that counterbleeds morphological operations but feeds/bleeds phonological operations; and (iii) phonologically-conditioned allomorphy that is anti-optimizing and surface-opaque. All data come from Jastrow’s (1993) grammar of Turoyo.

**Jeffrey Kallen** (Trinity College Dublin)  
*Enregisterment in linguistic landscapes: global insights from Irish English*  
**ADS Poster Session**

Linking linguistic landscape (LL) research with the study of enregisterment and the commodification of language variation (cf. Agha 2003; Johnstone 2009), this presentation examines the indexical use of Irish English in the LL of Ireland and in overseas “Irish pubs.” Using fieldwork photographs, I argue that the physical placement features of the LL afford it a distinctive role in the enregisterment of lexicon, phonology, and discourse features: discourse elements are often indexical of oral traditions and of
opportunities for further discourse. I conclude that features of discourse and space are crucial to the role of the LL in language enregisterment.

Katharina Kann (New York University)  
Alex Warstadt (New York University)  
Adina Williams (New York University)  
Samuel R. Bowman (New York University)  
Verb argument structure alternations in word and sentence embeddings

Verbs occur in different syntactic environments, or frames. We investigate whether artificial neural networks encode sufficient grammatical knowledge to infer idiosyncratic properties of verbs. We introduce five datasets containing in aggregate nearly 10k sentences semi-automatically labeled for grammatical acceptability, illustrating different verb-frame combinations. We then test whether models can classify the acceptability of English verb-frame combinations using sentence embeddings alone. We further construct a corresponding word-level dataset and investigate whether the same syntactic features can be extracted from word embeddings. We find that the two types of embeddings encode only partially overlapping information about verb-argument structure.

Julianne Kapner (University of Rochester)  
Scott Grimm (University of Rochester)  
The non-uniqueness of weak definites

“Weak definite” noun phrases manifest non-unique reference in puzzling contrast to the usual uniqueness requirement of the definite determiner. We provide a systematic empirical study of weak definites establishing three subclasses, each licensing non-unique interpretations for distinct reasons. Some nouns, most prominently kinds of locations or musical instruments ('the saxophone', 'the desert') are definite kinds, while others ('the window', 'the air-conditioning') can be assimilated to dependent definites. A third class designates services, e.g. transportation ('the bus', 'the train'), which are logically polysemous between the abstract referent designating the service itself and the individual/location providing the service.

James Kari (Alaska Native Language Center)  
Lexware, Dene band labels, and high-volume Dene lexicography

In the 1980s the author began integrated stem-morpheme files using Bob Hsu’s Lexware approach to lexicography. Files were started for nine Alaska Dene languages using congruent band labels, two of which were published (Ahtna and Koyukon). In 2017 dictionaries have been renewed for Lower Tanana, Middle Tanana, and Dena’ina. Current software and refinements in the Dene band label system accelerate entry development. Bilateral editing is possible using four or five files with cognate entries. Dene language learners benefit from using the unformatted files and seeing the logic of the Dene band labels.

Shuan Karim (The Ohio State University)  
Coincidence or contact? Aramaic "Ayin" and Akkadian [e]

I argue that the use of the character <ṣ> to represent the vowel [e] in the Mandaic dialect of Middle Babylonian Aramaic is a result of linguistic changes due to contact with Akkadian, a position which has been previously rejected. The Mandaic and Akkadian shifts from a > e / ṣ are not considered shared phonological changes, because the Akkadian shift occurred nearly a millennium before the one in Mandaic. However, new research into the sound change in Akkadian allows for the interpretation that it occurred in stages coming to completion during a period of contact with a pre-Mandaic dialect.

Jungo Kasai (University of Washington)  
Robert Frank (Yale University)  
Jabberwocky parsing: dependency parsing with lexical noise

Parsing models have long benefited from the use of lexical information. At the same time, humans can easily parse sentences with unknown or even novel words, as in Lewis Carroll's poem Jabberwocky. In this paper, we carry out jabberwocky parsing experiments, exploring how robust a state-of-the-art neural network parser is to the absence of lexical information. We find that current parsing models, at least under usual training regimens, are overly dependent on lexical information, and perform badly in the jabberwocky context. We also demonstrate word dropout drastically improves robustness in this setting, and leads to significant improvements in out-of-domain parsing.
Jonah Katz (West Virginia University)  
Gianmarco Pitzanti (University of Cagliari)  
Aspects of Campidanese Sardinian obstruent lenition

This paper presents acoustic data from fieldwork with 10 Campidanese Sardinian speakers. It challenges previous descriptions of the phonological inventory and lenition processes of the language, which have been influential in phonological theory and have helped motivate complex theoretical mechanisms to deal with derived environments and 'saltation'. We argue that the Campidanese system requires no such special mechanisms: super-short consonants are voiced approximants between voiced sounds, but generally voiceless and variable in their manner elsewhere. This contrasts with voiced 'normal' stops, which are still affected by lenition (including approximantization), but less frequently than their shorter lenis counterparts.

Brendon Kaufman (University of Texas at Austin)  
Software or logiciel?: Evaluating success of French replacements for English loanwords

The rise of English as a lingua franca has resulted in an increased prevalence of English terms within European French. This has motivated conservative linguistic institutions such as the Académie Française to create French-sounding semantic equivalents to English terms meant to replace English borrowings in French speech and writing (e.g. "remue-méninges" for "brain-storming"). This paper presents a quantitative evaluation of the success of these replacement terms. Analysis of written French in the frWaC corpus reveals that English terms are slightly more frequent, but not necessarily used in more contexts, than their French equivalents.

Hezao Ke (University of Michigan)  
Inalienable relational nouns and logophors

This paper extends Ke and Pires' (2018) proposal that the implicit reflexive possessor argument of body-part nouns (BPNs) must be locally bound, whereas that of kinship nouns (KNs) can be either locally or long-distance bound. This paper (dis)associates the binding properties of the implicit arguments of BPNs and KNs with their logophoric properties: (i) the implicit argument of BPNs is not compatible with logophoric properties; (ii) the long-distance bound argument of KNs, unlike their locally bound counterpart, are instances of logophors.

Ezra Keshet (University of Michigan)  
Partial updates to simplify plural dynamic logic

A new plural update logic is presented that captures the same range of data as existing plural logics (such as van den Berg 1996) in a more straightforward way. Only one new operation over Dynamic Predicate Logic (Groenendijk & Stokhof 1990, 1991) is posited: a partial update that changes an information state only for certain values of an index variable. For instance "Most-p professors who wrote a book smiled" might update a state G only for those g in G where g(p) is a professor who wrote a book.

Tyler Kibbey (University of Kentucky)  
The Kingdom and the Republic: sovereignty metaphors in the opening prayers of the 115th United States Congress

In this study, I undertake an analysis of roughly 800 prayers given before sessions of the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives during the 115th Congress, and within that corpus, I specifically outline a system of theo-political religious metaphor related to divine sovereignty. This system, which takes GOD IS KING as its primary metaphor, creates an understanding of an anthropopathic end-point concept, GOD, in terms of an embodied conceptual domain of kingship and sovereignty. This system is both fundamental to and in conflict with the context in which it occurs, and this is exemplified by the utilized divine epithets.

Tyler Kibbey (University of Kentucky)  
Transcriptivism: an ethical framework for modern linguistics

The descriptivism-prescriptivism dichotomy is a prevalent feature in the study of language. In linguistics, descriptivism represents an objective approach, describing language as it is used. However, as an ethical framework, it goes as far as outlining a principle of harm avoidance while falling short of stipulating how linguistic research can be ethically applied to the betterment of marginalized communities. With transcriptivism, I introduce a framework of transcribing that research into productive methods of ethically applying linguistics research to the disarmament of linguistic violence.
**Marcin Kilarski** (Adam Mickiewicz University)  
**NAAHoLS3**  
*Voices from the background: the contribution of Therese Albertine Louise Robinson (1797-1870) to the study of Native American languages*

In this paper, I examine the contribution of Therese Albertine Louise Robinson (alias Talvj) (1797-1870) to the study of the languages of Native North America, based on her 1834 translation of John Pickering’s (1777-1846) “Indian Languages of America” (Pickering 1831). I show that the translation, including the accompanying notes, testifies to her awareness of the unique properties of Native American languages and, more generally, the different social and cultural contexts of particular languages, an issue that she was familiar with due to her earlier and more well-known interest in the Serbian language and culture.

**Hyosik Kim** (Northwestern University)  
**Masaya Yoshida** (Northwestern University)  
*Head movement is not needed for pseudo-noun incorporation in Korean*

We make three points in this study. First, in Korean Goal-NP can undergo PNI, contrary to the general idea that only Theme-NP can undergo PNI. Second, the Head Movement based account for PNI (Baker 1986, 2009, 2012) faces a problem when Korean PNIs involve N + classifier and a coordinate NP. Finally, PNIs in Korean are better understood under Base-generation account as originally proposed by Massam (2001).

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

The goal of this study is to delineate individual differences in the production of a major prosodic boundary (inonational phrase; IP) in American English, in order to understand how such variation is accommodated in the representation of prosodic structure. The results from 32 speakers report substantial variation in the phonetic features used and in the degree to which they were used to distinguish the IP boundary from word boundary. Implication of individual variations in the production of different prosodic categories for models of prosody – e.g., articulatory phonology, autosegmental metrical theory – wil be discussed.

**Jong-mi Kim** (Kangwon National University)  
*Phonological trends of naming simplification and globalization*

We explore phonological trends of baby naming that reflect the linguistic differences and the language power in international communication. We analyzed the top twenty popular baby names registered in the years 2017 and 2008 in modern and traditional regions of Korea (Seoul and Gyeongnam). The results showed that names in 2017 in Seoul used (1) more common sounds, (2) simpler orthography, and (3) more gender-neutral names than those in 2008 in Gyeongnam. The results suggest the relevance to the phonemic inventory of common vowels and consonants in Japanese linguistics and the use of the Roman alphabet in English orthography.

**Nayoun Kim** (Northwestern University)  
**Laurel Brehm** (Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics)  
**Patrick Sturt** (University of Edinburgh)  
**Masaya Yoshida** (Northwestern University)  
*Processing of different kind of fillers: reactivated fillers vs. active fillers*

Online wh-filler-gap dependency resolution can be characterized by the maintenance of the wh-filler, an active search for the gap and the retrieval of the wh-filler at the gap site (Wagers & Phillips 14). This study tested how wh-fillers are maintained in memory in two different WhFGD formations: "reactivated" WhFGD formation (the filler that is linked to the verb once, and is reactivated later) and "active" WhFGD formation. Taken together, information associated with the wh-filler is maintained when there is no need to reactivate the filler subsequent to the first gap, leading to the retrieval of detailed information and stronger agreement attraction.

**Sanghee Kim** (University of Chicago)  
*Allocutive agreement in Korean*

Speas and Tenny (2003) proposed a framework that posits functional categories which integrate discourse participants into syntactic representation, namely speech act (sa) projection: lower saP (concerns the hearer), and higher saP (concerns the speaker). The goal of the present study is to refine Speas and Tenny’s framework and provide a structural approach that captures allocutive agreement (i.e., morphosyntactic agreement with the hearer) in syntactic representation. Here I newly introduce the case of allocutive
agreement in Korean and argue that allocutive agreement is probed at the lower saP head, the functional category that is related to the hearer.

Songhee Kim (New York University)  
Liina Pylkkänen (New York University)  
*Neural correlates of verb phrase composition: evidence from MEG*

At 200-300ms after word onset, activity in the left anterior temporal lobe (LATL) increases in the presence of semantic composition. This increase has been shown to be modulated by factors like conceptual specificity and context-sensitivity of the combining words, but current characterizations of LATL activity are disproportionately based on noun phrase composition. We performed two MEG studies on English verb phrases, asking whether the patterns reported for the noun domain also extend to the verbal domain. Results indicate that the LATL is a cross-categorial combinatory region, with its pattern during verb phrase composition largely resembling findings in the noun domain.

Brian W. King (Independent Scholar)  
*ANS7*

Medicalized naming practices and the pathologization of intersex bodies

This study focuses on the naming of body types as part of medical diagnosis, in this case the bodies of intersex people. These embodiments tend to be named and classified by the medical community as various syndromes, plasias, and disorders even though most of those somatic and hormonal 'differences from the norm' pose no medical problems *per se* for people who 'have' them. This study comprises a metapragmatic analysis of focus group discussions in which intersex research collaborators talk about body naming practices. Ideologies emerge that frame medical naming practices as disingenuous and disconnected from lived realities of intersex people.

John Kingston (University of Massachusetts Amherst)  
*Lexical knowledge does not improve discriminability: testing interactive models*

This paper reports the results of two discrimination experiments that test a prediction of interactive models of speech perception: cumulative discriminability of stimulus pairs should be greater for word-nonword (or nonword-word) continua than word-word continuum. This prediction was not confirmed by the results of the experiments. The results also show that the discrimination task could capture such difference, if it existed, in that the discrimination peak shifted with the category boundary in directions that reflected the listener's lexical knowledge. Finally, the results show that auditory effects are independent of lexical effects on both categorization and discrimination.

Edith Kirlew (University of Queensland)  
Erich Round (University of Queensland)  
*Family-level domain knowledge improves automated cognate alignment*

Automated cognate alignment can help speed up the comparative method, however current implementations (List 2010, List et al 2018) are generic and phonetically coarse grained, so may miss detail and family-/area-specific information utilized in manual research. We demonstrate the advantages of adding family-specific historical phonological knowledge to automated processes. Using information on Australian sound changes (Dixon 2002) we assessed the alignments of 1,000 cognate sets across eight Gunwinyguan languages (Harvey 2003). Relative to a hand-curated gold standard, our aligner produced 25% fewer errors (36/1000) than the generic aligner (48/1000). Our method is straightforward and can be extended to other families.

Olga Klymenko (Zaporizhzhya National University)  
*Twitterverse: the birth of new words*

Hundreds of new words are coined every day in Twitter which is regarded as means of creation and distribution of new words, concepts and ideas. Our research focuses on the way Twitter’s case of apt naming has become one of the richest sources of brand-related word-creation. The current study of Twitter corpora provides the quantitative analysis of particular patterns and frequent word-formation models: affixation (27%), compounding (33%), blending (30%), lexical analogy (10%). The work concludes with the idea that the popularity of Twitter has become a breeding ground for new words which have enriched the modern American English vocabulary.
Tyler Knowlton (University of Maryland)
Paul Pietroski (Rutgers University)
Justin Halberda (Johns Hopkins University)
Jeffrey Lidz (University of Maryland)

Representational format and universal quantifiers

Formal analogs of “each”, “every”, and “all” can be defined using first-order logic or overtly second-order terms. We offer experimental evidence that this formal distinction is psychologically realized and has detectable symptoms. Specifically, we argue that “each” has a first-order format whereas “every”/“all” have second-order formats. We find that participants are better at remembering group properties (dot cardinalities) after evaluating “every”-/“all”-/ (and “most”-) statements (like “every big dot is blue”) than after evaluating truth-conditionally equivalent “each”-statements, (like “each big dot is blue”). Our results support the idea that meanings are represented in particular ways, as opposed to being format-neutral.

Jordan Kodner (University of Pennsylvania)

Investigating acquisition in unattested dead languages

I develop a model for analogical change based on the Tolerance Principle (Yang 2016), a concrete model of rule/productivity learning in child language acquisition and apply it to the classic problem of the lengthened *ē*-past stem in Proto-Germanic strong verbs as a case study. I show that the PGmc's well-reconstructed lexicon is similar to modern child lexicons such that it may be treated as a child lexicon for some modeling purposes, that the TP applied here makes testable quantitative predictions about analogy, and find support for the hypothesis that the analogy spread from `eat' in Class V to Class IV.

Jordan Kodner (University of Pennsylvania)
Caitlin Richter (University of Pennsylvania)

Emergence of partial /ai/-raising through child language acquisition in a mixed input setting

We model child acquisition of a novel grammar from a mixture of other input grammars. Full North American /ai/-raising, considered opaque, raises /ai/ before underlyingly voiceless segments, while rarely-attested transparent /ai/-raising (before only surface voiceless segments but not flapped-/t/) can indicate a path of development through phonologization following phonetic incrementation. However, /ai/-raising now regularly spreads by contact with established fully-raising populations. We propose that present-day observed transparent-raising is not necessarily incipient phonologization; rather, we demonstrate conditions of language variety contact under which children can natively acquire the transparent-raising grammar from an exclusively full-raising/non-raising input mixture.

Todor Koev (University of Konstanz)

A degree semantics for verbal change

This paper develops a degree semantics of verbal change according to which dynamic predicates are associated with scales that reflect the development stages of the described eventualities (Dowty 1979; Beavers 2013; Gyarmathy 2015). Such scales of change vary across two dimensions: atelic/telic predicates are linked to scales that can/cannot be further extended while instantaneous/durative predicates have scales that consist of two/more than two degrees. I offer two arguments in support of a scalar semantics for dynamic predicates – one from adverbial modification and another from parallels to gradable adjectives – and flesh out the idea formally.

Craig Kopris

Virginia Algonquian on the small screen: native language in the Jamestown series

What happens when a linguist, a cultural anthropologist, and a language teacher team up to train native actors for a television series with culturally appropriate dialogue using a language not spoken for over two hundred years? Dormant Virginia Algonquian is an integral part of the historical drama Jamestown. The Jamestown process bridging the gap between writers and actors splits the work among three people with different specializations. Coordination of the team members allows the multiple specializations to be simultaneously applied and harmonized. The results are shared with the Virginia Algonquian speakers' Pamunkey descendants, several of whom are among the actors.
Yilmaz Koylu (Indiana University Bloomington)  P3
Reference to kinds in L2 English

This study investigated the acquisition of kind referring noun phrase interpretation in L2 English by learners with Arabic, Turkish and Chinese L1 backgrounds. 32 advanced learners of English with Arabic (10), Turkish (10) and Chinese (12) L1 backgrounds, and 8 native English speakers were recruited. The tasks were a 42-item sentence completion task and an 84-item acceptability judgment task. The results indicated that: (1) native speakers, and L2 learners mostly produced bare plurals for count nouns and bare singulars for mass nouns for kind reference; (2) the similarity between L1 and L2 did not always lead to positive transfer.

Alexandra Krauska (Northwestern University)  P6
Masaya Yoshida (Northwestern University)
Zero morphology and covert structure in sentence processing

Past studies have uncovered some grammatical properties of categorically ambiguous words and zero morphology, but no research has been conducted in terms of how native English speakers process these words. Are two different uses of a Noun/Verb categorically ambiguous word processed in the same way, or in different ways? Does covert structure have an effect in online sentence processing? Through an eye-tracking while reading experiment, this study shows that the zero-derived form of categorically ambiguous words gives rise to a slower reading time, which we argue is due to the structural complexity of those words.

Margaret Kroll (University of California, Santa Cruz)  29
Tom Roberts (University of California, Santa Cruz)
Are bare adverbial responses derived by ellipsis? Definitely.

This project explores the semantic and syntactic distribution of an understudied class of English bare adverbial responses (BARs), items like of course, definitely, maybe, and probably, which can constitute complete answers to polar questions (PQs), either on their own or with not. While existing accounts argue that BARs display an ambiguity in responses to negative PQs, we present novel data demonstrating that, in fact, this ambiguity is illusory. We then show that BAR responses to negative PQs can be explained by an elliptical account that relies on independently-motivated processes of antecedent matching and negative concord.

Susan Kung (University of Texas at Austin)  SSILA3
J. Ryan Sullivant (University of Texas at Austin)
Announcing the curated collections of Terrence Kaufman at AILLA

The Archive of the Indigenous Languages of Latin America is pleased to present the opening of twelve new collections created from the assembled research and work of Terrence Kaufman, a leading Mesoamericanist. In this presentation, we take the audience on a journey through these twelve collections in AILLA during which we present an overview of the languages and materials included in each collection, we explain any relevant restrictions on the use of the materials, and we demonstrate how to navigate the collections to find relevant data that can be re-used for research as well as language documentation and revitalization efforts.

Chigusa Kurumada (University of Rochester)  P6
Bethany Gardner (Vanderbilt University)
“You’re good at math for a woman”: an experimental analysis of gender-based microaggressions

A token of language use can give rise to divergent conversational implicatures across listeners. Little is known, however, about how such variations come about. Our experimental investigation targets a phenomenon called microaggressions, wherein listeners draw inferences about implicit biases and stereotypes. e.g., an innocuous compliment for one (e.g., “you are good at math for a woman”) can trigger microaggression in another through an inference about the backgrounded assumption (e.g., women are not usually good at math). We show effects of three classes of variables: a) voting behaviors, b) implicit sexism biases, and c) linguistic tendencies for pragmatic enrichment.

Kim Kurz (Rochester Institute of Technology-National Technical Institute for the Deaf)  P6
Corrine Occhino (Rochester Institute of Technology-National Technical Institute for the Deaf)
The cognitive benefits of learning a second language in a second modality: a cross-sequential study of American Sign Language learners

A longitudinal cross-sequential study was conducted and followed groups of new signers across four semesters of ASL courses. To separate the benefits of learning a second language from the benefits of learning a second language in a second modality, we also
tracked monolingual students not taking any second language classes and students taking spoken language classes who are learning a second language in their first modality. We hypothesized that when compared to both spoken language learners and monolinguals, visual language learners (ASL students) show enhanced visual spatial skills. Participants (n=150) were recruited from ASL classes and spoken language.

**Leland Kusmer (University of Massachusetts Amherst)**

*Optimal linearization: word and affix order with Optimality Theory*

The syntactic and phonological literatures often diverge in their approach to affix ordering. The syntactic literature assumes that affix order results directly from syntactic processes, while the phonological literature assumes that affixes are ordered by PF. I present a bridge between these two viewpoints, called Optimal Linearization, comprising a set of freely rerankable OT constraints which enforce correspondence between syntactic structure and linear ordering. This system has the benefit of making clear typological predictions about the relationship between sub-word affix order and sentence-level word order. I illustrate the workings of this system with an affix ordering puzzle from Arabic.

**Lily Kwok (University of Connecticut)**

*Full reduplication for nominal plurality is not inflectional: a cross-linguistic survey*

This paper surveys full reduplication for nominal plural marking across 3 pre-defined typological classes: 1. sign languages; 2. creole languages; and 3. non-creole spoken languages. Using Witzschko’s (2008) diagnostics for inflectional vs. non-inflectional plural marking, the survey unveiled that sign and creole languages do not default to the most iconic pluralizing strategy for nouns; and despite the survey showing that inflectional morphology is still dearth in this particular domain for signs and creoles, it is clear that they are not exceptionally different from non-creole spoken languages that also mark plurality via modification.

**Joy Kwon (University of Wisconsin–Madison)**

*Hierarchical representations of distinctive features in phonology: the case of Korean vowels*

The current paper presents hierarchies of contrastive features of Korean vowels. In particular, Ko’s (2009) contrastive hierarchies of Korean monophthongs are reanalyzed and a hierarchy of diphthongs is proposed. As Ko’s study, the feature hierarchies adopt the Successive Division Algorithm (Dresher 2009) while this paper follows the model of distinctive features for feature specifications (Avery & Idsardi 2001). Examples of diachronic/synchronous sound change are presented. They test and confirms Oxford’s (2015) sound change model which is based on the same framework of feature hierarchy. I argue the suggested hierarchies offer a more coherent and systematic account for sound changes.

**Renato Lacerda (University of Connecticut)**

*Defrosting quantifiers: an argument against the rigidity of the scope freezing of topics*

Topicalized quantifiers are assumed not to be able to undergo further (operator) movement. Rizzi (2006) argued this restriction follows from the Criterial Freezing, whereby the topic undergoes Spec-Head agreement with a functional Topic head, which freezes the topic in place. In this paper, I discuss a well-defined case in Brazilian Portuguese where a quantifier topicalized in the postverbal position must undergo quantifier raising from the topic position. The data suggest that postverbal topicalization in BP does not involve a cartographic TopicP and that the traditional freezing of topics is not due to the topicality of the relevant elements.

**Wei Lai (University of Pennsylvania)**

**Peter Racz (University of Bristol)**

**Gareth Roberts (University of Pennsylvania)**

*Prior experience with a linguistic variant affects the acquisition of its social meaning: an experimental simulation using alien language learning*

We report two artificial-language-learning experiments that investigate whether sociolinguistic acquisition would be facilitated by experiential unexpectedness. Participants first learned an “alien” language to establish “language experience” without seeing aliens, and then they learned it again with two alien species, Gulus and Norls. Crucially, Gulus mostly use “dup” as plural suffix while Norls mostly use “nup”. We manipulated whether or not “nup” occurred (Experiment 1) and was linguistically conditioned (Experiment 2) in participants’ “prior experience”. Sociolinguistic learning was evaluated by suffix identification for aliens and alien identification for suffixes, and was showed to be facilitated by the two kind of unexpectedness.
Matthias Lalisse (Johns Hopkins University)  SCiL Poster Session 2
Paul Smolensky (Johns Hopkins University/Microsoft Research AI)

Augmenting compositional models for knowledge base completion using gradient representations

Neural models of knowledge base data have typically employed compositional representations of graph objects: entity and relation embeddings are systematically combined to evaluate the truth of a possible knowledge base entry. Using a model inspired by Harmonic Grammar, we propose to tokenize triplet embeddings by subjecting them to a process of optimization with respect to learned well-formedness conditions on knowledge base triplets. The resulting model, known as gradient graphs, leads to sizable improvements when implemented as a companion to compositional models. Also, we show that the "supracompositional" triplet token embeddings it produces have interpretable properties that prove helpful in performing inference on the resulting triplet representations.

Dakotah Lambert (Earlham College)  SCiL Poster Session 2
James Rogers (Earlham College)

A logical and computational methodology for exploring systems of phonotactic constraints

We introduce a methodology built around a logical analysis component based on a hierarchy of classes of subregular constraints characterized by the kinds of features of a string a mechanism must be sensitive to in order to determine whether it satisfies the constraint, and a computational component built around a publicly-available interactive workbench that implements, based on the equivalence between logical formulae and finite-state automata, a theorem-prover for these logics (even algorithmically extracting certain classes of constraints), wherein the alternation between these logical and computational analyses can provide useful insight more easily than using either in isolation.

Andrew Lamont (University of Massachusetts Amherst)  P1

Sour Grapes is phonotactically complex

This paper argues that Sour Grapes is more computationally complex than attested spreading patterns not in terms of its transformational power, but in terms of its phonotactics. The set of phonotactically well-formed strings derived by Sour Grapes belongs to a more expressive class than those derived by attested spreading patterns.

Jeffrey Lamontagne (McGill University)  26

Acoustic evidence of phonemicization: lax high vowels in Quebec French

Laxness’s phonemic status in Quebec French (QF) high vowels is debated: laxness is predictable in final syllables and highly variable in non-final syllables, but is no longer repaired in borrowings. To address this question, we test whether laxness patterns like uncontroversial phonological features (backness, roundess). Using mixed-effect linear regression on 26000 penultimate mid vowels from 67 QF speakers, we show penultimate mid vowels coarticulate more in F1 with featurally similar vowels, and for young adults laxness displays this pattern even when F1 is therefore lowered less before lower-F1 vowels. We suggest this argues for phonemicization in apparent time.

Tove Larsson (Université Catholique de Louvain)  P1

Informality and register awareness: grammatical stance marking in student and expert production

Morphologically and semantically related lexical sets of stance markers (e.g. ‘importantly’, ‘important' and 'importance') have been found to present difficulties for student writers, as the pragmatic and syntagmatic relations each of the members of such sets participate in are often not transparent, nor is the perceived level of formality of some of these sets, which may cause additional difficulties. The present corpus-based study uses register to further explore previous claims of informality. The results show that all student groups share some preferences with the non-academic registers, suggesting somewhat insufficient register awareness. The results will hopefully nuance the informal-formal dichotomy.

Hoi Ki Law (Rutgers University)  6
Kristen Syrett (Rutgers University)

Experimental support for the discourse translucency of bare noun phrases in Mandarin

Building on Law & Syrett (2017), we extended the investigation of the discourse transparency of bare nouns (BNs) to Mandarin, a language with robust BNs, which lack pseudo-incorporation properties and number. We ask two questions: 1) Do BNs differ from indefinites in introducing discourse referents for anaphoric reference? 2) If BNs turn out to show reduced discourse transparency,
is grammatical number the cause? Two experiments were conducted, the results of which provided support to the reduced discourse transparency of BNs in Mandarin.

**Alexandra Lawson** (University at Buffalo)  
*Variation in “reflexive” pronoun usage and function across genre*

Although previous research has described reflexive pronouns as having a highly regular and syntactically-governed distribution (Chomsky 1981, among others) ostensibly reflexive forms as seen in (2) are in common usage. This paper explores the variation seen between (1) and (2) and the social factors that condition it.

1) I am a linguist, how about you?  
2) I am a linguist, how about you?

I hypothesize that the social factors that are encoded in formal genre/register maintenance (distancing, politeness, prescriptive conformity) encourage speakers and writers to use a reflexive pronominal variant where a personal pronoun would be predicted by syntactic theory.

**Tania Leal** (University of Nevada, Reno)  
**Jeffrey Renaud** (Augustana College)  
*Spanish nominalizations and case assignment*

Nominalizations are syntactic structures wherein verbal roots co-occur with verbal and nominal properties, classifying them as verbal (VN) (*El andar el niño tan tarde*) or nominal (NN) (*El andar errabundo del niño*). While NNs mark agents genitive (*del niño*), VNs require nominative agents (*el niño*). NNs co-occur with adjectives (*errabundo*), whereas VNs co-occur with adverbs (*tan tarde*). Alexiadou et al. (2011) posit separate syntactic structures for the two. In this study, we investigate via self-paced reading task the types of case available in each structure, providing evidence of the processing of Spanish nominalizations and testing Alexiadou et al.’s (2011) analysis.

**Naomi Lee** (New York University)  
*Khoekhoe pronominal morphosyntax: gender on Root-attached little n*

The internal structure of pronouns and their relation to argument DPs has been debated extensively in the morphosyntax literature (Ritter 1995, Alexiadou 2004, Dechaine & Wiltshko 2002). This paper gives an analysis in which Khoekhoe (aka Nama-Damara, Central Khoisan, Namibia) pronouns and lexical nominals share the same full DP structure, including a nominalized Root. My account of distributional facts, idiosyncratic semantics associated with grammatical gender marking, and the directionality of morphologically conditioned allomorphy in Khoekhoe nominals depends on the presence of pronoun-internal Roots, and supports Kramer’s (2013, 2015) analysis that gender features are hosted on little n.

**Sinae Lee** (Texas A&M University)  
**Peter Andrews** (North Carolina State University)  
*Gender differentiation of ruralness in southeastern Ohio: GOOSE fronting and pre-nasal DRESS raising*

This study examines the speech among native southeastern Ohioans, particularly focusing on their production of GOOSE and DRESS. The study is based on 26 sociolinguistic interviews with local European American (14 males and 12 females). Speaker age ranges from 18 to 77. Seven speakers were categorized as ‘farming-involved’, and the rest as ‘non-farming-involved’. Results indicate that speakers in southeastern Ohio generally seem to move away from features that are often associated with Appalachian English in apparent time. This trend is more pronounced among women (p=0.0426), and among the non-farming group (p=0.0569).

**Soo-Hwan Lee** (Sogang University)  
**Doo-Won Lee** (Korea National University of Transportation)  
*Nominal mismatches in Swahili locatives*

According to Carstens (2008), Bantu locatives in general project double DPs. However, recent works have presented convincing evidence for a reduction in nominal size for Bantu locatives (Fuchs & van der Wal 2017, 2018). We argue that the actual size of nominals in Swahili, a language of the Bantu family, depends on the type of locative being conveyed. In this regard, a mismatch in terms of nominal size is observed for Swahili locatives. By means of unfolding our argument, we adopt the PP analysis as well as the stacked-*n* analysis suggested by Kramer (2015).
Verb suppletion in Korean has been analyzed under conditions relevant to structural hierarchy and linear sequences of morphosyntactic features. We demonstrate that suppletion within multiple verb constructions (MVCs) in Korean is sensitive to structural hierarchy (following Bobaljik (2012) and Hankamer & Mikkelsen (2018)) instead of linear adjacency. In other words, the availability of suppletion in Korean MVCs is highly predictable when structural locality between the trigger and target is estimated. Further, we argue that the existence and the morphosyntactic role of the functional head, v1o, within MVCs is crucial during Vocabulary Insertion (VI) at Phonetic Form (PF).

There is a long-standing debate in the literature about whether Head Movement is part of narrow syntax or PF. An empirical question is whether HM may have semantic effects. This paper defends the presence of semantically active HM with novel evidence from Cantonese aspectual verbs. Scope enrichment is achieved when aspectual verbs like hoici ‘begin’ in Cantonese are raised over another quantificational elements. I argue that a head movement account (verb raising) is superior to a phrasal movement one (subject lowering). Since the movement evidently affects scope, this argument indicates that HM may have semantic effects.

Contrast effects are ubiquitous in speech perception. Listeners make more ‘voiced stop’ (shorter stop closure) judgments for postvocalic stops when the preceding vowel is lengthened. Tone language speakers identify a tone as high in a low-F0 frequency context while a physically identical tone as low in a high-F0 context. Here we report a developmental change whereby learners of a tonal second language process perceptual contrast along the newly acquired F0 cues for stop identification. We examined perceptual patterns of stop identification by Korean-speaking learners of Mandarin Chinese along with baseline data from naïve listeners without prior exposure to tone languages.

Lithuanian has been claimed to exhibit passives of passives, thereby counterexemplifying Perlmutter & Postal’s (1977) claim that passives cannot passivize. We provide extensive argumentation that the construction is an evidential of a passive, the evidential itself not passive in form. We further provide a syntactic analysis explaining its properties through an EvidentialP between TP and VoiceP, thus providing independent support for Blain & Déchaine’s (2006) proposal that EvidP may appear in clausal positions below the CP domain. We conclude that passives of passives need not be accommodated into syntactic theory.
Tone-prominence interaction in Hän (Athabaskan)

This paper provides an analysis of the interaction between tone and stress in Hän, an Athabaskan language spoken in eastern Alaska and western Yukon, Canada. In Hän lexical low tone is prevented from spreading to a nuclear stressed syllable (rightmost stress in an Intonational Phrase (IP)), and stress can shift leftward to coincide with tone. These processes are significant for two reasons. First, high tone has been argued to be phonologically inert in Hän, but here it attracts stress. Second, while tone-prominence interactions are quite common, an interaction at the level of the Intonational Phrase has not yet been proposed.

Children’s acquisition of domain restriction in pre-verbal and post-verbal universal A-quantifiers

We examine children's interpretation of domain restriction in two different types of universal A-quantifiers, the preverbal adverb dōu ‘all’ in Mandarin and the postverbal affix saai3 ‘all’ in Cantonese, both of which cannot occupy a sentence-initial position. Dōu quantifies leftward over the subject nominal by default; whereas saai3 selects a definite nominal, which can be rightward over a definite [classifier-noun] object or leftward over a definite [classifier-noun] subject. Our experimental findings demonstrate that children’s problems with domain restriction is not due to an insensitivity to the definiteness effect, but a misanalysis of quantifier type.

Ethnic and gender variation in the CMC use of Colloquial Singapore English discourse particles

This paper considers the clause-final monosyllabic discourse particles of Colloquial Singapore English (CSE) and their ethnic and gender distribution. A recently-compiled corpus of informal text messages shines a new light on their use. Tendencies of note include ethnic differences in gender variation and the correlation of some particles with ethnicity. Beyond providing a better understanding of variation in CSE’s particle system, evidence is presented to suggest that the continued presence, in Singapore, of bilingualism in English and other languages exerts sustained influence on the resultant contact variety, thus considering synchronic transfer phenomena to approach the relevance of diachronic substrate effects.

Verbal and non-verbal clauses, and the cases in between: Yukuna’s pseudo-clefts

Yukuna (ycn) is a North Amazonian Arawak language of Colombia. In Yukuna, verbal and non-verbal clauses have clearly distinct syntactic patterns. However, this distinction becomes blurry in pseudo-cleft (PC) sentences, which are syntactically non-verbal but formally very similar to finite verbal clauses. This paper describes the morphosyntax of Yukuna’s PC’s, discusses their distribution in a first-hand corpus of narratives, and argues that their behavior is unlike prototypical clefts, used cross-linguistically as focalization devices. Lastly, this paper contributes to the typology of lexical flexibility with a case of lexical and syntactic ambiguity in a language with a rigid lexicon-syntax mapping.

Mixtec in Ohio: a case study of the impact of immigration policy on language maintenance

Language loss literature has largely considered how communities’ language attitudes drive the disappearance of minority languages (Crystal 2000, Thomason 2001). Drawing on ethnographic fieldwork and interviews conducted in agricultural migrant camps in Ohio and the Mixtec-speaking (Glottolog: mixt1425) community of San Juan, Mixtepec Oaxaca (17°18'23.2"N 97°50'03.1"W), I argue that current immigration policy decreases the exposure migrant children have to their parents’ mother tongue. This negatively impacts the Mixtec use of the youngest generation in Oaxacan communities when migrant families return to Mexico. This case study suggests language revitalization efforts should consider the impact of political action on language maintenance.
The interplay between lexico-syntactic information and prosodic structure

Phrasal prosody is considered independent of lexical items, while it interacts with syntactic structure. On the syntactic level, recent work has shown that the prior syntactic distributions of nouns impact production and comprehension. Here, we ask whether prosodically-defined positions are associated with lexical features, such as prior syntactic distributions. We assess this question using a corpus of spoken American English. We operationalize syntactic information as the diversity and the prototypicality of the syntactic distributions of nouns. Our results indicate that prosodically prominent positions (final and initial) attract nouns from denser syntactic neighbor-hoods. Ramifications for models of speech planning are discussed.

Dizhsa Nabani—a presentation and discussion of a collaborative short documentary

San Jerónimo Tlacochahuaya is a small Zapotec (Otomanguean) pueblo in the Valley of Oaxaca, Mexico. In the summer of 2018 a team, including the co-authors, collaborated to create a multilingual documentary exploring Zapotec identity in Tlacochahuaya, especially in relation to language, food, and farming. Here we discuss the design of the project, including the challenges and benefits of working with a diverse team consisting of outside academics, Zapotec language activists and academics, undergraduate students, and film practitioners. This short discussion and context setting (6 min) will be followed by the presentation of the 14 minute documentary film.
with the measure of Beijing orientation. Statistical analysis showed that audience, Beijing orientation, and their interaction were all significant. These results were supported by metalinguistic commentary and qualitative analysis.

Luke Lindemann (Yale University)  
*P6*  
*Rigidness and flexibility in the ergative splits of Nepali*  

Nepali is a mixed split-ergative system which is typically described as having obligatory ergative marking in the perfective domain and optional ergative marking elsewhere. Li (2007) proposes another split along the Silverstein's Animacy Hierarchy. I examine discourses culled from the Nepali National Spoken Corpus and conclude that the commonality of ergative marking in the imperfective domain is probabilistically determined by the Animacy Hierarchy, and deviations from this pattern have a pragmatic effect.

Luke Lindemann (Yale University)  
*ADS2*  
*Sibilant variation and koinéization in Texas German*  

Texas German is a heritage language spoken in Central Texas. Originally a collection of regional immigrant dialects, TG shows evidence of koinéization but also presents with substantial variation. I present a case study of one variant feature: sibilant pronunciation in *rst* consonant clusters. I analyze interviews collected by the Texas German Dialect Archive at the University of Texas to investigate the factors that correlate with variation in this feature and employ statistics of spatial autocorrelation to examine regional distributions. Results for this feature are compatible with a model of koinéization resulting in stable and homogenous variation in a unary dialect.

Kate L. Lindsey (Stanford University)  
*P1*  
*Variation and spreading in Pahoturi River final-/n/-realization*  

Following Schokkin's (2018) work on linguistic and age effects on final /n/-realization in Idiverbs, this paper presents a matched study of the same variation in related Ende. The findings show that the pattern is not as simple as /n/-elision or /n/-addition, but rather that the youngest and oldest speakers are eliding /n/ (e.g. da instead of dan) and young women are adding /n/ (e.g. danon instead of dan). This work expands what is known about the Pahoturi River language family and contributes to the study of sociolinguistic variation in minority languages.

Ling Liu (University of Colorado Boulder)  
*SCiL Poster Session 1*  
*Mans Hulden (University of Colorado Boulder)  
Rebecca Scarborough (University of Colorado Boulder)*  
*RNN classification of English vowels: nasalized or not*  

Vowel nasality is perceived and used by English listeners though it is not phonemic. Feature-based classifiers have been built to evaluate what features are useful for nasality perception and measurement. These classifiers require heavy high-level feature engineering with most features measured at discrete points. Recurrent neural networks can take advantage of sequential information, and has the advantage of freeing us from high-level feature engineering and potentially being stronger simulation models with a holistic view. Therefore, we constructed two types of RNN classifiers (simple RNN and LSTM), and compared their performance as to nasalization of English vowels in different contexts.

Minqi Liu (University of California, Los Angeles)  
*P3*  
*English adaptation in Mandarin A-not-A constructions*  

I analyzed the alternations of English words when borrowed ad hoc in a Mandarin reduplication construction whose underlying form contains a reduplication of the first syllable in its base. Most English codas that are illegal in Mandarin are left out in reduplication, except for /m/, which is partially preserved as [n] or [ŋ]. As for illegal onsets, the reduplication either obeys Max-BR at the price of allowing illegal onsets like /ʃt/, or a vowel is inserted to split a complex onset like /sp/. These phenomena shed light on some constraints in Mandarin-speaker’s mind that are otherwise hard to see.

Yang Liu (Georgetown University)  
*SCiL4*  
*Amir Zeldes (Georgetown University)*  
*Discourse relations and signaling information: anchoring discourse signals in RST-DT*  

Research on discourse relations between clauses, such as cause or contrast, has studied how relations are signaled in discourse. Several corpora include discourse relation annotations: the Penn Discourse Treebank (Prasad et al. 2008) annotates a subset of
relations marked by explicit connectives (e.g. however) or understood implicit ones, while the RST-Signalling Corpus (Taboada & Das 2013) annotates the presence of signals exhaustively, but provides no information about the location of signaling devices. We present an annotation effort to anchor discourse signals at all levels, bridging the gap between these two frameworks, and support feature engineering for automatic discourse parsing.

Yaobin Liu (Stony Brook University)

Explicating wh-fronting in Mandarin: a scrambling approach

I analyze wh-fronting in Mandarin as scrambling for its optionality and semantic vacuousness, its parallelism with Japanese scrambling, and the general plausibility of scrambling in a non-scrambling language. It departs from previous treatments in dispensing with stipulation of an explicit uniform driving force for the movement and permits structural alternation with multiple concomitant output effects (Reinhart 2006).

Zoey Liu (University of California, Davis)

Quantifying structural and lexical constraints in PP ordering typology

Though recent research has shown the overall dependency lengths for various languages tend to be minimized by their grammars as a whole, whether there is crosslinguistic preference for dependency length minimization in syntactic structures with alternative constituent orderings is unknown. What other linguistic factors can serve as effective typological determinants of word order preferences remains unclear. We explore the roles of dependency length, semantic closeness, lexical frequency and word co-occurrence information in PP orders across 31 languages. While dependency length appears to be predictive, the observations for the other three constraints vary depending on the structural features of different languages.

Hunter Lockwood (University of Wisconsin–Madison)

Historical notes on the pound sign (#) in linguistic theory

Introductory linguistics classes typically teach that # has two major uses in linguistic theory: first, in (morpho)phonology, as a marker of word boundaries; and second, as a marker of nonsensical, infelicitous, or otherwise semantically or pragmatically unacceptable sentences. As a morphophonological boundary marker, # is rooted in a history of similar uses going back at least to the American structuralists. Conversely, the semantic use of # is relatively recent; linguists even into the 1980s used * to mark sentences as ungrammatical due to semantically unacceptability. In this paper, I discuss these two uses and their development over time.

Yanyu Long (Cornell University)

Account for variation of Mandarin nasal codas using the Selection-Coordination theory

This study uses the Selection-Coordination theory under the Articulatory Phonology framework to explain realization of nasal codas in Mandarin. It found that before /p/, the tongue gesture of a nasal coda is coordinatively selected with the following labial gesture of /p/, i.e., selected together and relative timing precisely controlled. Before /a/, while /n/ shows stably small overlap with the following vowel gestures, suggesting competitive control over the two sets; /n/ shows speech-rate-dependent overlap with the following vowel, suggesting a stage in between competitive and coordinative control. The difference between the three types of control is explained by perceptual recoverability.

Wilmar Lopez Barrios (University of Massachusetts Amherst)

Nuclear contour and generational effects on Palenquero and vernacular Spanish declaratives

Palenquero is an Afro-Hispanic creole language spoken in San Basilio de Palenque, Colombia, and those who speak Palenquero also speak a local Spanish variety (VS). Previous work suggested that Palenquero stressed syllables correlate with a H level tone, and nuclear contours involving oxytones favor the occurrence of this tone without a boundary. Previous studies did not test for differences between older and younger speakers, and language revitalization efforts have resulted in younger generations acquiring Palenquero as an L2. The intonational nuclear contours of declaratives ending with oxytonic and paroxytonic words were explored in Palenquero and VS. The data analyzed in this study show that adults realized L+H*L% for VS, and H*(+L)-L% for Palenquero, whereas young participants exhibit H*(+L)-L% for both languages.

Sara Loss (Oklahoma State University)

Grammatical and social leveling in a peripheral dialect

Trudgill (2011) argues that without relatively monolithic input, complex grammatical patterns will be simplified. We explore this claim by comparing a feature of a parent dialect (personal dative constructions in Appalachian English) with a peripheral dialect
We asked for acceptability judgments of different personal dative constructions via an online survey. We found that the peripheral dialect showed a pattern of grammatical constraint simplification as well as social constraint simplification. For example, Appalachian men said they could say more construction types than Appalachian women or Oklahomans, and both Appalachian men and women were more sensitive to volition than Oklahomans.

Ayden Loughlin (University of Victoria)  
ADS Poster Session  
Who is they? Pronoun use across time and social structure

This poster investigates who uses singular they and the effect of antecedent perceived gender on pronominal choice. A survey of 379 individuals (b. 1939-2004) resulted in 588 tokens of they, 135 of he, and 91 of she, across three occupations: mechanic, secretary, student. Overall, they prevails. mechanic (he) and secretary (she) remain gendered but are less so over apparent time as they increases. For student, they is consistently the most frequent choice. Participant gender is an important predictor: non-binary lead the change to they, followed by women. This study thus provides empirical evidence regarding pronominal reference across age and gender categories.

Jiayi Lu (Northwestern University)  
P6  
Cynthia K. Thompson (Northwestern University)  
Masaya Yoshida (Northwestern University)  
Examining argument-adjunct asymmetry of island effect in Mandarin Chinese

Using a formal acceptability judgment experiment, this study re-examines the adjunct-argument asymmetry in island sensitivity of Chinese wh-in-situ identified in Huang (1982). We employed the same design as in Sprouse et al. (2010), where island effect is characterized as a super-additive interaction effect of Dependency Length (short vs. long) x Embedded Structure (island vs. non-island). We found significant interaction of Length x Structure in both adjunct and argument condition, suggesting that both wh-in-situ show island effect, in contrast to early generalizations based on informal judgments.

Yu-an Lu (National Chiao Tung University)  
19  
Sang-Im Lee-Kim (National Chiao Tung University)  
The effect of linguistic experience on perceived vowel duration: evidence from tone language speakers

Perceived vowel durations of different tonal contours were often found to be inversely related to their produced durations. These findings were often attributed to perceptual compensation for articulatory constraints. This study explored whether native language experience may further shape the ways in which vowel duration is perceived. This inquiry was tested against Mandarin tones that are produced with different vowel duration. We compared the perceptual patterns of native speakers of Mandarin with baseline data from Korean listeners. The findings suggest listeners’ perceived vowel duration be guided by linguistic experience, perceptual compensation and general perceptual bias.

Li Lucy (Stanford University)  
SCiL Poster Session 1  
Julia Mendelsohn (Stanford University)  
Using sentiment induction to understand variation in gendered online communities

We analyze gendered communities defined in three different ways: text, users, and sentiment. Differences across these representations reveal facets of communities' identities, such as social group, topic, and attitudes. Two communities may have high text similarity but low user similarity or vice versa, and word usage does not vary according to a clear-cut, binary perspective of gender. Community-specific sentiment lexicons demonstrate that sentiment is a useful indicator of social meaning and community values, especially in the context of discussion content and user demographics. Our results show that social platforms such as Reddit are active settings for different constructions of gender.

Anya Lunden (College of William and Mary)  
P3  
Megan Rouch (College of William and Mary)  
Diana Worthen (College of William and Mary)  
Relative facilitation of consonant and vowel coarticulation cues

Vowels give perceptual information about the following word’s onset consonant (through formant transitions) and its first vowel (through vowel-to-vowel coarticulation). We present the results of a visual world paradigm eye-tracking study which indicate that the cue perceived from the formant transitions on a preceding vowel carries more perceptual weight than the cue resulting from vowel-to-vowel coarticulation. This is shown by the finding that vowels with the correct consonant cue are equally facilitative, regardless of whether the coarticulated formants give the correct vowel cue.
Silvia Luraghi (University of Pavia)
Perception verbs in Ancient Greek

Ancient Greek perception verbs show a split between verbs of sight that always take accusative objects, and other perceptual modalities, that take genitive objects, with hearing in an in-between position as it can take either case. This conforms to the Perceptual modality hierarchy (Viberg 1984), and points toward an association of sight with cognition (verbs of thinking always take the accusative) and other perceptual modalities with bodily sensations. The findings are in accordance with data from cross-linguistic research on perception verbs.

John Lyon (California State University, Fresno)
Ewa Czaykowska-Higgins (University of Victoria)
Interior Salish particles: comparing Nsyilxcn and Nxaʔamx̣in

Nsyilxcn and Nxaʔamx̣in are Southern Interior Salish languages, spoken on the Colville Reservation in Washington. As is typical in the Salish family, both languages have a wide range of particles with various functions. We focus on Nsyilxcn mi ‘future’ and kiʔ ‘adjunct focus’, and Nxaʔamx̣in, naʔ ‘future’ and ciʔ ‘adjunct focus’, which are functionally equivalent. Even though particle positions in Nsyilxcn are more fixed than in Nxaʔamx̣in, in both languages mi/naʔ and kiʔ/ciʔ are argued to occupy intermediate syntactic positions within clauses; consequently, they can be used as points of reference for predicting placements of other particles in each language.

Christen N. Madsen II (The Graduate Center, CUNY)
Gita Martohardjono (The Graduate Center, CUNY)
Cass Lowry (The Graduate Center, CUNY)
Richard G. Schwartz (The Graduate Center, CUNY)
Martin Chodorow (Hunter College, The City University of New York)

Spanish-English bilinguals’ processing of Spanish relative clauses: an ERP study

This study reports an ERP experiment on the processing of Spanish subject and object relative clauses in two groups of fluent Spanish-English bilinguals: heritage speakers, and first-generation, late bilinguals. In Spanish, object relatives are more costly to process than subject relatives. Results indicate that first-generation bilinguals do manifest this expected asymmetry in relative clause processing, but in a novel way not seen in previous studies. Furthermore, heritage speakers did not pattern with the late bilinguals in their processing of relative clauses. These results inform how language dominance varies language processing in fluent bilingual populations.

Christen N. Madsen II (The Graduate Center, CUNY)
Gita Martohardjono (The Graduate Center, CUNY)
Cass Lowry (The Graduate Center, CUNY)
Richard G. Schwartz (The Graduate Center, CUNY)
Martin Chodorow (Hunter College)

Task-evoked pupillary responses in Spanish-English bilinguals’ processing of relative clauses

This study describes a pupillometry experiment of Spanish relative clause processing in two groups of fluent Spanish-English bilinguals: heritage speakers and first-generation, late bilinguals. In Spanish, object relatives are more costly to process than subject relatives. Our results indicate that heritage speakers and late bilinguals process relative clauses differently: first-generation bilinguals manifest the expected asymmetry through increased dilation in object relative processing; heritage speakers do not, but they do reach maximum dilation significantly earlier than the first-generation. The divergent processing patterns are attributable to differences in language dominance.
A PCA analysis of sociolinguistic differences between US Latinx bilinguals

This study compares New York City Spanish-English heritage speakers (HS) with late bilinguals (LB) living/working in a L2-dominant society in their language use, exposure, ability, and identity using a sociocultural language background principal component analysis. Results showed that HS and LB pattern differently in their language use with non-family members, media, and identification with their dominant language. However, while HS differ from LB in self-identification and language use, they do not differ in their command of both languages. Comparing HS with LB contextualizes the HS sociolinguistic profile in a way that a monolingual baseline is unable to capture.

Eye-tracking investigation of relative clause processing in two groups of bilingual speakers

Recent studies on bilingual populations have examined the ways that syntactic processing in the first language is affected by experience with later-learned languages. The present study utilizes eye-tracking in the visual world paradigm to compare first-language processing in heritage speakers of Spanish – whose first-learned language is Spanish but who are now dominant in English – to that of late Spanish-English bilinguals – whose first-learned language is Spanish and who are still dominant in Spanish. The results demonstrate group-level differences in the processing of Spanish relative clauses. We propose that differences in online anticipatory strategies play a crucial role in accounting for these results.

Vernacular French in the early Atlantic colonies

The study of French Creoles is constrained by a lack of information about the variety of French spoken in the early colonies. Fortunately, in the north-eastern Antilles a variety of French called St. Barth Patois is still spoken as the L1 of an aging population. Early records indicate that these St. Barths descend from the original French who arrived in St. Barth in 1648. A close assessment of St. Barth Patois provides insights into the evolution of French in the Caribbean colonies.

Hip hop’s (un)official religion: examining the use of Islamic features by Lauryn Hill, Erykah Badu, Jay-Z, and Yasiin Bey (Mos Def)

Expanding on research presented at ADS in 2018, this paper tracks the frequency of use of distinctive patterns of Islamic influence in the lyrics of Hip Hop artists over time, specifically Lauryn Hill, Erykah Badu, Jay-Z, and Yasiin Bey (Mos Def). These artists were selected due to their varying religious affiliation to Islam, with Lauryn Hill and Jay-Z representing fluid association, Erykah Badu representing strong Five Percent affiliation, and Yasiin Bey declaring Sunni Islam (a convert from Five Percent ideology). The artists were also selected based on sex, as women’s contributions to Hip Hop are often overlooked.

Copulas in San Sebastián del Monte Mixtec

This paper analyzes the copula in San Sebastián del Monte Mixtec (mks), which is distinct from closely related varieties of Mixtec in its morphology and distribution. The copula o occurs with nominal predicates, adjectival predicates, relative clauses, locative constructions and before the subject in a postverbal position with any verbs and aspects. The presentation offers a detailed description of the distribution of the copula and argues for relatedness between the typology of constructions reported above. The final intent is to expand both our knowledge of Mixtec as well as our understanding of copulas.
Thomas Hobbes is the last major philosopher of the early modern age to give importance to rhetoric in his system. Considered of great relevance in ancient philosophy, revived in the Renaissance, rhetoric came under the attack of influential philosophers of the seventeenth century such as Descartes. Hobbes starts by criticizing rhetoric in his early works, but later in works such as the Leviathan becomes interested in the “power of speech”. I intend to analyze how Hobbes changed his views, showing how he distinguished rhetoric as an art from politics as a science.

Gabriel Martínez Vera (University of Connecticut)

Direct evidentiality and focus in Southern Aymara

In this presentation, I make the novel observation that Southern Aymara, an understudied Andean language, has an enclitic, -wa, that simultaneously marks direct evidentiality and focus (I concentrate on the Peruvian dialect of Pomata). I show that -wa’s direct evidentiality is to be understood in terms of a reliable source of evidence. I further show that -wa is a focus marker; I provide examples of contrastive focus and interaction with superlatives. Crucially, these examples indicate focus while also indicating direct evidentiality. I provide an analysis that makes evidentiality and focus compatible.

Gita Martohardjono (The Graduate Center, CUNY)
Cass Lowry (The Graduate Center, CUNY)
Ian Phillips (The Graduate Center, CUNY)
Christen N. Madsen II (The Graduate Center, CUNY)
Richard G. Schwartz (The Graduate Center, CUNY)

Island extraction sensitivity in first- and second-generation bilinguals: a pupillometry study

This pupillometry study examined the processing of grammatical and ungrammatical extractions in the first-learned language (Spanish) in first- and second-generation bilinguals (Spanish/English). Results indicate: (1) Pupillometry indexes sensitivity to strong, but not weak island violations; (2) Grammatical items are processed similarly by first- and second-generation bilinguals; and (3) Increased exposure to a second language (English) during school years affects sensitivity to violations in the first-learned language, Spanish. We discuss why generational differences are modulated by individual use variables, and how extensive formal exposure to a second language in childhood affects bilingual processing.

Rebecca Marvin (Johns Hopkins University)
Tal Linzen (Johns Hopkins University)

Targeted syntactic evaluation of language models

We present a dataset for evaluating the grammatical sophistication of language models (LMs). We construct a large number of minimal pairs illustrating constraints on subject-verb agreement, reflexive anaphora and negative polarity items, in several English constructions; we expect LMs to assign a higher probability to the grammatical member of each minimal pair. An LSTM LM performed poorly in many cases. Multi-task training with a syntactic objective improved the LSTM’s accuracy, which nevertheless remained far lower than the accuracy of human participants. This suggests that there is considerable room for improvement over LSTMs in capturing syntax in an LM.

Victoria Mateu (University of California, Los Angeles)
Nina Hyams (University of California, Los Angeles)

Intervention and animacy: a look at relative clauses and sluices in child English

This study tests children’s comprehension of relative clauses (Point to the boy that the girl is pushing_) and sluiced wh-questions (The girl is pushing someone, can you see who <she is pushing>?). We find that children do better with subject than with object RC’s, arguably due to intervention (Friedmann et al. 2009), and also with subject- as opposed to object-extracted sluices, consistent with analyses that posit structure at the ellipsis site (Merchant 2001). Moreover, children do better when subject and object mismatch in animacy, but only with object-extracted sentences. We propose [animacy] should be included in the computation of intervention.
Alexander McAllister (Pennsylvania State University)  
Matthew T. Carlson (Pennsylvania State University)  
James M. McQueen (Radboud University Nijmegen)  

Using knowledge of L1 dialects to adapt to phonetic variation in an L2

We explored how familiarity with reliable indicators of L1 dialect differences shapes what listeners learn from variation in similar sounds in the L2. To do this, Dutch-English bilinguals were presented with two artificial English dialects, created by manipulating two target vowels: /ɛ/, which exhibits regional variation in Dutch, and /ɪ/, which does not. Results of an auditory go/no-go task showed that listeners were more successful at learning to distinguish two dialects when trained on a vowel (/ɛ/) that varies systematically in the L1. Knowledge of L1 variation thus appears to shape adaptation to unfamiliar L2 variation.

Bryce E. McCleary (Oklahoma State University)  

“I bet it’s an ugly thing”: Constructing stance with creaky voice

Voice quality research is becoming increasingly popular in variation studies, but none has been conducted in Oklahoma, where research on gay identities and language is also limited. This project used discourse analysis and acoustic measures of voice quality to characterize expert-stance-taking by gay Oklahomans during interviews about their attitudes toward life and language in their home state. Interviews were coded for stance-taking and perceived voice quality. Acoustic analysis confirms respondents used creaky phonation to varying degrees, and patterns emerged to show that creaky voice can contribute to the construction of expert stance, particularly when being critical of Oklahoma life/culture.

Thomas McCoy (Johns Hopkins University)  
Tal Linzen (Johns Hopkins University)  

Non-entailed subsequences as a challenge set for natural language inference

Neural network models have shown great success at natural language inference (NLI), the task of determining whether a premise entails a hypothesis. However, recent studies suggest that these models may rely on fallible heuristics rather than deep language understanding. We introduce a challenge set to test whether NLI systems adopt one such heuristic: assuming that a sentence entails all of its subsequences, such as assuming that "Alice believes Mary is lying" entails "Alice believes Mary." We evaluate several competitive NLI models on this challenge set and find strong evidence that they do rely on the subsequence heuristic.

Dana McDaniel (University of Southern Maine)  

Long-distance wh-movement structures in a miniature artificial language study

This study explored long-distance wh-question structures in a miniature artificial language with three versions: The Case version marked accusative case; the Gender version marked gender on the verb; the Simple version marked the verb of a complement clause. Our hypothesis is that LD wh-movement is difficult when the wh-word is case-marked, since the structure requires advance planning. We predicted that participants would produce fewer LD wh-movement structures and more partial wh-movement structures in the Case version than in the others. The prediction was borne out for the Case vs. Gender versions. However, the Simple version patterned like the Case version.

Isabel McKay (University of Arizona)  

Laughing with letters: a corpus comparison of English written laughter expressions on Twitter

In this presentation I will discuss some similarities and differences between the use of nine English Written Laughter Expressions (WLEs) on Twitter. These forms are members of three different categories of WLEs: onomatopoeia (haha, hehe, tehe), acronyms (lol, lmao, lmfao), and emoji (😂, 😂, 😂). I use quantitative techniques to compare and contrast the conversational use of WLEs from each of these groups and evaluate the unique meanings associated with each in order to establish a tentative typology of written laughter. Some criteria examined include positioning within the tweet, use in replies as opposed to non-replies, and gendered use patterns.

Isabel McKay (University of Arizona)  

Transitive subjects as adjuncts in Montana Salish

In this presentation I argue that verbal arguments marked with the “oblique” marker t in Montana Salish are adjunct prepositional phrases. When the verb in this language is morphologically transitive the transitive subject is marked with t. I will argue that this t is a preposition much like the English by, used to license DPs into the syntax which are not syntactically licensed by the verb,
because \( t \) is used elsewhere for this purpose and because focused \( t \)-phrases produce complementizer agreement patterns suggesting they are adjuncts. Finally, I suggest that all transitive verbs in this language are passives.

**Andrew McKenzie (University of Kansas)**

*The near side and the far side in Kiowa: a matter of perspective*

This paper examines two locative stems in Kiowa, \( tʰɔ́ː \) and \( pál \), which are widely used but not widely documented (Harrington 1928, Watkins 1984). These stems’ basic locative meaning indicates being on the far side or near side respectively of the ground object (Talmy 1985) from some perspective point. Through a combination of text examination and fieldwork with speakers, we find that the meaning of \( tʰɔ́ː \) and \( pál \) is abstracted for use in other domains, which reveal the nature of perspective-taking in these domains.

**Andrew McKenzie (University of Kansas)**

**Jeffrey Punske (Southern Illinois University Carbondale)**

*Gaming as pedagogy in the linguistics classroom*

We explore how content-driven games may be utilized to enhance linguistics pedagogy in the classroom. We explore three games created by the authors for in-class play. The games involve semantics: Eventuality (about aspect/Aktionsart), \( f(x) \) (lambda-calculus); and syntax: Parameters. We discuss the major skills developed by the games and the best practices for designing games for in-class use. We focus on four elements in the talk: player interaction, randomization, process training, and entertainment.

**Hilary McMahan (University of Chicago)**

*Contact and shift in Kalaallisut spatial deixis: a preliminary report*

Kalaallisut, an Unangan-Yupik-Inuit language spoken in Greenland, exhibits a rich system of spatial language grounded in Greenland’s topography. Kalaallisut has an extensive demonstrative paradigm, which includes cross-linguistically uncommon ‘spatial coordinate demonstratives’ (Burenhult 2008). However, recent fieldwork has shown significant changes taking place, with younger speakers using a highly shifted system. I present a report on current usage and a preliminary analysis of the changes taking place as a result of contact with Danish, linguistic and cultural shift, and historical change. This research promises to expand our understanding of the effects of language contact and shift on conceptual systems in language.

**Kevin McMullin (University of Ottawa)**

**Alëna Aksënova (Stony Brook University)**

**Aniello De Santo (Stony Brook University)**

*Learning phonotactic restrictions on multiple tiers*

We present an algorithm for efficiently learning formal languages containing multiple tier-based strictly 2-local (Heinz et al. 2011) dependencies operating simultaneously on different tiers. The algorithm does not require a priori knowledge of what the restrictions are, which elements are on the tiers, or how many tiers are required, and we demonstrate its success with simulations for several complex phonotactic patterns. This constitutes an important advance with respect to the viability of TSL characterizations of linguistic patterns, which are argued to be relevant for long-distance phonotactic, morphological, and syntactic dependencies (see Aksënova et al. 2016; McMullin 2016; Graf 2017).

**John McWhorter (Columbia University)**

*Minstrel or grammar?: Invariant \( am \) as a living feature of AAVE*

Scholars have dismissed invariant \( am \) as a minstrel caricature, given its absence in most the WPA transcripts of ex-slaves and certain contemporary comments. However, grammarians of the period soberly describe it, even black writers depict black characters using it liberally, and the case that WPA transcribers inserted \( am \)'s where speakers had used standard forms is implausible given that otherwise they regular used nonstandard forms in place of standard ones. The evidence suggests that invariant \( am \) be added to the various grammatical features that distinguished early from modern AAVE.

**Robin Melnick (Pomona College)**

**Emilie Wilk (Independent Linguist)**

*Cognitive effects in emerging variation: French ne-drop*

Prescriptivist French expresses negation via both pre-verbal clitic, \( ne \), and a second, post-verbal negative word such as \( pas, rien, jamais, \) etc., but \( ne \) is frequently dropped in colloquial French. We model this variation, adding exploration of processing factors to a syntactic-alternation phenomena previously modeled on demographic and linguistic elements. Beyond this, the study critically...
suggests that such cognitive efficiency influences are at play not just in older, established variation constructions, but rather they are co-emergent with a recently rapidly evolving phenomenon such as French negation alternation.

Zion Mengesha (Stanford University)
Simon Todd (Stanford University)
Meghan Sumner (Stanford University)

*Personae in spreading activation and false memory*

One question central to linguistic and psycholinguistic theories is how deeply notions of stereotype influence the linguistic systems of language listeners. Some research has begun to answer these questions (Sumner & Kataoka, 2013; D’Onofrio, 2016). This study focuses on the interaction between perceived African American and White personae and word activation. Results show that congruence between the perceived persona and a word’s stereotype consistency facilitates activation of a false memory that a word was previously said, suggesting that baseline activation of words in the lexicon are dependent on who a listener presumes the speaker is.

John Merrill (University of California, Berkeley)

*Polarity rules in Kobiana consonant mutation*

The Kobiana language (Northern Atlantic: Guinea Bissau) exhibits stem-initial consonant mutation in both the nominal and verbal systems. In the verbal system, Kobiana exhibits a pat-tern of consonant alternation between certain grammatical categories that might be analyzed as a “polarity rule” or “exchange rule,” which has been argued to be impossible in phonological systems (since Anderson and Browne 1973). I argue that the Kobiana phenomenon poses a serious challenge to traditional analyses of consonant mutation which attribute mutation to featural affixation, and which thereby relegate the alternations themselves entirely to the phonology.

Kate Mesh (University of Haifa)

"Open description" impacts documentation: a case study from San Juan Quiahije Chatino

As transparency is increasingly valued in language description, some lexicographers have begun reflecting variation by creating ‘open descriptions,’ in which dictionary entries reflect multiple speakers’ grammatical systems rather than a composite of speaker judgments. Here I present a case study that highlights the impact of this approach on the related activity of language documentation, based on primary fieldwork conducted with speakers of San Juan Quiahije Chatino (Oaxaca, Mexico; ISO639-3 Code: ctp). I discuss how an open approach to language description resulted in a heightened awareness of speaker variation, impacting how speech patterns were annotated in a related documentary project.

Kate Mesh (University of Haifa)
Svetlana Dachkovsky (University of Haifa)
Rose Stamp (University of Haifa)
Wendy Sandler (University of Haifa)

*Gaze decouples from pointing as a result of grammaticalization: evidence from Israeli Sign Language*

Pointing is theorized to undergo grammaticalization in sign languages, progressing from gestural points toward present entities to abstract, referential points. We bring data to bear on this theory, studying pointing and accompanying gaze produced by signers of Israeli Sign Language (ISL) and by Hebrew speakers. We analyze points and gaze in older signers vs. younger signers as a reflection of earlier and later stages in the emergence of ISL. We find evidence for grammaticalization in the reduction of gaze alignment with abstract points in younger signers. Notably, Hebrew speakers pattern like younger ISL signers in their pointing-gaze alignment.

Trecel Messam (University of the West Indies, Mona)

*The fate of the copula in the attrition of Jamaican Creole*

This paper, which forms part of a larger study focuses on the effects of L1 attrition on copular constructions in Jamaican Creole (JC) in a Papiamentu (Pp) dominant environment. JC and Pp bear many similarities but treat copular constructions differently, with the Pp constructions bearing similarity to those of English, the JC lexifier. This would be expected to prompt change in this area in JC, explainable under Cook’s (2002; 2003) multi-competence framework. These changes that occur as a result of Pp and English influence are explored and justification is given for existing deviations being labelled as first language attrition.
Cherry Meyer (University of Chicago)

Motivating ‘exceptional’ animates in Ojibwe: the link between gender and classifiers

The Algonquian language of Ojibwe has both a gender system and a classifier system. The gender system has semantic, rather than formal, assignment of nouns to gender values. With two values of ANIMATE and INANIMATE, semantic assignment is rather straightforward. Nouns denoting humans and animals are ANIMATE, while most nouns denoting inanimates are INANIMATE. However, some nouns denoting inanimates are ANIMATE, e.g. asin ‘a stone’ or miskomin ‘raspberry’. I propose an analysis of gender assignment in Ojibwe that draws on the semantics of the sortal classifier system to motivate these apparently ‘exceptional’ nouns.

Susanne Maria Michaelis (Leipzig University/Max Planck Institute for the Science of Human History)

Asymmetry in tense-aspect coding: creole data support a universal trend

In this talk, I will show that data from high-contact languages (pidgins and creoles) support a universal trend (see Michaelis et al. 2013, Maurer & APiCS Consortium 2013): dynamic verbs tend to occur in perfective aspect, and stative verbs tend to occur in imperfective aspect. The combinations that occur more frequently tend to be zero-coded overtly across languages, while the combinations that occur more rarely tend to be coded overtly. Such a coding asymmetry is a kind of grammatical form–frequency correspondence (Haspelmath et al. 2014), and it can be seen as a functional response to the need to highlight rarer, less predictable actionality/aspect combinations.

Timothee Mickus (Université Paris Diderot)  
Olivier Bonami (Université Paris Diderot)  
Denis Paperno (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique)

Distributional effects of gender contrasts across categories

This paper proposes a methodology for comparing grammatical contrasts across categories with the tools of distributional semantics. After outlining why such a comparison is relevant to current theoretical work on gender and other morphosyntactic features, we present intrinsic and extrinsic predictability as instruments for analyzing semantic contrasts between pairs of words. We then apply our method to a dataset of gender pairs of French nouns and adjectives. We find that, while the distributional effect of gender is overall less predictable for nouns than for adjectives, it is heavily influenced by semantic properties of the adjectives.

Bettina Migge (University College, Dublin)

Small words in creoles

This paper will discuss what could be termed extra-structural linguistic elements. The aim is to capture their functional characteristics and their semiotic functions. The paper will focus on discourse marking elements in the Suriname Maroon Creoles in first instance. While there are a number of different definitions and types of discourse markers (cf Fraser 1999, Schiffrin 1987, Aijmer 2002), the paper will focus on those that perform interpersonal functions: they give insights into the power relationships at play, interlocutors’ relative status and cultural norms of communication. The data for this paper come from various sources: observation, research on a dictionary and conversational and more formal interactions.

Philip Miller (Université Paris Diderot)  
Barbara Hemforth (Université Paris Diderot)  
Gabriel Flambard (Université Paris Diderot)  
Pascal Amsili (Université Paris Diderot)

Missing antecedents found

We show that arguments based on missing antecedent phenomena are unsound and should not be used in discussing the syntax of ellipsis. The minor decrease in acceptability in classical examples of missing antecedents with VPA as opposed to VPE (see H&S 1976) is due to problems with the discourse conditions on VPA and VPE. Changing the context can make VPA cases more acceptable than VPE. Two acceptability experiments corroborate this, showing that the proposed discourse conditions are relevant and that acceptability is determined by these discourse conditions rather than by the choice between VPE vs. VPA as such.
Philip Miller (Université Paris Diderot)  
Maryse Grône (Université Paris Diderot)  

*Spatial metaphors and the acceptability of prepositional resultatives in English*

This paper addresses apparent arbitrary constraints on the expression of bodily and psychological states in resultative constructions in English. Our corpus investigations show that some states can be expressed as Direct Objects (DOs) with the experiencer expressed as a PP Result Phrase (RP), others can be expressed as a PP with the experiencer expressed as DO, and others allow both constructions. We argue that this is explained by the possibilities (as evidenced in corpora) for expressing these states outside of resultatives, namely whether the experiencer is preferably located in the state or the state is located in the experiencer.

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

*The grammaticalization of the body and space in Nicaraguan Sign Language*

We look at the role of spatial modulation in the development of person distinctions in Nicaraguan Sign Language (NSL). While space has been studied in young and emerging sign languages (Senghas 2003, Padden et al. 2010, Kocab et al. 2015), neutral space is not the only resource for modulation (Meir et al. 2007). In mature sign languages, there is a grammatical first/non-first person distinction which poses the body (first) in opposition to neutral space (non-first) (Meier 1990). We isolate phonological expressions of both the body and space: points and the use of axis i.e. front-back or left-right) to establish R-loci.

Sedigheh Moradi (Stony Brook University)  
Alëna Aksēnova (Stony Brook University)  
Thomas Graf (Stony Brook University)  

*The computational cost of generalizations: an example from micromorphology*

Morphotactics is argued to be limited to the class of tier-based strictly local languages (Aksēnova et al. 2016). Using an example from adjectival inflection in Noon, we show that the complexity of this pattern can fall in two different classes: the traditional segmentation (Soukka 2000) yields a 3-TSL grammar, while the same pattern is 3-SSTSL under the perspective of micromorphology (Stump 2017). Both grammars require a locality window of three segments; however, the micromorphology-based analysis shows an increase in formal complexity, although it reduces the grammar size by defining complex affixes in terms of simpler ones.

Itziri Moreno Villamar (University of Washington Tacoma)  

*Feature mapping in 3rd person accusative clitics in P’urhépecha-Spanish Bilinguals*

This study investigates linguistic variation in the Spanish clitic system of bilingual L1 P’urhépecha speakers from Mexico to determine if interference from L1 features results in non-standard use of accusative pronouns in L2 Spanish. Using an Acceptability Judgement Task and an Oral Elicitation Task, I investigated three phenomena occurring in Spanish and Amerindian contact varieties: neutralization of gender into an invariant accusative clitic lo, omission of anaphoric clitics, and accusative clitic doubling. Results indicate that bilingual P’urhépecha-Spanish speakers exhibit a higher degree of variability in the pronominal clitic system in both tasks when compared to monolingual speakers of Mexican Spanish.

Elliott Moreton (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)  

*Constraint breeding during on-line incremental learning*

An evolutionary algorithm for simultaneously inducing and weighting phonological constraints is described, analyzed, and illustrated. By implementing weights as sub-population sizes, reproduction with selection is made to execute a new variant of Winnow-2 (Littlestone 1988) which runs in time logarithmic in the number of constraints. A flexible constraint schema, based on the same prosodic and autosegmental trees used in representations, is described, together with algorithms for mutation and recombination. The algorithm is applied to explaining abrupt learning, and predicts an empirical connection between abruptness and language-particularity.
**Carrie Ann Morgan** (University of Michigan)

*Inflammatory infinitives and light dialects: enregistering Central Albanian*

I argue that the politics of nation-state formation have encouraged alternative enregisterments of Albanian linguistic difference. Metalinguistic data demonstrate that although the Geg-Tosk split is a fundamental principle of Albanian dialectology, language standardization, urbanization, and mass mediatization have contributed to the emergence of a perceived North-Center-South division that is grounded in a metaphor of space rather than personhood. As a result, iconic connections between social qualities and dialect features have been transformed, allowing some canonically ‘non-standard’ Geg features to be associated not with tradition and rurality but with urban cosmopolitanism.

**Hope Morgan** (University of Haifa)

*Beyond ‘double contact’: arguments for a new prosodic type in sign languages*

In this talk, I argue for a new theoretical implementation in phonological models to account for a class of prosodic word types that have not been adequately described in the sign language literature. These include—but are crucially not limited to—signs that have been referred to as “double contact” signs; e.g., FLOWER or COMMITTEE in ASL. Based on a recently completed phonological grammar of Kenyan Sign Language, I show that there are dozens of signs repeated in two locations, but which have different syllable and word/morpheme-level properties than double contact signs; and these must be accounted for in the phonology.

**Nora Morikawa** (The Graduate Center, CUNY)

**Matt Garley** (City University of New York)

*Whts lngth got2 do w t: character limit on Twitter and abbreviation strategies*

This paper examines a common claim that users abbreviate on Twitter primarily in response to the service’s character limit. We analyze a corpus of 50,000 tweets from 2012-2017, finding that overall, the number of abbreviations per word is inversely correlated with tweet length. We additionally compare different types of abbreviations, finding that contractions are more common in longer tweets than initialisms, which are in turn more common in longer tweets than truncations. These findings challenge the character limit-based motivation for abbreviating, suggesting instead that social factors like stylization and novelty play a larger role in users’ decision to abbreviate.

**Mary Moroney** (Cornell University)

*Inconsistencies of the consistency test*

This paper examines the use of the consistency test (Law of Contradiction, Löbner 1985; Dayal 2004) in the study of N/DP syntax and semantics in three classifier languages and shows that the consistency test can identify demonstratives, which allow for a shift in reference using deixis; however, it is not capable of identifying definite determiners or D elements in the syntax.

**Deyanira Moya-Chaves** (Pennsylvania State University)

*Penultimate vowel lengthening in Palenquero: the syntax-phonology interface in a creole*

Suprasegmental prosody in creole languages lies somewhere between the structures found in the lexifier language and the patterns of the substrate (Lipski, 1999, p. 173). The results presented here shed light on an area in which Palenquero (PL) deviates from Spanish. Based on a prosodic structure hypothesis, and a corpus of 12 personal interviews, I argue that preposing cases in PL violate a Match Clause constraint in that they contain instances of prosodic case-domains which do not correspond to syntactic clauses. I hope to contribute to the discussion about the creoles manifesting features of their substrate languages (Holm, 2000; Lefebvre, 2011; Schwegler, 2012).

**Morgan Moyer** (Rutgers University)

**Bruce Tesar** (Rutgers University)

*Enforcing restrictiveness through ranking induction in the output-driven learner*

In the simultaneous learning of rankings and underlying forms, restrictiveness can take the form of paradigmatic subset relations, posing a challenge for learning. The Output-Driven Learner contends with paradigmatic subsets using an inductive step for selectively setting underlying features, known as Fewest Set Features (FSF). We ran simulations of a 62 language system for stress and vowel length which includes several paradigmatic subset languages not learned with FSF. We propose a new inductive step, Maximum Mismatch Ranking (MMR), that focuses on obtaining additional, restrictive ranking information. Simulations confirm that a combination of MMR and FSF learns all 62 languages.
We examined publishing rates for male and female linguists from 1970 to the present using freely available citation data (title, year, authors) from 31 journals across six sub-fields. Our findings are consistent with previous work indicating that women are under-represented in linguistics, especially at later career stages, though there has overall been progress in the last five decades. Further, we observe that in some subfields women publish less than would be expected given their numbers, a trend we intend to track in the future.

Pamela Munro (University of California, Los Angeles)

Possessed adjectives in Garifuna

Garifuna ordinals resemble possessed nouns:

t-ibiyan gáfu n-igáfun
P3f-two.poss box[f] 'second box' P1s-box.poss 'my box'

Haurholm-Larsen claims animate ordinals take plural agreement. Some speakers, however, use two animate constructions, and treat other adjectives as possessed:

Éiha n-umu-ti { (a) ha-diisin iyériyun / (b) l-idíisiniyériyün }.
see:B P1s-tr-T3m {P3p-ten.poss men / P3m-ten.poss man}
'I saw {the tenth of the men / the tenth man} '

Hüyûnguwa n-umu-ti l-idábuberen úma.
cross: B P1s-tr-T3m P3m-be.wide.poss road[m] 'I crossed the wide road'

Ordinals (a) reanalyze as ordinary adjectives (b). Non-plural-agreeing inanimates' ambiguity ('second of the boxes' / 'second box') facilitates the construction's extension to adjectives.

M. Lynne Murphy (University of Sussex)

Language ideology in lexical listicles: Americanisms for British audiences

Differences in British and American vocabulary are a popular topic for media “listicles”. Recent work has shown that listicles of “Britishisms” offer a rich resource for considering how English and Britishness is presented for American and British audiences. This paper looks at lists of “Americanisms” presented in contrast to British English with reference to the words’ formal features, list authorship and the asymmetrical relationships between the national standards. That asymmetry is enacted in how the listicles are framed and which words are presented in them.

Masahiko Mutsukawa (Nanzan University)

Japanese disyllabic and bimoraic given names

This study focuses on Japanese disyllabic and bimoraic given names. Previous studies reveal: (i) Japanese given names show one type of semantic gender difference and five types of phonological gender differences, (ii) the phonological gender differences do not equally determine the gender but they can be hierarchically ordered based on their contribution in determining the gender, and
(iii) disyllabic and bimoraic given names are weakly feminine. This study introduces the results of a questionnaire and discusses the femininity of Japanese disyllabic and bimoraic given names.

Rana Nabors (University of Arizona)  
Roya Kabiri (University of Arizona)  
Heidi Harley (University of Arizona)  
Simin Karimi (University of Arizona)  

_Sorani prepositional object clitics: a case of post-syntactic cliticization_

Clitic objects of prepositions in Sorani Kurdish exhibit complex behavior: A: they can optionally cliticize outside their PP, B: when they do, they must precede the ergative subject clitics, C: PP-external cliticization is blocked when the PP is scrambled rightwards, D: some P heads show morphologically conditioned allomorphy with clitic objects, which persists even when the clitic is external to the PP. We show that although external cliticization is syntactically constrained, cliticization itself is postsyntactic. These Sorani facts thus provide an ideal laboratory for investigating the interaction of syntax and morphology.

Mahyar Nakhæi (University of Calgary)

_The interplay of memory and sentence structure on the resolution of Persian pronouns_

Through two self-paced reading tasks, the present study is aimed at investigating how pronoun type, syntactic structure and individual difference factors all interact in reference resolution in Persian. To date, our first two planned studies shows an interaction between syntactic structure and pronoun type: null pronouns in Persian tend to be subject oriented. This supports the extension of Position of Antecedent Hypothesis (PAH) into Persian while contesting the idea that pronouns as a whole have a particular structural bias. The findings of second experiment will show whether Working Memory Capacity (WMC) is also a predictive factor in Persian reference resolution.

Savithry Namboodiripad (University of Michigan)  
Corrine Oechino (Rochester Institute of Technology)  
Lynn Hou (University of California, Santa Barbara)  
Hayley Heaton (University of Michigan)  
Dominique Canning (University of Michigan)  
Marjorie Herbert (University of Michigan)  

_Harassment and bias in linguistics: uplifting voices and working toward solutions_

We report on the results of a survey designed to understand the patterns of harassment and bias in linguistics and work toward evidence-based solutions. Based on over 1,000 respondents, we find that individuals who are minoritized in society at large are also more likely to experience bias and harassment as linguists and language researchers. We also discuss and report on proposed solutions to harassment and negative climate in linguistics. We see these results as a way to make the whisper network a shout network, and as part of the ongoing movement toward a better future for our field.

Ricardo Napoleão de Souza (University of New Mexico)  

_Domain-initial effects interact with lexical stress: acoustic evidence from Spanish, Portuguese and English_

This study uses acoustic data from Spanish, English and Portuguese to determine how domain-initial effects impact unstressed syllables in languages that differ in how lexical stress affects segmental makeup. While previous work suggests domain-initial effects induce spatiotemporal changes only in the very first segment at a prosodic boundary, results from the analysis of 1,260 tokens produced by 52 speakers in this investigation indicate that domain-initial effects may operate on the stressed syllable instead, spreading leftwards towards the boundary in language-specific ways. These data provide new insights for investigations of how prosodic units are processed though segmental phonetic detail.

Joshua Nash (Aarhus University)  

_Are Pitcairn and Norfolk the same language?_

The languages of Pitcairn Island and Norfolk Island have been treated linguistically and historically as the same language. This paper begins with a historical review of literature relevant to both languages in terms of their relatedness and shared history. The analyses in this paper compare aspects of the grammar of Pitcairn and Norfolk: (1) differing article forms, (2) differing phonology, (3) differing pronominal forms, and (4) differing use of possessives. The results reveal that from a functional, social, and even
psychological-personal-individual perspective, Pitcairn and Norfolk serve completely different purposes as ways of speaking on these small South Pacific islands.

**Aleksei Nazarov** (University of Toronto)  
*SCiL Poster Session 2*  
*Learning exceptionality indices for French variable schwa deletion*

Infants acquiring French schwa deletion (Dell 1985) must find probabilistic generalizations, identify exceptions to these, and find a grammar that accounts for both rule-undergoers and exceptions. Nazarov’s (2018) OT learner that captures variable processes while inducing exceptions was improved to match the probabilities of processes’ applying, and tested on a realistic corpus. In 1525 French non-compound nouns with and without schwa deletion (Racine 2008), the learner successfully performed the language-learning infants’ task: it was 95% accurate in matching the rate of schwa deletion in rule-undergoers and exceptions, and 99.7% accurate in classifying words as (non-)exceptions (87% of intended exceptions recognized).

**Max Nelson** (University of Massachusetts Amherst)  
*SCiL8*  
*Word segmentation and UR acquisition with UR constraints*

This paper presents a model of segmentation and UR acquisition as parallel, interacting processes using a Maximum Entropy grammar with phonological constraints alongside constraints on URs (Pater et al. 2012; Smith 2015). UR constraints are induced from surface strings and used to generate candidates. Structural ambiguity arising from the comparison of segmented outputs to unsegmented surface strings is handled with Expectation Maximization, (Dempster et al. 1977; Jarosz 2013). The model is able to learn a simple voicing assimilation rule and segmentation via correspondences between surface phones and input meanings. The trained grammar is able to segment novel forms affixed with familiar morphemes.

**Noah Nelson** (University of Arizona)  
*34*  
*The role of F0 in contrastive enhancement of stop voicing in conversational English*

Preliminary results are reported for F0 following voiced and voiceless stops from the Buckeye Corpus, as a function of stop voicing minimal pair competitor existence. Results suggest that F0 following voiced stops is lower in words that have voiceless stop minimal pairs than it is in words that do not. F0 immediately following voiceless stops is higher in words with minimal pairs than in those that do not, but drops rapidly. The results are discussed in light of physiological explanations of the relationship between aspiration and F0, and the possibility of a cue tradeoff between VOT and F0 in English.

**Scott Nelson** (Michigan State University)  
*P1*  
*Generalization in the absence of variation within lexical retuning*

Lexical retuning (LR) (Norris et al. 2003) and audio-visual retuning (AVR) (Bertelson et al. 2003) have been argued to elicit the same perceptual retuning effect (Van Linden and Vroomen 2007). Despite this, LR has been shown to support generalization to unseen contexts (Kraljic and Samuel 2006), while AVR has been shown not to (Mitterer et al. 2016). Importantly, AVR experiments use the same nonce word throughout the retuning task, while standard LR experiments use a variety of words. We argue that the variation within the retuning stimuli and the retuning task affect the ability to generalize within the retuning paradigm.

**Margarita Nemchuk** (Rose-Hulman Institute of Technology)  
*ADS7*  
**Jon Bakos** (Indiana State University)  
*Small town Southern man: comparing Southern features in the songs and interviews of Alan Jackson*

A Southern accent is often seen as key to the performance of country music and to one’s larger Southern identity. This work examines the Southern dialect features of country music singer Alan Jackson in two contexts – songs and interviews. The investigation focuses on two Southern accent features, the Southern Vowel Shift (SVS) and /ai/ monophthongization. Our data show that Jackson displays fewer Southern features in songs, such as a lack of FACE/DRESS inversion. When interviewed, however, Jackson displays more markers of Southern identity in his speech, such as more intense back vowel fronting and inversion of FACE and DRESS.

**Grace Neveu** (University of Texas at Austin)  
*P3*  
*A banana is not a glove: an exploration of iconicity in a home sign system*

The topic of iconicity in signed languages has undergone a resurgence of interest after early research downplayed the role of iconicity due to a Saussurean emphasis on arbitrariness. This project explores the claim that home sign systems are more iconic than conventional sign languages such as ASL. To address this claim, the notions of transparency and translucency are adopted.
The results suggest that we need to reassess the idea that home signers are intentionally creating transparent gestures, as their signs are not transparent to those who are not part of the sign community.

**E-Ching Ng** (University of Chicago)  
*High-frequency initialisms: evidence for Singaporean English stress*

Colloquial Singaporean English intonation makes use of three tones which are densely distributed and especially salient at word boundaries, leading to recent suggestions that this variety may lack stress. I show that initialisms such as CIA have variation in their tonal patterns which cannot be explained in terms of phonetic reduction or lexical access, but indicate nested prosodic word structures linked to lexical frequency, requiring an analysis with four levels of stress.

**Emma Nguyen** (University of Connecticut)  
**Jon Sprouse** (University of Connecticut)  
*ERP satiation of whether-islands impacts scalp distribution, not amplitude*

In this project, we look for a satiation-like effect in the ERP responses that arise for whether-islands as a first step toward establishing an ERP-satiation literature to complement the judgment-satiation literature. Whether-islands before satiation show a left-central negativity in the 300-500ms window at the critical word compared to the control condition; after satiation, the ERPs show a left-anterior negativity. Our results suggest that satiation impacts the scalp distribution, but not amplitude, of the ERP response.

**Yining Nie** (New York University)  
*Re-frozen scope in spray-load constructions*

Some ditransitive constructions, such as the double object construction and the with-variant of the spray-load alternation (e.g. Sam sprayed an armchair with every disinfectant), exhibit frozen scope, whereby the two quantified internal arguments cannot receive an inverse scope reading. While the evidence from frozen scope suggests that the incremental theme argument in the with-alternant of spray-load verbs scopes over the instrument, the compatibility of many spray-load verbs with restitutive re- indicate that the incremental theme argument is first generated low, in the scope of re-, and then moves to a higher position.

**Jon Nissenbaum** (Brooklyn College)  
*Modifying sine wave speech with a minimal cue for pitch: a new tool for perception studies*

Sine wave speech (SWS), which consists only of several frequency-modulated sinusoids representing vocal tract formants, can elicit perception of words and sentences despite its sparse acoustic structure. For this reason SWS has proven useful as a tool for investigating the perceptual primitives of the segmental content and other aspects of speech. However, SWS contains no information relevant for pitch perception, making it unsuitable for investigating prosody or tone languages. This talk describes a new method for creating SWS, modified to add a minimal but powerful cue for pitch, thereby expanding the range of perceptual phenomena that SWS can test.

**Mark Norris** (University of Oklahoma)  
*Nominal concord in the world’s languages*

This paper presents the results of the largest cross-linguistic survey to date of nominal concord, the process whereby attributive modifiers of nouns (demonstratives, cardinal numerals, adjectives) morphologically express various features of their nominal phrase (gender, number, case). At time of abstract submission, the sample contains 212 languages (183 distinct genera from 98 families). The paper discusses overall patterns of nominal concord in languages of the world as well as interactions about the various modifiers and features just mentioned. New typological universals in the domain of concord are proposed (e.g., languages with case concord are very likely to have gender/number concord.)

**Janis Nuckolls** (Brigham Young University)  
**Maria Cano** (Brigham Young University)  
*Integration between ideophone semantics and gesture type in Pastaza Quichua*

Linguists have claimed that ideophones have a close relationship with gesture, and claims have been made about the significance of iconic gestures for ideophones generally, as well as for ideophone-gesture pairings in narrative. Using expanded taxonomies of gesture type and sensory categories, we analyze audiovisually recorded ideophone tokens from a larger corpus of various genres. We show that the main gesture types mentioned in ideophone studies based on McNeill (1992), need to be augmented by the categories outlined by Streeck (2008). Together, these two taxonomies allow us to argue that gesture types align with sensory
categories, and that there is systematic integration between ideophone semantics and gesture, which casts suspicion on claims about links between gesture type and genre.

Sharon Obasi (University of Nebraska at Kearney)  
Richard Mocarski (University of Nebraska at Kearney)  
Natalie Holt (University of Nebraska at Kearney)  
Debra A. Hope (University of Nebraska at Kearney)  
Nathan Woodruff (University of Nebraska at Kearney)

I call myself: assessing gender identity and renaming strategies among transgender or gender nonconforming (TGNC) adults

Oftentimes, the name selected for a newborn is linked to the sex assigned to the child. Assigned sex, however, may differ from gender identity. Renaming of self can be instrumental in expressing an authentic gender identity. An examination of renaming strategies among transgender or gender nonconforming (TGNC) adults identified three emergent themes: (1) name chosen to honor family or heritage; (2) name chosen as a variant of birth name; and, (3) name chosen for practical reasons. This exploratory study offers insight into the connection between gender identity and renaming strategies in an adult TGNC population.

Miki Obata (Hosei University)  
Chigusa Morita (Toita Women’s College)

Three types of adjectives in Japanese: a view from Cape Verdean Creole

Japanese adjectives have two morphological forms: i-form and na-form. Those forms can be divided into three types: Type-A allows only the i-form, Type-B allows the alternation of -i and -na, and Type-C allows only the na-form. Although Type-A and Type-C have been regarded as lexically distinct adjectives, it is still unclear how they are related to/independent of Type-B because of the same phonological realization. By extending Baptista’s (2002) analysis of adjectives in Cape Verdean Creole, we demonstrate that two forms of Type-B are inseparable through syntactic agreement like two sides of the same coin (i.e. syntactically-derived adjectives).

Zachary O’Hagan (University of California, Berkeley)

Two sorts of contrastive topic in Caquinte

I argue for two sorts of contrastive topic (CT) in Caquinte (Arawak, Peru). The expression of CT is morphologically overt, consisting of two clitics, =mpani and =ga, the distribution of which is sensitive to whether contrastive subquestions (SQs) dominated by a question under discussion are members of a contextually relevant set. The former construes SQs as part of the common ground; the latter construes them as not part of the common ground. Furthermore, =ga is uniquely felicitous in fragment questions (FQs), in which it maintains a contrastive interpretation, resulting in two sorts of FQ.

Charlie O’Hara (University of Southern California)

Place and position are computationally different

Pater & Moreton (2012) argue that learning biases against complex patterns lead to underrepresentation of such patterns cross-linguistically. Here, complexity is reduced to featural complexity: the fewer features needed to describe a pattern, the simpler it is. However, computational features do not map cleanly onto the classic sets of phonological features. Intuitively, an inherent featural property of a segment like place of articulation is different than a contextually derived property like its syllable position. Typological data shows that the observed typology shows that these two properties cannot be treated identically, but constraints from previous literature make the correct distinction.

Maura O’Leary (University of California, Los Angeles)  
Blake Lehman (University of California, Los Angeles)

Athabaskan pronouns: a surprisingly syntactic explanation from Hän

Many Athabaskan languages use two third person singular object pronouns. The factors behind the distribution of these pronouns is widely debated, ranging across a number of semantic motivations including topic, focus, voice, and obviation. The two analogous third person object pronouns in Hän (ISO 639-3: haa; Glottolog: hann1241), an endangered Athabaskan language spoken in eastern Alaska and the Yukon Territory, Canada, are fully predictable based on syntactic traits, especially the person features of the subject. We argue that a null third person subject morpheme immediately precedes the object pronoun, resulting in a pronoun change via simple phonology.
Reconciling perception with production in Southern speech

This project investigates the relationship between perception and acoustic measurements of monophthongization of canonical diphthongs (/aɪaʊɔɪ/) in the Digital Archive of Southern Speech. We test whether impressionistic monophthongal transcription rates (e.g., [a], not [aɪ]) reflect the acoustic measure of Trajectory Length (TL), a quantification of F1 and F2 length capturing vowel movement across time. Because monophthongs are less dynamic than diphthongs, monophthongized vowels should have shorter TL; however, we found only a slight correlation ($r = 0.22$). Mixed modeling of perceptual vs. acoustic data also tells different stories, underlining the need to investigate the two in concert with one another.

New perspectives on subject pronoun expression: the lexical idiosyncrasy hypothesis

This study explores the effects of verb-related predictors on variable subject pronoun expression (SPE) using 13,200 tokens from four speech communities. Findings set the verb apart from all other linguistic SPE predictors, lending support to the lexical idiosyncrasy hypothesis – consonant with usage-based theory – that the verb conditions SPE differently across different speech communities. This analysis uncovers an idiosyncratic lexical effect overlooked by previous accounts during four decades of pronombrista studies and expands our analytical scope. It also improves the accountability of our findings on SPE (and perhaps other linguistic variables). Further, this study contributes to opening exciting research paths.

The effect of the verb on futurity: lexical idiosyncrasy goes beyond subject pronoun expression

We analyze the effects of the verb on futurity in three Spanish-speaking communities: Barranquilla, Colombia, New York City Colombians, New York City Puerto Ricans. Results uncover opposite tendencies between verbs in the same morphosyntactic or semantic category in all corpora. Findings provide evidence that grouping verbs according to semantic or morphosyntactic criteria blurs important differences between verbs in a given category in different linguistic variables. Results set the verb apart from all other internal language variation predictors, providing evidence that the differences in how verbs condition language variation may be due to lexical idiosyncrasy, reflecting the intrinsic idiosyncratic characteristics of every community’s lexicon.

A formal syntactic analysis of agentivity in motion predicates in Ghanaian Student Pidgin (GSP)

The paper argues that GSP uses serial verb constructions to encode agentive motion predicates and proposes syntactic analyses to account for the difference in interpretation between initial contact and continuous contact agentives – despite the apparent similarity in their surface structures. The paper argues that though (in accordance with previous studies on agentivity Kratzer 1996; Pylkkänen 2008; Harley 2013) GSP introduces the agent with the vP in both types of agentives, the interpretational difference between the two results from an embedded make-clause in the underlying structure of initial contact agentives which is not present in continuous contact agentives.

‘Vehicle stability’ in antecedent-contained deletions

R-expressions in ellipses apparently fail to trigger expected Condition C violations. This is one effect of what Fiengo & May (1994) refer to as Vehicle Change (VC). This paper presents a novel case of under-application of VC effects in Antecedent-Contained Deletions (ACD). This motivates a new model of VC in that, like Drummond & Shimoyama (2014), is parasitic on Quantifier Raising. The analysis treats ellipsis as phonological suppression and supports a Rooth-style (1992) ellipsis-licensing condition.
Marjorie Pak (Emory University)  
*Grammatical tone in Distributed Morphology*  
P6

This paper shows how grammatical tone – the realization of morphosyntactic features through tone – can be analyzed in a Distributed Morphology (DM) framework. Since DM is a piece-based, syntax-driven theory of morphology, the non-segmental nature of grammatical tone might at first seem problematic, particularly when a tonal morpheme is “displaced” from its expected (syntactically local) host (e.g. the Igbo subordinate-marker H, which sometimes docks on the subject). But such mismatches are straightforwardly analyzable as long as initial tone insertion (VI) is distinguished from tone association (phonology) – a core tenet of Autosegmental Phonology that is highly compatible with DM’s serial architecture.

Kayla Palakurthy (University of California, Santa Barbara)  
*The status of sibilant harmony in Diné bizaad (Navajo)*  
SSILA2

This paper presents an analysis of Diné/Navajo sibilant harmony in verbal prefixes: sé- 1SG.PFV, sh- 1SG.IPFV, and nominal shi-1SG.POSS with data from 51 bilingual participants. An analysis of center of gravity suggests that harmony is categorically realized across all speakers and is preferred for the verbal prefixes, but not the nominal prefix. This asymmetry is attributed to differing levels of awareness of the prefix forms, with high salience of an underlying form hypothesized to override expected harmony. Overall, results show how despite intense contact with English, Diné speakers continue to maintain significant phonological knowledge of verbal sibilant harmony.

Eleftherios Paparounas (University of Pennsylvania)  
Ioanna Sitaridou (University of Cambridge)  
*Indefinite object drop in Modern Greek: argument ellipsis versus verb-stranding ellipsis*  
P1

How is argument ellipsis (AE) distinguished from verb-stranding ellipsis (VSE)? We confront this analytical challenge using data from Modern Greek. Based on diagnostics involving the stranding of DP-internal elements and the inability to interpret low adverbs and adjuncts at the ellipsis site, we argue against a VSE treatment of the Greek facts (Merchant 2018) and in favor of an analysis based on ellipsis of NumP or NP occurring below null indefinite D (Giannakidou and Merchant 1997). We explore the implications of this analysis for the purported link between AE and agreement, and the derivational ordering of verb-raising and VP ellipsis.

Panayiotis Pappas (Simon Fraser University)  
Symeon Tsolakidis (University of Patras)  
Irina Presnyakova (Simon Fraser University)  
*Mid vowel raising in the speech of Greek Canadian immigrants*  
ANS4

We examine the variable pattern of unstressed mid-vowel raising in the speech of forty Greek immigrants to Canada, in which unstressed /e/ is pronounced [i], and unstressed /o/ is pronounced [u]. An analysis of 2468 tokens, in terms of F1 and F2 tokens indicates that while for a few speakers appear to have a standard pronunciation pattern, but most have F1 values for unstressed /e/ and /o/ that fall in between the F1 values of stressed /i/ and /e/ on the one hand, and stressed /u/ and /o/ on the other.

Maryann Parada (California State University, Bakersfield)  
*Anthroponymic perseverance of Spanish vestigial <x>*  
P6

Following earlier sound changes, the Spanish voiceless velar fricative /x/ was until the early 19th century represented by the letter <x>, in addition to <j> and <g> (e.g., Quixote). Despite the RAE's 1815 official elimination of <x> as /x/, it has survived in Mexican Indigenous toponymy and in a handful of Hispanic anthroponymic variants (e.g. Ximena; Mexia). Diachronic, diatopic data is used to explore the persistence and even resurgence of vestigial <x> in six anthroponyms. These possibilities can be attributed to the conservative nature of proper vis-à-vis common nouns in language change and to regional indexical values of <x>.

Maryann Parada (California State University, Bakersfield)  
*Prototype shifts: inter-generational cultural conceptualizations in the Spanish mental lexicon of a Chilean diaspora community*  
P6

This study looks to theories of categorization and prototype gradation as well as of cultural cognition to comparatively examine the semantic domain conceptualizations in the Spanish mental lexicons of two generations of ethnic Chileans in Stockholm. Lexical availability task data covering six semantic domains were used to analyze how the groups' distinct cultural-environmental upbringings might result in organizational differences. Results signaled cases of clear conceptual divergence, particularly in the domains "modes of transportation" and "professions," that exist largely apart from proficiency concerns. This account of subtle cross-generational prototype shifts provides new perspectives for diasporic lexical variation studies.
In 1993, Parker and Campbell summarized the contributions of linguistics to writing, concluding that “linguistics will continue to play an important role in expanding the understanding of written discourse.” (310). Twenty five years later, we re-examine the potential contributions of linguistics to writing, using the framework of ‘threshold concepts’, concepts “akin to a portal, opening up a new way of thinking about something.” (Meyer and Land 1). The threshold belong to various theoretical framework; they reaffirm the strong connection between linguistics and composition, contributing to our increasing understanding of writing.

Dennis Keunhyung Park (University of South Carolina)
Stanley Dubinsky (University of South Carolina)

The syntax and semantics of negative questions and answers in Korean and English

Korean and English negative polarity questions (NPQs) can have opposite interpretations. Interpretation of NPQs depends on the position of NegP, distinguishing proposition-internal negation (PIN) from proposition-external negation (PEN). Traditionally (Hamblin 1976), PQs denote \{p, \neg p\}. NPQs having PIN denote \{\neg p, \neg \neg p\}, with "yes" meaning \neg p and "no" meaning \neg \neg p. PEN implicates speaker expectations/beliefs (Ladd 1981). Thus, a "yes, I did" answer to "didn't you eat?" and "did you eat?" can mean the same thing. Some English NPQs are ambiguous with respect to PIN/PEN. With two distinct negation structures, PIN/PEN ambiguity is unavailable in Korean, and NPQ meanings are more stable.

Nikole Patson (The Ohio State University)
Tessa Warren (University of Pittsburgh)

Promoting interest in science through inquiry-based learning in undergraduate linguistics: a case study

In an effort to broaden interest in science, STEM educators advocate for the use of inquiry-based pedagogies. These pedagogies actively engage students in the scientific process, thereby increasing students' scientific literacy, confidence and interest. Although inquiry has been widely implemented in canonical STEM-related fields, students in linguistics, a scientific discipline, can likewise benefit from these approaches. This paper presents a case study of the implementation of inquiry through guided discussion in an undergraduate course in psycholinguistics. Results indicated that students rated the inquiry course as more stimulating/engaging and rated their learning and desire to continue learning as higher.

Joy Peltier (University of Michigan)

Exploring the determiner system of Kwéyòl Donmnik through speakers’ use of co-speech gestures

Kwéyòl Donmnik (KD), a French-lexified creole (FLC) spoken on the Caribbean island of Dominica and in various diaspora communities, has means of morpho-syntactically encoding definiteness and deixis, but the overlapping usage of definite and demonstrative determiners in KD and other related creoles has lead researchers like Déprez (2007) and Christie (1998) to comment on the complex nuances of FLC speakers’ usage of determiners. Based on fieldwork in a KD diaspora community in London, UK, this study applies a recent methodological advance in the study of co-speech gesture by Cooperrider et al. (2014, 2018) to a deeper exploration of KD determiners.

Joy Peltier (University of Michigan)

Expression of referents in Dominican Kwéyòl (DK): the role of pragmatics in DK nominal structure

Dominican Kwéyòl (DK), a Lesser Antillean French-lexified creole spoken on the Caribbean island of Dominica and in various diaspora communities, has means of morphosyntactically distinguishing semantic features like genericity, definiteness, and indefiniteness, but the correlation between referents’ features and their morphosyntactic representations is not always straightforward. Discourse pragmatic considerations, including textual information, cultural knowledge, and engagement with the physical environment, play a role in speakers’ choices regarding the morphosyntactic expression of referents. Based on fieldwork in a diaspora community in London, UK, this study explores the use of bare nouns vs. nouns whose semantic features are encoded by relevant morphemes.

Kevin Penner (University of Alberta)

The foot and loanword adaptation in Ixtayutla Mixtec

Research on Mixtec languages (Otomanguean, Mexico) has long recognized a bimoraic/disyllabic “couplet” as essential to the description of the phonology and morphology. I argue that “couplet” should be identified as a foot based on evidence from Spanish
loanword adaptations. A preference that stressed syllables in the source and adapted form correspond and strategies used to repair situations that would violate foot structure confirm the essential link between stress and a quantity-sensitive, trochaic foot. Identifying the couplet as a foot situates this unit in its typological context and facilitates the identification of other foot-based patterns in Mixtec languages.

Karen Pennesi (University of Western Ontario)  
Nadja Schlote (Yorkville University)  
Newsworthly: names as discursive figures in online discourse

We present a combined content-analysis and discourse analysis of 194 news articles, videos, blog posts, and radio shows on the topic of personal names, which were posted online in English from 2013-2018. Our analysis identifies common newsworthy themes in media items related to names, including personal reflections on name choices, conflict and inequality, and entertainment and curiosity. We argue that names work as polyvalent discursive figures which allow producers and consumers of media items to take diverse stances on political and social issues, such as parenting, racism, and governance.

Joseph Pentangelo (The Graduate Center, CUNY)  
Grizzel Greedigut: a name ‘no mortall could invent’

Matthew Hopkins, England’s most notorious witch-hunter, greatly exaggerated the intensity of his encounter with accused witch Elizabeth Clarke. In Hopkins’ account, Clarke mentioned a familiar named Grizzel Greedigut. In fact, Hopkins appropriated the name from the dubious confession of another woman, Joan Wallis. Today, we accept Grizzel Greedigut as bizarre, but it was not as absurd at the time. Grizzle often described grey animals, and Grissel was a widespread abbreviation of Grisilda. Greedigut meant ‘glutton,’ and was the name English colonials used for an anglerfish. Without knowing more about historical onomastics, we fall for Hopkins’ aggrandizement of his encounter’s strangeness.

Danae M. Perez (University of Zurich)  
Melanie Roethlisberger (University of Zurich)  
Creoles in contrast: exploring the typological similarities of creoles and their lexifiers with Neighbornet

This study contributes to the debates on whether creoles constitute an independent language class by comparing 50 varieties of English, Spanish, and Portuguese in a phylogenetic network. Our aim is to explore the typological similarities between contact varieties and to test a new methodological procedure. We coded 48 features and applied feature values between 1 and 5 paying particular attention to patterns of variation. The results show that creoles cluster according to their lexifiers, and they reveal a regional signal. This suggests that language evolution is reflected in the synchronic classification of varieties, and that variation should be taken into account.

Katya Pertsova (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)  
Dimitrios Ntelitheos (United Arab Emirates University)  
Root- and semiphrasal compounds: a syntactic approach

Our account seeks to explain a number of morphosyntactic asymmetries between what we call root vs. semi-phrasal compounds (with a focus on Spanish, Russian, and Greek) as resulting from the differences in the derivational path of their syntactic formation. We propose that compounds of these two types with predicative semantics have an internal PredP, but in the root-compounds the complement of Pred. is merged as an acategorial root which later undergoes predicate inversion. Our account is consistent with many assumptions made in syntactic approaches to word-formation such as Distributed Morphology.

Elizabeth Peterson (University of Helsinki)  
Call to action: filling the sociolinguistic gap for English speakers worldwide

Most linguists are aware that currently the estimated number of worldwide English speakers is around 2 billion, with English serving as an additional language for the majority of these speakers. This fact brings to light specific responsibilities and opportunities for North American linguists, whose work continues to create a valuable cornerstone for how (English) linguistics is taught worldwide. This presentation highlights the often-overlooked importance of North American linguistic research in training both students and teachers. With this influence comes a responsibility for shaping the social consciousness of students of English, with language attitudes and sociolinguistic properties often remaining underdeveloped areas.
Simone E. Pfenninger (University of Salzburg) 30

The “age benefits” of bilingual language exposure in school: evidence from a longitudinal study with dense time serial measurements

This longitudinal study explores the impact of age of first bilingual language exposure on the development of writing complexity in over 200 monolingual and bilingual children in Swiss (pre)primary schools with 50% of the content being taught via the community language German and 50% via English, using generalized additive mixed-effects regression models (GAM(M)s). Data collection occurred four times annually over eight school years (ages 5–12), via narrative and argumentative essays. Results showed, inter alia, that amount of target language exposure and bilingualism were more predictive of the language learning trajectories under investigation than starting age.

Alexandra Pfiffner (Georgetown University) ADS Poster Session

Word-final obstruent devoicing in Minnesota: patterns in gradient neutralization

This study examines word-final obstruent devoicing in the Twin Cities metro area of Minnesota. Production data of underlying [b, d, g, v, ð, z] in various phonological environments show that Minnesotan word-final devoicing is not a case of complete neutralization; obstruents can maintain voicing, partially devoice, or devoice entirely. A multinomial logistic regression model demonstrates that voicing status can be predicted by both social and linguistic factors, including gender, age, obstruent identity, morphosyntactic status, and following environment. While gradient productions are expected phonetically, there are patterns that suggest a phonological component is also influencing devoicing.

Jacob B. Phillips (University of Chicago) 20

Paige Resnick (University of Chicago)

Sensitivity to coarticulatory and social factors in American English sibilant categorization

Previous research has found that listeners shift category boundaries in response to both coarticulatory context and speakers' social attributes. The present study integrates these questions, exploring sibilant categorization in a nonce word lexical decision task. Target words contained a potentially ambiguous sibilant onset preceding stop-rhotic clusters. Auditory stimuli were paired with white, black or Asian faces determined to be more or less masculine than average. The results of this study suggest a high degree of individual variability, both with respect to compensation for coarticulation and sensitivity of social attributes, mediated by the listeners experience and orientation to stereotypes.

Michael D. Picone (University of Alabama) NARNiHS Poster Session

Code-switching in 19th century Louisiana epistolary and literary sources

Regarding code-switching, written media can never be assumed to accurately represent unmediated phenomena at the oral level. Nonetheless, earlier written code-switching is reflective of sociolinguistic dynamics characterizing prior languagescapes. Contrasting with oral corpora, written sources have graphic conventions (quotation marks, italics, etc.) revealing the level of integration of a lexical item as intended by the author. Elements alluded to above are exemplified and analyzed by examining the code-switching practices of Louisiana native Adrien Rouquette in some of his personal correspondence (1879–1885), using French, English, Louisiana Creole, and Choctaw, in comparison with other 19th century Louisiana letter writers and authors.

Michael D. Picone (University of Alabama) ADS9

The linguistic ramifications of slave and ex-slave migrations within the American South

Early migrations saw Virginian and Carolinian slaves enter the Mississippi Territory, which increased with the Indian Removals. Hence creole-like features in some locations, such as the Black Belt of Mississippi and Alabama, may be partly due to westward migrations of Gullah speakers themselves. Gullah runaways into nearby Native American communities and subsequent points west present another vector. Massive slave migrations within the South, testimonies of interviewees collected by folklorists, and online respondents on Gullah websites all point to a “Gullah diaspora.” The possibility of subsequent dialect leveling must be considered as one potential explanatory vector regarding the sources of AAE.

Marc Pierce (University of Texas at Austin) P1

The history of /pf/ in Texas German: another case of rule inversion?

The status of rule inversion as a mechanism of language change remains controversial. This paper therefore addresses another potential example of rule inversion, involving the history of the affricate /pf/ in Texas German. I argue that the best account of the Texas German facts is a relatively straightforward sequence of sound changes, /pf/ > /f/ > /p/. While this particular development
may not be a clear-cut example of rule inversion, the reasoning here could be extended to cover other phonological phenomena in Texas German, which may yet reveal such examples of rule inversion in Texas German.

Marc Pierce (University of Texas at Austin)  
Hans C. Boas (University of Texas at Austin)  
Glen G. Gilbert (Southern Illinois University)  
*Fred Eikel and the study of Texas German*

Fred Eikel, Jr. (1909–1967) was the first scholar to investigate Texas German extensively. This presentation assesses Eikel’s place in the history of linguistics and of German Studies. We argue that Eikel’s work was groundbreaking, yet flawed. It is groundbreaking in that Eikel (1954) is the first large-scale study of Texas German. It is flawed in that his data must sometimes be interpreted with caution. In addition, we contend that the impact of Eikel’s work on the field was less than it should (or could) have had.

Marc Pierce (University of Texas at Austin)  
Hans C. Boas (University of Texas at Austin)  
Karen Roesch (Indiana University–Purdue University Indianapolis)  
*World War I, Texas German, and language shift*

Two main views on the impact of World War I on Texas German occur in the literature. One holds that World War I had a relatively minor impact on Texas German, contending that at most it exacerbated tendencies that were already present in Texas; the other holds that World War I had a profound impact on Texas German, triggering the beginning of its decline. Here we defend the second view. We lay out the two viewpoints, present the evidence in favor of each, and conclude with an evaluation of the situation.

Tiago Pimentel (Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais)  
Brian Roark (Google)  
Ryan Cotterell (Johns Hopkins University)  
*Rethinking phonotactic complexity*

We derive a measure of phonotactic complexity permitting straightforward cross-linguistic comparison: bits per phoneme. Given words (represented as sequences of phonemic segments), a statistical model trained on words sampled from the language can estimate the bits per phoneme. Using a collection of approximately 1000 basic concept words from more than 100 languages, we demonstrate a very strong negative correlation between bits per phoneme and the average length of words measured in phonemes, yielding comparable word-level phonotactic complexity across these languages and providing evidence for some level of complexity compensation. Conventional segmental inventory measures demonstrated relatively poor correlation with word length.

May Helena Plumb (University of Texas at Austin)  
*A modern Valley Zapotec translation of a Colonial Valley Zapotec text*

Here I present a modern San Jerónimo Tlacochahuaya Zapotec translation of a Colonial Valley Zapotec document written in San Jerónimo Tlacochahuaya, Oaxaca, Mexico, in 1675. In this presentation, I compare the modern and colonial texts and discuss the diachrony of Valley Zapotec as evidenced by this comparison. I also reflect on how the process of intralingual translation/re-elicitation advances both modern language documentation and our understanding of Colonial Zapotec documents. This is the first complete re-elicitation of a Colonial Valley Zapotec text, as well as the first analyzed modern Valley Zapotec text from San Jerónimo Tlacochahuaya.

John Powell (University of Arizona)  
*A diachronic partial accounting for -k and -m verbs in Yuman River languages*

In the River languages of the Yuman family, all verbs are suffixed with either a realis -k or -m. Yumanists have debated whether this distribution is “innovative or archaic” (Munro, 1981). This paper provides evidence supporting an innovation theory and partially accounts for -k/-m verbs in River. Yuman grammars are examined with the newest theory on Yuman organization (Miller 2018). With evidence from Pai languages, this paper argues for a diachronic development of -m verbs in River emerging from sentence-final declarative markers in Proto-Pai-River, lexicalizing on auxiliaries as well as durative and stative verbs, and expanding in River languages.
The current paper connects two strands of research: sociolinguists' recent findings that vocalic sound change may involve a 'reshaping' of the vowel space, and phoneticians' findings that vowel space expansion corresponds with both careful and child-directed speech registers. I show that students in the partying scene at a California high school exhibit smaller vowel spaces than their peers, which corresponds to apparent-time evidence that sound change in California is characterized by an overall compression of the vowel space. I suggest that the vowel space be treated as a sociolinguistic variable whose social meaning derives from both register- and change-related conventions.

Enkhjargal Purev (National University of Mongolia)
Purevsuren Bazarjav (National University of Mongolia)

Color words as geographic names in the Mongolian language

The empirical study of semantic features carried on the place name constituents of the Mongolian Geographical Names reveals that the high frequency of the color terms in the toponymies could be a peculiarity of the naming traditions in the Mongolian language. Other color terms, specifically the terms designating horse colors, are widely used in the Mongolian language. It could be assumed that the livestock-based color domain might be explained according to the nation’s cognitive activity and life experience, in the framework of the conceptual metaphor.

Clifton Pye (University of Kansas)
Scott Berthiaume (Graduate Institute of Applied Linguistics)
Barbara Pfeiler (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Mérida)

The acquisition of noun inflection in Northern Pame

We analyzed 8 hours of production data from each of 5 children around the age of 2;0 to test the Truncation and Usage-Based theories of language acquisition for Northern Pame (autonym: Xi’iuy). Ethnologue lists 5,620 speakers of Xi’iuy, which is spoken in the state of San Luis Potosí, Mexico. Xi’iuy nouns mark the contrast between singular, dual and plural forms by a combination of prefixes and suffixes that vary by noun class and animacy. The Xi’iuy singular noun inflections allow investigators to determine whether children acquiring Xi’iuy copy the most frequent noun forms that they hear in adult speech or truncate both singular and plural nouns in their output. The results support a phonological account of children’s noun forms, in which the children construct a phonological template for nouns with an underspecified initial syllable. This investigation has important implications for the promotion of Xi’iuy in schools.

Geoffrey K. Pullum (University of Edinburgh)

One hundred years of “generating” languages

References to “generating” natural languages first appear in 1954-1955, in papers by Zellig Harris and Charles Hockett. But the machinery of generative grammars was developed much earlier, a century ago, in the PhD research of the logician Emil Leon Post. Absences of citation obscure this. Repurposed as theories of natural language syntax, generative grammars have certain oddly infelicitous consequences and properties. Alternative formalizations exist, but there too the mathematical foundations remained largely unknown to linguists. Citational discontinuities should not be allowed to mask significant conceptual continuities, and the intellectual debt linguistics indirectly owes to Post should be acknowledged.

Ciyang Qing (Stanford University)

Referential uses of gradable adjectives: a semantic account with a functional explanation

I propose a semantic account of positive forms of gradable adjectives with a functional motivation that accounts for the relative/absolute distinction in predicative (e.g., this cup is big) and referential uses (e.g., please hand me the big cup).

Wil Rankinen (Grand Valley State University)
Aaron Albin (Kobe University)
TJ Neuhaus (Bowling Green State University)

Decline of the Northern Cities Vowel Shift in western Lower Michigan: apparent-time evidence of a change in progress

In central Lower Michigan, like other areas of the Inland North, younger speakers have been reported to exhibit a (1) reversal of the Northern Cities Vowel Shift, (2) near-merger of low-back /a/ and /ɔ/, and (3) allophonic split of /æ/ before nasals vs. stops. To
confirm whether the same is true for western Lower Michigan (including Grand Rapids, Michigan's second largest city), a reading passage task was administered to a stratified sample of 45 speakers from the area. In younger speakers, all three of these characteristics were indeed observed, reinforcing their status as newly-developing features shared across the Inland North.

Samantha Rarrick (University of Hawaiʻi at Mānoa)  
Documenting the Kere community’s Indigenous languages: Kere and Sinasina Sign Language

Kere and Sinasina Sign Language (SSSL) are two Indigenous languages of the Kere community of Chimbu province, Papua New Guinea. Despite being used in the same community, modifications have been necessary to the existing Kere documentation project to accommodate the needs and desires of signers of SSSL. While language conservation is a primary goal of the Kere documentation and description, increasing education opportunities is a primary goal for signers. By continuously collaborating with the community, we have created projects which are quite different but are appropriate for language users and have potential to further best practices for language documentation.

Ezer Rasin (Leipzig University)  
Nur Lan (Tel Aviv University)  
Roni Katzir (Tel Aviv University)  
Simultaneous learning of vowel harmony and segmentation

Vowel harmony (VH) presents special challenges to the child acquiring the morphophonology of their language that go beyond the general difficulty of morphophonological induction from distributional evidence alone. First, VH poses difficulties for learners who separate segmentation from phonological induction. Second, VH requires identifying phonological processes that apply across unboundedly many intervening consonants. We present a general learner, based on the principle of Minimum Description Length, that succeeds in acquiring segmentation and VH simultaneously from distributional evidence alone in a small corpus of Turkish words and that, to our knowledge, is the first learner to accomplish such a task.

Andoveloniaina Rasolofo (Purchase College)  
A linguistic perspective on Malagasy proper names and identity

Proper names are considered as either labels that have no signification (Mill 1882; Anderson 2004) or as part of a system and cannot be devoid of meaning (Levi-Strauss 1962). This paper argues that Malagasy proper names have meanings that cannot be dissociated from personal, cultural, and social contexts (Rymes 2000; Rahman 2013; Teague 2013). My analysis focuses on the morphosyntactic, semantic, and pragmatic properties of Malagasy proper names to provide evidences of the connection between proper names, meanings, and identity. This agrees with Bloch’s (2006) claim that proper names should not be considered as simply signs and symbols.

Eliot Raynor (Indiana University Bloomington)  
Pathways away from politeness: tracing the origins of generalized usted in Colombian Spanish

The longevity of polite pronouns is a largely unexplored topic in language change, despite well-known cases in which deferential forms lost their honorific value, e.g., English you. An analysis of private letters written between 1557-1777 offers a window into the diachrony of second-person address in Colombian Spanish, which features three 2sg pronouns—tú, vos, and usted—none of which have exclusively deferential values. I propose that usted < vuestra merced ‘your mercy’ was imbued with the solidary connotations of vos in wide use in the 15th century, a pattern which survives in the generalized form of usted in contemporary varieties.

Paul Reed (University of Alabama)  
Monophthongization of /ay/ as a regional identity marker

Monophthongization of /ay/ is perhaps one of the best known regional features of American English. In certain sub-regions, such as Appalachia, pre-voiceless /ay/ monophthongization seems to serve as a local identity marker. Data from 25 East Tennesseans show that, in the aggregate, this cohort is quite monophthongal. However, individuals varied widely. One of the main predictors of a monophthongal production was a speaker’s rootedness, which is a measure of local place-based attachment. More rooted speakers were more monophthongal than less rooted speakers, utilizing more monophthongal productions overall and in pre-voiceless contexts in reading and word list tasks.
Jennifer Renn (Purdue University)  
Annie Laurie Duguay (Center for Applied Linguistics)  
*Embedding linguistics in content teacher training to support linguistically and culturally diverse students*

This presentation describes the development and implementation of content modules created for pre- and in-service middle grades STEM teaching fellows enrolled in a Master of Arts in Teaching program at a public urban U.S. university. The modules sought to increase the fellows’ preparedness to work with linguistically and culturally diverse students by focusing on linguistic understanding, critical language awareness, and pedagogical modeling. Results highlight the need for including content on educational linguistics in educator training, as participants reported an improved understanding of academic language and the increased ability to create and modify activities for students from diverse language backgrounds.

Margaret E. L. Renwick (University of Georgia)  
*Lexical and geographic variation in Italian mid vowels*

Italian /ɛ/ /ɔ/ are separate phonemes, but the distinction between high mid and low mid vowels is marginal: few minimal pairs occur; the distinctions neutralize in unstressed syllables; and phonological context and regional variation affect their realization. We test whether specific lexical items exhibit high mid or low mid vowels by subjecting acoustic data to automatic clustering. We find that while some words have consistent phonetic height, others are highly variable, confirming lexical variability at regional levels and within single cities. These findings carry implications for characterization of Italian mid vowel distinctions, and for models of phonological contrast.

Richard A. Rhodes (University of California, Berkeley)  
*Code-switching and morphological light verbs*

In highly bilingual communities speaking a morphologically complex minority language, phonologically unassimilated forms from the dominant language can appear in inflected forms in the minority language. The lack of phonological assimilation marks these as cases of code switching. This paper will address features of such forms based on data from three Indigenous languages (Mëtchif [crg], Odawa [otw], and Sayuleño [pos]): the existence of post-lexical co-phonologies, parallels with light verb constructions, and metalinguistic reactions of native speakers. We will discuss implications of this data for a theory of borrowing and for understanding mixed languages.

Joseph Rhyne (Cornell University)  
*Don't be 'a' Negative Nancy: GofN's origins in definiteness*

Genitive of Negation (GoF) is one of the defining linguistic features of the history of Slavic languages. In modern Slavic languages, where continued, it is often accompanied by a definiteness contrast, where GEN-marked objects receive indefinite readings. Whether this contrast is present in Old Church Slavonic (OCS) has been unclear, but this paper shows, through a comparison with Greek definite and indefinite constructions, that OCS did have a definiteness contrast under negation. This gives further evidence to the origins of GoF in a partitive construction, while also showing the need to reinforce formal analyses with extensive data from the languages.

Giuseppe Ricciardi (Harvard University)  
Edward Gibson (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
*Experiment on epistemic must*

Two main hypotheses have been proposed in the literature about the semantics of epistemic *must*. The Strong *Must* Hypothesis (von Fintel & Gillies 2010) and the Weak *Must* Hypothesis (Kratzer 1981; Lassiter 2017). Lassiter (2016) offers an experiment whose results support the Weak *Must* Hypothesis. We argue that Lassiter (2016)’s task is invalid for testing participants’ competence about truth-conditions of statements and we show that if one modifies Lassiter’s task so that participants understand it as a truth-value task then the results support the Strong *Must* Hypothesis over the Weak *Must* Hypothesis.

Alexander Rice (University of Alberta)  
*Referenceless switch-reference in Pastaza Kichwa*

Switch-reference (SR) is described as morphological marking on a verb that indicates if the subject of that verb is the same or different as that of another verb. In most models the SR marked verb is realized as being part of a non-finite clause which is subordinate to a verb in a finite clause. This paper examines apparent counter examples in Pastaza Kichwa in which some SR
marked clauses appear to be independent of any finite clauses. Three possible solutions are given: syntactic independence, hidden verbs, or subordination by verbless clauses. The pros and cons of each solution are discussed.

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.

Mary Robinson (New York University)  
Laurel MacKenzie (New York University)  
Socially-evaluated syntactic variation? A perception study of the English particle verb alternation

We investigate social evaluation of the verb-particle alternation in English (e.g. I took the trash out ~ I took out the trash). Kroch & Small (1978) find that radio show hosts use the verb-particle-object order more than their guests, presumably to adhere to prescriptive norms disfavoring sentence-final prepositions. Our perception study, which employs Labov et al.’s (2011) ”newscaster paradigm,” assesses this claim. Newscasters produced either the verb-particle-object order or the verb-object-particle order sentence-finally, although ratings between these two conditions did not differ significantly. This suggests that, despite Kroch and Small’s findings, listeners do not socially evaluate this alternation in perception.

Jamilläh Rodriguez (University at Albany)  
Demographic effects on word order in Ch’ol

This study builds on Clemens et al. (2017) and examines how the word order of Ch’ol speakers in a given focus (broad, subject, object, contrastive subject, contrastive object) varies according to four demographic factors: bilingualism, gender, age, and municipality (Tila vs. Tumbala). I conclude that all these factors have an impact on word order, but age and bilingualism are the best predictors. Additionally, I find that young monolinguals are influenced by their bilingual peers’ knowledge of Spanish and that older monolinguals do not obligatorily encode focus through fronting.

Itxaso Rodríguez-Ordóñez (Southern Illinois University Carbondale)  
‘New speakers’ of Basque, language contact and social meaning

This study examines the social meaning of two contact features in Basque (Differential Object Marking and lack of ergative case marking) to assess the way they contribute to new speakers’ (in)-authentication processes as members of the Basque-speaking community. Results from a matched-guise experiment and metapragmatic commentary shows that these two features index a number of social meanings (“authentic Basque” to “defective”, “unauthentic” and “lacking competence”) depending on the type of speaker associated with. I argue that the enregisterment processes of DOM and lack of ergative-case marking are the result of a complex interaction between mother-tongue, nationalist and monoglot ideologies.

Adrián Rodríguez Riccelli (The University of Texas at Austin)  
Constructing a multinomial model of variable subject expression to ‘map’ the Badiu subject domain

The subject domain of Badiu, the Santiago variety of Cabo-Verdean Creole, has strong pronouns, subject clitics, and these can co-occur in double-subject constructions, while there is ongoing disagreement as to the status of Badiu as a null subject language (Baptista 1997, 2002 vs. Pratas 2004; Costa & Pratas 2008, 2013). This study draws on a corpus of sociolinguistic interviews and a picture descriptions task collected in Santiago over the course three summers and applies multinomial regression – used for data with >2 levels of a response variable – to model variable subject expression in Badiu.

Ivan Roksandic (University of Winnipeg)  
Indigenous toponomastics in the Western Caribbean

Toponymy of the Caribbean mostly reflects the region’s turbulent colonial history; however, a substantial portion of it consists of Indigenous, pre-Columbian place names. The present study examines the structure of Taino (Island Arawak) toponyms from the Western Antilles that form the bulk of toponymy in this region by applying a comparative analysis with place names of North Arawakan languages still spoken in the adjacent continental regions. Given that Arawakan languages are essentially agglutinative,
predominantly suffixing and that nominal compounding is not productive in them, this study attempts to identify some grammatical morphemes and roots used in formation of Taíno toponyms.

Nicholas Rolle (University of California, Berkeley)  
*A cyclic account of a trigger-target asymmetry in concatenative vs. replacive tone*

This paper has two goals. The first is to establish a typological generalization which I call the ‘dominant tone asymmetry’, whereby the triggers and targets of tonal operations are constrained by their morpho-syntactic positions. The second goal is to argue that the asymmetry provides strong support for an inside-out cyclic model of phonology. I couch this within cophonology theory (Inkelas 1998) which has the advantage of being intrinsically cyclic, and contrast it to non-cyclic models which do not guarantee the asymmetry (e.g. tonal strength Kushnir 2018, allomorphy Archangeli & Pulleyblank 2015, a.o.)

Morgan Rood (Carleton College)  
*Evidence for a diminutive infix in Mehri*

Previous accounts of the Mehri (Semitic, Modern South Arabian) diminutive nominals rely on CV templatic morphology. Johnstone (1973) and Watson (2012) categorized the Mehri diminutive system into three and eleven CV templates, respectively. In this paper, I claim that these CV templates are epiphenomenal and propose an analysis in which the Mehri diminutive is derived from an infix coupled with predictable morphophonological processing. This argument against templaticity in favor of morphophonological processes is presented within the framework of Distributed Morphology and follows Embick (2010) in testing the interaction of morphosyntax and morphophonology, particularly phonological computation following spell-out.

Cesar Manuel Rosales, Jr. (University of California, Irvine)  
Gregory Scontras (University of California, Irvine)  
*On the role of conjunction in adjective ordering preferences*

Adjective ordering preferences are robustly attested in English and many unrelated languages (Dixon 1982; Sproat and Shih 1991; Scontras et al. 2017). In nominals with multi-adjective strings (e.g., *big blue box*), chances are the order of the adjectives is non-arbitrary. However, ordering preferences are claimed to neutralize in cases where multi-adjective strings are formed via conjunction (e.g., *blue and big box*; Ford and Olson, 1975; Byrne, 1979). We provide empirical evidence in support of this claim, but with an important caveat: conjunction neutralizes adjective ordering preferences in languages where multi-adjective strings obligatorily feature conjunction.

Eric Rosen (Johns Hopkins University)  
*Learning complex inflectional paradigms through blended gradient inputs*

Through Gradient Harmonic Grammar (Smolensky and Goldrick 2016), in which input forms can consist of gradient blends of more than one phonological realization, we propose a way of deriving surface forms in complex inflectional paradigms that is based directly on simple, phonologically-based, blended input forms for both lexical bases and inflectional feature combinations, without directly referring to inflectional classes. Using examples from Russian and Mazatec, we show that paradigms can be represented by input blends, where lexical bases effectively encode differences among inflectional classes and inflectional features encode the set of exponents that can represent a feature or feature combination.

Daisy Rosenblum (University of British Columbia)  
*Nouns, noun phrases, and other referential resources in Kwaḵala*

This paper examines the patterning of non-predicate lexical constituents in Kwaḵala noun phrases (NPs) in Kwaḵala conversation (ISO 639-3), offering answers to several questions. What counts as an NP in Kwaḵala, in which ‘noun’ is not a self-evident lexical category? What discourse variables align with lexical specification and how frequently do speakers employ lexical reference? Finally, how do speakers translate referential elements into English? Examining these questions allows a nuanced and emergent analysis of what is meant by the category ‘noun phrase’ in Kwaḵala, while also contributing to our cross-linguistic understanding of the emergence of linguistic categories in discourse.

Jorge Emilio Rosés Labrada (University of Alberta)  
*Subject marking in Jodí (Jodí-Sáliban, Venezuela)*

This paper considers two competing proposals regarding the realization of verbal subject marking in Jodí, a small Amazonian language spoken in Venezuela, and shows that 1) the Jodí subject markers are *ti ‘1’, ki ‘2’, and Ø ‘3’, any observable variation in
their forms stemming from three main phonological processes (namely, reduction, nasal harmony, and vowel harmony), and that 2) it is possible to analyze the active/non-active aspect split proposed for Jodï as formally related to the two verb classes proposed for Sâliban. This research not only contributes to the description of Jodï but also to the reconstruction of Proto-Jodï-Sâliban.

**Kate Rustad** (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)
*Taking linguistics: does an introductory linguistics class result in increased social emotional competency?*

The introductory linguistics classroom presents a unique environment where students acquire foundational knowledge about the field of linguistics and become more socially and emotionally intelligent. While the studies of language and social emotional intelligence are related, they have not been studied in conjunction before. Through the surveying of students enrolled in Linguistics 101 as well as control groups, the present study unites these bodies of literature and shows a correlation between linguistics classes taken and self-reported metacognitive statements about dialect diversity.

**Soo Hyun Ryu** (University at Buffalo)
**Rui P. Chaves** (University at Buffalo)
*On the interaction between dependency frequency and thematic fit in sentence processing*

The frequency and semantic fit of linguistic input are key factors in predicting sentence processing difficulty. More recently, DeLong et al. (2014) and Kang et al. (2018) provide evidence suggesting that predictability and plausibility are distinct types of knowledge that impose separate effects on sentence processing. However, these studies did not test how the effect of semantic fit systematically varies with frequency. The present study aims to investigate and in a more systematic and controlled way what is the effect of plausibility and frequency in sentence processing. Our results, nonetheless, provide independent support for the aforementioned claim that plausibility cannot be reduced to frequency.

**Janne Saarikivi** (University of Helsinki)
**Kaius Sinnemäki** (University of Helsinki)
*The concept of sacred language and its relation to linguistic purism*

Our paper deals with the concept of sacred language and its transformation from a theological to a nationalist concept in the post-reformatory Europe. We aim to demonstrate (a) the sacred character of many national languages in European nation states associated with modern nationalism; (b) that this sacredness derives from the sacred church languages in medieval Europe; and that (c) the most important way the sacredness of nationalist languages is reflected in modern secular communities are purist ideologies of language use. We illustrate these theses with examples from different European contexts including Finnish, Swedish, and Saami, but also French and Russian.

**Andrés Sabogal** (University of New Mexico)
*The diachrony of gender suffixes in the Wayuu and Añun languages*

In Wayuu and Añun, multiple sets of verbal gender suffixes index all persons, and as such play a primary role in the system of reference tracking in these two closely related Caribbean North Arawak languages. Based on fieldwork data for Wayuu, and secondary data for the other languages, this paper provides a synchronic description of the usage of gender suffixes in Lokono, Wayuu and Añun, and builds on previous proposals for agreement markers in Proto CNA (Captain 2001, Carvalho 2016, Stark 2018), to present a propose a diachronic account for all forms of Wayuu-Añun gender agreement.

**Mohammed Sadat** (University of Ghana)
*The sociolinguistics of Hausa in Ghana.*

The paper investigates the current state of Hausa spoken in Ghana. It discusses its historical and social contexts of use. Then, the paper examines its linguistic features in comparison with varieties of Hausa spoken outside Ghana. The paper argues that Hausa should be considered as one of the languages taught in public schools just like any other Ghanaian language based on its wide usage in communities, on national television and radio stations. The paper proposes that the Hausa learnt and spoken in Ghana has got native speakers.
To form imperatives and similar exhortations, varieties of Scots can use special forms such as *gonnae* and *wantae* (e.g. 'Gonnae stop that right now'). We argue that these forms are grammaticalized particles (from 'going/want to') encoding exhortative strength; and, adopting a microcomparative approach with Standard English, we show how data from negation, overt subjects, and ellipsis reveal an articulated structure for Scots exhortations in which the 'gonnae/wantae' particles start in T, akin to modals, before inverting around the subject, similar to other non-indicative clause types in English and Scots (e.g. interrogatives, exclamatives, etc.).

This paper examines the portrayal of Scandinavian-American English in the Upper Midwest. How these people spoke and how their speech is portrayed differ systematically. Salmons & Purnell (2010) show that, once immigrant-sourced features are enregistered (Agha 2007) in a majority language, they become susceptible to spreading, receding, reallocation or stigmatization, like any other feature. We hypothesize that stereotyped representations follow similar patterns. A range of features characterize Scandinavian-American speech, yet portrayals are inconsistent with findings among actual speakers. Inconsistencies include over-realization of the affricate /dʒ/ as a glide [j] and the often-omitted neutralization of /s~z/.

We report on the differential effects of positively- and negatively-valenced transfer of possession (ToP) verbs on verb argument salience. Using a lexical decision task in which participants were shown sentences that introduced SOURCE and RECIPIENT arguments with occupation-denoting NPs, we replicate previous findings with negatively-valenced ToP verbs: the RECIPIENT argument is rendered more salient than the SOURCE. However, with positively-valenced ToP verbs, the effect flips (the SOURCE, rather than the RECIPIENT argument, is more salient). These results replicate earlier findings based on verb valence and underscore the importance of incorporating valence in accounts of transfer effects associated with ToP verbs.

This paper approaches the Guaikurúan languages, a family that consists of four living languages – Kadiwêu, Toba, Pilagá and Mocoví from South America. Inverse clauses in Guaikurúan languages resemble passive clauses in that an internal argument is fronted but the subject is not removed. This work shows that all the Guaikurúan languages have inverse voice. But person agreement varies across the Guaikurúan languages. And I argue that inverse voice in these languages is the syntactic dislocation of the object. That is, syntax is the same. Distinct morphology of person is due to different morphophonological rules in this work.

Bickerton (1984) hypothesizes that an innate bioprogram produces similarities during creole genesis. Whether these shared features are due to emergence of the unmarked (“TETU”) in creole acquisition or to substrate influence is debatable. If TETU occurs in creolization, it should be observable in other abrupt language contact, such as koinéization. Koiné, the result of contact between
varieties of a single language, eliminate the universals vs. substrate influence issue. This study examines phonological structures from three genetically-unrelated koiné and highlights historical appearances of the unmarked over other input possibilities, indicating TETU in koinéization and substantiating it in other contact situations.

Chelsea Sanker (Brown University)  
F0 effects on perceived vowel duration

How does phonetic knowledge produce effects of F0 on perceived vowel duration? In two perceptual tasks, listeners categorized vowels from a duration continuum as 'long' or 'short.' In Study 1, F0 contour was rising, falling, or flat; vowels with falling F0 were identified as long significantly more than others. In Study 2, F0 mean was high, moderate, or low; vowels with high F0 were identified as long significantly more than others. The results suggest perceptual bias caused by the co-occurrence of longer duration with falling F0 phrase-finally and before voiced codas, and with high F0 in stressed syllables.

Israel Sanz-Sánchez (West Chester University)  
Communication contexts, sound change dating, and historical sociolinguistics: Colonial Spanish loanwords in Indigenous American languages

In this presentation, evidence of the adaptation of Spanish sibilants in a corpus of Colonial Nahuatl will be discussed from a historical sociolinguistic perspective. It will be argued that the spelling trends in these loanwords can only be explained as a function of the context of transmission of Colonial Spanish via oral and written channels, and the sociology of colonial Nahuatl-Spanish bilingualism. This study emphasizes the importance of a sociohistorical approach to language change in areas of historical linguistics from which this type of approach has traditionally been absent, such as language reconstruction.

Mitsuya Sasaki (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México)  
On the Nahu /iCC-/ puzzle

Although the initial /i/ in stems in /iCC-/ in Nahu is diachronically the result of an epenthesis, the synchronic distribution of /i/ is highly complicated. Through the comparison of various variants of Nahu, this paper shows that the apparent inconsistency in the distribution of /i/ reflects the different stages of isomorphic change, i.e. the reanalysis of the former epenthetic /i/ as an intrinsic vowel. The intra- and interdialectal gradation of leveling reveals a change towards a more isomorphic morphology, a tendency often underestimated in the discussion of Nahu historical linguistics and dialectology.

Osamu Sawada (Mie University)  
The scarcity and alternatives of Japanese mora (letter)-based minimizers

This paper investigates the meanings of the Japanese mora/letter-based minimizer [X.Y.Z.-no X-no ji-mo] (‘eventhe mora/letter X of X.Y.Z.’). The mora/letter-based minimizer has a literal type and a non-literal type. In the literal type, X corresponds to the first mora of a target, whereas in the non-literal type the first mora corresponds to a minimum degree on the scale of the main predicate. I propose that in addition to a local/non-flexible minimizer whose alternatives are lexically activated (Chierchia 2013), there is a global/flexible minimizer in natural language, the alternatives of which are activated by information contained in the main predicate.

Ronald Schaef (Southern Illinois University Edwardsville)  
NP internal tonosyntax: high tone and quantifier conditions

Heath and McPherson’s (2013) tonosyntax of Dogon aligns with and diverges from Emai (Edoid, Niger-Congo). A Dogon adnominal controller prompts a {L} (low) tone overlay onto the lexical tone of a left-adjacent target. Cardinal numerals and discourse markers fail as controllers. In Emai, most adnominals except cardinal numerals and discourse markers trigger a {H} on a left-adjacent head or other adnominal. Emai also varies from Dogon since quantifiers prompt tonal overlay and lexical /H/ constrains {H} overlay. I conclude by positing a relation between low {L} vs high {H} overlay and Clements and Raillard’s (2008) lax vs tense prosody types.

Lisa Schlegl (University of Toronto)  
Tracking change in Canadian English utterance-initial discourse markers

Utterance-initial discourse markers have recently been the subject of metalinguistic commentary due to the perceived novelty of some variants (e.g., so), despite previous apparent-time research demonstrating their presence in speech across the age spectrum (Tagliamonte 2016). This study uses real-time television data to examine these markers in Canadian English throughout the past forty years. Results demonstrate that while some markers remain stable in their pragmatic functions over time, others undergo...
extension to new discourse-organizational roles. Overall, this study demonstrates both the systematic structuring of these markers in speech and their development and change within Canadian English from a historical perspective.

**Patricia Schneider-Zioga** (California State University, Fullerton)
**Monica-Alexandrina Irimia** (University of Toronto)

*Partitive case and abstract licensing in Kinande*

Bantu languages are at the center of a debate about the role of nominal licensing. We provide support for the camp that argues that abstract licensing does play a role in Bantu languages. Based on Kinande, we demonstrate that inherent case is subject to licensing inside vP. We base our discussion on overtly marked partitive (PART) case in a type of causative, namely the sociative causative, a construction virtually undocumented in Bantu languages. We follow de Hoop’s (1996) proposal that the apparent dual nature of the partitive is best understood as ‘weak structural case.’

**Carson T. Schütze** (University of California, Los Angeles)
**Richard Stockwell** (University of California, Los Angeles)

*Transparent Free Relatives with 'who': support for a unified analysis*

We provide novel data supporting a unified analysis of Transparent Free Relatives (TFRs) as variants of Standard Free Relatives (SFRs), rather than entirely different beasts. TFRs but not SFRs get indefinite interpretations, trigger plural agreement, reject ever, and facilitate extraction. Although TFRs can supposedly only be introduced by what, we show that who-TFRs also occur, with all the same traits. Who-TFRs have likely been overlooked because they suffer from an ill-understood degradation in acceptability shared with who-SFRs. We provide new acceptability rating data (AMT) showing that who-TFRs degrade following the same pattern, while attested Web examples are readily accepted.

**Eva Schultze-Berndt** (University of Manchester)

*Whoosh, off we go into another mode: the linguistic function of mimesis and the parts of speech status of ideophones*

This paper combines insights on the typology of parts of speech systems and on mimetic language to argue that mimesis should be recognized a major syntactic-pragmatic function, on a par with reference and predication. The mimetic mode is integrated with the descriptive mode in actual language use and is realized by means of nonlinguistic vocalizations and direct quotations, but also conventionalized lexical items (ideophones). Building on a typological approach which regards the association of parts of speech and functions as a prototypical one, ideophones can be defined as lexemes with the primary (but not necessarily exclusive) function of mimesis.

**Scott Schwenter** (The Ohio State University)
**Kendra Dickinson** (The Ohio State University)
**Luana Lamberti** (The Ohio State University)

*Pragmatic strength and (lack of) negative concord*

Languages with both negative concord and its lack, such as American English, show pragmatic differences between the two (Blanchette et al. 2018). Concord is the pragmatically "stronger" construction and this strength comes from the presence of more than one negative. We show a similar distribution of pragmatic labor in Brazilian Portuguese (BP), a concord language with innovative lack of concord. However, our survey results reveal that in BP it is the non-concord version that is judged to be pragmatically stronger than concord. This result is a crucial finding for both the study of negation cross-linguistically and linguistic variation more generally.

**Nicole Scott** (The Mico University College)

*Standard Caymanian English: a story of linguistic assimilation and linguistic distancing*

This paper uses Irvine’s (2008) model of load-bearing variables to locate Standard Caymanian English within the context of Caribbean Standard English varieties. Findings from interviews with Caymanians spanning several generations and radio programs reveal that the island’s historical connection with Jamaican Creole speaking has significantly impacted Caymanian Standard English and that there is a complex overlap between Caymanian identity and Jamaican identity which causes Caymanians to simultaneous seek linguistic assimilation and linguistic distancing as they manage their identity among the immigrant groups.
In many Bantu languages, verbs alternate between 'conjoint' and 'disjoint' forms, often a difference in 'closeness' between the verb and object. I argue that the conjoint/disjoint alternation in Ndengeleko (Bantu, Tanzania) is reflected syntactically: the conjoint verb is in C/ the disjoint verb is in v. Conjoints also license XP's to move to an IAV focus position. I conclude that the conjoint/disjoint alternation in Ndengeleko tracks the interaction of a functional head which drives XP movement to a focus position. V to C movement then follows to preserve linearization, providing further evidence for Fox and Pesetsky's (2005) Cyclic Linearization model.

Brurca (brn) is a Chibchan family language from Costa Rica. Castro (2010) declared Brurca extinct in 2003, but there are renewed revitalization efforts including primary school Brurca classes, which are under-supported. We conducted a classroom needs analysis through observation and interviews. Both validations and challenges were found in regards to the potential for success of revitalization efforts. Based on this, we created didactic materials in collaboration with classroom instructors that create more visibility of Brurca in the classroom and encourage more connected dialogue. The experience and results reported here contribute to the growing and diverse field of language revitalization.

Numerical incorporation is a morphophonological phenomenon attested in many sign languages. Incorporating forms simultaneously combine the numerical handshape with the movement, location and orientation of the base lexical sign (a calendric term or time sign). In RSL, each paradigm shows specific numeral incorporation limits, conditioned by the interaction of phonological rules at all levels of sign sublexical features for both the numeral and the lexical base sign (location, orientation, handshape, movement). Investigating numeral incorporation in RSL (which has two-handed numeral system) provides important insights into the constraints on numeral incorporation across languages in addition to the phonological structure of RSL.

In this ablation study we observed whether the abstractness and ambiguity of idioms constitute key factors for a neural networks when classifying idioms vs. literals. For 174 Italian idioms and literals, we collected concreteness and ambiguity judgments and extracted Word2Vec and fastText vectors from itWaC. The dataset was split into 5 random training and test sets. We trained a NN on the entire training sets, after removing the most concrete literals and most abstract idioms and after removing the most ambiguous idioms. F1 decreased considerably when flattening concreteness. The results were replicated on an English dataset from the COCA corpus.

In message-oriented phonology, alternations are hypothesized to facilitate robust information transfer. American English /t/ can be produced as [t], a flap, or a glottal stop in intervocalic word-final position. We claim that variation among the three possibilities depends on the relative need to enhance the boundary before the next word. A flap provides less robust cues to the lexical boundary, whereas a glottal stop enhances it. Corpus data suggest that coda /t/ is flapped when the following word is predictable, but glottalized when it is unpredictable. This points toward the need to consider the communicative function of phonological alternants.

We design and implement three semi-supervised and five unsupervised approaches to the automatic identification of the causative alternation in English. For verbs in this alternation, the semantic roles that contribute to the verb's meaning can be associated with
different syntactic slots. Our most successful approaches use distributional vectors and achieve an f1 score of up to 79% on a balanced test set. We also apply our approaches to the distinction between the causative alternation and the unexpressed object alternation. Our best system for this is based on syntactic information, with an f1 score of 75% on a balanced test set.

Kate Sherwood (University of Michigan)  
*Focus marking in Southern Bobo Madaré*

This study describes focus marking in Southern Bobo Madaré (Mande, Burkina Faso). I present evidence that Bobo does not have grammaticalized focus marking. Four methods are used: (1) elicitation; (2) an information structure questionnaire; (3) monologues; (4) a map task. I show that there is no morphosyntactic focus marking and no association between the prosodic characteristics of a sentence and its underlying focus structure.

Shahar Shirtz (University of Oregon)  
*Argument structure and discourse usage of Alsea -ln(x) “passive”*

The Alsea (Oregon Coast Penutian; ISO: aes; approx. 44.406,-123.945) verbal suffix -ln(x) is usually labelled “passive” and its function is claimed to be ensuring that discourse topics are syntactic subjects. This paper argues that (a) the label “passive” is problematic as transitive verbs with -ln(x) have a similar argument structure to active transitive verbs, and that (b) clauses with -ln(x) are mostly used to express events in which 3rd persons act on 3rd persons and the actor is not a discourse topic. This fits neatly with the rich and elaborate voice systems found across the Pacific Northwest Coast.

Eduardo Silva (Universidade Estadual de Goiás)  
*A university written English test for non-native speakers*

We introduce a pilot test in English to assess and practice the 2,000 most common words. The theoretical framework relies on lexicology, corpus linguistics and Bloom’s taxonomy of educational objectives. Our primary objective was to introduce a vocabulary test which focuses on reception and production skills. The findings show that from a lexical perspective, a more intensive practice throughout the course is likely to improve students’ lexical mastery and raise their lexical awareness. The test will eventually serve as a reliable reference designed for pre-service teachers in the university context.

Katherine M. Simeon (Northwestern University)  
Shana Birger (Northwestern University)  
Tina M. Grieco-Calub (Northwestern University)  
*Utilizing phonological cues during spoken word recognition in children with cochlear implants*

The present study explored how children with CIs utilize phonological information during real-time spoken word recognition using an integrated eye-tracking and touch-screen paradigm. Children heard sentence prompts (e.g. Find the dog) and were then instructed to select an image that matched the sentence-final word from an image array. Image competitor were either an initial phonological competitor or an unrelated distractor. Data shows comparable task accuracy between the normal hearing and CI groups regardless of competitor type. However, analysis of eye gaze reveals age-related and hearing group-related differences in the speed to target fixation when a phonological competitor is present.

Milan Simić (Nazarbayev University)  
*Conflict between ‘national languages’ and unrecognized linguistic varieties in the Russian Altai*

Turkic linguistic varieties in the Russian Altai have attained different statuses over the last two centuries. Some were standardized in the early Soviet period and recognized as “national languages” in their respective “national” territories, while others were ignored and left unrecognized. This paper examines issues surrounding the conflict between “national languages”, created for several Turkic communities in the 1920s, and a group of unrecognized spoken varieties whose speakers today seek recognition and improvement of their status. Linguistic, ethnic and social identities are all considered and investigated in an effort to establish a solid foundation for future research.

Gary Simons (SIL International)  
*Two centuries of spreading language loss: a visual animation*

This paper presents a series of world maps (from 1795 to the present by 25-year intervals) where each country is colored to represent the percentage of Indigenous languages that were doomed or had already died in the given year. Major findings: (1) The current rate of language loss is four times less than the widely cited, “One language dies every 14 days.” (2) The cycle of language loss is
winding down in countries that had settlement colonization, but elsewhere, the past century has seen a tenfold increase in the rate of language doom, with no sign of slowing.

**John Victor Singler** (New York University)  
*Liberia’s Kolokwa: pidgin, ex-pidgin, English, none of the above, all of the above?*

A consequence of creolists’ intense devotion to genesis is that post-formative developments receive inadequate consideration (though see Yakpo 2017). What happens to creoles and extended pidgins over time? Where might they fit in a taxonomy of contact language types? Kolokwa (formerly Vernacular Liberian English) is a modern instantiation of West African Pidgin English (Singler 2006, building on Huber 1999), but it also shows clear influence from Liberian Settler English, an African American English diaspora variety. Modern Kolokwa displays features that are diagnostically pidgin/creole, others that are straightforwardly English, and innovations that are neither pidgin/creole nor English in provenance.

**Kaius Sinnemäki** (University of Helsinki)  
*Linguistic system and sociolinguistic environment as competing factors of typological variation*

This talk presents two case studies that model the effect of sociolinguistic and structural factors on typological distributions. I focus on the distribution of the number of cases and how it may be affected by verb-final word order and by log number of native speakers or the proportion of non-native speakers. Data comes largely from the WALS and from the Ethnologue. Generalized linear mixed effects models are used to estimate the predictors’ effects. The results suggest that only the proportion of non-native speakers but not population size affect the number of cases when word order is included as a predictor.

**Kaius Sinnemäki** (University of Helsinki)  
*Word order and argument marking in creoles and non-creoles in the light of typological data*

I assess whether the correlation between SVO word order and absence of case marking of core arguments in creoles differs from that in non-creoles. The data come from APiCS, WALS, and my own data collection: the sample contains 49 creoles and 333 non-creoles. Modelling the data with mixed effects regression provides evidence that SVO and absence of case marking correlate in both creoles and non-creoles and roughly equally strongly. When comparing creoles with non-creoles it is thus informative to compare feature-correlations as is generally done in language typology instead of focusing solely on features isolated from one another.

**Amalia Skilton** (University of California, Berkeley)  
**David Peeters** (Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics)  
*Speaker and addressee in spatial deixis: new experimental evidence*

In everyday communication, spatial demonstratives like *this*/*here* and *that*/*there* are pivotal in establishing joint attention to referents in our immediate environment. It is under debate whether such demonstratives locate the referent in space relative to the speaker (Diessel 1999; Lyons, 1979) or rather relative to the dyad of speaker and addressee (Hanks 1990, 2005; Jungbluth 2003). Based on experimental data collected in recent fieldwork, we argue that both speaker and addressee location influence demonstrative production in Ticuna (isolate; Brazil, Peru, Colombia).

**Brian Smith** (University of Southern California)  
**Claire Moore-Cantwell** (Simon Fraser University)  
*The role of adjective frequency in the production of the English comparative*

Comparative adjectives in English can be formed synthetically (*yellower*) or analytically (*more yellow*). One of the many factors that conditions the choice is frequency: frequent adjectives are more likely to occur with -*er* (Mondorf 2003, Hilpert 2007). According to the hypothesis Analytic support (Mondorf 2009), *more* is favored in environments which require an increased processing load. In three experiments, we test the predictions of Analytic support, but find the predictions are not borne out. We interpret this as support for an alternative view: that frequency effects in comparative choice are the result of lexicalization.

**Caitlin Smith** (University of Southern California)  
*Asymmetries in cross-height rounding harmony*

Rounding harmony is often restricted to apply only between vowels of the same height. Some languages show an asymmetry in which rounding harmony may create nonhigh-high round vowel sequences (e.g., *[o-u]*) and not high-nonhigh (e.g., *[u-o]*) sequences. I propose that this asymmetry be analyzed using constraints that penalize specific vowel sequences, such as *[u-o]*, and demonstrate
this approach by examining regressive vowel harmony in Arapaho. Alternative accounts relying on a single constraint penalizing all cross-height rounding harmony can account for the cross-height harmony asymmetry in progressive but not regressive harmony.

Caitlin Smith (University of Southern California)  
Charlie O’Hara (University of Southern California)  
*Formal characterizations of true and false Sour Grapes*

The Subregular Hypothesis claims all attested phonological mappings are a proper subset of the class of regular input-output mappings. We propose that the class of weakly deterministic mappings is larger than previously assumed, and as a result encompasses all attested phonological patterns. However, this expanded weakly deterministic class is still smaller than the class of all regular mappings. Unattested Sour Grapes spreading is shown to be regular but not weakly deterministic. True Sour Grapes spreading is contrasted with what we claim are cases of false Sour Grapes, attested Sour-Grapes-like patterns that share crucial properties rendering them less computationally complex.

Courtney Smith (University of Florida)  
*Aspectual shift in Mitla Zapotec discourse*

Mitla Zapotec (iso: zaw) uses 7 aspectual prefixes, the maximum number attested in any Central Zapotec language. The habitual marker r- is generally understood to denote an action that occurs repeatedly over a period of time. There are examples within discourse, however, in which a verb encoded in the habitual cannot be understood to describe a repetitive action, but instead encompasses other senses usually expressed by the continuation or stative aspects. This paper posits that these such examples serve as evidence that, in a discourse context, the habitual aspect retains the much broader semantic range of its Proto-Zapotec precursor */tyi-/*.

Grant Smith (Eastern Washington University)  
*Naming as art in Shakespeare’s The Tempest*

The purpose of this paper will be twofold: 1) to argue the potentiality of symbolic meaning in all names and 2) to show how Shakespeare’s names had symbolic meanings that were generally accessible, if not obvious, to the audiences of his time. My specific example of symbolic meaning is Shakespeare’s The Tempest (hereafter Tmp); it is one in a series of analyses I am doing of Shakespeare’s comedies. Grammatically speaking, names are commonly discussed as fixed, indexical designations of individual referents. However, our use of language is fundamentally symbolic; an act of reference is the quintessential use of language; and the symbolic meanings of names can be most clearly seen in the figurative language of imaginative literature, especially here in Tmp.

Jennifer L. Smith (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)  
Yuka Tashiro (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)  
*Nonce-loan judgments and impossible-nativization effects in Japanese*

In lexicalized loanwords, nativization of property Y often implies nativization of X. If this is productive, then given a nonce loan with more-foreign X and less-foreign Y, speakers should avoid nativizing only Y (impossible-nativization effects; Ito & Mester 1999). We collected nonce-loan nativization judgments from Japanese speakers, testing five ‘foreign’ structures pairwise. Most participants preferred one nativization from each pair, thus showing impossible-nativization effects. However, not all participants had a consistent hierarchy across pairs. Also, an unexpectedly low rank for an anti-[p] constraint suggests that existing morphophonological [p]~[h] alternations in Japanese are not productive.

Robert Ozier Smith (University of Florida)  
*Split CP and the ordering of wh-phrases in Yucatec Maya*

Yucatec Maya (YM) preverbal NPs are analyzed as topic or focus phrases, with topic preceding focus (Aissen 2017). I show that wh-phrases like ba’axten (‘why’) that question adjuncts disrupt this pattern.

1. a. Lucina=TOP what PFV=3.ERG boil-CPV
   Lucina=e’ ba’ax t=u chak-ah?
   ‘As for Lucina, what did she boil?’

1. b. *Lucina=TOP why leave LOC=DEF village=DIST yesterday
   Lucina=e’ ba’axten hook t(i)=e kah=o’ holak?
   *‘As for Lucina, why did she leave (from) the village yesterday?’

I propose a CP-internal projection IntP (Rizzi 2001) for adjunct-questioning wh-phrases. I argue YM favors a split CP analysis rather than the discrete CP favored in the literature.
**Betsy Sneller** (Georgetown University)  
**The role of social network and social identity in language change**

In this examination of /æ/ in Philadelphia English, we combine the insights of both macro and micro-level analysis to gain a more thorough understanding of speakers’ linguistic production and sociolinguistic identity. Here, we take a close look at five individual speakers from Philadelphia whose linguistic production is best interpreted through a combination of large-scale network analysis and speakers’ individual identity. For each of these speakers, we find that the factors impacting the shift away from the traditional split system in Philadelphia is best teased apart through the combination of social network analysis and a nuanced examination of individual identity factors.

**Kathleen Solon-Villaneza** (University of Southern Philippines Foundation)  
**Alvin Zamora** (University of Southern Philippines Foundation)  
**Lester Gastala** (University of Southern Philippines Foundation)  
**Unravelling Cebu through toponomastics**

This paper focuses on the curious ways the Philippines’ smallest administrative division called *barangay* (or village) got its toponym. It attempts to unravel the stories and influences that contribute to the naming of select Cebu City *barangays*. Through the linguistic approach, the paper tries to bring to the fore the toponyms' origins, meanings, and typology. The paper may be of interest to linguists, onomasiologists, tourism industry professionals, government and public servants, educators and researchers to mention a few. Outputs of the study include a mobile application and an online site, the data banks which collate the salient findings of the study.

**Usama Soltan** (Middlebury College)  
**On argument ellipsis in Egyptian Arabic**

Egyptian Arabic (EA) allows object gaps (OGs) following transitive verbs, but only if the antecedent is an indefinite nominal. This paper discusses three potential analyses of OGs (the null pro analysis, the topic-variable analysis, and the Verb-Stranding VP-Ellipsis analysis), concluding that each faces empirical challenges in accounting for the facts of OGs in EA. Instead, I propose an analysis of the distribution of OGs whereby indefinite nominals, being NPs, can undergo Argument Ellipsis, whereas definite nominals, being DPs, cannot. The facts and analysis thus have implications for null arguments and the NP/DP distinction both cross-linguistically and within a given language.

**Jiyeon Song** (University of South Carolina)  
**Amanda Dalola** (University of South Carolina)  
**Linguistic entrenchment and the effect of subjective lexical familiarity on variation in Korean /n/-insertion**

In Korean, the nasal /n/ is optionally inserted at the morpheme boundary between a morpheme-final consonant and the morpheme-initial vocoids, /i/ or /j/. Past studies have not provided a way to reliably explain why /n/-insertion is applied differently for different speakers. This research, thus, investigates the reason of phonetic variation in Korean /n/-insertion. Results indicate that subjective lexical familiarity affects the choice of variant, such that words familiar to the speaker show /n/-insertion more often than rare words. Linguistic entrenchment conditioned by frequent exposure to and use of language probably causes /n/-insertion to resist the variation common in language change.

**Carolyn Spadine** (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
**Gunnar Lund** (Harvard University)  
**Complementizers in matrix contexts: reporting attitudes without attitude verbs**

Using evidence from attitude-report constructions lacking attitude verbs, we argue against the received view of attitude-reports, which locates the central component of attitude-reports, quantification over sets of accessible worlds, in the attitude verb. Instead, we follow recent proposals (Kratzer 2006, a.o.) placing intensional quantification in the complementizer, while providing an analysis for a class of under-researched attitude reports involving matrix complementizers.

**Michael Spagnol** (University of Malta)  
**Argument alternations in Maltese**

The aim of the paper is to provide a unified account of the double-sided verbal morphology of Maltese. Maltese verbs fall into two classes: root-and-pattern (binyan) and concatenative. First, I report on a quantitative and qualitative analysis of root-and-pattern
verbs, which reveals that the primary function of the binyan system is to mark argument alternations. Second, I focus on the causative-inchoative alternation, showing that there is considerable variation in the marking of the alternation in Maltese, which goes hand in hand with the distinction between the two verb formation strategies.

**Jasmine Spencer** (University of Victoria)

Creating a “controlled vocabulary” (CV) in ELAN that is useful for Dené storytelling

In this paper I will share ways which I have adapted existing co-speech gesture annotation to language documentation, maintenance, and revitalization in a northern-Dené narrative context to create a “controlled vocabulary” (CV) system for use in ELAN (AV transcription software). A CV is a transcription system integrated into ELAN which offers a limited, well-defined set of terms and/or symbols to annotate relevant features of stories which are time-aligned with the AV recording. My CV seeks to enhance documentary access to the creative work of storytelling using brief, descriptive terms as annotation symbols along with glossing in Dené languages and English.

**Lisa Spira** (Ethnic Technologies)

Access India: parsing Indian names by culture

After decades of identifying names based on national origin, the Ethnic Technologies product team asked: “Can we find a large country where we can breakdown name data by culture while maintaining accuracy?” In 2018, Ethnic Technologies launched Access India. This newest addition to the company’s suite of multicultural marketing products introduced the most granular Indian American consumer intelligence available in the market.

**Anna-Marie Sprenger** (Stanford University)

Serial verbs: “passing” in African American Vernacular English

Bi-verbal structures in AAVE are noteworthy because they use two verbs to lexicalize events that English prefers lexicalizing with one single verb. This paper argues that serial verb constructions occur in AAVE as a vestige of West African languages. Their apparent divergence from canonical West African SVCs is a result of degrammaticalization and “passing” as English.

**Lisa Sprowls** (Tulane University)

“A little Southern” in Little Italy: phonology and linguistic perception in a Louisiana Italian-American community

This poster examines linguistic production and perception in Independence, Louisiana. Though within the Southern English isogloss, Independence is tied to New Orleans (an exception to the isogloss) through shared patterns of Italian immigration. A sociophonetic analysis of Italian-Americans in Independence shows that, while speakers produce aspects of both Southern and New Orleans phonologies, they avoid self-identification with either of these communities. Rather, speakers identify their overall accent (and even some specific features) as reflective of their Italian-American heritage. These results contribute to a better understanding of both Southern phonological variation and the role of ethnicity in linguistic identity and perception.

**Joseph A. Stanley** (University of Georgia)

Are BEG- and BAG-raising distinct? Regional patterns in prevelar raising in North American English

Prevelar raising is the conditioned raising of TRAP (BAG) and DRESS (BEG) before voiced velar consonants (as in flag, sag, aggravate and egg, leg, integrity). Using a categorization task distributed via Reddit as a survey, I collected 432,700 observations from 5,289 people. While the regional distribution of BAG-raising generally coincided with previous research, BEG-raising was much more widespread and was found in all areas except the South, with varying degrees of homogeneity. Because some areas had one without the other, I suggest that BEG- and BAG-raising may be more distinct than initially believed. This warrants further investigation using acoustic data.

**Joseph A. Stanley** (University of Georgia)

**Margaret E. L. Renwick** (University of Georgia)

Social factors in Southern US speech: acoustic analysis of a large-scale legacy corpus

We investigate the effects and interactions of social factors in a large legacy corpus of southern speech that is expected to exhibit both the Southern Vowel Shift and the African American Vowel Shift. We model variation using single-point (Pillai scores) and dynamic vowel measurements (vector length, trajectory length, and spectral rate of change). We show that vowels’ acoustics vary by race, sex, and age but note that neither static nor dynamic measures alone capture all these sources of significant variation. These results show the active divergence of Southern speech from other varieties, with younger speakers leading Southern shifting.
Juliet Stanton (New York University) Donca Steriade (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

Modified cyclicity: the stress of English Latinate derivatives

English Latinate derivatives preserve a version of the stress of their cyclic bases with considerable deviations. Some of this variation could be lexical or governed by frequency factors. We show that a further factor is fundamental to understanding the system: if the derivative has a cognate form with optimizing stress (= one whose stress, if adopted, would allow the derivative to better-satisfy accentual markedness than if it resembled its cyclic base), the derivative is more likely to match that form. This pattern holds throughout the English Latinate lexicon and more reliably so than any detectable frequency effects.

Juliet Stanton (New York University)

Yindjibarndi case suffix allomorphy as support for morphological subcategorization

Theories of the phonology-morphology interface differ in their claims regarding the timing of phonologically-conditioned suppletive allomorphy (PCSA) and regular phonology. Some (e.g. Paster 2006, Wolf 2008) argue that PCSA can or must precede phonology; others (e.g. Mascaró 2007, Smith 2015) argue that at least phonologically optimizing PCSA operates in parallel with phonology. This paper discusses a case of partially optimizing PCSA in Yindjibarndi (Pama-Nyungan, Wordick 1982), shows that it is difficult to analyze under the assumption that PCSA and phonology occur in parallel, and proposes an analysis invoking morphological subcategorization.

Rebecca Lurie Starr (National University of Singapore) Brinda Balasubramaniam (National University of Singapore)

English (r) among Tamil Singaporeans: variation, change, and the performance of ethnic identity in a postcolonial English

As English continues to eclipse Singapore's other languages, it gains potential as a site for the performance of ethnic identity. At the same time, Singaporeans may be less likely to use features perceived as 'non-native'. This study investigates a feature linked to Indian identity, tapped/trilled prevocalic /ɾ, r/, in the speech of Tamil Singaporeans. A significant change in apparent time is observed, with younger speakers using almost entirely approximant /ɹ/. Variation in (r) also correlates with home language and cultural context. We argue that, while non-approximant (r) is becoming rarer, it continues to serve as a means of indexing Indianness.

Rebecca Lurie Starr (National University of Singapore) Helen Dominic (Georgetown University)

“She sounds like the BBC”: Variation in production and perception of the low-back vowels in Singapore English

Singapore English (SgE) has been described as a lectal continuum, in which acrolectal speech conforms more closely to British English while colloquial features dominate in informal contexts. This situation has been disrupted by two parallel trends: the rising prominence of local norms and the expanding influence of American English. This pair of studies examines the realization of the COT-CAUGHT-COURT vowels, traditionally merged in SgE. Production and perception tasks reveal that these vowels are shifting towards SgE norms in formal contexts; moreover, the indexical associations of variants are found to diverge considerably based upon individual media consumption patterns.

Rebecca Lurie Starr (National University of Singapore) Stephanie S. Shi (University of Southern California) Alan C. L. Yu (University of Chicago)

Sound symbolic effects in Mandarin and Cantonese Pokémon names

This study investigates sound symbolic effects in the Mandarin and Cantonese names of Pokémon, and relates these effects to those previously identified for Mandarin and Cantonese personal names and Pokémon names in other languages. The impact of a recent revision in Cantonese Pokémon names to align with Mandarin names is also assessed. While certain sound symbolic effects are identified that are consistent with those in personal names, Chinese is found to exhibit relatively little sound symbolism in Pokémon names compared to other languages; we argue that this phenomenon stems from both cultural and linguistic factors.
Jeremy Steffman (University of California, Los Angeles)

Sun-Ah Jun (University of California, Los Angeles)

Listeners integrate pitch and durational cues to prosodic structure in word categorization

To explore how prosodic variables modulate the perception of durational contrasts, we tested if pitch manipulations influence categorization of a coat-code continuum, where vowel duration varied as a cue to coda voicing. We overlaid the target with two pitch contours: one high, one low. We hypothesized that listeners’ categorization would be influenced by a combination of pitch and vowel duration, reflecting their interpretation of these values with respect to prosodic structure and categories. Results confirm this prediction; we argue this suggests listeners’ interpretation of prosodic cues and expectations about prosody mediate perception of durational contrasts, even for words in isolation.

Adrian Stegovec (University of Connecticut)

Crop to fit: pronoun size and its relation to strict/sloppy identity and animacy

Slovenian pronouns fall into two heterogeneous groups regarding strict/sloppy identity and animacy. Clitic pronouns, strong pronouns without corresponding clitic forms, and special pronoun forms that occur only in PPs, allow strict and sloppy identity readings as well as both animate and inanimate referents, whereas other pronouns are restricted to strict readings and animate referents. Interestingly, the group in which a pronoun fits at LF is determined by morphological and phonological PF factors. I propose the apparent modularity violation can actually be resolved entirely in the syntax by adopting a particular fine-grained approach to pronoun typology.

Michael Stoop (University of Florida)

Complex verbs and adjectives of emotion in Copala Triqui

Copala Triqui (iso: trc) is an Otomanguean language from Oaxaca, Mexico. In Copala Triqui, complex verbs and adjectives of emotion are derived from a stem followed by rá, the obsolete word for 'heart', and/or nimán, from anima 'soul', the Spanish loanword that replaced rá. In principle, every emotion term has rá, nimán, or rá nimán variants. For some speakers, all variants are synonymous. For others, rá and nimán add distinct meanings: rá denotes a temporary cognitive state, nimán denotes a durable emotional state. This process is more productive and more regular than previously realized.

LeeAnn Stover Stevens (The Graduate Center, CUNY)
Anthony J. Vicario (The Graduate Center, CUNY)
Christen N. Madsen II (The Graduate Center, CUNY)
Cass Lowry (The Graduate Center, CUNY)
Gita Martohardjono (The Graduate Center, CUNY)

Relative speech rate: an exploratory analysis of Spanish-English bilinguals’ language use

This study proposes a new ‘relative speech rate’ (RSR) proportion score to measure speech rate among New York City Spanish-English heritage speakers and late bilinguals using comparisons of language exposure and use variables. The RSR revealed significant group differences in speech rate, and correlated highly and significantly with 10 of the 26 studied sociolinguistic variables including age of acquisition, history of language spoken, reading/writing/speaking in English, language exposure, and various familial/work-related interlocutors. This RSR controls for individual speech rate differences, obviates the need for monolingual comparisons, and reflects language dominance among these two distinct bilingual populations.

Richard Stockwell (University of California, Los Angeles)

Carson T. Schütze (University of California, Los Angeles)

Dialects "haven’t got" to be the same: modal microvariation in English

We propose a unified analysis of dialectal differences between British (Br) and North American (NoAm) English regarding 'have-got' – its modal scope with respect to negation and its behaviour in verb phrase ellipsis (VPE). The outright ungrammaticality of negated universal deontic 'have-got' in NoAm is attributed to LF reconstruction of modal 'have' being blocked by the overt spellout of its trace as 'got'; whereas in Br, deontic modality resides in 'got' and no reconstruction problem arises. Meanwhile, the 'have' of 'have-got' survives VPE in Br, but undergoes it in NoAm where ellipsis means there is no overt 'got'.
Objectless locative prepositions in British English

This paper clarifies the cross-dialectal landscape and challenges Griffiths & Sailor’s (2015, 2017) (G&S) A-movement analysis of objectless locative prepositions (OLPs) in British English, e.g. *This film, has monsters in __*. OLPs are restricted to *in* and *on* for southern speakers, reflecting a need for the possession to be inherent. We argue in favor of a null pronominal analysis, which still covers G&S’s A-movement data, but extends empirically to bound variable interpretations and typologically to Germanic R-pronouns.

Sources of variation in English third person plural –self forms

This paper examines instances of all three forms drawn from a global search of twitter, exploring whether the differences are merely in form, or if there are distributional differences. We find that while there is some slight difference in the degree to which *themselves* and *themselves* accept strong quantifier binding, animacy of antecedent proves to be the most distinguishing factor, with *themselves* taking inanimate antecedents at a rate almost five times that of *themselves* and *themselves*. We speculate that *themselves* in AAVE is a de-rhoticized *themselves*, preserving a grammar in which *themselves* and *themselves* have semantic and syntactic distinctions.

Testing mixed influences on reference resolution in Persian

We use visual world eyetracking to investigate the reference resolution for the Persian anaphor *xod-eš* and the pronoun *un*. *Xod-eš* shows most properties of long distance anaphors, except that it is bi-morphemic (Reinhart and Reuland 1993); *un* is a typical Principle B-following pronoun. Testing both of these in embedded clauses with potential antecedents in a matrix clause shows *xod-eš* to be more subject oriented in a forced choice judgement task, but not significantly different from *un* in online processing measured through eye tracking. We find no significant effect of the semantic role of the antecedents for neither *xod-eš* nor *un*.

“Which English do we learn?”: Community Engaged Learning in the American English classroom

Students at The College of New Jersey participate in a Community Engaged Learning (CEL) project while enrolled in an upper-division linguistics class, LNG 372, American English. This poster demonstrates the application of community-engaged pedagogies and the introduction of applied linguistic methods into an undergraduate course in American Dialects. Students in the course tutor non-native speakers of English in an urban area where multiple dialects of English are spoken. CEL pedagogy invites students to interrogate discourse about standardness in newly arrived communities.

Any more, it’s on Twitter: positive-anymore, American regional dialects, and polarity-licensing in tweets

Positive-*anymore* has been widely researched in American Englishes, but studies have generally reported from problematic grammaticality judgments. This presentation examines productions of positive-*anymore* through a corpus of 80,000 tweets. Results confirm positive-*anymore* as a distinctive feature of US Midland grammar. However, results also show differences in productions within the Midland. Additionally, Midland cities show increased incidence of *anymore* with NPI triggers that should license NPIs in all dialects, suggesting that ostensibly ordinary NPI triggers interact with the use of *anymore* in positive polarity contexts. This presentation also considers ethical and legal issues relevant to building sociolinguistic corpora from Twitter data.

Machine-automated vowel measurement, old sound recordings, and error-correction procedures

Machine-automated vowel measurement has emerged as an important tool in sociophonetics. This study examines the performance of the FAVE suite (Rosenfelder et al. 2014) on old sound recordings. Comparison of FAVE against manual measurements confirms FAVE to be a viable tool for “historical sociophonetic” analysis. However, the study identifies characteristics of old recordings that are problematic for FAVE, and recommends several automated error-correction procedures to mitigate these characteristics. More generally, the study cautions sociophoneticians against uncritically reporting automated measurements, recommends a series of best practices for working with suites like FAVE, and calls for greater transparency in describing error-correction procedures.
The present study focuses on an understudied area of Vermont: The Northeast Kingdom (NEK). The NEK is an acknowledged and self-identifying region inhabited by so-called “old Vermonter”s: a group of traditionally working-class people whose families have lived in the area for generations. Though this area has maintained the traditional dialect longer, features like /aʊ/-raising are now receding. Results showed significant /aʊ/-raising in comparison to /ɑ/. Greater /aʊ/ raising was correlated with older age, male gender and lower SES. We conclude that /aʊ/-raising remains prevalent in the NEK but is still declining in this area despite its more rural setting.

Joseph L. Subbiondo (California Institute for Human Science)

“A philosopher’s grammar”: the evolution of Henry Sweet’s integral grammar

Henry Sweet (1845-1912) developed an integral grammar based on the interrelationship of form and meaning. He integrated theoretical and practical grammatical concepts, past and emerging, from several academic disciplines and linguistic traditions. He claimed that “phonetics and psychology do not constitute the science of language, being only preparations for it: language and grammar are concerned not with form and meaning separately, but with the connections between them, these being the real phenomena of language” (1892: 6-7). This paper traces the evolution of Sweet’s grammar in “Words, Logic, and Grammar” (1876), A New English Grammar (1892), and The History of Language (1900).

Giedrius Subačius (University of Illinois at Chicago)

Individual manuscript orthographic peculiarities in 19th century Lithuania

In 19th century prestandard Lithuanian manuscripts, certain orthographic peculiarities are both individual and uncharacteristic to printing. J. Pabrėža (1771-1849) developed his two simultaneous orthographies: one for his standard secular writings (for more educated readers), another—for religious texts. S. Daukantas (1793-1864) chose a single capital letter <J> [y] to mark both vowel [i] and consonant [y]; it was duty of a printer to split <J> into two in print. Daukantas also correlated graphemes by their shape; after the letters with long ascenders and descenders <l, p, t> he often chose visually long <y> and <j> in digraphs “to match” them.

Alexander Sugar (University of Washington)

Zaoreguli Abulimiti (Shaanxi Normal University)

Idiosyncratic case is not lexical: evidence from Uyghur-Chinese code switching

This paper discusses mixed verbs in Uyghur-Chinese code switching, where a lexical verb from Mandarin Chinese is combined with a light verb from Uyghur in a sentence that otherwise conforms to Uyghur grammatical rules. We compare examples of mixed verbs in which the Chinese verb used and its Uyghur translational equivalent assign different cases to the object in their respective grammars. In case mismatches in which Uyghur would assign idiosyncratic case, the mixed verb also assigns idiosyncratic case, suggesting that the source of this case is the little v head rather than the lexical verb.

Weiwei Sun (Peking University)

Empty categories help parse the overt

This paper is concerned with whether deep syntactic information can help surface parsing, with a particular focus on empty categories. We consider data-driven dependency parsing with both linear and neural disambiguation models. We find that the information about empty categories is helpful to reduce the approximation error in a structured prediction based parsing model, but increases the search space for inference and accordingly the estimation error. To deal with structure-based overfitting, we propose to integrate disambiguation models with and without empty elements. Experiments on English and Chinese TreeBanks indicate that incorporating empty elements consistently improves surface parsing.

Yenan Sun (University of Chicago)

Jackie Y.-K. Lai (University of Chicago)

The restrictive/appositive distinction in Mandarin relative clauses revisited

This paper revisits the oft-claimed correlation between the restrictive/appositive status of Mandarin relative clauses (RCs) and their pre-/post-demonstrative position (Chao 1986; Huang 1982; Lin 2003 a.m.o.). We show that different uses of the demonstrative (deictic vs. anaphoric) should be controlled for in establishing the correlation, which explains the conflicting findings reported in the literature. We apply two semantic tests to Mandarin (note that Mandarin appositives are ‘integrated’ (Cinque 2008; see Constant
2011; Del Gobbo 2017), and conclude that RCs in both pre-/post-demonstrative positions can either be restrictive or appositive with the anaphoric use of Dem, but can only be appositive with the deictic use of Dem.

Mirae M. Suzgun (Harvard University)  
Yonatan Belinkov (Harvard University)  
Stuart M. Shieber (Harvard University)  
*On evaluating the generalization of LSTM models in formal languages*

Long Short-Term Memory networks (LSTMs) are powerful machine learning models that can capture and exploit sequential data, yet there is still an uncertainty regarding their language learning capabilities. In this paper, we discuss the influence of various aspects on learning, such as different training data regimes and model capacity, and highlight the need for careful analysis and assessment when making claims about the learning capabilities of neural networks. We empirically evaluate the inductive learning capabilities of LSTMs to learn simple formal languages, in particular a^n b^n c^n, a^n b^n c^n d^n, and note striking differences in model performance under different training settings.

Julia Thomas Swan (San Jose State University)  
*Pre-Velar raising among Nordic Americans in Seattle*

Pre-velar raising of /æɡ/ and /ɛɡ/, sometimes merging with /eyɡ/, has been treated as a dialect feature of the Pacific Northwest (Wassink 2015). Riebold (2015) highlights that Mexican, Japanese and Yakama Nation individuals in Washington participate with variation in this pattern. This study uses oral histories to explore the speech patterns of Nordic Americans (another founder group of the Puget Sound area) born from the 1920s through 1940s. The findings suggest that merger of /ɛɡ/ and /eyɡ/ preceded the merger of /æɡ/ and /eyɡ/ in the Pacific Northwest, and that the latter change may have occurred after the mid-20th century.

Ildikó Emese Szabó (New York University)  
*Speech rate accommodation throughout the lifespan*

The changing of one’s speech in response to an interlocutor is accommodation. The extent of accommodation varies individually, and is linked to various social factors (Kim 2012). The effect of chronological age on accommodation is yet unexplored. This paper examines whether younger and older speakers differ in their accommodation trajectories regarding speech rate. I find that they do, but argue that these age differences are attributable to older and younger speakers having different baseline speech rates, rather than differing in their ability or willingness to accommodate.

Karina Tachihara (Princeton University)  
Adele Goldberg (Princeton University)  
*L2 speakers are more accepting of unconventional language than native speakers*

L2 speakers have a well-known tendency to produce certain types of errors that are interpretable but unconventional. In a set of 5 preregistered studies, we report that L2 speakers are somewhat less aware of the conventional alternatives than L1 speakers are, but even when L2 speakers show an awareness that the alternative is preferable, they persist in judging the unconventional sentences as more acceptable than L1 speakers do. Strong verbatim memory – particularly an ability to discriminate new sentences from familiar sentences – predicts more nativelike judgments, even better than self-rated proficiency.

Sali A. Tagliamonte (University of Toronto)  
*Wait, it’s a discourse marker! Catching a recent innovation in linguistic change*

This study examines an innovative use of *wait* and variants when indicating a pause in discourse, e.g. *Wait, are Craig and I invited to dinner*, using 9.5 million word corpus of spoken English. The results demonstrate that older people use more of the fully specified variants, *wait a minute/wait a second*, while *wait* alone is increasing in apparent time with women leading its advance. This development appears to be a case of ongoing grammatical change as *wait* develops from a verb with temporal specification to a full fledged discourse-pragmatic marker on the left periphery.
Canadian English is thought to be homogenous countrywide (Chambers 2010); however, new research is uncovering dialect diversity in rural areas (e.g., Jankowski & Tagliamonte 2017). We report findings from 150 individuals in one such community: Parry Sound, Ontario. We find that the old-line dialect (e.g., zero plurals, ‘yet’ for ‘still’) remains robust among people born before 1960, and the area’s long-term residents align with them. The youngest generation, however, is near-indistinguishable from summer visitors from the south. Overall, the results constitute further evidence that rich regional dialects exist in Ontario; however, the obsolescent old-line dialect is unlikely to endure.

Sali A. Tagliamonte (University of Toronto)
Bridget Jankowski (University of Toronto)
Grammatical convergence or microvariation? Subject doubling in English in a French dominant town

We analyze subject doubling in English in a bilingual French-English town. Using a large corpus and statistical modelling with R, we show that there is no difference between language groups, and neither sex, education nor job type are significant. The nature of the subject is the major predictor of doubling and there is a significant decrease among middle-aged speakers, suggesting mid-life social pressures on vernacular norms. The fact that subject doubling is low frequency and stable argues against grammatical convergence. We suggest it is a variable phenomenon of language, involved marking focus or topic marking as reported in other languages.

Chikako Takahashi (Stony Brook University)
Alex Hong-Lun Yeung (Stony Brook University)
Hyunah Baek (Stony Brook University)
Ellen Broselow (Stony Brook University)
Jiwon Hwang (Stony Brook University)
Processing prosody without segments: native vs. non-native speakers

Building on studies establishing that English speakers are able to make anticipatory use of contrastive prosody in processing (e.g., Ito and Speer 2007), we investigate two questions: (i) whether L2 English speakers of a tone language use English prosodic cues similarly to native English speakers; and (ii) whether the two groups are able to use prosodic cues independent of segmental information.

Marie-Lucie Tarpent (Mount Saint Vincent University)
The classificatory status of Takelma

The extinct Takelma language (SW Oregon) has recently been classified as an isolate, a language unrelated to any others (Campbell 2017). This reclassification acknowledges that Swadesh’s (1965) grouping of Takelma with Kalapuyan into "Takelman" was ill-conceived and no longer appropriate (Tarpent & Kendall 1998). On the other hand, continuing research by Tarpent confirms Sapir’s early observations of resemblances between Takelma and Yokuts, and extends them to other Penutian languages of California and beyond, by considering archaic morphology and systematic lexical-phonological correspondences. The inescapable conclusion is that Takelma is not at all isolated.

Mila Tasseva-Kurtchieva (University of South Carolina)
Gender and number feature reassembly in L2 Russian/L2 Bulgarian

Within the Feature Reassembly (FR) framework, this study analyzes the L2 acquisition of [gender]/[number] by L1 English learners of L2 Russian (n=12) or L2 Bulgarian (n=25). It evaluates how amount (yes/no) and type (overt/covert) of FR affect L2 feature acquisition, assessing the effect of frequency of feature realizations in the target language on the FR processes. A Picture
Identification task in E-Prime revealed that covert-to-overt FR causes less difficulty even for less frequent forms as compared to more frequent forms requiring covert-to-covert FR. Supporting FR, the study suggests that frequency in input provides even finer distinctions in the FR scale.

**Ming Chew Teo** (Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University)  
*Parallel constructions and ethnic variation in Colloquial Singapore English*

This study argues that parallel constructions between Colloquial Singapore English and other languages of a multilingual play a key role in inducing the ethnic variation observed in three linguistic features – past tense marking, aspect marker *already*, and discourse particle *lor*. To support this argument, differences between the speech of Chinese, Malay, and Tamil speakers will be shown to be motivated by the presence or absence of parallel constructions. Parallel constructions are able to motivate synchronic cross-linguistic effects in multilingual speech production because certain representations of a multilingual are shared across languages in a single network of associated constructions.

**Stéphane Térosier** (Université de Montréal)  
*Teasing apart definiteness and specificity: evidence from Martinican Creole relative clauses*

Previous studies of the Martinican Creole (MC) noun phrase have reached diverging conclusions on the semantic contribution of the postnominal determiner *la*. Depending on the author, it marks either specificity (Damoiseau 2012) or definiteness (Bernabé 1983; Zribi-Hertz and Jean-Louis 2014). Contra these authors, I propose that MC actually possesses two distinct but homophonous determiners. Evidence comes from relative clauses where the presence of a clause-final determiner dictates whether the noun phrase receives a specific interpretation. The underlying structure I propose is in line with previous proposals which claim that specific determiners are merged higher than definite determiners (e.g., Ticic 2010).

**Christina Ilse Terpstra** (University of Calgary)  
*Change from above: benne vs. sijn ‘are (pl)’ variation in Early Modern Dutch*

My investigation offers a quantitative sociolinguistic analysis of *benne*–*sijn* ‘are (pl)’ variation in Early Modern Dutch. Tokens of *benne*/sijn were collected from private letters and analyzed for patterning social factors (gender/age/class). The results indicated a significant selection difference by class and by age: older speakers and higher-class speakers were more likely to select *sijn* than *benne*. I propose that *benne* fell in disuse as speakers opted for the more prestigious variant *sijn* (viz. a change from above). Additionally, I suggest that older speakers experienced more social pressure to conform to the prestigious linguistic norm than did younger speakers.

**Jenelle Thomas** (University of Oxford)  
*Interpretation and linguistic malpractice in the 18th century Louisiana courtroom*

In this paper, I examine legal testimony from the Pointe Coupee, Louisiana trial and retrial of slaves accused of conspiracy in the 1790s. The initial trial was largely conducted in French, recorded in Spanish by a French speaker, with defendants who likely spoke neither language well. I discuss the situation of multilingualism and interplay of linguistic ideologies evidenced in the documents, then explore to what extent the Spanish spelling and legal formulae in the transcription are influenced by contact with French. I conclude by considering the contributions of this type of legal document to linguistic histories, especially of multilingual communities.

**Margaret Thomas** (Boston College)  
*The history of monolingual fieldwork as a tool in American linguistics*

Following Malinowski (1922), American anthropological linguists self-consciously adopted monolingual fieldwork techniques *i.e.* (near-)exclusive use of the target language to communicate with a linguistic consultant (*cf*. bilingual fieldwork, which employs a lingua franca). The practice was challenged in the 1930s in a famous controversy about its efficacy (Mead 1939; Lowie 1941). The valuing, de-valuing, and re-valuing of monolingual fieldwork shadows the circuitous path of linguists’ relationships with the people whose languages they study, leaving its imprint on the elicited corpus. Close inspection of monolingual elicitation videotapes by Kenneth Pike (c. 1979) and by Dan Everett (2013) grounds the analysis.

**Gary Thoms** (New York University)  
*On the uncommon emergence of P-stranding*

We identify the key ingredients for P-stranding with typological and diachronic data. Typology: there is a correlation between P-stranding and particle verb constructions which we explain in terms of Abels’ (2003) theory of P-stranding. Diachrony: we explain...
the fact that P-stranding first emerged in Old English with null operator constructions in terms of the cliticood of P: null operators and copies of movement interact differently with P-cliticization and productive use of P-stranding with these constructions leads to a change in P’s prosodic status. The rarity of P-stranding follows from the rarity of particle verbs and certain null operator constructions.

Gary Thoms (New York University)  
David Adger (Queen Mary, University of London)  
Caroline Heycock (University of Edinburgh)  
Jennifer Smith (University of Glasgow)

The curious development of have-raising

We examine have-raising, where possessive have raises to T/C, and using data from the Scots Syntax Atlas, we show that a definiteness effect has developed with have-raising: only older or relic dialect speakers accept e.g. I haven’t that one. We propose there are two structures for possessives: a transitive analysis, which hosts defnitees and spells out optionally as have got, and an existential analysis (Kayne 1993), which does neither. We tie the definiteness effect to a change noted by Noble (1985): have got rose to near-ceiling rates in British English, leading to specialisation of the transitive analysis for have got.

Simon Todd (Stanford University)

Phonetic categorization of vowels highlights phonological environment over lexical status

A speech sound has different acoustic quality each time it’s realized. Sometimes, a sound’s identity is not recoverable from its realization. In such cases, phonetic categorization experiments have shown inences of surrounding sounds (phonological environment) and the lexicon (lexical status; word vs. nonword). These inences are assumed to be general (McClelland and Elman 1986); however, this assumption is based almost exclusively on experiments with consonants. To probe this assumption, I conduct corresponding experiments with vowels. I find effects of phonological environment, but not lexical status, suggesting that the lexicon plays different roles in categorizing consonants and vowels.

Jonna Torres Carolan (University of Colorado Boulder)  
Ryan Kasak (Yale University)

Variable production of sublaryngeal frication in Hidatsa

There is a dearth of work on the phonetic characteristics of Siouan languages. Hidatsa, a Siouan language of North Dakota, has varyingy been described as having pre-aspirated consonants as well as /hC/ clusters (Boyle 2007; Park 2012). This work addresses this issue by determining that Hidatsa has both pre-aspirated stops as well as /hC/ clusters, but only /hC/ clusters are phonemic. The phenomenon is due to the interaction between a stop in the environment of a stressed syllable. The results of this study add to the body of phonetic work for Siouan languages and to the typology of pre-aspiration.

Frank R. Trechsel (Ball State University)

Sir Thomas Phillipps’ Mexican manuscripts

Sir Thomas Phillipps was a noted bibliophile in England in the 19th century. In 1869, he purchased the bulk of the library of Agustín Fischer, which included many of the most important early books and manuscripts written in or on the native languages of Mexico and Guatemala. The purpose of the present paper is to identify the Fischer manuscripts in Phillipps’ collection and to document both their acquisition and dispersal. The peregrinations of these manuscripts reveal much about the appropriation and exploitation of Mexican linguistic artifacts by both Europeans and Americans in the early 20th century.

Holman Tse (University of Pittsburgh)

Can heritage speakers innovate allophonic splits due to contact?

Most studies of heritage language phonology show maintenance of phonemic contrasts, but few have observed the innovation of allophonic splits using sociolinguistic methodology. In this paper, I argue that the pre-nasal fronting of [±tense] /ɛ/ in Toronto Heritage Cantonese is a contact-induced change inﬂuenced by the phonetically and phonologically similar raised pre-nasal [±tense] allophone of /æ/ in Toronto English. Second-generation speakers who code-mix the most while speaking Cantonese lead this change. These ndings raise doubts about heritage speaker phonological representations being identical to those of non-heritage baseline speakers by illustrating a contact-induced allophonic split inﬂuenced by the societally dominant language.
Adrienne Tsikewa (University of California, Santa Barbara)  
Skoden and stoodis: grammaticalization in First Nations and Native American English

This paper aims to contribute to the study of First Nations and Native American English by exploring the actuation of the phrases skoden and stoodis within a user’s social networks (Milroy and Milroy 1985, Michael 2015), specifically social media networks, and how these uses are enabling its spread throughout some of Indian country. A qualitative analysis of approximately thirty public Facebook posts and internet memes shared on Facebook show that these phrases are used by Facebook users to construct and perform an Native American/First Nations identity.

Thomas Turk (Phoenix, AZ)  
Napoleonic Latin inscriptions

Even though Napoleon Bonaparte was a mediocre Latin student, he increased the public display of that language throughout the French Empire more than anyone since the Roman emperors. This is the story of how a very intelligent ruler, along with his highly educated advisors, tried to use specific Latin inscriptions to unify a politically confused and illiterate population in the face of huge linguistic obstacles. Knowledge of Latin not required, but curiosity welcome.

Donald N. Tuten (Emory University)  
Koineization and culture: the early modern generalization of Spanish vuestra merced/usted

Koineization is a process of dialect mixing that leads to a new dialect characterized by selection of majority variants and simplified forms. This study explores a case of language change that occurred during the 16th century demographic expansion and dialect mixing of the Spanish Empire: the generalization of address form vuestra merced and its numerous variants. This change shows an unexpected increase in complexity and variation. Five interacting factors may account for this: early elite use of vuestra merced; salience; demographic/social mobility; rise of the state and concept of civility; dominance of Counter-Reformation ideologies of society and social position.

Nicholas Twiner (Queen Mary, University of London)  
Vera Lee-Schoenefeld (University of Georgia)  
Binding German (in)direct objects: Spell-Out strategies for disambiguation

Despite Grewendorf's (1988) well-known German binding data with the double-object verb zeigen ('show'), suggesting that the direct object (DO) is generated higher than the indirect object (IO), this talk argues for the canonical surface order of IO>DO as base order. Building on Featherston & Sternefeld 2003, exploiting the fact that zeigen can also be used as inherently reflexive with idiomatic meaning, and highlighting the exceptional status of Grewendorf's examples, we appeal to Bruening's (2010) theory of idiom formation and propose a flexible Spell-Out mechanism that can override narrow syntactic case licensing by realizing nominals with different morphological case.

Matthew Tyler (Yale University)  
A non-uniform analysis of external possession in Western Muskogean

The Western Muskogean languages Choctaw and Chickasaw both have ‘external possession’ (EP) of subjects, where the possessor of the subject becomes the new subject. In both languages, EP has two morphosyntactic profiles: a dative clitic attaches to (a) the possessee or (b) the verb. I argue that the two profiles associate with different syntactic structures, based on new data from Choctaw. The (a) profile is based on internal possession, with the possessor moving out of the subject NP; the (b) profile is an unrelated Dative Subject construction, one of whose interpretations relates the subject and object in a possession relation.

Eke Oyom Uduma (Joseph Ayo Babalola University)  
The lexico-grammatical features of Nigerian Pidgin English

This study examined the lexico-grammatical features of Nigerian Pidgin English (NPE). We applied Halliday’s systemic functional linguistic theory as a model for describing and analysing identified features. The study identified lexical collocation, loan words, affixation, compounding, duplication, and sentence patterns ranging from SP through SPA, SPC, and SPCA to ASP. The study identified a dominance of SPC, SPCA, SP. and, patterns of voice, modality, directness and its subtypes. The pragmatic features include representative act, commissives, directives, expressives and declaratives. Pragmatics fused together all the lexico-semantic, morphological and syntactic features on contextual grounds, to present Nigerian Pidgin English speaker’s communicative intention.
**Gerdine Ulysse** (Carnegie Mellon University)  
*The dynamic relationship between language attitudes and expansion of Creole literacy*

In most creolophone countries, Creole is neither the language of education nor the language of literacy acquisition. This lack of Creole literacy has led to negative impacts on creolophones’ daily lives such as low levels of academic achievement and a sense of linguistic inferiority. Research has shown that language attitudes impact language learning. Therefore, it becomes crucial to investigate the relationship between language attitudes and Creole literacy. Ten studies were synthesized to determine the conceptualization and relationship between language attitudes and Creole literacy. Findings showed this relationship was bidirectional and influenced by social class, occupation, and professional domains.

**Mary-Caitlyn Valentinsson** (University of Arizona)  
*Authentic voices and cosmopolitan consumers: social meanings of dubbed and translated media in Argentina*

In media discourse, the one-to-one semiotic mapping of voice-to-body can be disrupted by processes such as dubbing and subtitling. The global spread of English-language media makes this disrupted state a common form of media consumption in a range of sociolinguistic contexts. Drawing on 18 months of digital and in-person ethnography with Argentine members of English-language media fandoms, this paper examines how dubbed and “original” media voices are deemed (in)authentic. Discourse analysis of media consumption narratives reveals that interpretations of linguistic authenticity vary based on orientations to concepts such as age, class, and globalization.

**Marten van Schijndel** (Johns Hopkins University)  
**Tal Linzen** (Johns Hopkins University)  
*Can entropy explain successor surprisal effects in reading?*

Reading behavior is influenced not only by the surprisal of the word that is currently being read, but also by the surprisal of words that have not been fixated yet (successors) even in contexts in which those successor words are not visible. Angele et al. (2015) hypothesized that successor surprisal predicts reading times because it approximates reader uncertainty about upcoming words. We test this hypothesis using an LSTM language model, and find that successor surprisal and entropy are independent predictors of reading times. This suggests that entropy alone is unlikely to be the full explanation for successor surprisal effects.

**Coppe van Urk** (Queen Mary, University of London)  
*VP-fronting in Imere and the stranding problem*

Some languages are argued to establish word order through VP-fronting (e.g. Kayne 1994; Massam 2001). However, such analyses face an overgeneration problem: not all VP-internal material appears in the fronted VP (Chung 2005, Massam 2010). This talk presents a novel case of VP-fronting, in an SVO language, Imere (Polynesian; Vanuatu), based on the placement of postverbal adverbial particles relative to other postverbal material. I propose that the fronted VP undergoes distributed deletion at PF, preserving the VP-fronting analysis without having to posit vacating movements.

**JL. Vaxelaire** (University of Namur)  
*Who is the Wolf? Proper names as a diegetic tool in novels*

Works in literary onomastics sometimes let us think there is no theoretical middle ground between rigid designation and cratylistm, i.e. names are either semantically empty or transparent and meaningful. In the first part, we will see the epistemological problems of these theories. By concentrating only on names, the risk is to forget that they are first and foremost diegetic tools for the writer: s/he can use them as empty marks or to give messages to the reader, but also everything in between. In the second part, we will observe *Wolf* by Mo Hayder, a novel that contradicts Doležel’s (1995) claim that names are rigid designators.

**Mark Visonà** (Georgetown University)  
*"This is Trump they should have known!!!": Claiming epistemic authority on the Boy Scouts of America Facebook page*

In this paper, I identify how posters in a thread on the Facebook Page of the Boy Scouts of America (BSA) claim epistemic authority through the use of “should” (n=59/253 posts) in what Schegloff (2007) terms a “double-barreled” move and Du Bois terms a ‘multifaceted’ stance act (2007: 145). In the most frequent type of post in my sample (n=17), I find that posters performed two double barreled stance acts in the same or different temporal frame (i.e. past, present, or future) to boost their epistemic authority in challenging or supporting the position of the thread’s first poster.
This paper investigates the quantificational force of Hungarian NPI se-pronouns, using novel data from adverbial scope relative to negation and NPI. The results show that (1) the NPI's scope is always frozen relative to the adverb, and (2) the NPIs have both universal and existential interpretations, depending on context. These results provide further support for Suranyi's (2006) analysis of Hungarian NPIs.

Recent work suggests that the subregular complexity of syntax might be comparable to that of phonology and morphology. Whereas phonological and morphological dependencies are tier-based strictly local (TSL) over strings, syntactic dependencies are TSL over derivation trees. However, this claim is based on the mathematical analysis of linguistic formalisms rather than linguistic phenomena. This paper investigates phenomena related to morphological case, and we argue that they, too, are TSL. Not only do our findings provide empirical support for a kind of computational parallelism across language modules, they also offer a new, computationally unified perspective of structural and lexical case.

In this presentation we trace the first Anglo-Serbian language contacts from 1750-1820. Our aim is to collect, formally describe and classify the earliest recorded Anglicisms in Serbian. The analysis includes the following aspects: a) exploring the channels and mechanisms of borrowing, b) the issues concerning morpho-phonological aspects of borrowing and morphological adaptation patterns of Anglicisms, c) orthography of the borrowed forms, d) semantic transformation of the borrowed lexemes, e) stylistic and pragmatic matters and usage. Special attention is paid to linguistic and extra-linguistic (socio-historical) analysis and description of the texts containing Anglicisms. The corpus contains examples such as lord (Eng. lord), pudding (Eng. pudding), herring (Eng. herring), funta (Eng. pound), etc.

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!

A large number of Japanese businesses and products have Western names written in romanji, Latin script. One might expect this for companies exporting goods and services. However, there are many products sold only within Japan and small businesses operating locally that display purely Western names. Some names are logical and consistent with the enterprise or merchandise,
others less so. Included are *gairaigo* – loan words and *wasei-eigo* – literally, ‘Japanese-made English.’ The presentation consists of around 100 examples of (mostly) English names from Japanese commerce. *Wakarimasen* is Japanese and means *I don’t understand.*

**Weerasooriya Weerasooriya** (University of Ottawa)  
*On loss of ignorance under the universal quantifier: evidence from the scope of Exh*

When a Sinhala (Indo Aryan, Sri Lanka) disjunction or indefinite with the particle *-hari* embedded under the universal quantifier is interpreted with a wide scope effect, it gives rise to ignorance implicatures/inferences. These inferences can disappear when the disjunction/indefinite is interpreted with a narrow scope effect. This paper, building on insights drawn from Alonso Ovalle and Shimoyama (2014), Fox (2007) and Chierchia et al. (2012) claims that the differences with respect to the scope and ignorance effects can be accounted for based on the differences with respect to the scope of an exhaustivity operator.

**Benjamin Weissman** (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)  
*Peaches and eggplants or... something else? The role of context in emoji interpretations*

This project explores the effects of linguistic context on the interpretation of emojis, specifically emojis that are typically used for euphemism. Euphemistic emoji-based figurative language pose an interesting case for pragmatic theories of meaning and the role of context within those theories. While the symbol itself is the leading factor determining whether a given emoji is being used euphemistically, the preceding conversational context and the inclusion of an additional wink emoji are also factors with significant effects on the interpretation of a given emoji. This work contributes to both pragmatic and NLP work on the interpretations of potentially ambiguous emojis.

**Katie Welch** (University of North Texas at Dallas)  
**Marco Shappeck** (University of North Texas at Dallas)  
*“When are we ever going to use this?”: A case for linguistics in general education curricula*

Using data from a freshmen-level sociolinguistics assignment, we argue that linguistics courses – and crucially the Student Learning Objectives (SLOs) and assignments therein – are well-aligned with state and national standards for general education curricula and with career readiness experiences sought out by would-be employers. The assignment in focus is a learner-centered research project on the use of LOL, a popular discourse marker in computer-mediated communication. The LOL assignment illustrates how the methods used in linguistic inquiry are aligned with the nationally recognized competencies of inquiry and analysis, information literacy, and critical thinking.

**Alexis Wellwood** (University of Southern California)  
**Paul Pietroski** (Rutgers University)  
*What do comparatives with plurals mean?*

Many have explored the syntax-semantics of sentences like "The red dot is bigger than the blue dot", and overall their compositional semantic properties seem well-understood. Sentences like "The red dots are bigger than the blue dots" have received far less attention, and no consensus about their meaning exists. Early hypotheses have been judged too strong or too weak, and recent approaches raise issues of their own. This is puzzling in light of the apparently simple grammatical differences between the two sentences. We test a number of proposals experimentally, and find evidence that the plural comparative may underdetermine truth in context.

**Rebecca Wheeler** (Christopher Newport University)  
*Attitude change is not enough: disrupting deficit grading practices to disrupt dialect prejudice*

To truly dismantle systemic linguistic hegemony in our schools, we must move beyond improving attitudes toward vernacular dialects, to address discriminatory grading practices. Teachers may understand that vernacular dialects are not deficient, but if grading practices fail to embody the difference approach, then dialect discrimination remains. This paper examines data from pre- and in-service teachers a) demonstrating the need for change in grading practices in dialectally diverse classrooms, and b) illustrating teacher resistance to learning salient grammar (SAE and AAVE) underlying change of practice. I call on linguists to collaborate with teachers to develop linguistically informed alternatives to deficit grading.
Combinatory Categorial Grammar's (CCG; Steedman 2000) flexible treatment of word order and constituency enable it to employ a compact lexicon, an important factor in its successful application to a range of NLP problems. However, its word order flexibility can be problematic for linguistic phenomena where linear order plays a key role. In this paper, we show that the enhanced control over evaluation order afforded by Continuized CCG (Barker & Shan 2014) makes it possible to not only implement an improved analysis of negative polarity items in Dynamic Continuized CCG (White et al. 2017) but also to develop an accurate treatment of balanced punctuation.

Emily A. E. Williams (University of Texas at Arlington)

Ideological presupposition in the 2016 Trump-Clinton debates

This study examined instances of presupposition in the United States presidential debates between Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton. 225 presuppositions were identified and analyzed across 3 televised debates. This project sought to understand the relationship between the 'common ground' requirement (Stalnaker 2002) and ideological aspects of presupposition (Van Dijk 2006, Wodak 2007) in a public political discourse setting. Following Proximization Theory (Cap 2008), presuppositions were analyzed according to how they depicted entities in relation to the speaker's 'deictic center'. I conclude that differing presuppositions made by each candidate reflect differing common ground assumptions embedded in their respective political ideologies.

David Willis (University of Cambridge)
Tam Blaxter (University of Cambridge)
Adrian Leemann (Lancaster University)
Deepthi Gopal (University of Cambridge)

Localizing morphosyntactic variation in Welsh Twitter data

Social media generate unprecedented quantities of data, which in principle could show the propagation of linguistic variants in finer detail than traditional variationist and dialectological methods. However, data quality rapidly becomes a limiting factor. Focusing on geographic variation, we compare use of geographic metadata provided by Twitter users with our own automated localization method using placename keywords in users’ ‘bio’ and ‘location’ fields. In two 25,000-tweet corpora in Welsh, we show that the keyword-localized dataset’s predictions are both quantitatively and qualitatively more like the predictions of traditional data for a set of morphosyntactic variables with known distributions.

Colin Wilson (Johns Hopkins University)

Learning nonconcatenative morphology with interpretable neural networks

This paper introduces an encoder-decoder neural network that can implement many theoretical analyses of nonconcatenative morphology and that learns fully interpretable input-output functions from examples (e.g., Modern Hebrew [ʃamār]→[ʃimri]). The network contains several specialized components: a copy layer that determines which segments from the input are retained and which are deleted (e.g., ⟨a⟩m(a)r); a pivot layer that identifies points at which affix segments are inserted (e.g., ⟨a⟩m(a)r•); and an affixation layer that knits inputs and learned affixes (e.g., [i•i]) together into outputs (e.g., [ʃimri]). The model is evaluated on a large corpus of Hebrew verb paradigms.

Colin Wilson (Johns Hopkins University)

Re(current) reduplication: an interpretable network model of morphological copying

Patterns of reduplication, in which the realization of a morpheme involves complete or partial copying of a base, have a rich descriptive typology and are central to many areas of linguistic theory. However, computational research on morphology has largely avoided reduplication because of its apparent formal complexity. This paper introduces a recurrent neural network model of reduplication that accounts for a range of attested patterns, including full copying (e.g., job→job-job), overwriting (e.g., job→job-shmob), and various forms of partial copying. The model contains specialized layers whose representations and operations are transparently related to those of symbolic analyses.

Joseph A. P. Wilson (Fairfield University/Sacred Heart University)

Archery, metal and ceramics, oh my! Late Holocene technology words in Proto-Athabaskan

The location of the Proto-Athabaskan urheimat is customarily situated near the Yukon-Alaska borderlands, near enough the zone of greatest Na-Dene language diversity to be plausible, and yet sufficiently distant from the periphery of the Athabaskan spread
zone to account for the paucity of extrafamilial loanwords in the protolanguage. The present study shows that this traditional model is probably mistaken, because several key Proto-Athabaskan technological terms of demonstrably late Holocene antiquity must have originated west of this spread zone. The lexemes themselves and the technologies they describe suggest a somewhat later duration and more westerly location of the urheimat.

Michael Wilson (University of Massachusetts Amherst) 32

The reversible core of ObjExp, location, and govern-Type Verbs

Previous research exploring atypical properties of ObjExp verbs (Belletti & Rizzi 1988; Landau 2010; Pesetsky 1995) has overlooked similarities between these and location and govern-type verbs. A recent analysis that does note similarities between these verb classes (García-Pardo 2017) fails to account for a systematic alternation between their causative and stative uses. I model this alternation decompositionally, using standard assumptions about incorporation, head movement, and semantic composition, and provide support for it from previously unnoted backwards binding phenomena, thus supporting a view where these three verb classes share a similar underlying syntactic and semantic structure.

Jonas Wittke (Rice University) P3

Lexicalization of regional identity labels: the case of Osing in Banyuwangi, Indonesia

This research is based in fieldwork conducted in Banyuwangi, Indonesia amid current, state-sponsored efforts to revitalize Indigenous languages. While the language variety 'Osing' was recently primarily associated with Osing ethnicity, it now has a supra-ethnic, regional association with Banyuwangi at large: people of other ethnicities are increasingly speaking the language and adopting Osing cultural practices. In interviews, consultants negotiate identities based on sociocultural factors and language ideologies. This paper examines the variable meanings of emergent identity labels as a result of this recent increase of prestige.

Simon Wolf (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill) 11

Stochastic optimality and stylistic variation in Arabic diglossia

Responding to the lack of literature exploring Optimality Theory’s (OT) applications in situations of stylistic variation, this paper presents evidence that Arabic diglossic style-switching can be modeled using stochastic OT with Boersma and Hayes’s (2001) proposal for a constraint-specific style sensitivity value that allows constraints to rerank in response to changes in stylistic context. Importantly, with the addition of these variables, stochastic OT has the capability to account for the continuous and gradual nature of style-shifting that is observed in natural speech as well as the complex constraint relations necessary to describe it.

Perry Wong (University of Chicago) SSILA15

“Intercourse” and “provincialism” in language: the speech of Cunén in K’iche’an

On the basis of linguistic data from Cunén, El Quiché, Guatemala, this paper argues the value – both empirical and theoretical – of taking a comparative, regional view of language. The long-term historical population of Cunén is made up of speakers of an (largely) undescribed K’ich’e’an (Mayan) variety. Rather than take a stance on problematic questions of linguistic classification, this paper uses comparative morphophonological (especially regarding tone, stress and syncope) as well as morphosyntactic (“articles” and relative clauses) data to suggest that a better object of linguistic analysis is the relation between the encompassing grouping and the particular varieties that constitute it.

Jim Wood (Yale University) 5

High attachment for arguments of nominalizations

I argue that nominalizing morphemes attach to verbs (or verb roots) before the latter combine with any arguments, and yet still derive a structure that inherits the argument structure of that verb. Drawing on novel data from Icelandic, I present two arguments in favor of this approach. First, dative themes may be inherited in derived nominals, but their case marking cannot. Second, derived nominals may express themes in á-PP complements, but this cannot be analyzed like PF of-insertion as in English. Both of these problems arise if nominalizers attach to verb phrases, but not if they attach to verbs directly.

Jim Wood (Yale University) P6

Randi Martinez (Yale University)

Now that is showing possession: microvariation in possessive relative clauses

While some English speakers must use whose in possessive relative clauses, some varieties allow that’s (“The girl {whose / % that’s} painting was bought...”). We present novel survey data supporting a relative pronoun analysis of that’s, and show that this
pronoun is sensitive to number for some but not all speakers. We analyze this microvariation within the Minimalist Program in terms of the formal features of functional heads (Adger and Smith 2005), specifically different D heads. We argue that heads can be stored with specific valued uninterpretable features (Pesetsky & Torrego 2007), accounting for formal restrictions on variable forms.

Hongchen Wu (Stony Brook University)
Jiwon Yun (Stony Brook University)

Licensing of Mandarin NPI renhe in a relative clause environment

Mandarin renhe is similar to English any. However, the following phenomena regarding any in a relative clause environment have not been surveyed w.r.t. renhe: a) NPI illusion reported in studies like Parker & Phillips (2016); b) subtrigging effects discussed in LeGrand (1975). We conducted two untimed, offline acceptability judgment experiments and found that i) NPI illusion does not appear in Mandarin in untimed offline processing when the NPI is renhe and the intruding licensor is sentential negation mei, ii) the subtrigging effect of renhe holds, and iii) renhe can be licensed by attitude verbs.

Qihui Xu (City University of New York)
Emilia Ezrin (City University of New York)
Martin Chodorow (City University of New York)
Virginia Valian (City University of New York)

The “two-word stage” in language acquisition: a longitudinal cross-linguistic study

The term “two-word stage” is ubiquitous in language acquisition, but there is no precise definition of the term. In this study, we explore the developmental pattern of the two-word stage. We found that from 16 months on, there is no strict two-word stage. Two-word utterances dominate multword utterances early in acquisition, fitting an overlapping waves theory (Sieglr, 2016). The pattern of a decrease in two-word utterances followed by a plateau suggests a previously unknown stage transition in language development. Those patterns occurs for almost all individual children and in all three languages.

Robert Xu (Stanford University)

Placing social types through prosodic variation: an investigation of spatial meanings in Mainland China
1st place Student Abstract Award winner

This study examines how prosodic features evoke the spacial aspects of interactional meanings of well-known social types in Mainland China. Prosodic features (duration, pitch, voice quality) of the performances of 18 prominent social types in China were measured and included in cluster analyses. Three meaningful clusters emerge through a detailed analysis of meta-linguistic social commentary. The results highlight the situated use of these sociolinguistic variables, and show that the prosodic features pattern structurally in the performances while indexing the historical-spatial settings of social interactions.

Yang Xu (San Diego State University)
Jeremy Cole (Pennslyvania State University)
David Reitter (Pennsylvania State University)

Linguistic alignment is affected more by surprisal rather than social power

This work shows evidence against the common finding that interlocutors of higher social power tend to receive more alignment than those of lower power. Instead, alignment is more sensitive to low-level features such as surprisal, and the previously observed effect of social power is a confound due to overlooking these features. It is consistently observed in two datasets that the effect of power on alignment vanishes or is reversed after controlling the lexical surprisal of utterances. We argue that a wider range of factors need to be considered for future studies when social factors of language use are in question.

Yuhang Xu (University of Rochester)
Carly Eisen (University of Rochester)
Yuyi Zhou (University of Rochester)
Jeffrey Runner (University of Rochester)

Gender bias in picture noun phrase reflexive resolution

We employed a single-trial “broken text” paradigm to investigate how people coordinate different constraints during the “picture noun phrase” reflexive resolution. Crucially, we tried to “eliminate” the gender cue on the reflexive to tease apart its effect from other constraints. Our results are consistent with the “multiple constraints” approach on anaphor resolution that people are sensitive
to all kinds of information even when it is unavailable (i.e., the gender cue). More importantly, the gender bias shows that people are not restricted to text-based information but use their daily experience (i.e. frequency) as well.

**Anthony Yates** (University of California, Los Angeles)  
*Unaccusative active verbs do not lack a Voice layer: the morphosyntax of Hittite “voice reversal”*

It has been variously argued (e.g., Alexiadou and Anagnostopoulou 2004; Schäfer 2008; Alexiadou et al. 2015) that formally active non-alternating unaccusative verbs (ACTIVATANTUM) in languages like (Ancient/Modern) Greek with bivalent voice systems should be analyzed as lacking a Voice layer entirely. Under this view, ordinary unaccusative verbs are regularly assigned non-active marking, but those that exceptionally lack Voice altogether receive active marking by default. I argue against this analysis of unaccusative ACTIVATANTUM in Hittite (Anatolian, Indo-European), presenting evidence which shows that Voice must be present in these verbs.

**Shumian Ye** (Peking University)  
*Biased A-not-A questions in Mandarin Chinese*

This paper examines the mapping between the meaning and structure of *shi-bu-shi* questions, a type of biased A-not-A question. It is proposed here that in *shi-bu-shi* questions, *shi* is an affirmative operator presupposing that the addressee believes the prejacent proposition is true, and *bu* is interpreted as a denial operator (~) rather than a negator (~). That is, *shi-bu-shi* questions present two equal answer options as well – affirming φ and denying φ – both answers presuppose the addressee’s (i.e. the questioner’s) belief that φ is true. The corresponding syntactic structures of *shi-bu-shi* and other A-not-A questions are also provided.

**Michelle Yuan** (University of Chicago)  
*On the interaction of Merger and copy spell-out: insights from Inuktitut noun incorporation*

Previous literature has argued that the pronunciation of movement chains may, in part, be regulated by PF well-formedness conditions (Landau 2006, a.o.). Noun incorporation in Inuktitut (Inuit; Eskimo-Aleut) offers a novel case study of this phenomenon. In Inuktitut, incorporated objects behave as though they have undergone phrasal (A-/A’-)movement, despite surfacing within the verb complex. I argue that, in these constructions, syntactic movement has occurred—however, this is followed by postsyntactic Merger between the verb and its object (yielding noun incorporation). Elements that have undergone Merger must be pronounced (cf. the Stray Affix Filter), while other movement copies may be deleted.

**Olga Zamaraeva** (University of Washington)  
**Kristen Howell** (University of Washington)  
**Emily M. Bender** (University of Washington)  
*Modeling clausal complementation for a grammar engineering resource*

Grammar engineering is encoding language rules in a linguistically precise, machine-readable formalism to create a grammar that parses only grammatical sentences and can be used for linguistic hypothesis testing. We expand the range of phenomena covered by a toolkit that produces such grammars automatically from user answers to typological questions (the Grammar Matrix). Our library contains a cross-linguistic analysis of objectival declarative clausal complements. The analysis interacts with the stored analyses of other phenomena covered by the Grammar Matrix and is couched within HPSG theory of syntax. We evaluate our system on 5 held-out languages from different language families.

**Chiara Zanchi** (Università di Pavia)  
*NAAHoLS4*

“Preverbs”: the history and implications of a terminological challenge

This paper reviews the labels that Indoeuropeans and, later, typologists have assigned to the uninflected morphemes known now as preverbs “(those elements that occur) before verbs”. The variable, and sometimes inadequate, terminology referring to IE preverbs is explained as resulting from various factors: (a) preverbs being named after their alleged positioning; (b) preverbs’ disputed origin in PIE; (c) the numerous facets of their behavior in daughter languages; (d) the inconsistency of the linguistic traditions of specific IE branches. Recently, outside IE, the terminological variation has become wider: in some language families, preverbs exhibit even more varied origins and functions, and are accordingly assigned more inconsistent labels.
The current study analyzes survey responses from caregivers of preschoolers with (N=74) and without (N=112) Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD). In the survey, caregivers provide examples of their child’s pronominal errors. We categorized errors as “mapping errors” (e.g., person or gender) and/or “form errors” (e.g., case), and compared proportions of children who made each error type between groups. A significantly higher proportion of children with ASD made mapping errors; there was no such difference for form errors. Results support a recent hypothesis about language acquisition in ASD – that these children show relative struggles with meaning as compared to form (morpho-syntax).

Many theories hold that languages acquire color terms with time. Recently, it has also been claimed that this process is shaped by the need for efficient communication. However, most such research has been based on synchronic cross-language comparisons, rather than diachronic data. Here, we examine color naming evolution using diachronic data for a single language, Nafaanra. We find that the shift in color terms in Nafaanra is consistent with a recent proposal by Zaslavsky et al. (2018), grounded in an independently motivated information-theoretic principle of efficiency, providing the first direct support that color naming evolves under pressure for efficient communication.

We know that perceptual adaptation is lexically guided and linked to both social and linguistic categories. Yet, how patterns of exposure influence the specificity of categories over which perceptual shifts apply is unresolved. Specifically, we explore whether talker-item correlation of a novel phonetic shift influences adult perceptual adaptation. We find that the distribution of phonetic variation over talkers and words does influence adaptation. When an innovative talker displays a word-specific distribution of a novel phonetic pattern, listeners are more likely to hone in on the linguistic category (here, mid vowels) as the target of adaptation and ignore talker identity.

The results of this pilot study show that the variety of English spoken by 2nd generation Asian-Americans in California is distinguishable from the mainstream variety for Californians but not for non-Californians. Linguistic experience with the language varieties spoken in California is a significant factor in the perceptual evaluation of ethnicity. Californians performed better at the identification with the syllable-timed utterances. Participants’ diverse responses to the Asian-American speaker’s ethnicity further purpose a broad category as sounding “non-white” – many participants successfully identified the target voices as produced by an ethnic minority but failed to identify the speaker as Asian.
Adpositional Supersenses for Mandarin Chinese

This study adapts Semantic Network of Adposition and Case Supersenses (SNACS) annotation to Mandarin Chinese and demonstrates that the same supersense categories are appropriate for Chinese adposition semantics. We annotated 15 chapters of The Little Prince, with high interannotator agreement. The parallel corpus gives insight into differences in construal between the two languages' adpositions, namely a number of construals that are frequent in Chinese but rare or unattested in the English corpus. The annotated corpus can further support automatic disambiguation of adpositions in Chinese, and the common inventory of supersenses between the two languages can potentially serve cross-linguistic tasks such as machine translation.

Listening to trans+ voices: trans-inclusive theory and practice for research on sex, gender, and the voice

This talk provides a critical retheorization of gender differences in the voice through a synthesis of (socio)phonetic research on transgender speakers. Three issues are highlighted as areas where trans voices prove particularly insightful, including the perception of gender through the voice, questions about flexibility and agency over the voice, and explanations for how gender differences in the voice come into being. The second function of the talk is to offer alternative theory and best practices for the increasing number of linguists beginning to work with non-normatively gendered populations and others who want to make linguistics a more inclusive field.

Negating depictive modifiers in sign language and in co-speech gesture

Modification can be either at-issue (e.g. restrictive relative clause) or not-at-issue (e.g. non-restrictive relative clause). Interestingly, modification via co-speech gestures is generally not-at-issue. One possible reason could be the differing modalities of the gesture from the verbal content; another possibility is that there is a compositional clash between a binary operator like negation and a depictive/analog element. In this work we directly compare the negation of co-speech gestures in English with the negation of classifier predicates in American Sign Language, which are analog/depictive but share the same mode as other sentential operators.

Learning lexical trends together with idiosyncrasy: MaxEnt versus the mixed logit

Studies on phonological variation have found that speakers frequency-match lexical trends and display knowledge of item-specific idiosyncrasies. MaxEnt models of this use general constraints for trends and lexically-indexed constraints for idiosyncrasies. Using learning simulations of variable datasets, I argue that this approach overfits lexical constraints to data, failing to capture frequency-matching with general constraints. To remedy, I argue for replacing MaxEnt with the mixed-effects logit, encoding general constraints as main effects and lexical constraints as levels of a random intercept. I show the mixed logit succeeds on toy data, and extensive corpus data (~4mil. tokens) on variable Slovenian palatalization.
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Create a lasting legacy in support of Linguistics...

Support the LSA’s continuing programs through:
  • a charitable bequest in your will; or
  • designating the LSA as a beneficiary of your life insurance or retirement policy.

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

LSA Secretariat Contact Information: 202-835-1714; areed@lsadc.org (LSA Executive Director, Alyson Reed)
522 21st St, NW, Suite 120, Washington, DC 20006
International Year of Indigenous Languages Kick-off Event
New York Ballroom East
8:30pm - 10:00pm

Organizers: Shannon Bischoff (Purdue University, Fort Wayne)
Keren Rice (University of Toronto)
Jorge Emilio Rosés Labrada (University of Alberta)
Michal Temkin Martínez (Boise State University)

The United Nations has declared 2019 as the International Year of Indigenous Languages (IYIL). The Committee on Endangered Languages and their Preservation (CELP) of the LSA and the Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas (SSILA) have planned a year-long celebration in honor of the UN’s declaration. The kick-off celebration will feature introductory remarks by the planning committee and the Endangered Language Alliance followed by poster presentations highlighting different projects whose focus is Indigenous languages:

Natives4Linguistics: Sharing our Findings

At the 2018 Linguistic Society of America, a group of Native American language scholars and non-Indigenous linguists came together for a satellite workshop to identify, discuss, and promote Native American needs and views of language as ways of doing linguistic science and guiding the associated academic field. A group of participants from this 2018 "Natives4Linguistics" workshop will share perspectives from the workshop and from their experiences in Indigenizing Linguistics.

Selected participants:
Kathryn Pewenofkit Briner (Kiowa Comanche, and Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; Florida Atlantic University), Kari A. B. Chew (Chickasaw Nation; University of Victoria), Leanna Dawn (Oglala Lakota & Mescalero Apache; Northeastern University), Ray Huaute (Cahuilla and Chumash; University of California, San Diego), Josh Holden (University nuhelot’jne thayots’j nistameyimâkanak Blue Quills), Kelsey Hosoda (Native Hawaiian; University of Hawaii at Mānoa), Wesley Y. Leonard (Miami Tribe of Oklahoma; University of California, Riverside), Megan Lukaniec (Huron-Wendat Nation; University of Victoria), Mizuki Miyashita (University of Montana), Christina Newhall (Native Village of Unga; University of Arizona), Toni Tsatoke-Mule-Kiowa; University of Oklahoma), Adrienne Tsikewa (Zuni Pueblo; University of
Community-based Language Research Across the Americas

The workshop on Community-based Language Research Across the Americas (CBLRAA) is a multilingual workshop (Spanish, Portuguese, English) that will bring together community members and researchers who engage in community-based language work in any region of the Americas. Through presentations by invited speakers and semi-structured small group discussions, the workshop will address differences and similarities among the community-based approaches being applied, ethical and practical issues that arise, what we can learn from one another, and how we can maintain channels of communication and collaboration in the future.

**Workshop organizers:** Shannon Bischoff (Purdue University Fort Wayne), Melvatha Chee (University of Alberta), Tania Granadillo (University of Western Ontario), Kate Riestenberg (Bryn Mawr College)

Endangered Language Alliance

Endangered Language Alliance (ELA) is a NYC-based non-profit organization that works with indigenous and immigrant communities on documenting and promoting their languages.

**Co-directors:** Daniel Kaufman (Queens College, CUNY) and Ross Perlin (ELA). **Board members:** Juliette Blevins (CUNY Graduate Center), Bob Holman (Bowery Poetry), Charles Häberl (Rutgers University), Habib Borjian (Columbia University), Nyasha Laing (International Center for Transitional Justice) and Paul Collins (Akerman). **Lead collaborator:** Husniya Khujamyorova

Google

Google products such as Search, the Google Assistant, Translate, Gboard and others typically offer support for many languages. Our poster will feature a high-level overview of how we approach building language technology for languages across the world, together with some in-depth case studies.

**Presenters:** Pierric Sans (Automatic Speech Recognition, Google, LLC), Hakim Sidahmed (Research and Machine Intelligence, Google, LLC), Maya Wax Cavallaro (Pygmalion, Adecco @ Google)

To learn more about the LSA & SSILA’s initiatives and events during the International Year of Indigenous Languages, visit our web page regularly: [https://tinyurl.com/IYIL2019-LSA-SSILA](https://tinyurl.com/IYIL2019-LSA-SSILA)
The LSA’s Webinar Series

A Great Resource for Professional Development

Did you know that the LSA has produced or participated in over a dozen webinars on topics as diverse as applying for grants and fellowships, writing abstracts for the Annual Meeting, sharing your scholarship digitally, getting published, and careers inside and outside Academia?

See the full list below. Links to these webinars and other audiovisual resources are available on the LSA website at https://www.linguisticsociety.org/resource/audio-visual-materials-webinars, and the webinars themselves can be viewed on the LSA’s YouTube channel at www.YouTube.com/LingSocAm.

If you have ideas for a webinar, please contact David Robinson, the LSA’s Director of Membership and Meetings, at drobinson@lsadc.org.

- How to Be a Successful Grad School Applicant (2018)
- Applying for NSF Postdoctoral Research Fellowships (2018)
- Sharing Your Scholarship (2018)
- Linguistic in the Public Sphere: An Advocacy Webinar (2018)
- Educating the Public Through Language Documentaries (2017)
- Navigating Careers in the Linguistics Field (2017)
- LSA Public Lectures 2017 John McWhorter (2017)
- Applying for an NSF Graduate Fellow Grant (2017)
- COSSA's Social Science and the Age of Trump (2017)
- Enterprising Linguists: Careers Outside the Classroom (2016)
- The Job Recruitment Process from the Other Side of the Table (2016)
- Linguistic Entrepreneurship (2016)
- Linguistics Beyond Academia (2015)
From the Modern Language Association (MLA) and EBSCO, this new database combines the definitive index for the study of language, literature, linguistics, rhetoric and composition, folklore, and film with full text for more than 1,000 journals, including many of the most-used journals in the MLA International Bibliography.

To set up a Free Trial, please contact your EBSCO representative or visit: https://www.ebsco.com/mla
A Comparative Grammar of the Early Germanic Languages
R.D. Fulk
Fulk’s *Comparative Grammar* offers an overview of and bibliographical guide to the study of the phonology and the inflectional morphology of the earliest Germanic languages, with particular attention to Gothic, Old Norse / Icelandic, Old English, Old Frisian, Old Saxon, and Old High German, along with some attention to the more sparsely attested languages. The sounds and inflections of the oldest Germanic languages are compared, with a view to reconstructing the forms they took in Proto-Germanic and comparing those reconstructed forms with what is known of the Indo-European protolanguage. Students will find the book an informative introduction and a bibliographically instructive point of departure for intensive research in the numerous issues that remain profoundly contested in early Germanic language history.

HB 978-90-272-6312-4 EUR 99.00
E-Book OPEN ACCESS

Constructicography
Constructicon development across languages
Edited by Benjamin Lyngfelt, Lars Borin, Kyoko Ohara and Tiago Timponi Torrent
University of Gothenburg / Keio University / Federal University of Juiz de Fora
This is the first major publication devoted to constructicon development and it should be particularly relevant for those interested in construction grammar, frame semantics, lexicography, the relation between grammar and lexicon, or linguistically informed language technology.

HB 978-90-272-0103-4 EUR 99.00
E-Book OPEN ACCESS

Creole Studies – Phylogenetic Approaches
Edited by Peter Bakker, Finn Borchsenius, Carsten Levisen and Eeva Sippola
Aarhus University / Roskilde University / University of Bremen
This book launches a new approach to creole studies founded on phylogenetic network analysis. Creole languages are new languages that developed in extraordinary language contact situations.

HB 978-90-272-1249-8 EUR 99.00
E-Book OPEN ACCESS

Patterns of Change in 18th-century English
A sociolinguistic approach
Edited by Terttu Nevalainen, Minna Palander-Collin and Tanja Säily
University of Helsinki
Eighteenth-century English is often associated with normative grammar. But to what extent did prescriptivism impact ongoing processes of linguistic change? Basing their work on a variationist sociolinguistic approach, the authors introduce models and methods used to trace the progress of linguistic changes in the “long” 18th century, 1680–1800.

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