Meeting Handbook

Linguistic Society of America

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

92nd Annual Meeting

Linguistic Society of America
Meeting Handbook

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Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics
Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas

Grand America Hotel
Salt Lake City, Utah
4-7 January, 2018

2018 Annual Meeting Major Sponsors

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We are also grateful to Michael Adams (ADS), David Boe (NAAHoLS), Martin Kohlberger (SSILA), Joe Pater (SCiL), Dorothy Dodge Robbins (ANS), and Nicole Scott (SCiL). We appreciate the help given by LSA Intern Tyler Kibbey, who assisted with preparation of this Handbook, and by former LSA Intern Brent Woo, who designed the 2018 Annual Meeting logo. 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 2018 Meeting.

LSA Executive Committee
January, 2018
Salt Lake City, Utah
Cover photographs credit Sean Buckley (Utah State Capitol), Steve Greenwood (Cityscape)
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Overview of This Handbook

This Handbook has been prepared with the intention of assisting attendees at the 92nd Annual Meeting of the Linguistic Society of America and the meetings of its Sister Societies: the American Dialect Society (ADS), American Name Society (ANS), North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences (NAAHoLS), Society for Computation in Linguistics (SCiL), Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics (SPCL), and Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas (SSILA). Below are some guides to using specific portions of this Handbook.

Page 5 contains a diagram of the Exhibit Hall, in Grand Ballroom B. We encourage meeting attendees to visit our exhibitors and to view the poster presentations on display in the adjacent Grand Ballroom A/D on Friday and Saturday. Complimentary hot beverages will be served in the Exhibit Hall on Friday and Saturday from 10:30 AM to 12:00 PM while quantities last. Pages 8 and 9 contain diagrams of the meeting rooms at the Grand America Hotel. Please note that:

- Third Floor meeting rooms house Sister Society meetings as well as most committee meetings, office hours, and the student lounge.
- LSA sessions will take place on first floor meeting rooms: organized sessions in Imperial A and B and concurrent sessions in Imperial C and D, Envoy, Savoy, Murano Garden Salon and Venezia Garden Salon rooms. Plenary poster sessions will be held in Grand Ballroom A/D.
- The Invited Plenary Addresses, the Five-minute Linguist contest and the Presidential Address will take place in Grand Ballroom C, and the Saturday evening Presidential Reception in the foyer directly outside.

Pages 10 and 11 contain general meeting information, including basic information about exhibit hours, the job information desk, and times and locations of open committee meetings and special “office hours” held in conjunction with the Annual Meeting. On pages 12 and 13 you will find a list, including descriptions, of special LSA events which take place at the Meeting. Page 14 contains a list of events designed especially for the one-third of meeting attendees who are students, and page 16 contains a list of sessions which will be interpreted or captioned for the deaf. Pages 18 through 25 contain “Meeting-at-a-Glance” tables for each day of the meeting, which will allow attendees to view LSA and Sister Society meetings by time and location. Each set of facing pages contains LSA and Sister Society information for one day of the meeting. Be sure to check the full program listings for exact times.

The full programs of the LSA and the Sister Societies are listed beginning on page 27. These programs list, in chronological order, all public events taking place as part of the LSA and Sister Society Meetings. Plenary, organized, concurrent, and poster sessions are listed along with the themes of the concurrent sessions, the names and affiliations of presenters, and the titles of their presentations. Each organized, concurrent and poster session is assigned a session number, indicated in large type to the right of the session title; session numbers are cross-referenced with the list of abstracts of regular papers beginning on page 145. Reports from the Executive Director, Secretary-Treasurer, Program Committee, the directors of the 2017 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 89. Abstracts for LSA plenary presentations are listed first in chronological order, then abstracts for LSA and SSILA 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 145. 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.

A link to an online evaluation form will be e-mailed to all attendees shortly after the conclusion of the Meeting. We would very much appreciate it if you would complete this survey by the indicated date; the information collected is useful to the LSA in planning our future meetings.
We thank our 2018 Annual Meeting exhibitors for their support. Please stop by the Exhibit Hall in Grand Ballroom B to visit their representatives on Friday, 5 January and Saturday, 6 January from 10:00 AM to 5:30 PM and on Sunday, 7 January from 8:30 to 11:00 AM.

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Join us for complimentary hot beverages in the Exhibit Hall on Friday and Saturday from 10:30 AM – 12:00 PM

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 2019 Annual Meeting in New York New York, LSA merchandise, books...
Mark Your Calendars!

June 18 – July 20, 2018: CoLang Institute on Collaborative Language Research, Gainesville, FL

January 3-6, 2019: LSA Annual Meeting, New York, NY

Summer 2019: Linguistic Institute, Davis, CA

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

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

Summer 2021: Linguistic Institute – Your Campus?

January 6-9, 2022, LSA Annual Meeting, Washington, DC
LSA LEADERSHIP CIRCLE 2017

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

Karen Adams  Bruce Hayes  Barbara Partee
Paul Angelis  Hans Henrich Hock  Dennis Preston
Patrice Beddor  John Hogan  Robin Queen
Jonathan Bobaljik  CT James Huang  Keren Rice
Wallace Chafe  Elizabeth Hume  William Samarin
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Julka R Falk  Richard Meier  Anthony Woodbury
Patrick Farrell  Carol Myers-Scotton
Carlos Gussenhoven  Geoffrey Nathan

*Reflects contributions made from December 1, 2016 through November 30, 2017

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.
LSA Concurrent Sessions: Imperial C, Imperial D, Envoy, Savoy, Murano Garden Salon, Venezia Garden Salon

LSA Invited Plenary Addresses, Presidential Address, The Five-minute Linguist, Awards Ceremony, ADS Word of the Year: Grand Ballroom C

LSA Organized Sessions: Imperial A, Imperial B

Exhibit Hall: Grand Ballroom B

Plenary Poster Sessions: Grand Ballroom A/D

LSA Presidential Reception: Grand Ballroom Reception Area

ADS Annual Luncheon, Bring-Your-Own-Book Reception: Grand Salon
American Dialect Society: Provence
American Name Society: Versailles, Belvedere
North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences: Venice
Society for Computation in Linguistics: Riviera
Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics: Sussex
Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas: Milano, Audubon, Vienna
General Meeting Information

Registration
Registration for the LSA and Sister Society meetings will take place outside the Grand Ballroom on the first floor of the hotel during the following hours:

- Thursday, 4 January: 1:00 – 7:00 PM
- Friday, 5 January: 8:00 AM – 7:00 PM
- Saturday, 6 January: 8:00 AM – 7:00 PM
- Sunday, 7 January: 8:30 – 11:00 AM

Exhibit Hall
The Exhibit Hall, including the Joint Book Exhibit, is located in Grand Ballroom B. Complimentary hot beverages will be served in the Exhibit Hall from 10:30 AM – 12:00 PM on Friday and Saturday. The Exhibit Hall will be open on Friday and Saturday, 5 and 6 January, from 10:00 AM – 5:30 PM and on Sunday, 7 January from 8:00 – 10:30 AM.

Job Information Desk
On Friday, 5 January and Saturday, 6 January the job information desk will be set up in the First Floor 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, 5 January, Tuscany, 7:30 – 8:30 AM
- **Committee on the Status of Women in Linguistics (COSWL)**:
  - Friday, 5 January, Fontainbleau, 8:00 – 9:00 AM
  - Saturday, 6 January, Fontainbleau, 7:30 – 8:30 AM
- **Committee on Ethnic Diversity in Linguistics (CEDL)**: Friday, 5 January, Grand Salon, 8:00 – 9:00 AM
- **Committee on Student Issues and Concerns (COSIAC)**: Friday, 5 January, Hermitage, 11:45 AM – 12:45 PM
- **Committee on Public Policy (CoPP)**: Saturday, 6 January, Riviera, 7:30 – 8:30
- **Ethics Committee**: Saturday, 6 January, Embassy, 7:30 – 8:30 AM
- **Linguistics in Higher Education (LiHEC)**: Saturday, 6 January, Venice, 7:30 – 8:30 AM
- **Public Relations Committee (PRC)**: Saturday, 6 January, Envoy, 8:00 – 9:00 AM
- **Committee on AP Linguistics**: Saturday, 6 January, Embassy, 9:00 – 10:30 AM
- **Committee on Endangered Languages and their Preservation (CELP)**: Sunday, 7 January, Fontainbleau, 8:00 – 9:00 AM
- **Program Committee (PC)**: Sunday, 7 January, Sussex, 8:00 – 9:00 AM
- **Committee of Editors of Linguistics Journals (CELxJ)**: Sunday, 7 January, Sussex, 9:00 – 10:30 AM

Office Hours
- **Teaching Linguistics**: Friday, 5 January, Embassy, 9:00 – 10:00 AM
- **Open Meeting on Evaluating Documentation Work for Tenure**: Friday, 5 January, Riviera, 7:30 – 8:30 AM
- **CoLang 2018**:
  - Friday, 5 January, Embassy, 2:00 – 3:00 PM
  - Saturday, 6 January, Embassy, 3:30 – 4:30 PM
- **National Commission on Language Learning Information Session**: Saturday, 6 January, Vienna, 8:00 – 8:30 AM
- **2019 Linguistic Institute at the University of California, Davis**: Sunday, 7 January, Embassy, 8:00 – 9:00 AM
- **Linguistics Data Interest Group**: Saturday, 6 January, Embassy, 2:30 – 3:30 PM
- **LGBTQ+ Special Interest Group Organizing Meeting**: Saturday, 6 January, Embassy, 5:00 – 6:00 PM
- **Editors of Language**:
  - Saturday, 6 January, Fontainbleau, 9:00 – 10:30 AM
  - Sunday, 7 January, Vienna, 9:00 – 10:30 AM
- **Endangered Language Fund**:
  - Open Annual Meeting: Friday, 5 January, Bagatelle, 8:00 – 9:00 AM
  - Office Hours: Friday, 5 January, Bagatelle, 9:00 – 10:00 AM
- **National Science Foundation**: Saturday, 6 January, Grand Ballroom A/D, Poster Board No. 92, 10:30 AM – 12:00 PM
Special Events

Thursday, 4 January
- ADS Executive Council Meeting: Provence, 1:00 – 3:00 PM
- ADS Annual Business Meeting: Provence, 3:00 – 3:30 PM
- ADS Words of the Year Nominations: Meeting Room 208, 6:15 – 7:15 PM
- ANS Executive Council Meeting: Versailles, 3:00 – 6:00 PM
- LSA Welcome and Annual Report: Grand Ballroom C, 7:00 PM
- LSA Executive Committee Meeting: Ambassador, 8:30 AM – 4:00 PM
- LSA Minicourse: Doing Experiments for Linguistics: Imperial C, 9:00 AM – 3:00 PM
- LSA Minicourse: Innovative Pedagogy in the Linguistics Classroom: Imperial D, 9:00 AM – 2:15 PM
- LSA Minicourse: Professional Paths for Linguists: Preparing for What’s Next: Savoy, 9:00 AM – 3:30 PM
- LSA Minicourse: QGIS for Linguistics Research: Envoy, 10:00 AM – 3:00 PM
- How to LSA: The Annual Meeting for First-timers: Imperial C, 3:00 – 3:45 PM
- LSA Invited Plenary Address: Grand Ballroom C, 7:30 – 8:30 PM. Karen Emmorey (San Diego State University), “The Neurobiology of Language from the Perspective of Sign Languages”
- Sister Society Meet-and-Greet Reception: Lobby Lounge, 8:30 – 10:00 PM

Friday, 5 January
- ADS/ANS Word of the Year/Names of the Year Vote: Grand Ballroom C, 5:00 – 6:15 PM
- ADS Bring Your Own Book Reception: Grand Salon, 6:30 – 7:30 PM
- ANS Keynote Address I: Versailles, 2:00 – 3:00 PM. Van Celaya (Brigham Young University), “Fast Accurate Research for Family History”
- ANS Names of the Year Selection: Versailles, 12:00 – 1:00 PM
- LSA Invited Plenary Address: Grand Ballroom C, 12:45 – 1:45 PM. Lisa Green (University of Massachusetts Amherst), “African American English and Fifty Years of Research: Variation, Development, and Implications for the Pipelines”
- LSA Business Meeting and Induction of 2018 Class of LSA Fellows: Imperial A, 6:00 – 7:00 PM
- “The Five-minute Linguist” Special Plenary Contest Event: Grand Ballroom C, 7:00 – 8:30 PM
- LSA Student Panel: Journal Publishing, Demystified: Imperial A, 8:30 – 10:00 PM
- SCIL Business Meeting: Riviera, 6:00 – 7:00 PM
- SSILA Executive Committee Meeting: Grenoble, 7:30 – 9:00 AM
- Wikipedia Edit-a-thon: Grand Salon, 2:00 – 4:45 PM

Saturday, 6 January
- ANS Keynote Address II: Versailles, 2:00 – 3:00 PM. Jeff Yule (Dixie State University), “Naming Extinctions: Navigating Extinction Borders and Why That Navigation Matters for Science and Society”
- ANS Annual Business Meeting and Awards Presentation: Versailles, 5:00 – 6:00 PM
- ANS Conference Dinner: Squatters, 147 West Broadway (300 South), 7:30 – 10:00 PM
- LSA Round Table Discussions for Scholars of Color: Grand Salon, 9:00 – 10:30 AM
- LSA Invited Plenary Address: Grand Ballroom C, 12:45 – 1:45 PM. Stefanie Shattuck-Hufnagel (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), “Toward an Individual-feature-cue Based Model of Speech Processing in Perception, Production, and Learning”
- Linguistics Beyond Academia Special Interest Group Career Mixer: Grand Salon, 3:30 – 5:00 PM
- LSA Special Session: “Our Linguistics Community: Addressing Bias, Power Dynamics, and Harassment” Imperial A, 5:00 – 6:00 PM
- LSA Awards Ceremony: Grand Ballroom C, 6:00 – 6:30 PM
- LSA Presidential Address: Grand Ballroom C, 6:30 – 7:30 PM. Larry Hyman (University of California, Berkeley), “What Tone Teaches Us About Language”
- LSA Presidential Reception: Grand Ballroom Reception, 7:30 – 9:30 PM
- NAAHoLS Business Meeting: Venice, 4:15 – 5:15 PM
- SSILA Business Meeting: Milano, 11:00 AM – 12:30 PM
Special Events at the LSA Meeting

**Awards Ceremony:** Saturday, 6 January, 6:00 – 6:30 PM
LSA awards—the Best Paper in Language 2017 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, the Student Abstract Awards, and the Victoria A. Fromkin Lifetime Service Award—will be presented immediately before the Presidential Address.

**Best Paper in Language Award:** Prior to the Presidential Address, Saturday, 6 January, 6:00 – 6:30 PM
This award, made for the first time in 2012, is given for the best paper published in the journal in any given year. In 2018, this award will be given to Angelica Buerkin-Pontrelli, Jennifer Culbertson, Geraldine Legendre & Thierry Nazzi, “Competing models of liaison acquisition: Evidence from corpus and experimental data.” *(Language* 93.1:189-219)

**Early Career Award:** Prior to the Presidential Address, Saturday, 6 January, 6:00 – 6:30 PM
This award is given for a new scholar who has made an outstanding contribution to the field of linguistics. It provides travel reimbursement and complimentary registration for the next Annual Meeting. In 2018, this award will be presented to Kristen Syrett (Rutgers University).

**Excellence in Community Linguistics Award:** Prior to the Presidential Address, Saturday, 6 January, 6:00 – 6:30 PM
This award recognizes the outstanding contributions that members of language communities, typically outside the academic sphere of professional linguists, make for the benefit of their community’s language. In 2018, this award will be presented to Dehe Wang, a member of the Ersu Tibetan language community (Sichuan Province, People’s Republic of China).

**The Five-minute Linguist: A Special Plenary Contest Event:** Friday, 5 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. 93 for more details.

**Induction of the 2018 LSA Fellows:** At the LSA Business Meeting, Friday, 5 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:

Rusty Barrett (University of Kentucky), Patrice Beddor (University of Michigan), Patrick Farrell (University of California, Davis), Andrew Hippiusley (University of Kentucky), Salikoko S. Mufwene (University of Chicago), Colin Phillips (University of Maryland), Joe Salmons (University of Wisconsin), Gillian Sankoff (University of Pennsylvania). Honorary members will also be voted on at the Business Meeting.

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

**How to LSA: The Annual Meeting for First-timers:** Thursday, 4 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 Salt Lake 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 Anne Curzan (University of Michigan).

**Kenneth L. Hale Award:** Prior to the Presidential Address, Saturday, 6 January, 6:00 – 6:30 PM
The Hale Award recognizes outstanding linguistic scholarship undertaken by a junior or senior scholar that documents a particular endangered or no longer spoken language or language family. In 2018, this award will be given to Tucker Childs (Portland State University).

**Leonard Bloomfield Book Award:** Prior to the Presidential Address, Saturday, 6 January, 6:00 – 6:30 PM
**Linguistics Journalism Award:** Prior to the Presidential Address, Saturday, 6 January 6:00 – 6:30 PM
Established by the LSA in 2014, this award honors the journalist whose work best represents linguistics during the 12-month consideration period indicated in the call for nominations. It is based on a single news story or body of work that reflects accuracy and timeliness as regards the material but is also appealing to nonspecialist audiences. The winner of the award is Lane Greene, who in 2016 took up the task of bringing the "Johnson" column back to the print edition of *The Economist.*

**Linguistics, Language and the Public Award:** Prior to the Presidential Address, Saturday, 6 January, 6:00 – 6:30 PM
The Linguistics, Language and the Public Award is given for a body of work that has had a demonstrable impact on the public awareness of language and/or linguistics. In 2018, it will be given to John McWhorter (Columbia University).

**LSA Business Meeting:** Friday, 5 January, 6:00 – 7:00 PM
This Handbook contains written reports, beginning on page 56, from the LSA Secretary-Treasurer, Executive Director, Program Committee, editors of *Language* and *Semantics and Pragmatics,* and the Directors of the 2017 Linguistic Institute. The 2018 LSA Fellows will be inducted, and Honorary Members proposed, during this meeting.

**Presidential Reception:** Saturday, 6 January, 7:30 – 9:30 PM
Join the LSA for hors d’oeuvres and cash bar to celebrate the accomplishments of the past year, catch up with old friends and make new ones. This year’s reception features the musical stylings of “The Headless Relatives.”

**Special Session: Our Linguistics Community: Addressing Bias, Power Dynamics, and Harassment:** Saturday, 6 January, 5:00 – 6:00 PM
This session will address the importance of our role as department members, conference goers, and Institute participants in upholding important principles of community. A panel will discuss issues such as Implicit bias; power dynamics; bullying vs. authentic criticism; and how to be an upstander (vs. silent bystander).

**Student Abstract Awards:** Prior to the Presidential Address, Saturday, 6 January, 6:00 – 6:30 PM
These awards provide stipends for the submitters of the three highest-ranked student-authored abstracts for the LSA Annual Meeting. For 2018, the awards will be presented to Daniel Duncan (New York University): Changing language and identity during suburbanization; Milena Šereikaitė (University of Pennsylvania): Active existential voice in Lithuanian: Burzio’s generalization revised; and Carol-Rose Little and Mia Wiegand (Cornell University): A compositional morphosemantic analysis of exclusivity in Ch’ol.

**Victoria A. Fromkin Lifetime Service Award:** Prior to the Presidential Address, Saturday, 6 January, 6:00 – 6:30 PM
This award honors members who have performed distinguished service to the Society and the discipline. In 2018, it will be given to Sarah Thomason (University of Michigan).

**Wikipedia Edit-a-thon:** Friday, 5 January, 2:00 – 4:45 PM
The Wikipedia Edit-a-thon is a great chance to become more familiar with the basics of editing linguistics-related Wikipedia articles. Feel free to drop in for a little while or stay the whole time, and if you can, please bring a laptop or other device to edit on. This event is facilitated by Gretchen McCulloch, who has also organized Wikipedia edit-a-thons at past Annual Meetings and Linguistic Institutes, and Lauren Collister (University of Pittsburgh). You can also join in online using the how-to-edit slides at bit.ly/lingwiki and #lingwiki on Twitter.
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.

**Committee on Student Issues and Concerns (COSIAC) Meeting:** Friday, 5 January, Hermitage, 11:45 AM – 12:45 PM
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.

**Student Panel on Journal Publication, Demystified:** Friday, 5 January, Imperial A, 8:30 – 10:00 PM
Sponsored by COSIAC (Committee on Student Issues and Concerns)
The process of journal publication can appear mysterious and can be difficult to navigate, both for those new to academic publication and often even for experienced researchers. This panel is designed to demystify journal publication. Andries Coetzee and Megan Crowhurst, Editor and Co-Editor of *Language*, will present practical advice on how to navigate journal publication, based on their experience as authors and editors. They will cover topics such as choosing the right journal for your paper, preparing your paper for submission, what happens after submission, how to handle reviews, how to communicate with the editor, and more.

The panel is open to all and will include significant time for questions from the audience. Hosted by Andries Coetzee (University of Michigan) and Megan Crowhurst (University of Texas), Editor and Co-Editor of *Language*.

**Job Information Desk**
On Friday, 5 January and Saturday, 6 January the Job Information Desk will be set up on the First Floor 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 Abstract Awards:** Prior to the Presidential Address, Saturday, 6 January, 6:00 – 6:30 PM
These awards provide stipends for the submitters of the three highest-ranked student-authored abstracts for the LSA Annual Meeting. For 2018, the awards will be presented to Daniel Duncan (New York University): Changing language and identity during suburbanization; Milena Šereikaité (University of Pennsylvania): Active existential voice in Lithuanian: Burzio’s generalization revised; and Carol-Rose Little and Mia Wiegand (Cornell University): A compositional morphosemantic analysis of exclusivity in Ch’ol.

**Student Mixer:** Friday, 5 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).

**Student Lounge:** Hermitage Room
The Student Lounge will operate from 8:00 AM to 6:00 PM on Friday and Saturday, 5 and 6 January, and from 9:00 AM to 12:00 Noon on Sunday, 8 January as a space for students to meet, discuss, and socialize. Expert consultancy sessions will also take place in the Student Lounge.

**Wikipedia Edit-a-thon:** Friday, 6 January, Grand Salon, 2:00 – 4:45 PM
The Wikipedia Edit-a-thon is a great chance to become more familiar with the basics of editing linguistics-related Wikipedia articles. Feel free to drop in for a little while or stay the whole time, and if you can, please bring a laptop or other device to edit on. This event is facilitated by Gretchen McCulloch, who has also organized Wikipedia edit-a-thons at past Annual Meetings and Linguistic Institutes, and Lauren Collister (University of Pittsburgh). You can also join in online using the how-to-edit slides at bit.ly/lingwiki and #lingwiki on Twitter.
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 the Versailles Room.

**Linguistics Career Mixer**

Saturday, 6 January, Grand Salon, 3:30 - 5:00 PM  
Organizers: Anna Marie Trester (FrameWorks Institute/Career Linguist), Anastasia Nylund (Georgetown University)

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, 6 January, Grand Salon, 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.
Interpretation and Captioning for the Deaf at the Annual Meeting

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

Thursday, 4 January
- Syntax and semantics of Second Language Acquisition, 4:00 – 5:30 PM, Imperial D (ASL)
- Novel Approaches to Corpora, 4:00 – 5:30 PM, Envoy (ASL)
- LSA Plenary Poster Session, 5:30 – 7:00 PM, Grand Ballroom A/D (ASL)
- Society for Computation in Linguistics Meeting, 4:00 – 7:00 PM, Riviera (CART)
- Welcome and Invited Plenary Address, 7:00 – 8:30 PM, Grand Ballroom C (ASL and CART)
- Film Showing: Talking Black in America, 8:30 – 10:00 PM, Grand Ballroom C. The film, which will be shown from 8:30 – 9:30 PM, is captioned. The discussion afterwards will be interpreted (ASL).

Friday, 5 January
- Meaning in Child Language Acquisition, 9:00 – 10:30 AM, Imperial D (ASL)
- Symposium: Understanding Judgment Data in Syntax and Semantics: Instiguts from Experimental Methodologies, 9:00 – 10:30 AM, Imperial D (ASL)
- Society for Computation in Linguistics Meeting, 9:00 AM – 12:00 PM, Riviera (CART)
- LSA Plenary Poster Session, 10:30 AM – 12:00 PM, Grand Ballroom A/D (ASL)
- Invited Plenary Address: Lisa Green, 12:45 – 1:45 PM, Grand Ballroom C (ASL and CART)
- Symposium: Linguistics and Race: An Interdisciplinary Approach Towards an LSA Statement on Race, 2:00 – 5:00 PM, Imperial B (ASL)
- Prosody, 2:00 – 5:00 PM, Savoy (ASL)
- Syntax-Semantics, 2:00 – 5:00 PM, Venezia Garden Salon (ASL)
- Social Influences on Language Processing, 2:00 – 5:00 PM, Murano Garden Salon (ASL)
- Society for Computation in Linguistics Meeting, 2:00 PM – 7:00 PM, Riviera (CART)
- LSA Business Meeting, 6:00 – 7:00 PM (ASL)
- The Five-minute Linguist Plenary Contest, 7:00 – 8:30 PM, Grand Ballroom C (ASL and CART)
- Student Panel: Journal Publication, Demystified, 8:30 – 10:00 PM, Imperial A (ASL and CART)

Saturday, 6 January
- American Name Society: Interpreting Names, 8:30 – 10:00 AM, Versailles (ASL)
- Language and Gender, 9:00 – 10:30 AM, Imperial D (ASL)
- Society for Computation in Linguistics Meeting, 9:00 AM – 12:00 PM, Riviera (CART)
- Plenary Poster Session, 10:30 AM – 12:00 PM, Grand Ballroom A/D (ASL)
- Invited Plenary Address, Stefanie Shuttuck-Hufnagel, 12:45 – 1:45 PM Grand Ballroom C (ASL and CART)
- Symposium: New Data and New Research on African American Language, 2:00 – 5:00 PM, Imperial B (ASL)
- Language Documentation and Historical Linguistics, 2:00 – 5:00 PM, Imperial C (ASL)
- Language and Social Meaning, 2:00 – 5:00 PM, Envoy (ASL)
- Society for Computation in Linguistics Meeting, 2:00 – 5:00 PM, Riviera (CART)
- Our Linguistics Community: Addressing Bias, Power Dynamics, Harassment, 5:00 – 6:00 PM, Imperial A (ASL)
- LSA Awards Ceremony, 5:00 – 6:30 PM, Grand Ballroom C (ASL and CART)
- LSA Presidential Address: Larry Hyman, 6:30 – 7:30 PM, Grand Ballroom C (ASL and CART)
- Presidential Reception, 7:30 – 9:30 PM, Grand Ballroom Reception Area (ASL)

Sunday, 8 January
- Symposium: Sociolinguistic Cognition, 9:00 AM – 12:30 PM, Imperial B (ASL)
- Semantics, 9:00 AM – 12:30 PM, Envoy (ASL)
- Cognitive Modeling and Computational Linguistics Workshop, 9:00 AM – 12:30 PM, Riviera (CART)
Join the American Dialect Society today.

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)
- online access to current and back issues of American Speech from 2000 on at read.dukeupress.edu/american-speech
- keyword and table-of-contents alerts
- a copy of the annual supplement Publication of the American Dialect Society

Recent issues of PADS

“Speech in the Western States, Volume 1: The Coastal States” (#101)

“Contested Southerness: The Linguistic Production and Perception of Identities in the Borderlands” (#100)

American Dialect Society Membership

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

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CoLang brings together community language workers, academic linguists, and undergraduate and graduate students for focused training in language documentation, language revitalization, and collaborative practices. CoLang 2018 will consist of two weeks of workshops and three weeks of concentrated field methods working with speakers of indigenous languages.

June 18 – July 20, 2018
University of Florida
Gainesville, Florida

colang.lin.ufl.edu
Meeting Programs

Linguistic Society of America

American Dialect Society
American Name Society
North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences
Society for Computation in Linguistics
Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics
Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas
The Department of Linguistics at Cornell University warmly congratulates Carol-Rose Little & Mia Wiegand
3rd place - Student Abstract Award
"A Compositional Morphosemantic Analysis of Exclusivity in Ch’ol"

We also congratulate our other presenters from Cornell Linguistics:

- Shohini Bhattasali (SCI)
- Jacob Collard
- Naomi Enzinna
- Simone Harmath-de Lemos
- Robin Karlin
- Yanyu Long
- Mia Wiegand
- Ekarina Winarto

We would also like to recognize our participating Cornell alumni:

- Edith Aldridge
- Marisa Brook
- Gita Martohardjono
- Edward Rubin
- Chelsea Sanker
- Jennifer L. Smith
- Jiwon Yun

> linguistics.cornell.edu
How to LSA: The Annual Meeting for First-timers
Room: Imperial C
Time: 3:00 – 3:45 PM

Not sure how the Annual Meeting works? What to do? Meet with seasoned Annual Meeting pros and other newcomers to get answers to your FAQ. Hosted by Anne Curzan (University of Michigan) and student member of the Program Committee Megan Figueroa (University of Arizona).

Laryngeal Phonetics
Room: Imperial C
Chair: Michael Cahill (SIL International)

4:00 Eleanor Chodroff (Northwestern University), Alessandra Golden (Johns Hopkins University), Colin Wilson (Johns Hopkins University): Covariation of voice onset time: a universal aspect of phonetic realization
4:30 Rolando Coto-Solano (Victoria University of Wellington): A typological perspective of anticipatory tonal assimilation in Me’phaa Vátháá
5:00 Paul Morris (University of Iowa), Leigh Hunnicutt (University of Iowa): Rate effects on Southern American English VOT

Syntax and Semantics of Second Language Acquisition
Room: Imperial D
Chair: Scott Jarvis (University of Utah)

4:00 Boyoung Kim (University of Texas at Austin), Grant Goodall (University of California, San Diego): Long-distance extraction in L2 and the nature of island constraints
4:30 Jaycie Martin (University of Arizona), Bozena Pajak (Duolingo), Maryia Fedzechkina (University of Arizona): (Over-)generalization of L1-to-L2 similarity: interference during L2 word order learning
5:00 Eun Hee Kim (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign): Pronoun interpretation with referential and quantificational antecedents in SLA

Segmental Phonology
Room: Savoy
Chair: Crawford Feagin (Independent scholar)

4:00 Samuel Beer (University of Virginia): Nyang’i glides are not phonemes
4:30 Taylor Miller (University of Delaware), Irene Vogel (University of Delaware): Evidence for an abstract glide in the plural suffix in Saulteaux Ojibwe
5:00 Phil Howson (University of Toronto), Philip J. Monahan (University of Toronto at Scarborough): Perceptual motivation for rhotic class membership

Novel Approaches to Corpora
Room: Envoy
Chair: Elizabeth Canon (Missouri Western State University)

4:00 Jenny Lederer (San Francisco State University), Helena Laranetto (San Francisco State University), Guy Brown (San Francisco State University): Lexico-grammatical alignment in metaphor construal
Thursday Afternoon

4:30  Jonathan Dunn (Illinois Institute of Technology): Corpus-based dialectometry using Construction Grammars
5:00  Patrick Juola (Duquesne University): Authorship attribution in a Native American language (Arapaho)

Pragmatics and Semantics
Room: Murano Garden Salon
Chair: Natasha Abner (University of Michigan)
4:00  Mia Wiegand (Cornell University): 'I just know it': intensification as evidence for non-presuppositional factivity
4:30  Emily Lake (Stanford University): Personae recovery as a primary pragmatic process in the interpretation of implicit content
5:00  Amalia Skilton (University of California, Berkeley): Coding evidence time in the Ticuna noun phrase

Frication
Room: Venezia Garden Salon
Chair: Thomas Purnell (University of Wisconsin-Madison)
4:00  Jacob Phillips (University of Chicago), Alan Yu (University of Chicago): Individual fluctuations in sibilant coarticulation in a longitudinal corpus
4:30  Scott Sadowsky (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile), Lorena Perdomo (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile): An acoustic analysis of the ultra-high-frequency whispered [s] of Southern Chilean Spanish
5:00  Jessica Hatcher (North Carolina State University), Jeff Mielke (North Carolina State University): Tools for measuring pre-rhotic /d/ affrication in spontaneous speech

Panel: Preparing Graduate Students to Teach
Room: Imperial A
Organizers: Ann Bunger (Indiana University)
Gaillynn Clements (Duke University/University of North Carolina School of the Arts)
Sponsor: LSA Linguistics in Higher Education Committee (LiHEC)
4:00  Ann Bunger (Indiana University), Gaillynn Clements (Duke University/North Carolina School of the Arts): Introduction
4:05  Anne Curzan (University of Michigan), Raichle Farrelly (St. Michael’s College), Matt Goldrick (Northwestern University), Julia Moore (Northwestern University), Alexandra Motut (University of Toronto), Mary Niepokuj (Purdue University): Panel presentations and discussion
4:55  Raichle Farrelly (St. Michael’s College): Discussant
5:10  Semi-structured small-group conversations with panelists
5:30  Panel concludes

Symposium: The Syntax of Clausal Arguments
Room: Imperial B
Organizers: Claire Halpert (University of Minnesota)
Yining Nie (New York University)
4:00  Peter Grishin (University of Cambridge): Filling Spec,CP in Zulu
4:30  Elise Newman (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Danfeng Wu (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): A new analysis and prediction about Lubukusu agreeing complementizers
5:00  Henrison Hsieh (McGill University), Yining Nie (New York University): Clausal arguments in Tagalog
5:30  Symposium concludes
American Dialect Society

Executive Council Meeting
Room: Provence
Chair: ADS President Sali Tagliamonte (University of Toronto)
Time: 1:00 – 3:00 PM

Open meeting; all members welcome.

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

ADS Session 1: Southern American English I
Room: Provence
Chair: Sonja Lanehart (University of Texas, San Antonio)

4:00  Paul Reed (University of Alabama): Rootedness and the Southern Shift in Appalachia
4:30  Joseph A. Stanley (University of Georgia), William A. Kretzschmar Jr. (University of Georgia), Margaret E. L. Renwick (University of Georgia), Rachel M. Olsen (University of Georgia), Michael Olsen (University of Georgia): The Gazetteer of Southern Vowels
5:00  Brian José (Indiana State University): A real-time study of the Southern Vowel Shift in Kentuckiana
5:30  Hayley Heaton (University of Michigan): Implicit attitudes towards American Southern English: evaluating the IAT’s strength and malleability

American Name Society

Executive Council Meeting
Room: Versailles
Time: 3:00-6:00 PM

Society for Computation in Linguistics

SCiL Session 1
Room: Riviera

4:00  Jordan Kodner (University of Pennsylvania): Part-of-speech learning as iterative prototype-driven clustering
4:30  Spencer Caplan (University of Pennsylvania): Word learning as category formation
5:00  Ryan Cotterell (Johns Hopkins University), Christo Kirov (Johns Hopkins University), Mans Hulden (University of Colorado Boulder), Jason Eisner (Johns Hopkins University): On the complexity and typology in inflectional morphological systems
SCiL Poster Session I

Room: Grand Ballroom A/D
Time: 5:30 – 7:00 PM

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

(81) Steven Abney (University of Michigan): A bidirectional mapping between English and CNF-based reasoners
(82) Galia Barsever (University of California, Irvine), Rachael Lee (University of California, Irvine), Gregory Scontras (University of California, Irvine), Lisa Pearl (University of California, Irvine): Quantitatively assessing the development of adjective ordering preferences using child-directed and child-produced speech corpora
(83) Shohini Bhattacharjo (Cornell University), John Hale (Cornell University), Christophe Pallier (Institut national de la santé et de la recherche médicale), Jonathan R. Brennan (University of Michigan), Wen-Ming Luh (Cornell University), R. Nathan Spreng (Cornell University): Differentiating phrase structure parsing and memory retrieval in the brain
(84) Emmanuele Chersoni (Aix-Marseille University), Alessandro Lenci (University of Pisa), Philippe Blache (Aix-Marseille University): Logical metonymy in a distributional model of sentence comprehension
(85) Bruce Hayes (University of California, Los Angeles) (Talk alternate): Allomorph discovery as a basis for learning alternations
(86) Andres Karjus (University of Edinburgh), Richard A. Blythe (University of Edinburgh), Simon Kirby (University of Edinburgh), Kenny Smith (University of Edinburgh): Topical advection as a baseline model for corpus-based lexical dynamics
(87) Anna Mai (University of California, San Diego), Eric Baković (University of California, San Diego), Matt Goldrick (Northwestern University): Phonological opacity as local optimization in Gradient Symbolic Computation
(88) Elliott Moreton (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill) (Talk alternate): Conditions on abruptness in a gradient-ascent Maximum Entropy learner
(89) Brandon Pickett (University of Massachusetts Amherst): Similarity-based phonological generalization
(90) Natalie M. Schrimpf (Yale University): Using rhetorical topics for automatic summarization
(91) Zachary Stone (University of Maryland): A structural theory of syntactic derivations
(92) Mai Ha Vu (University of Delaware): Toward a formal description of NPI-licensing patterns
(93) Shiying Yang (Brown University), Chelsea Sanker (Brown University), Uriel Cohen Priva (Brown University): The organization of lexicons: a cross-linguistic analysis of monosyllabic words

Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas

Evidentiality
Room: Milano
Chair: Katarzyna Wojtylak (James Cook University)

4:00 Adam Singerman (University of Chicago): The synchrony and diachrony of evidentiality in Tupari (Tupian, Brazil)
4:30 Geny Gonzales Castaño (Université Lumière Lyon 2): Egophoricity and evidential-epistemic morphemes in Nam Trik
SSILA Thursday Afternoon

Revitalization
Room: Milano
Chair: Laura Cranmer (Vancouver Island University)

5:00 Patricia A. Shaw (University of British Columbia): On the relevance of community-centered archival research to language revitalization
5:30 Uboye Gaba (Waorani, Ecuador): Los efectos inesperados de la documentación: responsabilidad política, cambio social y métodos de comunicación
6:00 Aroline Seibert Hanson (Arcadia University): The dynamic state of the Brunca language: an analysis of vitality

Lexicography
Room: Audubon
Chair: Olga Lovick (First Nations University of Canada)

5:00 Michael Stoop (University of Florida): Expressing movement in Copala Triqui
5:30 Richard Hatcher (University at Buffalo), Christian DiCanio (University at Buffalo): Negation strategies in Itunyoso Triqui: evidence from experimental and corpus data
6:00 Josh Holden (Blue Quills First Nations University): Lexicological parameters for synonym series of Denesųłiné emotion verbs

Thursday, 4 January
Evening
Linguistic Society of America

Thursday Evening Plenary Poster Session
Room: Grand Ballroom A/D
Time: 5:30 – 7:00 PM

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

(1) Janet Randall (Northeastern University), Abbie MacNeal (Northeastern University), Yian Xu (Northeastern University): Jargon and justice: using linguistics to improve legal language
(2) Elena Kouidobrova (Central Connecticut State University): Must we point this out? Argument suppliance in delayed Sign L2 as a test-case for theories of multilingualism
(3) Rain G. Bosworth (University of California, San Diego), Jiajun Yuan (University of California, San Diego), Sarah C. Tyler (University of California, San Diego), Jill P. Morford (University of New Mexico): L2 inhibition in bimodal bilinguals: evidence from the Stroop Task
(4) Hyunah Ahn (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa), William O'Grady (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa): The role of real-world knowledge in second language sentence processing
(5) Jeff Peterson (Purdue University): A Japanese pitch accent practice program and L1 influence on pitch accent acquisition
(6) Ajit Narayanan (Indian Institute of Technology, Madras), Rajesh Kumar (Indian Institute of Technology, Madras): Enhanced scaffolding and measurement in communicative language teaching classrooms
(7) Katie Kuiper (University of Georgia), Steffan Nelson (University of Georgia): The Social Energy Atlas: engaging linguistics and public policy
(8) Ajit Narayanan (Indian Institute of Technology, Madras), Rajesh Kumar (Indian Institute of Technology, Madras): Creating assistive technology for people with autism using principles of natural language
(9) Sara Kessler (Stanford University): The structured acquisition of dimensional adjective antonyms: evidence from Hebrew
(10) Tom Roeppe (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Bart Hollebrandse (University of Groningen), Ana Perez (University of Toronto), Angeliek van Hout (University of Groningen), Petra Schulz (Goethe University Frankfurt), Anca Sevcenco (University of Bucharest): Avoidance by children as evidence of self-embedding recursion
(11) Shuyan Wang (University of Connecticut): Effects of processing capacity on scope assignment by Mandarin-acquiring children

(12) Gabriella Notarianni Burk (University of California, Davis): The acquisition of tense and aspect in Italian child language

(13) Anthony Yacovone (Harvard University), Akira Omaki (University of Washington): Children’s comprehension and repair of garden-path wh-questions in English

(14) Erin Wilkinson (University of Manitoba), Agnes Villwock (University of California, San Diego), Pilar Piñar (Gallaudet University), Jill P. Morford (University of New Mexico): Fast eyes or slow ears: written word recognition in deaf signing students

(15) Marjorie Pak (Emory University): Head-movement and allomorphy in children's negative questions

(16) Gwendolyn Hyslop (University of Sydney): Production and perception of Kurtöp tone: sound change or stable variation?

(17) Irina Shport (Louisiana State University): Discrimination of back Vietnamese vowels by English listeners

(18) Jia Wen Hing (National University of Singapore): Tonal variation and contour change: the case of Tone 3 in Penang Hokkien

(19) Steve Parker (Graduate Institute of Applied Linguistics), Jeff Mielke (North Carolina State University), Frankie Pennington (North Carolina State University): Phonetic study of /ɨ/ and /ɯ/ in Bora

(20) Matthew Faytak (University of California, Berkeley): Motor attractors mediate articulation of the Suzhou Chinese fricative vowel

(21) Jeffrey Renaud (Augustana College): Coarticulation in two fricative-vowel sequences of Latin American Spanish

(22) Shinobu Mizuguchi (Kobe University), Koichi Tateishi (Kobe College): Focus prosody in Japanese reconsidered

(23) Alexei Kochetov (University of Toronto), Paul Arsenault (Canada Institute of Linguistics): Parameters in Kalasha retroflex vowel harmony: preliminary acoustic evidence

(24) Ryan Shoedt (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign), Sharon Rose (University of California, San Diego), Bradley P. Sutton (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign): Articulatory aspects of Tigrinya’s ejective fricatives

(25) Matthew Carlson (Pennsylvania State University): Phonetic contributions to illusory vowel effects: how phonetic reduction paves the way for perceptual repair

(26) Cheonkam Jeong (Hankuk University of Foreign Studies), Seongjin Park (University of Arizona): A corpus-based study on the prosodic features of com in Korean

(27) Yanyu Long (Cornell University): Contribution of perceptual compensation for coarticulation to production

(28) Soohyun Kwon (University of Pennsylvania), Jianjing Kuang (University of Pennsylvania): The role of gradience and categoricity in /w/-deletion in Seoul Korean

(29) Andrew Shibata (University of California, Berkeley): The influence of dialect in sound symbolic size perception

(30) Emily Ramirez (University of California, Berkeley): The effect of whisper formants on the perception of pitch

(31) Ian Calloway (University of Michigan): The influence of self-perceived power on gender and sibilant perception

(32) Jamison Cooper-Leavitt (University of Calgary), Annie Rialland (Centre national de la recherche scientifique), Lori Lamel (Centre national de la recherche scientifique), Martine Adda-Decker (Centre national de la recherche scientifique), Gilles Adda (Universität Trier): A corpus based study of morpheme deletion in a low resourced language: a case study for Embosi

(33) Eon-Suk Ko (Chosun University), Kyung-Woon On (Seoul National University), Rana Abu-Zhaya (Purdue University), Amanda Seidl (Purdue University): The verb-bias in Korean mothers’ use of tactile cue

(34) Alice Mitchell (University of Bristol), Fiona M. Jordan (University of Bristol): “Where’s Auntie?”: Child-anchored kinship terms in child-directed speech in Datooga

(35) Eon-Suk Ko (Chosun University): Mothers would rather speak clearly than spread innovation: the case of Korean VOT

(36) Bret Linford (Grand Valley State University), Alicia Harley (Grand Valley State University), Earl Brown (Brigham Young University): The effects of language immersion on L2 /s/ reduction in Spanish

(37) Chang He (Chinese University of Hong Kong), Ziyin Mai (Chinese University of Hong Kong), Virginia Yip (Chinese University of Hong Kong): Mandarin lexical tone in monolingual, bilingual and trilingual children at 2 years

(38) Yenan Sun (University of Chicago), Laura Stigliano (University of Chicago), Eszter Ronai (University of Chicago), Amara Sankhagowit (University of Chicago), Anisia Popescu (Université Paris Diderot), Alan Yu (University of Chicago), Ming Xiang (University of Chicago): The role of contextual-pragmatic information on speech perception: an eye-tracking study

(39) Emily Moeng (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill): A one or two-step model for sound acquisition?

(40) Alicia Parrish (Michigan State University), Karthik Durvasula (Michigan State University): Does priming tap into phonological features?

(41) Elise Bell (University of Arizona), Skye Anderson (University of Arizona): Morphological influences on categorical perception of stop voicing

(42) Chen Zhou (University of Delaware), Irene Vogel (University of Delaware): High Vowel Deletion in Uzbek
Roberto Petrosino (University of Connecticut), Diogo Almeida (New York University Abu Dhabi), Andrea Calabrese (University of Connecticut), Jon Sprouse (University of Connecticut): Asymmetrical MMNs to non-linguistic, biological sounds: a new challenge to the underspecification hypothesis

Paola Cepeda (Stony Brook University), Jiwon Yun (Stony Brook University): Negation and aspect in Korean since-clauses

Anqi Zhang (University of Chicago): Referentiality and non-culminating reading in Mandarin

Zhuo Chen (The Graduate Center, CUNY): Two levels of event individuation

Narges Nematollahi (Indiana University Bloomington): A semantic analysis of mood selection in complement clauses in Persian

Corrine Occhino (Rochester Institute of Technology): What does embodiment have to do with phonology?

Ezra Keshet (University of Michigan), David Medeiros (California State University, Northridge): Imperative-and-Declarative "pseudo-imperatives" are real imperatives

Mark Hoff (The Ohio State University): Epistemic commitment and tense/mood variation in Romance: refining taxonomies of projective contents

William Matchin (University of California, San Diego), Diogo Almeida (New York University Abu Dhabi), Jon Sprouse (University of Connecticut), Gregory Hickok (University of California, Irvine): Semantic processing triggered by subject island violations (but not phrase structure violations): evidence from fMRI

Laura Snider (University of Connecticut), Jon Sprouse (University of Connecticut): ERP responses to active vs. "passive" gap filling

Benjamin Bruening (University of Delaware), Eman Al Khalaf (University of Jordan): Selectional violations in coordination match those in displacement/ellipsis

Kirby Conrod (University of Washington), Brent Woo (University of Washington): Hydras: split heads and light heads

Julia Keresztes (Pazmany Peter Catholic University), Balázs Surányi (Pazmany Peter Catholic University): Pied-piping by adjectival adjuncts in Hungarian

Michael Yoshitaka Erlewine (National University of Singapore), Theodore Levin (National University of Singapore), Coppe van Urk (Queen Mary, University of London): The typology of nominal licensing in Austronesian voice languages

Hidehito Hoshi (Doshisha University): Do-support and PF merger

Hiroyuki Tanaka (Kwansei Gakuin University): The derivation of passives and the height of v relative to the external argument

Hidehito Hoshi (Doshisha University), Yixin Zhang (Doshisha University): On the ambiguity between causative and passive in Mandarin Chinese

Kenyon Branran (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): Determining what gets in the way

Bradley Hoot (DePaul University), Shane Ebert (University of Illinois at Chicago): The that-trace effect in Spanish/English code-switching

Vahideh Rasekhi (Stony Brook University), Nazila Shafiei (Stony Brook University): Object ellipsis in Persian

Yuta Tatsumi (University of Connecticut), Yoshiki Fujiwara (University of Connecticut): Splitting a coordination with with

Bonnie Krejci (Stanford University): Animacy and agreement with conjoined nominals in Russian

Jeffrey Jack Green (University of Maryland), Michael McCourt (University of Maryland), Ellen Lau (University of Maryland) Alexander Williams (University of Maryland): PRO in adjuncts is interpreted as overt pronouns

Monica Do (University of Southern California), Elsi Kaiser (University of Southern California), Pengchen Zhao (University of Southern California): What can wh-questions tell us about real-time language production? Evidence from English and Mandarin

Eun Hee Kim (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign), Nayoung Kim (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign), James Hye Suk Yoon (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign), Kiel Christianson (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign): Reevaluating the garden-path effect in Korean

Joanna Nykiel (University of Silesia), Jong-Bok Kim (Kyung Hee University), Rok Sim (Kyung Hee University), Okgi Kim (Kyung Hee University): Morphosyntactic form of Korean fragments is relevant to their resolution

Chun Zheng (Purdue University), Elaine Francis (Purdue University): Typological variation in linguistic flexibility shapes production of causative motion expressions

Dibella Caminsky (University of California, Santa Barbara): WTF are these clitics?: An examination of Koryak speaker attitude particles

Jason Kandybowicz (The Graduate Center, CUNY): The anti-contiguity of wh- and C: new evidence from Nupe

Ekarina Winarto (Cornell University): Arguing for scrambling in Indonesian

Edith Aldridge (University of Washington): Quirky subjects in Archaic Chinese
Thursday Evening

Welcome and LSA Annual Report
Room: Grand Ballroom C
Time: 7:00 PM
Larry Hyman, President, Linguistic Society of America
Alyson Reed, Executive Director, Linguistic Society of America

Invited Plenary Address
Room: Grand Ballroom C
Chair: Natasha Abner (University of Michigan)
Time: 7:30 – 8:30 PM
Karen Emmorey (San Diego State University)
The Neurobiology of Language from the Perspective of Sign Languages

Special Film Screening: Talking Black in America: The Story of African American English
Room: Grand Ballroom C
Chair: Walt Wolfram (North Carolina State University)
Time: 8:30 – 10:00 PM
Talking Black in America is the first documentary to portray the most controversial and misunderstood language variety in the history of American English. Filmed in locations from the Caribbean and South Carolina Sea Islands to the rural South and metropolitan areas of the North, it examines the historical roots of African American Language, its contemporary status in society, its essential role in everyday life, and its critical utility in artistic performance. The documentary is built around the comments and activities of everyday speakers and performers reflecting real world experiences, curated alongside the observations of linguists, historians, and educators. It showcases the development and changing role of language in the lives of African Americans, as well as the remarkable impact it has had on the speech and culture of the United States and beyond. The documentary confronts the persistent stereotypes and prejudices about African American language and positions it solidly as an integral part of the cultural legacy of all Americans.

American Dialect Society/American Name Society

Words of the Year Nominations
Room: Provence
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 2017. Final candidates will be identified in preparation for the vote at 5:00 p.m. Friday.

ADS/ANS/NAAHoLS/SCiL/SPCL/SSILA

Sister Society Meet and Greet Reception
Room: Lobby Lounge
Time: 8:30 – 10:00 PM
Friday, 5 January
Morning
Linguistic Society of America

Language in the School Curriculum Committee (LiSC) Meeting
Room: Tuscany
Time: 7:30 – 8:30 AM

Committee on Ethnic Diversity in Linguistics (CEDL) Meeting
Room: Grand Salon
Time: 8:00 – 9:00 AM

Committee on the Status of Women in Linguistics (COSWL) Meeting
Room: Fontainbleau
Time: 8:00 – 9:00 AM

Open Meeting on Evaluating Documentation Work for Tenure
Room: Riviera
Time: 7:30 – 8:30 AM

Teaching Linguistics Office Hours
Room: Embassy
Time: 9:00 – 10:00 AM

Syntax I
Room: Imperial C
Chair: Edward Rubin (University of Utah)

9:00 Colin Davis (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): Cyclic Linearization constrains intermediate stranding
9:30 Asia Pietraszko (University of Connecticut): The distribution of φ-probes in the inflectional structure
10:00 Nicholas LaCara (University of Toronto): Head movement and ellipsis licensing

Meaning in Child Language Acquisition
Room: Imperial D
Chair: Ann Bunger (Indiana University)

9:00 Dunja Veselinovic (New York University), Ailis Cournane (New York University): It must be that the structure comes first: how syntax conditions children’s acquisition of different modal flavors
9:30 Masoud Jasbi (Stanford University), Akshay Jaggi (Stanford University), Michael Frank (Stanford University): The acquisition of disjunction from child directed speech
10:00 Laura de Ruiter (University of Manchester), Bhuvana Narasimhan (University of Colorado Boulder), Jidong Chen (California State University, Fresno), Jonah Lack (University of Colorado Boulder): Children’s use of prosody and word order to indicate information status in English phrasal conjuncts

Speech Production
Room: Savoy
Chair: Laura Catharine Smith (Brigham Young University)

9:00 Suzy Ahn (New York University): The role of tongue position in laryngeal contrasts: comparing Thai and Hindi
9:30 Marissa Barlaz (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign), Ryan Shosted (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign), Zhi-Pei Liang (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign), Brad Sutton (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign): Oropharyngeal articulation of contextual and phonemic nasalization in Brazilian Portuguese
10:00 Devon Guinn (Harvard University), Aleksei Nazarov (University of Huddersfield): The phonology of beatboxing vocal percussion: evidence for segmental features

**Semantics and Syntax**

**Room:** Envoy  
**Chair:** Sylvia Schreiner (George Mason University)

9:00 Michael Yoshitaka Erlewine (National University of Singapore), Hadas Kotek (New York University): Intervention tracks scope-rigidity in Japanese  
9:30 Gunnar Lund (Harvard University): Concessive adverbial clauses and even

10:00 Huilin Fang (University of Southern California): Subjectivity, evidentiality, and the event of perception: on Mandarin ganjuedao

**Language Change**

**Room:** Murano Garden Salon  
**Chair:** Bill Poser (Independent Scholar)

9:00 Rikker Dockum (Yale University): Undocumented labor: how old fieldwork sheds new light on Tai tone system diversification

9:30 Ollie Sayeed (University of Pennsylvania): Pre-cluster vowel length in Latin: evidence and relative chronology

10:00 Itxaso Rodríguez-Ordóñez (Southern Illinois University Carbondale): Contact-induced simplification and complexification: evidence from Basque

**Prosody and Sociolinguistic Meaning**

**Room:** Venezia Garden Salon  
**Chair:** Gaillyn Clements (Duke University/North Carolina School of the Arts)

9:00 Julia Fine (University of California, Santa Barbara): "Never have I ever screwed a girl on a golf course": the sociophonetic stylization of demisexuality

9:30 Andrew Cheng (University of California, Berkeley): More than pitch perfect: a longitudinal acoustic study of a male-to-female transgender video blogger

10:00 Tyanna Slobe (University of California, Los Angeles): The role of voice in narrative: prosody and embodiment in Chilean youth narratives about police violence

**Symposium: Exploring the Expressive Functions of Language**

**Room:** Imperial A  
**Organizers:** Brian Joseph (The Ohio State University)  
Penelope D. Eckert (Stanford University)

9:00 Penelope D. Eckert (Stanford University): Introduction

9:05 Penelope D. Eckert (Stanford University): The fine line between reference and performance

9:25 Lenore Grenoble (University of Chicago): Secondary phonemes, verbal gestures, and things that go [] in the night

9:45 Brian D. Joseph (The Ohio State University): Phonic expressivity system-internally and system-externally: the case of affricates in the Balkans

10:05 Audience discussion

10:30 Symposium concludes
Symposium: Understanding Judgment Data in Syntax and Semantics: Insights from Experimental Methodologies
Room: Imperial B
Organizer: Lilia Rissman (University of Chicago)

9:00  Yohei Oseki (New York University), Tal Linzen (Johns Hopkins University): The reliability of acceptability judgments across languages
9:20  Q&A
9:25  Lauren Ackerman (Newcastle University), Masaya Yoshida (Northwestern University): Detecting elusive judgments with binary decisions
9:45  Q&A
9:50  Lilia Rissman (Radboud University): Tools for understanding verb meaning: explicit judgments vs. implicit behavior
10:10 Q&A
10:15 Jon Sprouse (University of Connecticut): Discussant
10:30 Session Concludes

Friday Morning Plenary Poster Session
Room: Grand Ballroom A/D
Time: 10:30 AM – 12:00 PM

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

2. Benjamin Slade (University of Utah): An Optimality-Theoretical analysis of a novel morphological process in Rasta Talk
3. Lauren Ackerman (Newcastle University), Shiloh Drake (University of Arizona): The cat stalked ?wilily around the house: morphological dissimilation in deadjectival adverbs
4. Laura Horton (University of Chicago), Diane Brentari (University of Chicago), Susan Goldin-Meadow (University of Chicago): Redundancy and efficiency in ASL: evidence from 2-verb predicates
5. Ricardo Napoleão de Souza (University of New Mexico): Vowel nasality in South America: cross-linguistic rarities as evidence of contact
6. Jennifer Hu (Harvard University): A graph-theoretic approach to comparing typologies in Parallel OT and Harmonic Serialism
7. Nicholas Danis (Rutgers University), Jeffrey Heinz (Stony Brook University), Adam Jardine (Rutgers University): How constraints refer to nothing: the correct notion of substructure for phonology
8. Eric Raimy (University of Wisconsin-Madison), Mark Koranda (University of Wisconsin-Madison), Calvin Kosmatka (University of Wisconsin-Madison): Phonological substance and the Successive Division Algorithm
10. Gašper Beguš (Harvard University): Disambiguating Analytic and Channel Bias with unnatural alternations
11. Rebecca Starr (National University of Singapore), Fiona Teo Sze Lynn (National University of Singapore), Sheryl Lim Wen Xi (National University of Singapore), Amanda Choo Shemin (National University of Singapore), Teo Huimin (National University of Singapore), Anne Prusky (Brown University): Is your child learning Singlish? Word-final -t/d deletion among local and expatriate children in Singapore
12. Shannon Mooney (Georgetown University), Youngah Do (University of Hong Kong): Inductive bias in acquisition of phonological variation in an artificial language
13. Eric Adell (University of Texas at Austin): Alveo-postalveolar sibilants of Chajul Ixil and the representation of complex segments
14. Michael Obiri-Yeboah (University of California, San Diego), Sharon Rose (University of California, San Diego): Domain effects in Gua vowel harmony
15. Colette Feehan (Indiana University Bloomington), J. Ryan Sullivant (University of Texas at Austin), Hilaria Cruz (Dartmouth College): Tone in Santos Reyes Nopala Chatino
16. Nese Demir (University of California, San Diego): Turkish reduplicative adjectives and adverbs
40

(17) Samantha Cornelius (University of Texas at Arlington): Pitch and the right edge of Cherokee words
(18) Natália Brambatti Guzzo (McGill University): Language contact determines prosodic representation and variation
(19) Jason Riggle (University of Chicago), Naomi Kurtz (University of Chicago): The co-grammar of interjections in English
(20) Taylor Miller (University of Delaware): Turning to “polysynthesis” to evaluate current phonology-syntax interface theories
(21) Hannah Sande (University of California, Berkeley): A unified explanation of two vowel alternations in Guébie (Kru)
(22) Aaron Kaplan (University of Utah): Positive Positional Licensing and overshoot in Tundapa Montañés
(23) Jordan Ackerman (University of California, Merced), Noah Hermalin (University of California, Berkeley), Sharon Inkelas (University of California, Berkeley), Darya Kovitskaya (University of California, Berkeley), Stephanie Shih (University of California, Merced): Pokemonikers: a study of sound symbolism and Pokémon names
(24) Katerina A. Tetzloff (University of Massachusetts Amherst): Analyzing surface unnaturalness and opacity in phonetically natural steps: final devoicing and vowel lengthening in Friulian
(25) Simon Todd (Stanford University): Exceptionality and faithfulness in Polish stress: comparing mono- and multistratal Approaches
(26) Caitlin Smith (University of Southern California): Partial transparency in harmony: a dynamic gestural model
(27) Sara Ng (University of Utah), Joselyn Rodriguez (University of Utah), Abby Kaplan (University of Utah): Musical evidence for patterns of syllabification in English
(28) Cassidy Henry (University of California, Los Angeles): An Optimality Theoretic analysis of vowel harmony in Kazan Tatar
(29) Nick Kaliyvoda (University of California, Santa Cruz): Hiatus resolution and blocking in Harmonic Serialism
(30) Chikako Takahashi (Stony Brook University): Locality restriction on CV metathesis in Harmonic Serialism
(31) Alexandre Vaxman (University of Connecticut): A Scales-and-Parameters account of morphologically conditioned accentual exceptions
(32) Honaida Ahyah (Stony Brook University), Michael Becker (Stony Brook University): Vowel distribution in the Arabic root
(33) Anya Lunden (College of William and Mary): Durational cues to stress, final lengthening and the perception of rhythm
(34) Yuchau Hsiao (National Chengchi University): Tone sandhi of young speakers’ Taiwanese
(35) Danielle Ronkos (The Graduate Center, CUNY): The case of the mystery vowels: the interaction of tone and vowel quality in Sikles Gurung
(36) Jennifer Bellik (University of California, Santa Cruz): Turkish onset cluster repair as vowel intrusion: a corpus study
(37) Megan J. Crowhurst (University of Texas at Austin): Listeners’ use of duration and phonation based cues in phrasing ambiguous sentences
(38) Jesse Zymet (University of California, Los Angeles): Evidence for word-specific propensity to undergo variable phonological processes: corpus and experimental studies on French liaison
(39) Betsy Sneller (University of Pennsylvania): Using the Tolerance Principle to diagnose allophones
(40) Matthew Tyler (Yale University): Prosodic subcategorization interacts with MATCH WORD: evidence from English functional categories
(41) Eleanor Glowwe (University of California, Los Angeles): Equal learning of natural and unnatural phonotactics
(42) Katherine Hout (University of California, San Diego): Complex exceptional palatalization in Mushunguli
(43) Kathryn Pruitt (Arizona State University): Rhythm and parsing in Harmonic Serialism
(44) Suzan Fong (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): Featural definition of syntactic positions: evidence from hyper-raising
(45) David Erschler (University of Tübingen): Against the universal phasehood of nP: evidence from the morphosyntax of book titles
(46) Daniel Brodkin (Carleton College): Backward control in Minangkabau and Javanese: the phenomenon and its implications
(47) Saurov Syed (University of Southern California), Ksenia Bogomolets (University of Connecticut): The curious case of the polar particle in Kyrgyz
(48) Nataliya Griggs (University of Washington): Demonstrating how non-defective T and v license the Russian locative and dative external possessors
(49) Monica-Alexandrina Irimia (University of Toronto): Decomposing differential object marking
(50) Patricia Schneider Zioga (California State University, Fullerton): On the universality of case: evidence from a Bantu language
(51) Yash Sinha (University of Chicago): Hindi nominal suffixes are bimorphemic: a Distributed Morphology analysis
(52) David Basilico (University of Alabama at Birmingham): Antipassive, inchoative, denominal, malefactive: adding arguments in Inuit
(53) Sylvia Schreiner (George Mason University): Distributed exponentence and the order of morphological operations
(54) Michael Donovan (University of Delaware), Shakhlo Nematova (University of Delaware): The polarity particle in Uzbek: “-mi” shifting; a split aspect account
(55) Lars Stromdahl (University of Delaware): Animacy, ditransitive verbs, and the control of two VP adjuncts
(56) Lucia Donatelli (Georgetown University): Closest Conjunct Agreement in Spanish: prioritizing the semantics
(57) Alfredo García-Pardo (University of Southern California): A unified structure for psychological and location verbs
(58) Jinwoo Jo (University of Delaware): Correlations between causatives and passives: the case of Korean
(59) Jason Overfelt (University of Minnesota): Stripping in Temporal Adverbial Constructions
(60) Alexander Sugar (University of Washington): Event and aspect as syntactic heads: evidence from Uyghur -ip constructions
(61) Satoshi Oka (Hokkaido University): Inverse scope and unaccusativity alternation
(62) Anna Melnikova (Stony Brook University): Tense and aspect restrictions in dative obligational constructions
(63) Jeffrey Jack Green (University of Maryland): Adjunct control as logophoric control
(64) Chung-yu Chen (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign): Mandarin perfective accomplishment sentences: an experimental study
(65) Andrei Antonenko (Stony Brook University): Principle A and feature valuation
(66) Yuta Tatsumi (University of Connecticut): A compounding analysis of plural reduplication
(67) Alexander Goebel (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Brian Dillon (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Lyn Frazier (University of Massachusetts Amherst): Investigating the parallelism requirement of too
(68) Sherry Yong Chen (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), E. Matthew Husband (University of Oxford): Comprehending anaphoric presuppositions involves memory retrieval too
(69) Meghan Salomon-Amend (Northwestern University), Gregory Ward (Northwestern University): The effect of implicit causality and valence on the processing of transfer verbs
(70) Michael Henry Tessler (Stanford University), Judith Degen (Stanford University), Charles Jacob Foster (Stanford University), Chakia Hall-Watley (Stanford University), Noah D. Goodman (Stanford University): People are strange: investigating naturally occurring generics
(71) Elena Koulidobrova (Central Connecticut State University), Leyla Zidani-Eroglu (Central Connecticut State University): What you see is (not) what you get: sluicing in ASL
(72) Emily Moline (University of California, Davis): “Both is [ɹ]...even when switch the letters”: patterns of oral reading in adult emergent readers of English

American Dialect Society

ADS Session 2: Canada and North America: A Study in Contrasts
Room: Provence
Chair: Michael Adams (Indiana University Bloomington)

8:30 Stefan Dollinger (University of British Columbia), Margery Fee (University of British Columbia): Why parkade is Canadian and kerfuffle isn’t: introducing DCHP-2, a new historical-contrastive dictionary of Canadian English
9:00 Nicole Rosen (University of Manitoba), Fraser Taylor (Carleton University), Amos Hayes (Carleton University): Visualization of social variables in language variation and change: /æg/-raising in the Canadian Prairies as a test case for cyber-mapping
9:30 Michol F. Hoffman (York University), James A. Walker (La Trobe University): Whose sorry now? (orV) in Toronto English
10:00 Charlotte Vaughn (University of Oregon), Tyler Kendall (University of Oregon), Kaylynn Gunter (University of Oregon): Exploring the social meaning of adjective intensification

ADS Session 3: Narrative, Performance, Identity
Room: Provence
Chair: Jennifer Bloomquist (Gettysburg College)

11:00 Patricia Cukor-Avila (University of North Texas): Variation in African American Vernacular English narrative syntax
11:30 Brandon Jent (University of Kentucky): “If you ask me for one, I’ll give you three”: oral storytelling performance and construction in Central Appalachia
12:00 Ayesha M. Malik (University of Texas at San Antonio/St. Mary’s University School of Law): Hip hop’s (un)official religion: examining distinctively Islamic features in Hip Hop Nation Language
American Name Society

Conference Opening Address
Room: Versailles
Chair: Dorothy Dodge Robbins (Louisiana Tech University)
Time: 8:15-8:30 AM

Dorothy Dodge Robbins (Louisiana Tech University)

Institutional Naming
Room: Versailles
Chair: Dorothy Dodge Robbins (Louisiana Tech University)

8:30 Christine De Vinne (Ursuline College): Reconciling and renaming a legacy of slavery at Georgetown University
9:00 Candace Caraco (University of Baltimore): University renaming and reshaping of American higher education
9:30 Lisa Abney (Northwestern State University of Louisiana): Naming practices in alcohol and drug recovery centers, adult daycares, and private hospitals

Name Changes
Room: Belvedere
Chair: Saundra Wright (California State University, Chico)

8:30 Luisa Caiazzo (University of Basilicata): Taking Columbus Day off calendar: (re)naming and identity
9:00 Yi-An Chen (University of Florida): Why Taiwanese adopt English names: metalinguistic discourses of English naming practices
9:30 Nicholas Waters (Independent Scholar): The lost Ssons of Kansas

Names in the News
Room: Versailles
Chair: Michael McGoff (Binghamton University)

10:15 Cleveland Evans (Bellevue University): Elvis and Madonna and Bubba and Rogene: more things learned from writing a newspaper column on given names
10:45 Lewis Esposito (Stanford University): Nicknaming as stance taking
11:15 Mirko Casagranda (University of Calabria): Welcome to Trumplandia: onomastic creativity and Trumpian neologisms on Twitter

Names and Society
Room: Belvedere
Chair: Yi-An Chen (University of Florida)

10:15 Osward Chanda Penda (Pensulo Publishers Limited): Typology of Zambian personal names: key to unity in a multilingual society
10:45 Pushpa Bhattacharyya (Tezpur University): A study of personal names in Khelma (Sakachep)
11:15 Jones Ayuwo (University of Port Harcourt): A socio-semantic analysis of Obolo anthroponyms
North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences

Linguistic Backgrounds and Origins
Room: Venice
Chair: Hope C. Dawson (The Ohio State University)

8:45 Welcome and Introductory Remarks
9:00 Cristiano Barreto (Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro): The Laozi and the Zhuangzi: the importance of Daoism in the history of language ideas in classical China
9:30 David Boe (Northern Michigan University): Marr, Marx, and authoritarian linguistics
10:00 Bryan Fleming (Boston College): Looking at language and nationalism through metalinguistic texts
10:30 Break
11:00 Monica Lupetti (Università di Pisa), Marco E. L. Guidi (Università di Pisa): Language, empire, and transcultural communication in Adam Smith’s Considerations Concerning the First Formation of Languages
11:30 Janne Saarikivi (University of Helsinki), Sampsa Holopainen (University of Helsinki): Uralic-Indo-European loanword studies: reception of the earliest contacts from the 1980s to the present

Society for Computation in Linguistics

Invited talks form a special session on “Perceptrons and Syntactic Structures at 60” funded by NSF conference grant BCS-1651142 to the University of Massachusetts Amherst (views expressed are not necessarily those of the NSF). These talks are indicated as (PSS@60) below.

SCiL Session 2: Perceptrons and Syntactic Structures at 60 (PSS@60)
Room: Riviera

9:00 Paul Smolensky (Microsoft Research/Johns Hopkins University): Vertical integration of neural and symbolic computation: theory and experiment (PSS@60)
10:00 Matt Goldrick (Northwestern University), Pyeong Whan Cho (Johns Hopkins University): Gradient Symbolic Computation: integrating continuous computation and discrete linguistic knowledge (PSS@60)
10:30 Robert Frank (Yale University), Tal Linzen (Johns Hopkins University), Tom McCoy (Johns Hopkins University), Joe Pater (University of Massachusetts Amherst): Neural network syntax in the age of deep learning: the case of question formation (PSS@60)
11:00 Perceptrons and Syntactic Structures at 60 Discussion Session (PSS@60)
11:30 Thomas Graf (Stony Brook University): Grammar size and quantitative restrictions on movement

Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics

Session 1: Theory & Typology
Room: Sussex
Chair: Rocky Meade (University of the West Indies, Mona)

8:45 Welcome and Opening Remarks
9:00 J. Clancy Clements (Indiana University Bloomington), Michael Frisby (Indiana University Bloomington), Dylan Jarrett (Indiana University Bloomington), Fernando Melero-Garcia (Indiana University Bloomington): Defining languages based on communities vs. linguistics features
9:30 Ming Chew Teo (University of Houston): A neurocognitive mode for the variation of past tense marking in colloquial Singapore English
Friday Morning

10:00 Marlyse Baptista (University of Michigan), Paul Verdu (Centre national de la recherche scientifique), Noah Rosenberg (Stanford University), Ethan Jewett (University of California, Berkeley), Trevor Pemberton (University of Manitoba): Parallel trajectories in genetic and linguistic transmission

Session 2: Historical Linguistics 28
Room: Sussex
Chair: Peter Bakker (Aarhus University)

11:00 David Ruskin (University of Rochester): Modeling the collapse of variation in pidgin development
11:30 Sarah Roberts (Stanford University): Assessing variation and change in early texts of pidgin/creole speech in Hawai’i
12:00 Eve Okura Koller (University of Hawai’i at Mānoa): The role of Central Algonquian in contact languages of ancient North America
12:30 William Samarin (University of Toronto): Making progress in understanding Lingala’s origin

Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas

Executive Committee Meeting
Room: Grenoble
Time: 7:30 – 9:00 AM

Special session: Dene (Athabascan) Languages in Story, Poem, and Song 29
Room: Milano
Organizers: Olga Lovick (First Nations University of Canada)	Siri Tuttle (University of Alaska Fairbanks)

9:00 Olga Lovick (First Nations University of Canada), Siri Tuttle (University of Alaska Fairbanks): Welcome and introduction
9:10 Willem de Reuse (University of North Texas/The Language Conservancy): Western Apache literature in the Fort Apache Scout newspaper
9:30 Anthony K. Webster (University of Texas at Austin): On the quest for a non-bossy translation: the Navajo poetry of Rex Lee Jim
9:50 Questions and discussion
10:05 Justin Spence (University of California, Davis): Reading performativity: exceptional prosody in transcribed Hupa narratives
10:25 Siri Tuttle (University of Alaska Fairbanks): Vowels and vowel inventories in Lower Tanana Dene
10:45 Questions and discussion
11:00 Sharon Hargus (University of Washington): The Kwadacha Tseke’ene Nats’oodalh stories
11:20 Olga Lovick (First Nations University of Canada): The Che’ t’iin iin (Tailed People) of Tetlin: between human and animal
11:35 Questions and discussion
12:00 Session ends

Genealogical and Areal linguistics 30
Room: Audubon
Chair: Raina Heaton (University of Oklahoma)

9:00 Jens Van Gysel (University of New Mexico): A historical glottometric account of Enlhet-Enlhet genetic relations
9:30 John Elliott (University of Hawai’i at Mānoa): Enlhet-Enlhet alignment in the Chaco areal context
10:00 Katarzyna Wojtylak (James Cook University): Language contact in Caquetá and Putumayo river basins in Northwest Amazonia
10:30 Jorge Emilio Rosés Labrada (University of Alberta): Amazonian areal features in Sáliban grammar
11:00 Anna Berge (Alaska Native Language Center): Lexical evidence for the former presence of Unangam Tunuu in currently Alutiiq areas
11:30 Marie-Lucie Tarpent (Mount Saint Vincent University): The Kalapuyan formant st in internal and areal perspective
SSILA Friday Morning

Acquisition
Room: Vienna
Chair: Marianna Di Paolo (University of Utah)

9:00  Ryan E. Henke (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa): Periphrasis in the first-language acquisition of possession in Northern East Cree
9:30  Katherine Riestenberg (Smithsonian Institution): Asymmetries in the L2 acquisition of Macuiltianguis Zapotec tones
10:00 Susan Kalt: (Brown University): Attrition and reconfiguration of evidential marking in Southern Quechua and Andean Spanish

Morphology
Room: Vienna
Chair: Susan Kalt (Brown University)

10:30  Dan Hintz (SIL International): The elaboration of simulative case in Quechua
11:00  Diane Hintz (SIL International): Development units and their morphological marking in Quechua narrative discourse
11:30  Stephanie Farmer (Macalester College): Māihki noun classification and the general-specific split
12:00  Ewa Czaykowska-Higgins (University of Victoria): Clitic distribution in Nxaʔamxcín Salish

Friday, 5 January
Afternoon
Linguistic Society of America

Invited Plenary Address 🌿 CC
Room: Grand Ballroom C
Chair: Alice Harris (University of Massachusetts Amherst)
Time: 12:45 – 1:45 PM

Lisa Green (University of Massachusetts Amherst)
African American English and Fifty Years of Research: Variation, Development, and Implications for the Pipelines

CoLang 2018 Office Hours
Room: Embassy
Time: 2:00 – 3:00 PM

Psycho-Neuro-Linguistics and Syntax
Room: Imperial C
Chair: Aroline Seibert Hanson (Arcadia University)

2:00  Lauren Ackerman (Newcastle University), Nick Riches (Newcastle University), Joel Wallenberg (Newcastle University): Coreference dependency formation is modulated by experience with variation of human gender
2:30  Emma Nguyen (University of Connecticut), Jon Sprouse (University of Connecticut): The (non-)satiation of P600/SPS effects to distinct grammatical violations
3:00  Jayeon Park (University of Connecticut), Jon Sprouse (University of Connecticut): ERP correlates of two types of subject island violations and constructions with substantially similar processing dynamics
3:30  Teresa O’Neill (The Graduate Center, CUNY): Testing the Subject Processing Advantage in Zazaki relative clauses
4:00  Michele Alves (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro): Gender cues in antecedent retrieval in Brazilian Portuguese
4:30  Steven Foley (University of California, Santa Cruz), Matthew Wagers (University of California, Santa Cruz): The Subject Gap Advantage in a flexible word-order language: reading time evidence from Georgian
Syntax-Morphology I
Room: Imperial D
Chair: Narayan Sharma (University of Oregon)

2:00 Ümit Atlamaz (Rutgers University): Differential object marking and nominal licensing
2:30 Clarissa Forbes (University of Toronto): Transitivity and accusativity in Gitksan WH-agreement
3:00 Milena Šereikaitè (University of Pennsylvania): Active existential voice in Lithuanian: Burzio’s generalization revised

2nd Place Student Abstract Award Winner
3:30 Adrian Stegovec (University of Connecticut): Giving rise to idioms: “No Fixed Spec” and cyclic interpretation

Post-Syntactic Inflection of the Degree Phrase in German
4:00 Gary Thoms (University of Glasgow), David Adger (Queen Mary, University of London), Caroline Heycock (University of Edinburgh), Jennifer Smith (University of Glasgow): Cliticization vs inflection: English contracted negation revisited

Prosody
Room: Savoy
Chair: Sameer ud Dowla Khan (Reed College)

2:00 Wei Lai (University of Pennsylvania), Mark Liberman (University of Pennsylvania): A rhythmic constraint on prosodic boundaries in Mandarin Chinese based on corpora of silent reading and speech perception
2:30 Misaki Kato (University of Oregon), Melissa Baese-Berk (University of Oregon), Charlotte Vaughn (University of Oregon), Tyler Kendall (University of Oregon): The effects of pause location and duration on perceived fluency of native and non-native speech
3:00 Robin Karlin (Cornell University): Effects of syllable onset on the timing of pitch accent in Belgrade Serbian
3:30 Diane K Brentari (University of Chicago), Joseph Hill (Rochester Institute of Technology): “Rhythm Ratio” in sign languages: a measure of phrasal rhythm
4:00 Jeffrey Lamontagne (McGill University), Heather Goad (McGill University), Morgan Sonderregger (McGill University): Morphological and phonological motivations for prominence shifts in French
4:30 Chikako Takahashi (Stony Brook University), Sophia Kao (Stony Brook University), Hyunah Baek (Stony Brook University), Alex HL Yeung (Stony Brook University), Jiwon Hwang (Stony Brook University), Ellen Broselow (Stony Brook University): Native and non-native speaker processing and production of contrastive focus prosody

Sound Change
Room: Envoy
Chair: Andries Coetzee (University of Michigan)

2:00 Rebecca Starr (National University of Singapore), Tianxiao Wang (National University of Singapore): Singapore, Singapura, Xinjiapo: trilingual lifespan change in the National Day messages of Lee Kuan Yew
2:30 Daniel Erker (Boston University), Madeline Ruffel (Boston University): Dialectal persistence in U.S. Spanish: lenition of syllable-final /s/ in Boston and NYC
3:00 Julia Swan (San Jose State University): The Third Dialect shift: a change in progress in Vancouver, BC and Seattle, WA
3:30 Sayako Uehara (Michigan State University), Suzanne Evans Wagner (Michigan State University): Outlier perception accuracy for a vowel undergoing language change in progress
4:00 Panayiotis Pappas (Simon Fraser University), Irina Presnyakova (Simon Fraser University), Pocholo Umbal (University of Toronto): Who belongs to the mainstream speech community? A report from Vancouver BC
4:30 Christian Koops (University of New Mexico), Rosa Vallejos (University of New Mexico): Secondary stress in Peruvian Amazonian Spanish
Social Influences on Language Processing

Room: Murano Garden Salon  
Chair: Emmanuel Asonye (University of New Mexico)

2:00  Annette D’Onofrio (Northwestern University): Complicating categories: personae mediate racialized expectations of non-native speech
2:30  Sonia Barnes (Marquette University): The role of social cues in the perception of final vowel contrasts in Asturian Spanish
3:00  Duna Gylfadottir (University of Pennsylvania): The socio- and psycholinguistics of a consonant split in progress: seseo in Seville, Spain
3:30  Rebecca Laturnus (New York University): Implicit bias weakens perceptual adaptation to non-native speech
4:00  Wei Lai (University of Pennsylvania): Auditory-visual integration of talker gender in Cantonese tone perception
4:30  Michaela Hejná (Aarhus University), Claire Cochrane (Newcastle University), Lauren Ackerman (Newcastle University), Joel Wallenberg (Newcastle University): A bio-social account of hormonal effects on sound change from below

Syntax-Semantics

Room: Venezia Garden Salon  
Chair: Patricia Schneider-Zioga (California State University, Fullerton)

2:00  Carlos de Cuba (City University of New York): Manner-of-speaking that-complements as close apposition structures
2:30  Thomas Roberts (University of California, Santa Cruz): The structure of statives across categories
3:00  Yasser Albaty (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee/Qassim University): Modality in Arabic: a restructuring analysis
3:30  Borui Zhang (University of Minnesota), Dustin Chacón (University of Minnesota): Embedding, covert movement, and intervention in Kathmandu Newari
4:00  Michael Barrie (Sogang University), Moonhyun Sung (Sogang University): French se revisited: deriving inherent reflexivity
4:30  Paul Melchin (University of Ottawa), Ida Toivonen (Carleton University): Wh-word conjunction as a test for argumenthood and obligatoriness

Workshop: Language in the School Curriculum: Recent Projects with K-12 Students and How to Get Your Own Project Started

Room: Imperial A  
Organizers: Mary Hudgens Henderson (Winona State University), John Boyle (California State University, Fresno)
Sponsor: LSA Language in the School Curriculum Committee (LiSC)

2:00  John Boyle (California State University, Fresno): Introduction and discussant
2:00  Nicoleta Bateman (California State University San Marcos), Kelly Jacob (High Tech Middle North County): Linguistics in project-based learning and community engaged scholarship
2:30  Ashley Farris-Trimble (Simon Fraser University), Danica Reid (Simon Fraser University): Little Linguists: teaching elementary schoolers to be language scientists
3:00  Graeme Trousdale (University of Edinburgh), Charles Anderson (University of Edinburgh), Pauline Sangster (University of Edinburgh): Telling stories: a problem-solving approach to knowledge about language and narrative
Symposium: Linguistics and Race: An Interdisciplinary Approach Towards an LSA Statement on Race  
Room: Imperial B  
Organizers: Anne H. Charity Hudley (University of California, Santa Barbara)  
Christine Mallinson (University of Maryland-Baltimore County)  

2:00 Anne H. Charity Hudley (University of California, Santa Barbara): Psycholinguistic perspectives on race and racism  
2:20 Christine Mallinson (University of Maryland, Baltimore County): Divergence and convergence: sociological and sociolinguistic approaches to race and ethnicity  
2:40 Mary Bucholtz (University of California, Santa Barbara): The ‘race gap’: confronting race and racism in linguistics and anthropology  
3:00 Nelson Flores (University of Pennsylvania): Racial linguistic ideologies and the ‘selling’ of bilingual education  
3:20 Nicole R. Holliday (Pomona College): Check All That Apply: multiracially-identified people and the changing landscape of race and ethnolinguistic variation  
3:40 Elaine Chun (University of South Carolina): Linguistic racialization and Asian American inscrutability  
4:00 Arthur K. Spears (City University of New York): A statement about linguistics and race: hmmm  
4:20 Arthur K. Spears (City University of New York): Discussant

Symposium: Learning Across Domains: Implicit and Explicit Processes in Inductive Learning  
Room: Imperial A  
Organizers: Elliott Moreton (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)  
Joe Pater (University of Massachusetts Amherst)  

3:30 Elliott Moreton (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill), Katya Pertsova (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill): Implicit and explicit processes in phonological learning  
4:00 Joe Pater (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Lisa Sanders (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Evan Hare (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Claire Moore-Cantwell (Simon Fraser University): ERP signatures of implicit and explicit phonological learning  
4:30 Michel Paradis (McGill University): Implicit and explicit learning of natural language

American Dialect Society

ADS Session 4: Southern American English II  
Room: Provence  
Chair: Paul Reed (University of Alabama)  

1:00 Phillip Weirich (Indiana University Bloomington): Varied perceptions of Southernness in dialect transition zones  
1:30 Marie Bissell (North Carolina State University): A perceptual dialectology approach to examining gender-region attitude interactions for Southern speech  
2:00 Martha Austen (The Ohio State University): The phonetic realization of the PIN-PEN merger

ADS Session 5: The Middle  
Room: Provence  
Chair: Patricia Cukor-Avila (University of North Texas)  

3:00 Martha Austen (The Ohio State University), Shontael Elward (The Ohio State University), Zack Jones (The Ohio State University), Kathryn Campbell-Kibler (The Ohio State University): Country identity and the North-Midland divide  
3:30 Larry Lafford (Southern Illinois University Edwardsville), Ken Moffett (Southern Illinois University Edwardsville): Lexical cracks in a dialect island and the greying of Illinois  
4:00 Daniel Duncan (New York University): Stigmatization-driven chain shift in St. Louis
American Name Society

Names of the Year Selection
Room: Versailles
Chair: Cleveland Evans (Bellevue University)
Time: 12:00-1:00 PM

Keynote Speech I
Room: Versailles
Chair: Brad Wilcox (Brigham Young University)
Time: 2:00-3:00 PM
Van Celaya (Family History Library, SLC)
Fast, Accurate Research for Family History

Naming Practices
Room: Versailles
Chair: Kemp Williams (IBM)
3:15 Carly Dickerson (The Ohio State University), Zef Ortega (Independent Scholar): My father’s child: naming practices in the northern Albanian highlands
3:45 Yaw Sekyi-Baidoo (University of Education, Winneba): Appellations among Akan, Ewe, and Ga
4:15 Francinah Mokgobo Kanyane (University of South Africa): Pragma-linguistic naming in Sepedi/Sesotho sa Leboa

Names in Literature
Room: Belvedere
Chair: Kenneth Robbins (Louisiana Tech University)
3:15 Cordelia Khoza (University of South Africa): An onomastic look into titles of Xitsonga literary texts
3:45 Paul Nelson (Louisiana Tech University): Names that resonate in three twentieth-century Hispanic writers: Quiroga, Monterroso, and Matute
4:15 Taylor Halverson (Brigham Young University), Brad Wilcox (Brigham Young University): The literary purpose of Hebrew and Egyptian paronomasia in ancient scripture

North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences

Linguists and their Activities
Room: Venice
Chair: Marc Pierce (University of Texas at Austin)
2:00 Danilo Marcondes (Pontificia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro): Minerva versus Port Royal
2:30 Catherine Fountain (Appalachian State University): Aurelio Espinosa, Hispanism, and Hispanic linguistics in the United States
3:00 Alan Wong (University of California, Davis), Raúl Aranovich (University of California, Davis): The Sausurrean sign, writing, and theory
3:30 Break
3:45 Margaret Thomas (Boston College): Broca’s legacy to the twenty-first century
4:15 Marcin Kilarski (Adam Mickiewicz University): Conceptualizing otherness: absence of abstraction in the Tasmanian languages as a window onto human prehistory

Society for Computation in Linguistics

SCiL Poster Session I
Room: Grand Ballroom A/D
Time: 2:00 – 3:30 PM

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

(81) Samira Abnar (University of Tehran), Max Mijnheer (University of Amsterdam), Rasyan Ahmed (University of Amsterdam), Willem Zuidema (University of Amsterdam): Distributional and dependency-based word embeddings have complementary roles in decoding brain activity (CMCL)

(82) Alëna Aksënova (Stony Brook University), Sanket Deshmukh (Stony Brook University): Formal restrictions on multiple tiers

(83) Abigail Benecke (Villanova University), Joseph Toscano (Villanova University): How far can VOT take us? Voicing categorization with and without the use of VOT

(84) Aniello De Santo (Stony Brook University): Extending TSL to account for interactions of local and non-local constraints

(85) Jonathan Dunn (Illinois Institute of Technology): Modeling the complexity and descriptive adequacy of construction grammars

(86) Marina Ermolaeva (University of Chicago), Daniel Edmiston (University of Chicago): Distributed Morphology as a regular relation

(87) Jena D. Hwang (Institute of Human and Machine Cognition), Archna Bhatia (Institute of Human and Machine Cognition), Na-Rae Han (University of Pittsburgh), Tim O’Gorman (University of Colorado Boulder), Vivek Srikumar (University of Utah), Nathan Schneider (Georgetown University): Double trouble: the problem of construal in semantic annotation of adpositions

(88) Ayush Jain (Indian Institute of Technology Delhi), Vishal Singh (Indian Institute of Technology Delhi), Sumeet Agarwal (Indian Institute of Technology Delhi), Rajakrishnan Rajkumar (Indian Institute of Technology Delhi): Uniform Information Density (UID) effects on syntactic choice in Hindi and English

(89) Andrew Lamont (University of Massachusetts Amherst): Subsequential steps to unbounded tonal plateauing

(90) R. Thomas McCoy (Johns Hopkins University), Robert Frank (Yale University): Phonologically informed edit distance algorithms for word alignment with low-resource languages

(91) Jeff Parker (Brigham Young University), Robert Reynolds (Brigham Young University), Andrea D. Sims (The Ohio State University): A Bayesian investigation of factors shaping the network structure of inflection class systems

(92) Jon Rawski (Stony Brook University): Subregular complexity across speech and sign

(93) K.J. Savinelli (University of California, Irvine), Greg Scontras (University of California, Irvine), Lisa Pearl (University of California, Irvine): Exactly two things to learn from modeling scope ambiguity resolution: developmental continuity and numeral semantics (CMCL)

(94) Miikka Silfverberg (University of Colorado Boulder), Lingshuang Jack Mao (University of Colorado Boulder), Mans Hulden (University of Colorado Boulder): Sound analogies with phoneme embeddings

(95) Kristina Strother-Garcia (University of Delaware): Imdawn Tashlihyt Berber syllabification is quantifier-free

(96) Dingquan Wang (Johns Hopkins University), Jason Eisner (Johns Hopkins University): Predicting fine-grained syntactic typology from surface features
SCiL Session 3
Room: Riviera

3:30  Zoey Liu (University of California, Davis), Kenji Sagae (University of California, Davis): Dependency length minimization and lexical frequency in prepositional phrase ordering in English
4:00  Liwen Hou (Northeastern University), David Smith (Northeastern University): Modeling the decline in English passivization
4:30  Bonnie Webber (University of Edinburgh), Hannah Rohde (University of Edinburgh), Anna Dickinson (University of Edinburgh), Annie Louis (University of Edinburgh), Nathan Schneider (Georgetown University): Explicit discourse connectives / implicit discourse relations
5:00  Anne Marie Crinnion (Harvard University/Villanova University), Beth Malmksog (Colorado College/Villanova University), Joseph C. Toscano (Villanova University): A graph theoretic approach for generating hypotheses about phonetic cues in speech
5:30  Aleksei Nazarov (University of Huddersfield): Learning both variability and exceptionality in probabilistic OT grammars

Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics

Lunch  1:00 p.m. - 2:00 p.m.
Note: Please return promptly for afternoon sessions
Note: Please sign up for the Saturday evening SPCL dinner early. The sign-up sheets will circulate at conference. All SPCL members, their companions and the general public are welcome to attend.

Session 3: Morpho-syntax I
Room: Sussex
Chair: Nicole Scott (The Mico University College)

2:00  Rowan Bonais (University of Michigan): The determiner system of Gulf Pidgin Arabic
2:30  Mohammed Sadat (University of Ghana): Compounding in Ghanaian Pidgin: a construction morphology approach
3:00  Aya Inoue (Aichi University of the Arts): Implications of variable past tense marking in Hawai'i Creole

Business Meeting
Venue: Sussex
Time: 4:15 PM

Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas

Special session: Language change and documentation in the Americas:
Studies in honor of Lyle Campbell
Room: Milano
Organizers: Wilson Silva (Rochester Institute of Technology)
            Thiago Chacon (University of Brasilia)
            Nala H. Lee (National University of Singapore)

2:00  Wilson Silva (Rochester Institute of Technology): Introduction
2:05  Keren Rice (University of Toronto): Continuity and change in a northern Dene language area: reconsidering change
2:25  Raina Heaton (University of Oklahoma): Variation and change in the distribution of *(Y)n and *(V)w in Kaqchikel
2:45  Marianne Mithun (University of California, Santa Barbara): Alienability and affectedness
3:05  Ives Goddard (Smithsonian Institution): Place names of Eastern Algonquian origin and what their study can tell us
3:25  John Justeson (University at Albany): Day names of Greater Lowland Mayan divinatory calendars
Friday Afternoon

**Adventures in decipherment**
Terrence Kaufman (University of Pittsburgh)

**Contextualizing language data in documentary linguistics**
Chris Rogers (Brigham Young University)

**Discussion**

**Final remarks**

**Semantics**
Room: Audubon
Chair: Janis Nuckolls (Brigham Young University)

2:00 Zachary O’Hagan (University of California, Berkeley): Lexical semantics and Caquinte frustrative constructions

2:30 Carolyn Jane Anderson (University of Massachusetts Amherst): The San Lucas Quiavini Zapotec andative and venitive

3:00 Robert Lewis (University of Chicago): The contrastive particle nesh in Potawatomi

**Syntax 1**
Room: Vienna
Chair:

2:00 Pamela Munro (University of California, Los Angeles): How to swear in Zapotec: the grammar of Tlacolula Valley

2:30 Richard Rhodes (University of California, Berkeley): The Sayuleño middle suffix

3:00 Robin Quizar (Metro State University of Denver): Absolutive antipassives in Ch’orti’ (Mayan): A historical/comparative view

3:30 Esteban Diaz Montenegro (Université Lumière Lyon 2): Clause types and directive speech acts in Nasa Yuwe

**Demonstratives (and determiners)**
Room: Audubon
Chair: Zachary O’Hagan (University of California, Berkeley)

3:30 Doris Payne (University of Oregon), Alejandra Vidal (CONICET): Determiners and demonstratives in Pilagá (Gran Chaco, Argentina)

4:00 Amalia Skilton (University of California, Berkeley): Perceptual meanings in Ticuna demonstratives

4:30 Irina Wagner (University of Colorado Boulder), Andrew Cowell (University of Colorado Boulder): Syntax and semantics of demonstratives in Southern Sierra Miwok

**Historical linguistics**
Room: Vienna
Chair: Anthony Yates (University of California, Los Angeles)

4:00 Tania Granadillo (University of Western Ontario): Verbal person markings in Chayma: old data, new insights

4:30 Daniel Hieber (University of California, Santa Barbara): Lessons from an isolate: Chitimacha diachrony in areal perspective
LSA Business Meeting and Induction of the 2018 Class of Fellows

Room: Imperial A
Chair: Larry Hyman (University of California, Berkeley)
Time: 6:00 – 7:00 PM

See reports beginning on p. 56.

Special Plenary Event: The Five-minute Linguist

Room: Grand Ballroom C
Time: 7:00 – 8:30 PM
Chair: John McWhorter (Columbia University)
Sponsor: Department of Linguistics, The University of Utah and the LSA Public Relations Committee

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.

- Zachary Jaggers (New York University): A political ideology with an accent
- Georgia Zellou (University of California, Davis): Enhanced coarticulation facilitates statistical learning of continuous speech in adults
- Lauren Ackerman (Newcastle University): Coreference dependency formation is modulated by experience with variation of human gender
- Michelle McSweeney (Columbia University): Can I get a comma? The role of punctuation and laughter in texting identity
- Kelly Wright (University of Michigan), Kevin McGowan (University of Kentucky): Covert Segregation: Investigating Dialect Discrimination in the Housing Market
- Gregory Scontras (University of California, Irvine): The pragmatics of truth-value judgements
- Sharon Inkelas (University of California, Berkeley), Jordan Ackerman (University of California, Merced), Noah Hermalin (University of California, Berkeley), Darya Kavitskaya (University of California, Berkeley), and Stephanie Shih (University of California, Merced): Pokemonikers: A Study of Sound Symbolism and Pokemon Names
- Lynn Hou (University of California, San Diego), Ryan Lepic (University of Chicago): When looks count: the function and distribution of LOOK-AT in American Sign Language

Alternates:

- Daniel Duncan (New York University): Changing language and identity during suburbanization
- Mark Visona (Georgetown University): What is the "right" way to call 911?
Student Panel: Journal Publishing Demystified
Room: Imperial A
Time: 8:30 – 10:00 PM
Chair: Yining Nie (New York University), Chair, Committee on Student Issues and Concerns
Panelists: Andries Coetzee (University of Michigan), Editor of *Language*  
Megan Crowhurst (University of Texas at Austin), Co-Editor of *Language*

The process of journal publication can appear mysterious and can be difficult to navigate, both for those new to academic publication and often even for experienced researchers. This panel is designed to demystify journal publication. Andries Coetzee and Megan Crowhurst, Editor and Co-Editor of *Language*, will present practical advice on how to navigate journal publication, based on their experience as authors and editors. They will cover topics such as choosing the right journal for your paper, preparing your paper for submission, what happens after submission, how to handle reviews, how to communicate with the editor, and more. There will be plenty of time for Q&A, so bring questions!

Student Mixer
Venue: TBD
Time: 10:00 PM – 12:00 AM

American Dialect Society

Words of the Year Vote
Room: Grand Ballroom C
Time: 5:00 – 6:15 PM

Bring-Your-Own-Book Exhibit and Reception
Room: Grand Salon
Time: 6:30 – 7:30 PM

American Name Society

Words of the Year Vote
Room: Grand Ballroom C
Time: 5:00 – 6:15 PM

Society for Computation in Linguistics

Business Meeting
Room: Riviera
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: 2017

In 2017, 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-2017.

Advocacy

- Issued a “Call for Action” to LSA members and the linguistics community to counter threats to linguistics, science, the humanities, higher education, and international scholarly exchange proposed by the White House and its allies in the U.S. Congress. These actions included:
  - Sponsored the International March for Science on Earth Day
  - Participated in a Supreme Court *amicus* brief in opposition to the proposed “immigration ban”
  - Issued Statements or Endorsements, independently and in collaboration with colleague organizations:
    - Support of the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) Program
    - Comments to the United Nations on Protecting the Rights of Children in Humanitarian Situations
    - Statement on Extremism
    - Letter to Congress requesting increased support for the NSF
    - Statement(s) in opposition to the proposed “Immigration Ban” (multiple)
    - Multi-society Letter in opposition to proposed tax reform legislation
    - Letter to NIH on new classification of basic research as clinical trials
    - Fiscal Year 2018 appropriations letter to Congressional leadership

- Launched a renewed campaign in support of Native American Language Revitalization legislation pending in the U.S. Congress. Senate bill 254 was passed by the Indian Affairs Committee with unanimous bipartisan support.

- Successfully defended the National Endowment for the Humanities from proposed elimination.

- Organized an Advocacy Workshop at the Linguistic Institute to provide hands-on training in Congressional relations.

- Supported the legislative recommendations of the American Academy’s National Commission on Language Learning

- Opposed the construction of the Dakota Access Pipeline on lands adjacent to tribal lands.

Scholarships, Professorships, Honors & Awards

- Established a new student fellowship in honor of Yuki Kuroda, to be awarded at the 2019 Linguistic Institute.

- Awarded 24 fellowships to students attending the 2017 Linguistic Institute at the University of Kentucky.

- Awarded travel grants to four students attending the LSA Annual Meeting, under the auspices of the LSA’s Committee on Ethnic Diversity.

- Continued major fundraising drives to establish new student fellowships in honor of the late LSA Presidents Emmon Bach and Charles Fillmore.
Meetings, Institutes and Events

- With funding from NSF, convened a workshop for tribal college and university (TCU) faculty and students to participate in the 2017 Annual Meeting. As part of the grant, provided financial and mentoring support to 20 TCU students and faculty. In July, held a follow-up workshop on Algonquian languages in Wisconsin.
- Organized the 73rd Linguistic Institute, with 75 courses, 12 conferences/workshops, eight public lectures, and six professional development symposia, attended by hundreds of students and faculty from around the world.
- Sponsored the Semantics and Linguistic Theory (SALT) Conference for the first time, in support of a long-term sponsorship agreement.
- Welcomed a new sister society to the 2018 Annual Meeting, the Society for Computation in Linguistics (SCiL).

Publications

- Published the second volume of the Proceedings of the LSA, an expansion of the “Extended Abstracts” publication based on research presented at the Annual Meeting.
- Approved the establishment of a new LSA journal, Phonological Data and Analysis, with forthcoming articles soon to be published.
- Launched a new e-books partnership with JSTOR, to make out-of-print monographs available online for the first time.
- Created a new web-based feature, “This period in LSA/linguistics history.” With articles on Lorenzo Dow Turner (Black History Month); Adelaide Hahn (Women’s History Month); William Dwight Whitney’s Language and the Study of Language (150th anniversary); and Eric H. Lenneberg’s Biological Foundations of Language (50th anniversary).

Public Outreach and Media Relations

- Increased our reach on social media via daily posts about linguistics news stories appearing in the popular news media: over 36K followers on Facebook and 16K followers on Twitter.
- With support from NSF, sponsored language science and linguistics booths at AAAS’ Family Science Days
- With financial support from linguistics departments and programs, continued the LSA News Stories Initiative, a broad-based effort to increase coverage of linguistics research in the popular news media.

Professional Development and Education

- Co-organized a series of webinars on: Journal Publication: Demystified; NSF Graduate Research Fellowship Program; and LinkedIn for Linguists.
- Launched a new Civility Initiative, including a workshop at the 2018 Annual Meeting, and a new Code of Conduct for LSA meetings and institutes.
- Conducted surveys in support of new Special Interest Groups on LBGTQ Issues and on Community Colleges.
- Expanded a partnership with the Wiki Ed Foundation to promote the use of Wikipedia as a teaching and learning resource in linguistics classrooms.
Continuing Traditions

- Organized the LSA’s 91st Annual Meeting in Austin, TX.
- Continued a major expansion to its flagship journal, *Language*, publishing content in new online sections focused 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 of *Semantics & Pragmatics*, the platinum open-access journal of the LSA.
- Issued the fourth edition of the LSA’s *Annual Report on the State of Linguistics in Higher Education*.
- Hosted an open-access archive of all materials published under the auspices of eLanguage, the LSA’s scholarly digital publishing platform. The archive includes co-journal articles, book notices, extended abstracts, and conference proceedings.
- Pursued a national policy agenda to facilitate the efforts of linguists and other scientists working to benefit society, including continued federal funding for linguistics research.
- 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.
Secretary-Treasurer’s Report
Patrick Farrell, January 2018

Budget and Finance
The LSA’s financial position continues to be strong, with net income for fiscal year 2016-17 of nearly $37,000, thanks to careful attention to expenses at the Secretariat and strong performance in our usual revenue streams. Project MUSE royalty earnings from *Language* were a little over $116,000 for fiscal year 2016-17 and are projected to increase to over $130,000 for the current fiscal year. Income from membership dues and institutional subscriptions to *Language* was also up slightly from the previous year, at $373,632, in spite of a continuing downward trend for paper licenses. Charitable donations totaled $50,282, which is an increase over the previous year of about $9,000, with particularly strong performance in the Leadership Circle and Fillmore Student Fellowship funds. Gross income from Annual Meeting registrations was also up slightly at $170,454. The LSA’s budget documents and financial statements are available for inspection by any member. If you wish to see them, contact the Secretariat (lsa@lsadc.org).

Membership
The total number of individual members on November 1, 2017 was 3,471 which is up slightly from the same day in 2016. The Secretariat conducted a few targeted membership appeals this year: one with regard to threats to linguistics funding from the new administration and one with regard to the new initiative on civility in our linguistics community. Director of Membership and Meetings, David Robinson, notes that the effect on donations and memberships was found to be insignificant. He also notes that apart from the Institute Fellowship competition and the abstract submission membership requirement, which remain the main drivers of LSA membership, the following proved notably successful and will be repeated:

- a letter from Bloch Fellow Yining Nie to linguistics administrators promoting the bulk student membership;
- incorporation of Life Membership solicitation into our regular membership renewal reminders; and
- outreach through LINGUIST List.

Election Results
Online voting was open to all LSA members from September 1 to November 4, 2017. The votes cast resulted in the election of Brian Joseph (Ohio State University) as Vice-President/President-elect and Lenore Grenoble (University of Chicago) as Secretary-Treasurer. In addition, Marlyse Baptista (University of Michigan) and Norma Mendoza-Denton (UCLA) were elected to serve on the Executive Committee. Voting also resulted in some changes to the LSA Constitution associated, primarily, with a new schema for the editorship of *Language*. There will be an Editor and a Co-Editor, with the Co-Editor being elected to a 3-year term in that role followed by a 3-year term in the role of Editor.

In Memoriam
Regrettably, the following LSA members passed away this past year: Frank E. Robbins, James Ney, Charles Jones, William Davies, Delia Graff Fara, Deborah Schiffrin, Kazuko Inoue, and Henk Schultink.
Language Annual Report for 2017
Andries Coetzee

Changes in the editorial team

The terms of several members of the editorial team ended in January 2017, and we extend our appreciation and thanks to them for their service to the LSA: Editor Greg Carlson; Associate Editors for Language Russell Gray, Pieter Muysken, and Natasha Warner; and Associate Editor for Teaching Linguistics Anne Charity Hudley. Five new members joined the editorial team: Editor Andries Coetzee (University of Michigan); Associate Editors for Language Roger Levy (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Carmel O’Shannessy (Australian National University) and David Willis (Cambridge); and Associate Editor for Teaching Linguistics Michal Temkin Martinez (Boise State University). Erica Dayton (University of Rochester) stepped down as Editorial Assistant after serving in this capacity in the important editorial transition year, while Alicia Stevers (University of Michigan) came on board as the new Editorial Assistant. Megan Crowhurst’s title was changed from Senior Associate Editor to Co-Editor.

Changes in journal sections

The Historical Syntax section of Language became an independent non-LSA journal (Journal of Historical Syntax) in 2017. Caitlin Light stepped down as Associate Editor of the Historical Syntax section of Language, while 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. We thank Caitlin Light and George Walkden for their service to the LSA as Associate Editors.

The LSA Executive Committee also approved the creation of a new LSA journal, Phonological Data and Analysis, that will replace the current Phonological Analysis section of Language. Phonological Data and Analysis will be operational in early 2018.

Changes in editorial system

Language has used a fully online editorial management system, Open Journal Systems (OJS), since 2015. We are currently in the process of migrating to the new and significantly improved version of this system, OJS3. We hope to complete the transition by early 2018.

Volume 93

Volume 93 of Language consisted of four issues comprising 925 pages in the printed section, containing 27 research articles, 1 review article and 16 book reviews. The online section of the volume had 377 pages, consisting of 7 articles in the Historical Syntax section, 2 in Phonological Analysis, 2 replies to earlier Language articles, 3 book reviews for the Teaching Linguistics section, and 10 articles in the Perspectives section (1 target article, 8 responses, and response to the responses).
Submission statistics for 2017

Between January 1st and November 14th of 2017, we received a total 151 submissions. The breakdown of these submissions by category is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Received</th>
<th>Declined</th>
<th>In review</th>
<th>Accepted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Research Articles</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research Reports</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commentary/Replies</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perspectives</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teaching Linguistics</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phonological Analysis</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historical Syntax</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For manuscripts submitted during 2017, the average time between submission and editorial action is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Average number of days between submission and editorial action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Decline</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major revisions required</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minor revisions required</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accept</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Complete data for 2017 will be reported at the Annual Meeting.
Semantics and Pragmatics Annual Report for 2017

Kai von Fintel
David Beaver

As of November 30, 2017, Semantics and Pragmatics had fielded 80 new submissions this year, on 45 of which we have reached a final editorial decision: 1 was accepted (2%) and 44 were declined (98%). The rest are still under review or awaiting revisions. Our average time to a decision was 47 days.

We have published 13 articles so far this year, all but one are still in the early access phase.

The number of articles that we are publishing is putting considerable strain on our artisanal production process. It seems a strategic necessity to invest in further automating the process and in providing support mechanisms to help authors to take more of the responsibility for typesetting. We have found it difficult to find graduate student assistants to support the production process.
Program Committee Report: 2018 Annual Meeting

General submissions to the 2018 Annual Meeting

The Program Committee (PC) oversaw the evaluation and selection of the abstracts submitted for the 2018 Annual Meeting. We received a total of 601 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 225 as poster presentations. For comparison, the 2017 meeting in Austin has 606 submissions of which 185 were accepted as paper presentations and 151 as poster presentations. The change in the number of papers versus posters is due to the addition of an additional plenary poster session and the concomitant subtraction of the corresponding paper presentation sessions.

Abstracts were evaluated by members of the Program Committee and by a panel of 312 outside experts covering a range of subfields. Approximately 97% of abstracts that met the submission guidelines received 4 ratings, with the remaining receiving 5 ratings. External reviewers were asked to review no more than 20 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 (23%), phonology (13%), sociolinguistics (13%), phonetics (8%), pragmatics (8%), semantics (8%), psycholinguistics (8%), morphology (5%), language acquisition (4%). The remainder of abstracts (10%) represent all of the remaining subfields combined.

Organized Sessions

The Program Committee received a total of 17 submissions for General Organized Sessions. Each proposal was reviewed by 5 members of the Program Committee during June of 2017. Individual abstracts in Organized Session proposals were evaluated on their own merit, and against the same standard as abstracts submitted for general sessions of the Annual Meeting. The Program Committee accepted 10 of the proposals for inclusion in the Annual Meeting program. To increase synergy between the LSA summer institute and the LSA annual meeting, this year we set aside 6 hours for organized sessions that emerged from the summer institute. We received 4 such submissions out of which we accepted 3.

Plenary Speakers

The Program Committee invited three plenary speakers for the 2018 Annual Meeting: Karen Emmorey, Lisa Green, Stephanie Shattuck-Hufnagel.

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 of the proposals were approved: Doing Experiments for Linguistics (Brian Dillon, Rodica Ivan); Innovative Pedagogy in the Linguistics Classroom (Jon Bakos, Ann Bunger, Gaillynn Clements, William Eggington, Sonja Launspach, Michal Temkin Martinez, Miranda McCarvel, Alex Motut, Michael Rushforth); Professional Paths for Linguists: Preparing for what’s next (Anastasia Nylund); QGIS for Linguistic Research (Jennifer Cramer, Ben Jones).
Members of the 2017 Program Committee

(Dates in parentheses indicate the end of the member’s term on the Program Committee.)

Rajesh Bhatt, University of Massachusetts Amherst, Co-chair (2017)
Roumyana Pancheva, University of Southern California, Co-chair (2018)
Natasha Abner, Montclair State University (2019)
Misha Becker, University of North Carolina (2017)
Kathryn Campbell-Kibler, The Ohio State University (2017)
Amy Rose Deal, University of California, Berkeley (2018)
Khalil Iskarous, University of Southern California (2019)
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)
Report on the 2017 LSA Summer Linguistic Institute

The 2017 LSA Summer Linguistic Institute took place from July 5th to August 1st at the University of Kentucky in Lexington. The theme of the 2017 Institute was "Language across space and time." There were over four hundred total participants from more than 30 different countries, including 24 fellowship recipients. The Institute included 75 courses, 12 conferences and workshops, 8 public lectures, 6 professional development symposia, and numerous social events.

The named professors for the Institute were Joan Bybee (University of New Mexico, Collitz Professor), Penelope Eckert (Stanford University, Sapir Professor), Lenore Grenoble (University of Chicago, Hale Professor), and Julia Hirschberg (Columbia University, Fillmore Professor). In addition to four lectures by the named professors, there were three additional Forum Lectures given by Mark Steedman (University of Edinburgh), Michel DeGraff (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), and Robin Queen (University of Michigan). In addition, the American Dialect Society Professor, Kirk Hazen (University of West Virginia) gave a public lecture. The Institute also sponsored a film series highlighting work from the North Carolina Life and Language Project, including a presentation of the new film, Talking Black in America, followed by a discussion of the film with Walt Wolfram.

Classes were held for four weeks, with 110 minute sessions twice a week either on Monday-Thursday or Tuesday-Friday schedule. Workshops, conferences and other activities were held on Wednesdays and weekends. The course offerings included introductory courses in a number of subfields, including Phonetics, Phonology, Morphology, Syntax, Semantics, Pragmatics, Computational Linguistics, Discourse Analysis, Forensic Linguistics, Historical Linguistics, Linguistic Anthropology, Neurolinguistics, Philosophy of Language, Psycholinguistics, Sociolinguistics, and Typology. There were also "Structure of X" courses focusing on Chatino, Hawaiian, Hmong-Mien Languages, Muskogean Languages, Khoisan Languages, and North Atlantic Languages. There were also several courses introducing specific methodologies, including quantitative methods for linguists, Praat scripting, using R, eye-tracking, and the use of Geographic Information Systems.

Each of the Sundays was used to host a poster session using the digital poster facilities made available to us. These sessions were extremely well attended and became a feature of a promotional video that was created: https://vimeo.com/227762618/1e5314313a.

During the Institute multiple conferences and workshops were held in the facility used for teaching and public lectures. These included the HPSG annual conference and the first meeting of the Historical Sociolinguistics conference. Several of the workshops and courses will have a second life at the 2018 LSA annual meeting in Salt Lake City as mini-courses, for example GIS for linguistic research.

In addition to academic pursuits, there were excursions to the Red River Gorge and Mammoth Cave, a bicycle tour of Lexington public art, and daily linguistic happy hours at the University of Kentucky Faculty Club.
Saturday, 6 January
Morning
Linguistic Society of America

Committee on Public Policy (CoPP) Meeting
Room: Riviera
Time: 7:30 – 8:30 AM

Committee on the Status of Women in Linguistics (COSWL) Meeting
Room: Fontainebleau
Time: 7:30 – 8:30 AM

Ethics Committee Meeting
Room: Embassy
Time: 7:30 – 8:30 AM

Linguistics in Higher Education Committee (LiHEC) Meeting
Room: Venice
Time: 7:30 – 8:30 AM

National Commission on Language Learning Information Session
Room: Vienna
Time: 8:00 – 8:30 AM

Public Relations Committee (PRC) Meeting
Room: Envoy
Time: 8:00 – 9:00 AM

Committee on AP Linguistics Meeting
Room: Embassy
Time: 9:00 – 10:30 AM

Round Table Discussion for Scholars of Color
Room: Grand Salon
Time: 9:00 – 10:30 AM

National Science Foundation Office Hours
Room: Grand Ballroom A/D, Poster Board 92
Time: 10:30 AM – 12:00 PM

Computational Modeling
Room: Imperial C
Chair: Jonathan Dunn (Illinois Institute of Technology)
9:00 Rebekah Baglini (Stanford University), Arthur Hjorth (Northwestern University): Identifying sound-symbolism in the lexicon of an underrepresented language: an NLP-assisted approach
9:30 Marlyse Baptista (University of Michigan), Ken Kollman (University of Michigan), Jinho Baik (University of Michigan), Alton Worthington (University of Michigan): Modelling dynamic processes and language shift in creole genesis
10:00 Alex Warstadt (New York University), Samuel R. Bowman (New York University): Acceptability judgments from a neural network
**Language and Gender**

Room: Imperial D  
Chair: Sonja Lanehart (University of Texas at San Antonio)

9:00 Zachary Jaggers (New York University): Loanword variation and perception: a case of methodological choices and experimental outcomes  
9:30 Nora Goldman (The Graduate Center, CUNY): #NotAllMen accommodate: intraspeaker variation and male feminist allyship on Twitter  
10:00 Carmen Fought (Pitzer College), Karen Eisenhauer (North Carolina State University): Gender, power, and princesses: a qualitative and quantitative study of directive use in childrens’ movies

**Psycho-Pragmatics/Syntax**

Room: Savoy  
Chair: Frances Blanchette (Pennsylvania State University)

9:00 Anna Alsop (Harvard University), Elaine Stranahan (Harvard University), Kathryn Davidson (Harvard University): Testing contrastive inferences from suprasegmental features using offline measures  
9:30 Iris Chin (University of Connecticut), Mitchell Green (University of Connecticut), Nicole Landi (University of Connecticut), Julia Irwin (Haskins Laboratories), Letitia R Naigles (University of Connecticut): Different sources underlie children’s ability to interpret different pragmatic devices  
10:00 Vera Gor (Rutgers University), Kristen Syrett (Rutgers University): The influence of pragmatic plausibility and processing in judgments of ungrammatical backwards anaphora

**Corpus Sociolinguistics**

Room: Envoy  
Chair: Greg Carlson (University of Rochester)

9:00 Cathleen Waters (University of Leicester), Nicholas Smith (University of Leicester): Register variation and change in Desert Island Discs: do demographics matter?  
9:30 Maria Heath (University of Minnesota): Orthography in social media: pragmatic and prosodic interpretations of Caps Lock  
10:00 Isaac L. Bleaman (New York University): Big data in a low-resource language: syntactic variation in Hasidic Yiddish on the web

**Syntax-Morphology II**

Room: Murano Garden Salon  
Chair: Ruth Kramer (Georgetown University)

9:00 Nicholas Welch (McMaster University): Copular structures driving differential grammaticalization in Dene languages  
9:30 Carolyn Spadine (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): Overt realizations of syntactic perspective: evidence from Tigrinya  
10:00 Marcel Pitteroff (University of Stuttgart), Einar Freyr Sigurðsson (University of Iceland), Milena Sereikaite (University of Pennsylvania): The structural nature of non-structural case: on passivization and case in Lithuanian

**Syntax-Phonology**

Room: Venezia Garden Salon  
Chair: Karlos Arregi (University of Chicago)

9:00 Michael Barrie (Sogang University): Agreement mismatches in Cayuga and configurationality  
9:30 Tessa Scott (University of California, Berkeley): Obligatory resumption in Swahili  
10:00 Taylor Jones (University of Pennsylvania): An argument for the Contract State in Zulu
Showcase: Expanding the Reach of Linguistics: Collaborations with Other Disciplines and Beyond
Room: Imperial A
Organizer: Jeff Good (University at Buffalo)

9:00 Colin Phillips (University of Maryland), Tess Wood (University of Maryland), Shevaun Lewis (University of Maryland), Allyson Ettinger (University of Maryland): Language is everywhere: institutionalizing a grassroots language science community

9:10 Anne H. Charity Hudley (University of California, Santa Barbara), Christine Mallinson (University of Maryland, Baltimore County): Building collaborative coalitions with educators to communicate about language variation

9:20 Jeffrey Heinz (Stony Brook University), Kristina Strother-Garcia (University of Delaware), Hovsep Dolatian (University of Delaware), Herbert G. Tanner (University of Delaware): Integrating the sciences of language learning, activity recognition, human-robot interaction, and pediatric rehabilitation

9:30 Gary Holton (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa), A. L. Blake (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa): Three examples of collaborative language documentation projects

9:40 Question period

9:50 Johanna Watzinger-Tharp (University of Utah): The Utah K-16 dual language immersion alliance

10:00 Elliot Moreton (University of North Carolina), Katya Pertsova (University of North Carolina), and Jennifer L. Smith (University of North Carolina): Pronounceable passwords from lexical blends

10:10 Brent Woo (University of Washington): Linguistics beyond bars: Giving lectures on linguistics to prisoner

10:20 Question period

The poster session associated with this Showcase will take place immediately following, from 10:30 AM – 12:00 PM in Grand Ballroom A/D, at the poster board numbers below.

(81) Mark Aronoff (Stony Brook University): CASL: The Consortium on Autism and Sign Language

(82) Emmanuel Asonye (University of New Mexico), Ezinne Emma-Asonye (University of New Mexico): Collaborative research on Nigerian Sign Language

(83) Leora Bar-el (University of Montana), Dana Kingfisher (Missoula Urban Indian Health Center), Mizuki Miyashita (University of Montana): Language experience for urban Native American youth

(84) Rusty Barrett (University of Kentucky), Hilaria Cruz (Dartmouth College): Improving healthcare communication for indigenous patients from Mexico and Central America

(85) Brenda H. Boerger (SIL International): Inclusiveness in fieldwork

(86) Marianna Di Paolo (University of Utah), Bethany K. Dumas (University of Tennessee): Linguists’ roles in drafting jury Instructions

(87) Daniel Duncan (New York University), Janine Duncan (Murray State University): All in the family: Finding opportunities for collaboration close to home

(88) Helen Jeoung (University of Pennsylvania), Lilis Lestari Wilujeng (Ma Chung University): A model for collaborative research: when only trained native speakers can collect the data

(89) Janet Randall (Northeastern University), Matthew Monjarrez (Northeastern University), Samantha Laureano (Northeastern University): LAW, meet LINGUISTICS

(90) Alyson Reed (Linguistic Society of America): Linguistics in the public sphere: LSA collaborations for advocacy

(91) Nathan Sanders (University of Toronto): A case study in teaching linguistics to middle school students with language-based learning differences

Datablitz: Linguistics in the Public Ear: Outreach via Podcasts and Radio
Room: Imperial B
Organizer: Gretchen McCulloch (Internet Linguist)

9:00 Grant Barrett, Martha Barnette: A Way with Words
9:05 Mignon Fogarty: Grammar Girl
9:10 Patrick Cox, Nina Porzucki: The World in Words
9:15 Daniel Midgley: Talk the Talk
9:20 Anne Curzan: That's What They Say
9:25 Helen Zaltzman: The Allusionist
Saturday Morning Plenary Poster Session

Room: Grand Ballroom A/D
Time: 10:30 AM – 12:00 PM

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

1. **Lindy Comstock** (University of California, Los Angeles): Suffix interference and evidence for the primacy of inflectional processing in Russian
2. **Samantha Wray** (New York University Abu Dhabi): Verbal productivity and root frequency in lexical access
3. **Jeffrey Parker** (Brigham Young University): Affix frequency instead of feature representations: evidence from processing of Russian nouns
4. **Nicholas Danis** (Rutgers University): A theory of cross-category agreement and new evidence for unified place features
5. **Alessandro Jaker** (University of Alaska Fairbanks), **Paul Kiparsky** (Stanford University): Level ordering and opacity in Tetsot’ine (Yellowknife): a Stratal OT account
6. **Jacob Collard** (Cornell University): A naturalistic inference learning algorithm
7. **Simone Harmath-de Lemos** (Cornell University): Detecting locus of stress in Brazilian Portuguese using spectral information
8. **J-Hsuan Chen** (Hong Kong Polytechnic University), **Yunfei Long** (Hong Kong Polytechnic University), **Chu-Ren Huang** (Hong Kong Polytechnic University): Evidence of orthographically-motivated constructions from metaphor detection involving Chinese radicals
9. **Jonathon Coltz** (University of Minnesota): Conceptual and contextual blending in negative evaluations during focus groups on food
10. **William Eggington** (Brigham Young University), **Madison Grant** (Brigham Young University): Triangulating corpus data with human subject data in determining ordinary meaning
11. **Hans Boas** (University of Texas at Austin), **Damir Cavar** (Indiana University), **Daniel McDermott** (Linguist List), **Melanie Smith** (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee): Texas German corpus annotation and speech and language technologies
12. **Panayiotis Pappas** (Simon Fraser University), **Maite Taboada** (Simon Fraser University), **Kathryn Alexander** (Simon Fraser University): Teaching linguistic argumentation through a writing-intensive approach
13. **Marisa Brook** (Michigan State University): Where the “where” things are: SKT constructions and the grammaticalization of pseudolocative “where”
14. **Barbara E. Bullock** (University of Texas at Austin), **Gualberto Guzmán** (University of Texas at Austin), **Almeida Jacqueline Toribio** (University of Texas at Austin), **Jacqueline Serigos** (George Mason University): Quantitatively comparing code-switching in corpora
15. **Ryan Lepic** (University of Chicago): Properties of borrowed English words in an American Sign Language news corpus
16. **Lynn Hou** (University of California, San Diego), **Ryan Lepic** (University of Chicago): When looks count: the function and distribution of LOOK-AT in American Sign Language
17. **Jalon Begay** (University of New Mexico): An analysis of the Navajo adverbial modifier t’áá
18. **Andrey Drinfeld** (University at Buffalo): The case for a “Trans-Asian” linguistic area
19. **Marcin Kilarski** (Adam Mickiewicz University), **Marc Tang** (Uppsala University): The coalescence of grammatical gender and numeral classifiers in the general classifier wota in Nepali
20. **Emre Hakguder** (University of Chicago), **Diane K Brentari** (University of Chicago), **Kathryn Montemurro** (University of Chicago): The interplay between the PreVP and the classifier predicate in instrumental sentences in sign languages
21. **Yo Matsumoto** (National Institute for Japanese Language), **Monica Kahumburu** (Catholic University of Eastern Africa): Motion event descriptions in Kiswahili: pattern of variations in path-coding positions
22. **Laura Janda** (University of Tromsø), **Tore Nesset** (University of Tromsø): The big challenges with small numerals in Russian: linguistic complexity and corpus evidence
23. **Chiara Zanchi** (University of Pavia): Pseudoreversative constructions in Ancient Greek
24. **John Duff** (University of Massachusetts Amherst), **Alice Harris** (University of Massachusetts Amherst): Udi and the location of Caucasian Albanian agreement clitics
(25) Paul Tilleson (University of Minnesota): Floating all in the Upper Midwest dialect of English
(26) Angelo Costanzo (Bloomsburg University of Pennsylvania): On prestigious plurals and contact-induced constellations
(27) Naomi Enzinna (Cornell University): The influence of language background and exposure on phonetic accommodation
(28) Auburn Barron-Lutzross (University of California, Berkeley): The nature and purpose of Lesbian speech stereotypes
(29) Rebecca Starr (National University of Singapore): Beyond iconization: the interplay of biological response and social meaning in the suprasegmental features of ASMR performance
(30) Ryan Redmond (University of California, Davis): Gender 'performance' and 'authenticity': a sociophonetic study of Japanese voice actresses in cross-gender roles and their fan reception
(31) Paul E. Reed (University of Alabama): Appalachian place-based identity: a case study in rootedness and /ay/ monophthongization
(32) Allison Shapp (New York University): Long Island suburbs move towards nasal short-a split, still hold on to NYC features
(33) Soohyun Kwon (University of Pennsylvania), Jianjing Kuang (University of Pennsylvania): Changes at the articulatory level: a case study of /w/-deletion in Seoul Korean
(34) Evan Coles-Harris (University of Colorado Boulder): Interpersonal accommodation as a vehicle for diachronic sound change
(35) Lily Schaffer (Georgetown University): "I'm not, like, gay enough or whatever." Non-modal phonation and stancetaking in narrative constructed dialogue
(36) Kelly Wright (University of Michigan): Eye-tracking for change: investigating institutionalized racism through the semantic enregisterment of racialized adjectives
(37) Aisulu Raspayeva (Georgetown University): Gendered co-construction of causality of infidelities in a Russian reality TV show
(38) Zhiling Zhong (Georgetown University): "We are people": intertextuality and membership in positioning of a police officer in an interview
(39) Mark Visonà (Georgetown University), Aisulu Raspayeva (Georgetown University): Speech acts and frame alignment in emergency calls by L2 English speakers
(40) Jessi Grieser (University of Tennessee): Talking shop and talking cop: topic based variation supporting discursive positioning in African American English
(41) Jennifer Boehm (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill), Amy Reynolds (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill): Testing the three-generation model of Anglicization in a refugee community in North Carolina
(42) Amy Reynolds (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill): Evidence for increasing sensitivity to phonetic environments over time: the development of Karen Refugee English
(43) Hayley Heaton (University of Michigan): Shifting language attitudes through accented characters on television
(44) Kendra Calhoun (University of California, Santa Barbara): "Okay but like" as a discourse marker collocation on Twitter
(45) Katherine Hilton (Stanford University): Competing for the floor: the interruptiveness of topic shifts and disagreements
(46) Tyler Kibbey (University of Tennessee): Crusader jets and kingdom come: an examination of the crusade metaphor across socio-cultural contexts
(47) Rania Habib (Syracuse University): Use of Standard Arabic [q]-lexical-borrowings in migrant rural Syrian speech
(48) Zion Mengesha (Stanford University), Georgia Zellou (University of California, Davis): The interaction between phonological and lexical variation on word recall in African American English
(49) Marjorie Herbert (University of Michigan), Acrisio Pires (University of Michigan), Jon Brennan (University of Michigan): A principle component analysis of variable signing in deaf ASL-English bilinguals
(50) Kendra V. Dickinson (The Ohio State University), Luana Nunes (The Ohio State University), Eleni Christodoulidis (The Ohio State University): Prototypicality and variable direct object pronouns in Brazilian Portuguese
(51) Melanie Röthlisberger (University of Leuven), Sali Tagliamonte (University of Toronto): "You can just google it up": patterns of variation in particle placement in North American English
(52) Ariana Bancu (University of Michigan): Language profile and syntactic change in two multilingual communities
(53) Sali Tagliamonte (University of Toronto), Katharina Pabst (University of Toronto): Really really rare, but stable stable: reduplication in spoken English
(54) Sinae Lee (Ohio University), Torri Raines (Ohio University): "A couple (of) weeks ago": syntactic variation of a quantifying expression
(55) Kathryn Montemurro (University of Chicago): Fingerspelling and focus: emphatic fingerspelling and code-mixing in ASL
(56) Benjamin Slade (University of Utah), Aniko Csirmaz (University of Utah): Underlying structure of a class of adverbials
(57) Osamu Sawada (Mie University): Scale structures in discourse: the discourse-pragmatic properties of the Japanese comparative expressions
(58) Masha Esipova (New York University): Co-speech gestures under Contrastive Focus: evidence from an acceptability judgement task
Labov (1991) identified a Third Dialect of disparate regions which were not participating in a North American chain shift (either the Northern Cities or the Southern shifts), characterized by the low back merger of *bot* and *bought* and stability for the low front vowel *bat*. Since then, scholars working in Third Dialect areas have identified a chain shift of the short front vowels *bat*, *bet* and *bit*. This shift is known in California as the California Vowel Shift and in Canada as the Canadian Vowel Shift, and each CVS has an increasingly large body of literature devoted to its sociolinguistic patterning. Though some of these
scholars have noted the similarity between the two CVSes, by and large the two literatures have proceeded independently. When considered, the difference in phonetic realization of the merged low back phoneme has been cited as evidence that the two shifts are not the same; specifically, that the relatively lower and fronter realization of *BOT/Bought* in California English should block the pull or drag chain from beginning. In addition, scholars have pointed to differences across studies in the order of rotation of *BAT*, *BET* and *BIT* in apparent time, as well as the direction of each vowel’s movement, as evidence of dissimilarity. This panel will directly address the similarities between the two CVSes, with perspectives from within California and Canada as well as evidence from outside these areas where the chain shift is occurring. Discussion will focus on the central question of whether the shifts are the same or not, as well as what phonological and social factors are at play in the Third Dialect that would account for the vocalic patterns seen there.

**ADS Session 7: Panel on Mormon English and Mormon Lexis: Describing and Defining a Religiolect**

**Room:** Provence  
**Moderator:** Arwen Taylor (Arkansas Tech University)  
**Time:** 10:30 AM – 12:00 PM

**Panelists:**  
*Arwen Taylor (Arkansas Tech University):* Is there a Mormon English? Lexis and the identification of dialect  
*Kjerste Christensen (Brigham Young University):* Life, death, and family: Mormon missionary metaphors  
*David Bowie (University of Alaska Anchorage), Boyd J. Petersen (Utah Valley University):* Lexical variation in the Mormon Culture Region: the interaction with religion

The connection between religious identity and language variation is not often addressed directly; most often, religion is addressed either as a facet of ethnicity or as a community of practice governing linguistic innovation and dissemination. The Mormon religion, with its history of geographical segregation and its dense and multiplex congregational networks has fomented the development of a unique variety of English usage among its members, most notably in the domain of lexis. However, Mormon English has so far received relatively little scholarly attention, as studies of the English of the Intermountain West only occasionally take stock of the effects of religion on dialect, and studies of the anthropological role of language in Mormonism have rarely addressed the dialectal features of the language itself. This panel brings together three varied approaches to Mormon lexis and usage, in order to advance the description, documentation, and theorization of Mormon English: a study of lexical variation measurable between adherents and non-adherents of the Mormon faith; a study of the conceptual metaphor underlying certain slang terms in Mormon missionary culture; and a study that theorizes the possibility of identifying Mormon English as a discrete dialect.; all three contributing to a small but growing body of work addressing the lexical distinctiveness of this community of speakers.

**ADS Posters**

The following posters will be presented from 10:30 AM – 12:00 PM in Grand Ballroom A/D at the poster boards numbered 93 and 94.

(93) *Ayden, Loughlin (University of Victoria):* A weird poster: lexical competition among adjectives of strangeness over time  
(94) *Kathryn Remlinger (Grand Valley State University), Austin Belanger-Iott (Grand Valley State University), Melissa Dean (Grand Valley State University), Tristan Kittle (Grand Valley State University), Alice Pozzobon (Grand Valley State University), Richard Vegh (Grand Valley State University):* How much Dutch? The linguistic landscape of Holland, Michigan
American Name Society

Interpreting Names
Room: Versailles
Chair: Cleveland Evans (Bellevue University)

8:30  Amy Franz (Ethnic Technologies): The difference between Ariel and Ariel: gender, ethnicity, and names
9:00  Ellen Osterhaus (University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire): The role of syllable structure in name interpretation
9:30  Giulia Petitta (Gallaudet University), Valerie Dively (Gallaudet University), Mark Halley (Gallaudet University), Marc Holmes (Gallaudet University), Brenda Nicodemus (Gallaudet University): “Can you spell that for the interpreter?”: Managing name signs in team interpreting

Names and Linguistics
Room: Belvedere
Chair: Michel Nguessan (Governors State University)

8:30  Amin Almuhanna (Kuwait University), Jean-François Prunet (Kuwait University): On the morphological complexity of English
9:00  Jeremiah Anene Nwankwegu (Ebonyi State University): Syntax of Igbo personal names
9:30  Jong-mi Kim (Kangwon National University): Linguistics of naming

Novel Names
Room: Versailles
Chair: Chris De Vinne (Ursuline College)

10:15 Dorothy Dodge Robbins (Louisiana Tech University): The descendents: Shakespeare’s namesakes in contemporary fiction
10:45 Claudia Drieling (North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University): Olaudah in Germany: boundary conditions and onomastic resistance in Michael Götting’s Contrapunctus
11:15 Ken Robbins (Louisiana Tech University): “Call me Shane”: names as intensifiers in Jack Shaefer’s tale

Naming Places
Room: Belvedere
Chair: Lisa Spira (Ethnic Technologies)

10:15 Marivic Lesho (University of Bremen), Eeva Sippola (University of Bremen): Historical changes in place names in Metro Manila and Cavite, Philippines
10:45 Adianys Collazo Allen (Swiss Society of Hispanic Studies): Two, three, or more designations to name the Havana routes: allonyms in the street naming of Cuba’s capitol
11:15 Saundra Wright (California State University, Chico), Richard Hunt (Peloton Research Partners): Residential development names: a comparison of suburban vs. urban naming trends
North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences

Language Description and Classification  65
Room: Venice
Chair: David Boe (Northern Michigan University)
9:00  Richard Van Ness Simmons (Rutgers University): Linguistic description and innovation in Yuán and Míng rime tables: reflections of dialect diversity and change
9:30  Bernard Hurch (Universität Graz): The “review” as a scholarly text in the 19th century linguistic debate
10:00 Brian D. Joseph (The Ohio State University), Hope C. Dawson (The Ohio State University): The development of modern terminology for dichotomies of change
10:30 Break
11:00 Doyle Calhoun (Yale University): Reading wonder back into the history of linguistics: curiosity cabinets, collection practices, and missionary linguists
11:30 Frank R. Trechsel (Ball State University): Agustín Fischer and the Lord’s Prayer in Otomí

Society for Computation in Linguistics

SCIL Session 4  66
Room: Riviera
9:00  Émile Enguehard (École Normale Supérieure), Edward Flemming (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Giorgio Magri (Centre national de la recherche scientifique/University of Paris 8): Statistical learning theory explains linguistic typology: a learnability perspective on OT’s strict domination
9:30  Coral Hughto (University of Massachusetts Amherst): Investigating the consequences of iterated learning in phonological typology
10:00 Giorgio Magri (Centre national de la recherche scientifique/University of Paris 8), Arto Anttila (Stanford University): T-orders across categorical and probabilistic constraint-based phonology
10:30 Adam Goodkind (Northwestern University), Michelle Lee (Northwestern University), Gary E. Martin (St. John’s University), Molly Losh (Northwestern University), Klintong Bicknell (Northwestern University): Detecting language impairments in autism: a computational analysis of semi-structured conversations with vector semantics
11:00 Jacob Andreas (University of California Berkeley), Dan Klein (University of California Berkeley): Formal semantics for informal worlds (PSS@60)
11:30 Samuel R. Bowman (New York University): Teaching neural networks compositional semantics

Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics

Session 4: Morpho-syntax II  67
Room: Sussex
Chair: Marlyse Baptista (University of Michigan)
8:45 Opening Remarks and Updates
9:00 Kwaku Osei-Tutu (Purdue University/University of Ghana): Getting to the point: telicity in mono-eventive motion predicates in Ghanaian Student Pidgin
9:30 Jianrong Yu (University of Arizona): On relative clauses in Colloquial Singapore English: one-marked clauses as appositive free relatives
10:00 Micah Corum (Universidad Interamericana de Puerto Rico): Conceptual construal and the creole lexicon
Session 5: Sociolinguistics I
Room: Sussex
Chair: Rocky Meade (University of the West Indies, Mona)

11:00  *Nala Lee (National University of Singapore)*: Vitality status of contact languages around the world

11:30  *Christine Ofulue (National Open University of Nigeria), Francis Egbokhare (University of Ibadan), Bernard Caron (Centre national de la recherche scientifique)*: NAIJASYNCOR research project: an exploration of the sociolinguistic issues of methodology and orthography

12:00  *Christine Ofulue (National Open University of Nigeria)*: An exploration of sociolinguistic issues of methodology and orthography in the study of Naija

12:30  *Pier Angeli LeCompte (University of Puerto Rico at Ponce)*: What islands such as St Eustatius and St Croix in the Eastern Caribbean can learn about successful literacy in creole languages from islands such as the ABC Islands, Jamaica and Haiti in the Western Caribbean

Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas
Phonetics/Phonology 1
Room: Milano
Chair: Christian Koops (University of New Mexico)

8:30  *Michael Galant (California State University, Dominguez Hills)*: Fricatives and stratification of Spanish loanwords in Imbabura Quichua

9:00  *Andrew Garrett (University of California, Berkeley), Tyler Lau (University of California, Berkeley)*: The emergence of consonant-vowel metathesis in Karuk

9:30  *Hunter Lockwood (University of Wisconsin-Madison)*: Fortis and Lenis Consonants in Potawatomi (and Ojibwe): converging lines of evidence

10:00  *Kayla Palakurthy (University of California, Santa Barbara)*: Sociolinguistic variation in Diné stops

10:30  *Megan Lukaniec (University of California, Santa Barbara)*: Reconstructing the phonetics of a dormant language: remapping audio recordings onto manuscripts

Syntax 2
Room: Audubon
Chair: TBA

8:30  *Jan Ullrich (Lakota Language Consortium)*: Additive focus in Lakota

9:00  *Kimberly Johnson (University of Massachusetts Amherst)*: Expletive voice: another look at the Creek causative

9:30  *Carrie Gillon (University of Manitoba), Nicole Rosen (University of Manitoba)*: French borrowings within the Michif VP

10:00  *Erik Hans Maier (University of California, Berkeley)*: Discontinuous noun phrases in Karuk

10:30  *Jerry Sadock (University of Chicago)*: Greenlandic negation might not be in the syntax

Ideophones
Room: Vienna
Chair: Diane Hintz (SIL International)

9:00  *Connie Dickinson (Universidad Regional Amazónica, Ikiam)*: Grammatical Integration of ideophones in Tsafiki (Barbacoan)

9:30  *Alexia Fawcett (University of California, Santa Barbara)*: Ideophone integration and expressiveness in Wao Terero

10:00  *Janis Nuckolls (Brigham Young University)*: Sense relations and sensory clustering in Pastaza Quichua ideophones

10:30  *Natalia Bermudez (University of Texas at Austin)*: Sound symbolism alive in Naso ideophones (Chibchan, Panama)
Saturday Morning

Business Meeting
Room: Milano
Time: 11:00 AM – 12:30 PM

Saturday, 6 January
Afternoon
Linguistic Society of America

Invited Plenary Address
Room: Grand Ballroom C
Time: 12:45 – 1:45 PM
Chair: Jeff Mielke (North Carolina State University)

Stefanie Shattuck-Hufnagel (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)
Toward an Individual-feature-cue Based Model of Speech Processing in Perception, Production and Learning

Language Documentation and Historical Linguistics
Room: Imperial C
Chair: Emmanuel Asonye (University of New Mexico)

2:00 Lise Dobrin (University of Virginia), Mark Sicoli (University of Virginia): Why a unified theory of language shift is not possible
2:30 Don Daniels (Australian National University), Danielle Barth (Australian National University), Wolfgang Barth (Australian National University): Modeling language diversification: the Sogeram case
3:00 Jessica Kantarovich (University of Chicago): Alignment shift in Chukotkan: the case against contact-driven change
3:30 Don Daniels (Australian National University): Directionalization and degrammaticalization: the origin of the Sirva pronoun
be
4:00 Lauren Gawne (La Trobe University): Showing knowledge: the relationship between evidentiality and gesture in Syuba narratives
4:30 Daven Hobbs (University of New Mexico): The dative-subject construction in Dravidian: retention or innovation?

Semantics-Pragmatics
Room: Imperial D
Chair: Gregory Ward (Northwestern University)

2:00 Ezra Keshet (University of Michigan): Counterexamples to Dahl's "Many Pronouns" puzzle
2:30 Robert Pasternak (Stony Brook University): Intensity of desire is monotonic
3:00 Prerna Nadathur (Stanford University): Implicative behaviour and causality in enough and too constructions
3:30 Carina Kauf (Georg-August University Göttingen): An analysis of counteridenticals in terms of dream reports
4:00 Josh Phillips (Yale University), Hadas Kotek (New York University): Dynamic updates and the semantics of otherwise
4:30 Lelia Glass (Stanford University): Deriving the (non)distributivity potential of adjectives

Phonology
Room: Savoy
Chair: Ellen Broselow (Stony Brook University)

2:00 Karee Garvin (University of California, Berkeley), Myriam Lapierre (University of California, Berkeley), Sharon Inkelas (University of California, Berkeley): A Q-theoretic approach to distinctive subsegmental timing
2:30 Jennifer L. Smith (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill): Feature change is not like deletion: saltation in Harmonic Grammar
3:00  Charlie O'Hara (University of Southern California): Learnability captures soft typology of coda stop inventories
3:30  Eleanor Gleewe (University of California, Los Angeles), Jesse Zymet (University of California, Los Angeles), Jacob Adams (University of California, Los Angeles), Rachel Jacobson (University of California, Los Angeles), Anthony Yates (University of California, Los Angeles), Ann Zeng (University of California, Los Angeles), Robert Daland, (University of California, Los Angeles): Substantive bias and word-final voiced obstruents: an artificial grammar learning study
4:00  Laura Catharine Smith (Brigham Young University): Rethinking Frisian and Scandinavian vowel balance in terms of the foot
4:30  Canaan Breiss (University of California, Los Angeles), Bruce Hayes (University of California, Los Angeles): More on leaking grammars: sentence construction respects phonological markedness constraints

Language and Social Meaning 75
Room: Envoy
Chair: Anna Babel (The Ohio State University)
2:00  Nicole Holliday (Pomona College), Rachel Steindel Burdin (University of New Hampshire): Same tune, different key: bitonal pitch accents in African American and Jewish Englishes
2:30  Teresa Pratt (Stanford University): Embodying toughness: LOT-raising, /V/-velarization, and retracted articulatory setting
3:00  Daniel Duncan (New York University): Changing language and identity during suburbanization
First Place Winner, Student Abstract Award
3:30  Yuhan Lin (The Ohio State University): Acquiring a new accent, or acquiring “no accent”: the stylistic use of a lexically-conditioned variable
4:00  Devin Grammon (The Ohio State University): Language ideology and the L2 acquisition of dialectal variation during study abroad
4:30  Ashlee Dauphinais (The Ohio State University): Who empowers the Cuban people? Agency and semantic agentivity

Intonation and Variability 76
Room: Murano Garden Salon
Chair: Robert Bayley (University of California, Davis)
2:00  Chelsea Sanker (Brown University): Homophones, lexical retrieval, and sensitivity to detail
2:30  Suyeon Im (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign), Jennifer Cole (Northwestern University): Exemplar encoding of intonation in syllables, words and phrases
3:00  Jonathan Manker (University of California, Berkeley): Differences in phonetic attention for function and content words and the role of predictability
3:30  Andrew Wedel (University of Arizona), Jaycie Martin (University of Arizona), Jonathan Geary (University of Arizona), Adam Ussishkin (University of Arizona), Adam King (University of Arizona): Information-reducing phonological rules are more common at the ends of words
4:00  Georgia Zellou (University of California, Davis), Katharine Graf Estes (University of California, Davis): Enhanced coarticulation facilitates statistical learning of continuous speech in adults
4:30  Meredith Tamminga (University of Pennsylvania), Lacey Arnold Wade (University of Pennsylvania), Wei Lai (University of Pennsylvania): Stability and variability in phonetic flexibility

Syntax-Morphology III 77
Room: Venezia Garden Salon
Chair: Jeffrey Punske (Southern Illinois University)
2:00  Michelle Yuan (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): Inuiktut antipassive morphology and the Anaphor Agreement Effect
2:30  Yining Nie (New York University): Voice and Austronesian-type voice morphology
3:00  Nicholas Rolle (University of California, Berkeley): A hybrid OT-DM model: support from a morphological conspiracy in Degema
3:30  Paula Fenger (University of Connecticut), Gísli Harðarson (University of Iceland): Your n’s are numbered! On linking morphemes in Dutch
Saturday Afternoon

4:00  **Karlos Arregi (University of Chicago), Asia Pietraszko (University of Connecticut)**: Generalized head movement
4:30  **Nick Kalivoda (University of California, Santa Cruz), Erik Zyman (University of California, Santa Cruz)**: XP- and X⁰-movement in the Latin verb: evidence from mirroring and anti-mirroring

**Special Session: Sharing Our Views; Native Americans Speak About Language and Linguistics OS10**

**Room:** Imperial A  
**Organizer:** Wesley Y. Leonard (Miami Tribe of Oklahoma; University of California, Riverside)  
**Sponsors:** LSA Committee for Endangered Languages and their Preservation (CELP)  
Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas

2:00  **Wesley Y. Leonard (Miami Tribe of Oklahoma; University of California, Riverside)**: Toward a Native American linguistics
2:30  **Megan Lukaniec (Huron-Wendat Nation; University of California, Santa Barbara)**: Supporting native and indigenous linguistics in academia
3:00  **Christina Larree Newhall (Native Village of Unga; University of California, Los Angeles)**: categorizing language: reconsidering the category of mood in Unangam Tunuu
3:30  **Kari A. B. Chew (Chickasaw Nation; University of Arizona)**: Weaving words: understanding Chickasaw language reclamation through culturally-significant metaphor
4:00  **Crystal Richardson (Karuk, Yurok; University of California, Davis)**: Keeping vital: a Karuk community perspective
4:30  **William Madrigal, Jr. (Cahuilla, Páayish Néken; University of California, Riverside), Raymond Huuante (Cahuilla, Chumash, Páayish Néken)**: Chemenankatem: re-cultivating Cahuilla language revitalization and elucidating the role of allyship with linguists

**Symposium: New Data and New Research on African American Language OS11**

**Room:** Imperial B  
**Organizer:** Tyler Kendall (University of Oregon)

2:00  **Tyler Kendall (University of Oregon)**: Introducing CORAAL: the design and implementation of the Corpus of Regional African American Language
2:25  **Patricia Cukor-Avila (University of North Texas)**: Exploring grammatical variation in the Corpus of Regional African American Language
2:50  **Jon Forrest (North Carolina State University), Walt Wolfram (North Carolina State University)**: A quantitative analysis of social factors and internal constraints on (ING) in African American Language
3:15  **Taylor Jones (University of Pennsylvania), Jason McLarty (University of Oregon), Chris Hall (CulturePoint, LLC)**: Corpus-based sociophonetic approaches to gradient post-vocalic r-lessness in African American Language
3:40  **Charlie Farrington (University of Oregon), Shelby Arnsen (University of Oregon), Tyler Kendall (University of Oregon)**: Back vowel changes in Washington DC African American Language over the twentieth century
4:05  **Minnie Quartey (Georgetown University), Natalie Schilling (Georgetown University)**: Shaping ‘connected’ vs. ‘disconnected’ identities in discourse: narratives, position and stance in DC AAL
4:30  Round table discussion and q&a

**Linguistics Data Interest Group/Tromsø Repository of Language and Linguistics (TROLLing) Office Hours**

**Room:** Embassy  
**Time:** 2:30 – 3:30 PM

**CoLang 2018 Office Hours**

**Room:** Embassy  
**Time:** 3:30 – 4:30 PM

**LGBTQ+ Special Interest Group Organizing Meeting**

**Room:** Embassy  
**Time:** 5:00 – 6:00 PM
American Dialect Society

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

Speaker: Guy Bailey (University of Texas Rio Grande Valley)  
The Life and Growth of Language in an Age of Catastrophic Events

Cost is $40. Student members of ADS may attend free. Make reservations in advance with ADS Executive Secretary Allan Metcalf at americandialect@mac.edu.

**ADS Session 8: Syntax Matters**
Room: Provence  
Chair: Elaine Chun (University of South Carolina)

2:00 *Alexandra D’Arcy (University of Victoria), Ildara Enriquez Garcia (University of Victoria):* Expanding the quotative dialectic: evidence from indirect quotation

2:30 *Derek Denis (University of Toronto, Mississauga), Isra Saghir (University of Toronto, Mississauga):* Default singulars was present in turn of the century Ontario English

3:00 *Sara S. Loss (Oklahoma State University):* The distribution of Oklahoma personal datives: a study of the periphery

3:30 *Justin Bland (The Ohio State University), Kenneth Baclawski Jr. (University of California, Berkeley), Matthias Raess (Ball State University):* The first decade of because-NP: 2007-2016

4:00 *Sali A. Tagliamonte (University of Toronto):* Beyond go slow and think quick: the suffixless adverb in North America

American Name Society

**Indigenous Names and Naming**
Room: Versailles  
Chair: Dorothy Dodge Robbins (Louisiana Tech University)

12:45 *Peter Raper (University of the Free State):* Indigenous Bushman (San) influence on place-names in Southern Africa

1:15 *Maryann Parada (California State University, Bakersfield):* Indigenous personal names among U. S. Latinos: onomastic outcomes of the Chicano movement

**Names and Toponymy**
Room: Belvedere  
Chair: Mirko Casagranda (University of Calibria)

12:45 *Michel Nguessan (Governors State University), Kouamé Désiré Kouakou (Independent Scholar), Sidiki Bamba (Université Félix Houphouët-Boigny):* Toponymy, ethnicity, and land tenure conflicts in Côte d’Ivoire

1:15 *Vincent Jenjekwa (University of South Africa):* Discourses of displacement and restoration: trends in Zimbabwe’s post-2000 land reform toponymy
Keynote Speech II
Room: Versailles
Chair: Dorothy Dodge Robbins (Louisiana Tech University)
Time: 2:00-3:00 PM

Jeff Yule (Dixie State University)
Naming Extinctions and Navigating Extinction Borders

Names in the Work Place
Room: Versailles
Chair: Laurel Sutton (Catchword Branding)

3:15 Lisa Spira (Ethnic Technologies), David Spira (AdMelora): Building better forms: it starts with how you ask for a name
3:45 Dallin Oaks (Brigham Young University), Brad Wilcox (Brigham Young University), Robert Crapo (Brigham Young University): Conversion as an onomastic strategy in advertising and marketing
4:15 Kemp Williams (IBM Entity Analytics): Balancing onomastic integrity in threat and fraud detection

North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences

Linguistics and Pedagogy
Room: Venice
Chair: Catherine Fountain (Appalachian State University)

2:00 Marc Pierce (University of Texas at Austin): Bloomfield’s language textbooks
2:30 McKay Hansen (Brigham Young University): The diversification of grammatical terminology in usage texts
3:00 Break
3:15 Don Chapman (Brigham Young University): Fowler’s followers: Fowler’s influence on the tradition of usage handbooks
3:45 Margaret Thomas (Boston College), Jared Collier (Boston College): Wikipedia as an instructional tool in a course on the history of linguistics

Business Meeting
Room: Venice
Time: 4:15 – 5:15 PM
Society for Computation in Linguistics

SCiL Session 5  ❉
Room: Riviera

Invited talks form a special session on “Perceptrons and Syntactic Structures at 60” funded by NSF conference grant BCS-1651142 to the University of Massachusetts Amherst (views expressed are not necessarily those of the NSF). These talks are indicated as PSS@60 below.

2:00  Chris Dyer (Google DeepMind): Recurrent neural networks and bias in learning natural languages (PSS@60)
2:30  Perceptrons and Syntactic Structures at 60 Discussion Session (PSS@60)
3:00  Sharon Goldwater (University of Edinburgh): Learning more from less: can neural networks incorporate human-like learning biases? (PSS@60)
3:30  Jason Eisner (Johns Hopkins University): Probabilistically modeling surface patterns using latent structure (PSS@60)
4:00  Emily M. Bender (University of Washington): The role of linguistic structure in computer natural language understanding (PSS@60)
4:30  Perceptrons and Syntactic Structures at 60 Discussion Session (PSS@60)

Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics

Lunch  1:00 p.m. - 2:00 p.m.
Note: Please return promptly for afternoon session
Note: Please sign up for the Saturday evening SPCL dinner early. The sign-up sheets will circulate at conference. All SPCL members, their companions and the general public are welcome to attend.

Session 6: Sociolinguistics II
Room: Sussex
Chair: Marivic Lesho (University of Bremen)

2:00  Nandi Sims (The Ohio State University), Martha Austen (The Ohio State University): Social meaning within contact features in Miami English
2:30  Caroline Myrick (North Carolina State University): [IN] the mountain [ON] Seba [IN] them days: environmental & historical connections to Saban English
3:00  Jenny Lozano-Cosme (University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras): Perceptual dialectology in the SSS Islands of the Northeastern Caribbean
3:30  Jeremiah Anene Nwankwegu (Ebonyi State University): Naija as a youth variety of Nigerian Pidgin

Conference Dinner
Venue: TBA
Time: 7:30 p.m.

Please sign up for the SPCL dinner early. The sign-up sheets will circulate at the conference. All SPCL members, their companions and the general public are welcome to attend.
Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas

Special session: Sharing Our Views; Native Americans Speak About Language and Linguistics  OS10

Room: Imperial A
Organizer: Wesley Y. Leonard (Miami Tribe of Oklahoma; University of California, Riverside)
Sponsors: LSA Committee for Endangered Languages and their Preservation (CELP) Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas

2:00 Wesley Y. Leonard (Miami Tribe of Oklahoma; University of California, Riverside): Toward a Native American linguistics
2:30 Megan Lukaniec (Huron-Wendat Nation; University of California, Santa Barbara): Supporting native and indigenous linguistics in academia
3:00 Christina Laree Newhall (Native Village of Unga; University of California, Los Angeles): categorizing language: reconsidering the category of mood in Unangam Tunuu
3:30 Kari A. B. Chew (Chickasaw Nation; University of Arizona): Weaving words: understanding Chickasaw language reclamation through culturally-significant metaphor
4:00 Crystal Richardson (Karuk, Yurok; University of California, Davis): Keeping vital: a Karuk community perspective
4:30 William Madrigal, Jr. (Cahuilla; Páayish Néken; University of California, Riverside), Raymond Huaute (Cahuilla, Chumash, Páayish Néken): Chemenankatem: re-culturating Cahuilla language revitalization and elucidating the role of allyship with linguists

Interfaces

Room: Milano
Chair: TBD

2:00 Iara Mantenuto (University of California, Los Angeles), Brice Roberts (University of California, Los Angeles): The morphophonology of aspect in San Sebastián del Monte Mixtec
2:30 Clare Sandy (University of California, Berkeley): The role of morphosyntax in Karuk prefix accentability
3:00 Donna Gerds (Simon Fraser University), Zachary Gilkison (Simon Fraser University): NP coordination, lists, etc. in Hul’q’umi’num’ Salish
3:30 Michael Barrie (Sogang University): Prosody and intonation in Cayuga
4:00 Iara Mantenuto (University of California, Los Angeles), Brice Roberts (University of California, Los Angeles): Pronouns in San Sebastián del Monte Mixtec

Saturday, 6 January
Evening
Linguistic Society of America

Our Linguistics Community: Addressing Bias, Power Dynamics, Harassment

Room: Imperial A
Organizers: Penelope Eckert (Stanford University), Sharon Inkelas (University of California, Berkeley)
Time: 5:00 – 6:00 PM

Opening remarks by Sharon Inkelas and Penny Eckert will address the importance of our role as department members, conference goers, and Institute participants in upholding important principles of community.

A panel – Kathryn Campbell-Kibler (The Ohio State University), Anne Charity Hudley (University of California, Santa Barbara), Itamar Francez (University of Chicago), Kristen Syrett (Rutgers University), and Gregory Ward (Northwestern University) – will discuss issues such as Implicit bias; power dynamics; bullying vs. authentic criticism; and how to be an upstander (vs. silent bystander).
The special session will conclude with moderated discussion around scenarios informed by advance submission by audience members.

**Awards Ceremony**
Room: Grand Ballroom C  
Chair: John Rickford (Stanford University)  
Time: 6:00 – 6:30 PM

**Presidential Address**
Room: Grand Ballroom C  
Chair: Jeff Good (University at Buffalo)  
Time: 6:30 – 7:30 PM

Larry Hyman (University of California, Berkeley)  
What Tone Teaches Us About Language

**Presidential Reception**
Room: Grand Ballroom Foyer  
Time: 7:30 – 9:30 PM

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**American Name Society**

**Annual Business Meeting and Awards Presentation**
Room: Versailles  
Time: 5:00-6:00 PM

**ANS Conference Dinner**
Venue: Squatters, 147 West Broadway (300 South)  
Time: 7:30-10:00 PM

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**Sunday, 7 January**
**Morning**

**Linguistic Society of America**

**2019 Linguistic Institute at the University of California, Davis Office Hours**
Room: Embassy  
Time: 8:00 – 9:00 AM

**Committee of Editors of Linguistics Journals (CELxJ) Meeting**
Room: Sussex  
Time: 9:00 – 10:30 AM

**Committee on Endangered Languages and their Preservation (CELP) Meeting**
Room: Fontainbleau  
Time: 8:00 – 9:00 AM

**Program Committee (PC) Meeting**
Room: Sussex  
Time: 8:00 – 9:00 AM
**Syntax and Typology**

Room: Imperial C
Chair: Benjamin Bruening (University of Delaware)

9:00 Raina Heaton (University of Oklahoma): Antipassives in cross-linguistic perspective
9:30 Zhuo Chen (University of California, Los Angeles): The syntax of single and doubled why questions in Wuhu Chinese
10:00 Yi-Yang Cheng (University of California, Santa Barbara): Epistemic complementizers in Mayrinax Atayal and typology of modal complementation
10:30 Brian Hsu (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill), Saurov Syed (University of Southern California): Cross-linguistic evidence for split indexical projections in DPs
11:00 Paul Morris (University of Iowa): Evidence of a configurational structure in Meskwaki

**Speech Perception**

Room: Imperial D
Chair: Mary Ann Christison (University of Utah)

9:00 Seung Kyung Kim (Aix Marseille University), Sunwoo Jeong (Stanford University), James Sneed German (Aix Marseille University): The social component of phonetic recalibration in speech perception
9:30 Sang-Im Lee-Kim (National Chiao Tung University): The effect of tone language learning on perceptual cue-weighting strategies for stop contrasts
10:00 Amelia E. Kimball (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign): Discrimination experiments show pitch accents are not perceived categorically
10:30 Chenchen Xu (Michigan State University), Yen-Hwei Lin (Michigan State University), Karthik Durvasula (Michigan State University): Sonority bias in Rugao disyllabic syllable contraction
11:00 Michelle Cohn (University of California, Davis): Investigating a possible “musician advantage” for speech-in-speech perception: the role of f0 separation
11:30 Sara Catlin (Stony Brook University), John E. Drury (Stony Brook University), Ellen Broselow (Stony Brook University), Marie K. Huffman (Stony Brook University): ERP evidence for late pitch/voice interaction
12:00 Natália Brambatti Guzzo (McGill University), Heather Goad (McGill University), Guilherme D. Garcia (McGill University): What motivates high vowel deletion in Québec French: foot structure or tonal profile?

**Sentence Processing**

Room: Savoy
Chair: TBD

9:00 Kanan Benjamin Luce (University of California, Berkeley), Jeffrey Geiger (University of Chicago), Christopher Kennedy (University of Chicago), Ming Xiang (University of Chicago): Interpretations of VP anaphora through reference to salient events
9:30 Sadie Dix (University of Rochester), Cameron Morgan (University of Rochester), Rebecca Lawrence (University of Rochester), Chigusa Kurumada (University of Rochester): Integration of top-down and bottom-up information in online interpretations of scalar adjectives
10:00 Christina S. Kim (University of Kent), Vilde Reksnes (University of Kent): Expectations about imprecise language use are speaker-dependent
10:30 Jesse Storbeck (University of Southern California), Elsi Kaiser (University of Southern California): Possession type affects resolution of possessive pronouns in English VP ellipsis
11:00 Binh Ngo (University of Southern California), Elsi Kaiser (University of Southern California): Effects of grammatical roles and topicality on Vietnamese referential form production
11:30 Ian Phillips (The Graduate Center, CUNY), Christen N. Madsen II (The Graduate Center, CUNY), Gita Martohardjono (The Graduate Center, CUNY), Richard G. Schwartz (The Graduate Center, CUNY): Spanish-English bilinguals’ sensitivity to Spanish island violations: a pupillometry study
12:00 Adriana Molina-Munoz (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign): Grammatical weight and information structure in Hindi finite relative clauses
Semantics

Room: Envoy
Chair: Rebekah Baglini (Stanford University)

9:00 Mythili Menon (Wichita State University): Decomposing color terms in Potawatomi
9:30 Carol-Rose Little (Cornell University), Mia Wiegand (Cornell University): A compositional morphosemantic analysis of exclusivity in Ch'ol Winner, Student Abstract Award (3rd place)
10:00 Virginia Dawson (University of California, Berkeley): Individual nouns, substance nouns, and plurality in a classifier language
10:30 Natasha Abner (University of Michigan), Ryan King (New York University): Event structure markings in sign language and gesture
11:00 Hooi Ling Soh (University of Minnesota): Mandarin Chinese sentence final de as a marker of private evidence
11:30 Brian Reese (University of Minnesota), Hooi Ling Soh (University of Minnesota): Parenthetical "I'm telling you" as a marker of private evidence
12:00 Paola Cépeda (Stony Brook University): Identifying the role of expletive negation in Spanish hasta-clauses

Experimental Approaches

Room: Murano Garden Salon
Chair: Neil Olsen (University of Utah)

9:00 Ian Phillips (The Graduate Center, CUNY): Cross-linguistic structural priming in Spanish-English bilinguals: effects of exposure to L2 English on processing illicit L1 structures in Spanish
9:30 Katya Pertsova (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill), Misha Becker (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill): Is there a phonological bias in implicit learning of allomorphy?
10:00 Jonathan Geary (University of Arizona), Adam Ussishkin (University of Arizona): Root-letter priming in Maltese visual word recognition
10:30 Hanju ng Lee (Sungkyunkwan University), Seoyeon Jang (Sungkyunkwan University): The realization of recipients of dative verbs in Korean: a stochastic Optimality-Theoretic analysis
11:00 Jeremy Needle (Northwestern University), Janet Pierrehumbert (University of Oxford): People perceive gender in morphemes of English pseudowords
11:30 Katharina Pabst (University of Toronto), Paola Cépeda (Stony Brook University), Hadas Kotek (New York University), Kristen Syrett (Rutgers University), Katharine Donelson (University at Buffalo), Miranda McCarvel (University of Utah): Gender bias in linguistics textbooks: has anything changed since Macaulay & Brice (1997)?
12:00 Bradley Hoot (DePaul University), Tania Leal (University of Nevada, Reno): Processing information focus in bilingual Spanish

Syntax II

Room: Venezia Garden Salon
Chair: Ralph Fasold (Georgetown University, Emeritus)

9:00 Athulya Aravind (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): Successive cyclicity through DP: evidence from Mongolian nominalized clauses
9:30 Yilmaz Koylu (Indiana University Bloomington): A compositional approach to conjunct agreement in Turkish
10:00 Chris Golston (California State University, Fresno), John Boyle (California State University, Fresno), Lewis Gebhart (Northeastern Illinois University): Crow has no incorporation
10:30 Hezao Ke (University of Michigan), Acrisio Pires (University of Michigan): Covert reflexive argument in relational nouns
11:00 Edward Rubin (University of Utah): Obligatory dative clitic-doubling of Type III experiencers in Bulgnais
11:30 Sabrina T. Grimberg (Stanford University): Resolving subject doubling in colloquial Finnish via Chain Resolution
12:00 Michael Yoshitaka Erlewine (National University of Singapore): A syntactic universal in a contact language: the story of Singlish already
Sunday Morning

Workshop: Diasporic Language, Mobility, and Diversity: The Importance of Social Context in Understanding Contact and Its Outcomes
OS12
Room: Imperial A
Organizers: Amelia Tseng (Georgetown University/American University/Smithsonian Institution)
Lars Hinrichs (University of Texas at Austin)

9:00 Rajend Mesthrie (University of Cape Town): Patterns of migration and diasporic outcomes: Indian languages in South Africa
9:30 Devyani Sharma (Queen Mary, University of London), Sue Fox (Queen Mary, University of London): Ethnolectal repertoires in London: the role of class and political context in contact outcomes
10:00 Norma Mendoza-Denton (University of California, Los Angeles): Linguistic ideologies of intermediate zones: non native speakers of English in the American judicial system
10:30 Stefanie Jannedy (Leibniz-Zentrum für Allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft): Production and perception of multi-ethnic urban German
11:00 Li Wei (University College London): Language as a unifying tool: contact and ideology in the Chinese diaspora worldwide
11:30 Moderated panel discussion

Symposium: Sociolinguistic Cognition
OS13
Room: Imperial B
Organizers: Auburn Baron-Lutzross (University of California, Berkeley)
Eric Wilbanks (University of California, Berkeley)

9:00 Cynthia G. Clopper (The Ohio State University): Understanding lexical competition through sociolinguistic variation
9:30 Molly Babel (University of British Columbia): How low does the social go?
10:00 Kathryn Campbell-Kibler (The Ohio State University), Madeleine Jean (Kenyon College): Are socially related indexicality effects correlated across speakers?
10:30 Meghan Sumner (Stanford University): The processes and representations that underlie the recognition of spoken words
11:00 Keith Johnson (University of California, Berkeley), Erik Tracy (University of North Carolina at Pembroke): Cue packages in phonetic social cognition
11:30 Moderated discussion between speakers and audience

American Dialect Society

ADS Session 9: American English All over the Place
94
Room: Provence
Chair: Kathryn Remlinger (Grand Valley State University)

8:30 Nathalie Dajko (Tulane University), Katie Carmichael (Virginia Tech): Plus ça change ... (un)changing perceptions of New Orleans English
9:00 Julia Swan (San Jose State University), Kara Becker (Reed College): Perception in West Coast English: BAG-raising in three West Coast cities
9:30 Wil A. Rankinen (Grand Valley State University), Aaron L. Albin (Kobe University): Geographic distribution of Finnish vs. Anglicized pronunciation of the word sauna in Michigan’s Upper Peninsula
10:00 Natalie Schilling (Georgetown University): “Backwards talk” in Smith Island, Maryland: production, perception, and persistence in the face of dialect loss
ADS Session 10: Utah English

Room: Provence
Chair: Jeffrey Reaser (North Carolina State University)

11:00 Marianna Di Paolo (University of Utah), Lisa Johnson (University of Utah): Revisiting (NG) in Utah English
11:30 Joseph A. Stanley (University of Georgia), Kyle Vanderniet (University of Georgia): Consonantal variation in Utah English: what elf[t]se is happening[k]?
12:00 Elizabeth Peterson (University of Helsinki): “Should I say ja?” Performance and routine in agreement markers in Sanpete County, Utah

American Name Society

Executive Council Meeting
Room: Versailles
Time: 9:00-10:00 AM

Society for Computation in Linguistics

This year’s Cognitive Modeling and Computational Linguistics meeting is being held in conjunction with the SCiL meeting. The talks are on Sunday, and the CMCL posters will be presented in the Friday SCiL poster session (indicated as CMCL alongside the abstracts), and in a special CMCL poster session Sunday.

Workshop: Cognitive Modeling and Computational Linguistics 2018

Room: Riviera

9:00 Evan Jaffe (The Ohio State University), Cory Shain (The Ohio State University), William Schuler (The Ohio State University): Coreference and focus in reading times
9:30 Adam Goodkind (Northwestern University), Klin ton Bicknell (Northwestern University): Predictive power of word surprisal for reading times is a linear function of language model quality
10:00 Pyeong Whan Cho (Johns Hopkins University), Matthew Goldrick (Northwestern University), Richard L. Lewis (University of Michigan), Paul Smolensky (Johns Hopkins University): Dynamic encoding of structural uncertainty in gradient symbols
10:30 Laura Gwilliams (New York University), Tal Linzen (Johns Hopkins University), David Poeppel (New York University) Alec Marantz (New York University): Phonological (un)certainty weights lexical activation
11:00 Filip Miscevic (Indiana University Bloomington), Aida Nematzadeh (University of California, Berkeley), Suzanne Stevenson (University of Toronto): Predicting and explaining human semantic search in a cognitive model
11:30 Yevgen Matusevych (University of Toronto), Amir Ardalan Kalantari Dehaghi (University of Toronto), Suzanne Stevenson (University of Toronto): Modeling bilingual word associations as connected monolingual networks

The following CMCL Posters will be presented in the Riviera room from 12:00 – 12:30 PM:

Samira Abnar (University of Tehran), Max Mijnheer (University of Amsterdam), Rasyan Ahmed (University of Amsterdam) Willem Zuidema (University of Amsterdam): Distributional and dependency-based word embeddings have complementary roles in decoding brain activity
Ayush Jain (Indian Institute of Technology Delhi), Vishal Singh (Indian Institute of Technology Delhi), Sumeet Agarwal (Indian Institute of Technology Delhi), Rajakrishnan Rajkumar (Indian Institute of Technology Delhi): Uniform Information Density (UID) effects on syntactic choice in Hindi and English
K.J. Savinelli (University of California, Irvine), Greg Scontras (University of California, Irvine), Lisa Pearl (University of California, Irvine): Exactly two things to learn from modeling scope ambiguity resolution: developmental continuity and numeral semantics
Sunday Morning

**Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas**

**Phonetics/Phonology 2**

Room: Milano  
Chair: John E. McLaughlin (Utah State University)

- **9:00** Neil Alexander Walker (California State University, Fullerton): Reconstructing weight-sensitive stress in Southern Pomo
- **9:30** Anthony Yates (University of California, Los Angeles): On the diachrony of word stress in the Cupan languages
- **10:00** Indrek Park (Indiana University): Pitch accent in Mandan
- **10:30** Morgan Sleeper (University of California, Santa Barbara): A case for musicolinguistics: melody and lexical tone in Tlauapa Tu'un Sávi
- **11:00** Brett C. Nelson (University of Calgary): Tunica vowel coalescence: constraints for quality

**Morphology/syntax Interface**

Room: Audubon  
Chair: Michael Barrie (Sogang University)

- **9:00** Zahra Alzebaidi (California State University, Fresno): Guerrero Nahuatl and the Polysynthesis Parameter
- **9:30** Colin Brown (McGill University), Clarissa Forbes (University of Toronto): Three (hidden) obliques in Gitksan
- **10:00** Magdalena Lemus Serrano (Université Lumière Lyon 2): Relativization and finiteness in Yukuna
- **10:30** Carmen Jany (California State University, San Bernardino): Complementation and reported speech in Chuxnabán Mixe
Abstracts of LSA Plenary Addresses
The MLA International Bibliography

- encompasses all areas of
  - linguistics (syntax, semantics, morphology, psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, mathematical linguistics, etc.)
  - teaching of language (history of language pedagogy, theory, teaching approaches, teacher preparation, curriculum, assessment, professional issues, etc.)
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Brought to you by the Modern Language Association
The study of sign languages provides a powerful tool for investigating the neurobiology of human language. Signed languages differ dramatically from spoken languages with respect to the linguistic articulators (the hands vs. the vocal tract) and the perceptual system required for comprehension (vision vs. audition). Despite these biological differences, research over the past several decades has identified striking parallels between signed and spoken languages, including a level of form-based (phonological) structure, left-hemisphere lateralization, and similar neural substrates (e.g., a frontotemporal neural circuit for language production and comprehension). These similarities provide a strong basis for comparison and serve to highlight universal properties of human language. In addition, differences between signed and spoken languages can be exploited to discover how specific vocal-aural or visual-manual properties impact the neurocognitive underpinnings of language.

In particular, biological differences between signed and spoken languages may be most evident in the expression of spatial information (e.g., for sign languages, the location of the hands in signing space, rather than spatial morphemes, express locative relationships between objects) and in the extent of iconic form-meaning mappings within the lexicon (e.g., signed verbs can resemble the actions they denote, e.g. HAMMER). Using multiple neuroimaging methods (PET, fMRI, ERPs), my colleagues and I have investigated whether and how these unique properties impact the neural representation and processing of American Sign Language (ASL). In the domain of spatial language, the production of categorical aspects of ASL locative expressions (i.e., ‘classifier’ handshape morphemes) engage left fronto-temporal language regions, while gradient aspects of these expressions (i.e., the location of the hand(s) in space) engage bilateral superior parietal regions. These results indicate distinct neural computations for locative expressions in signed and spoken languages. However, iconicity does not appear to impact how iconic “handling” verbs are generated in ASL. Despite their resemblance to pantomimes, the production of these verbs engages left hemisphere language regions (in contrast to pantomime production). Electrophysiological evidence further indicates that iconic signs do not have a distinct neural signature and that frequency and concreteness effects are parallel for word and sign recognition.

In sum, the study of sign languages provides a unique window into the factors that do and do not influence the neural organization for language. As we begin to uncover the new biology of language, moving beyond the classic brain regions of Broca and Wernicke, investigations of sign language will help characterize and identify the neural architecture that supports the human language faculty.

Karen Emmorey is a Distinguished Professor of Speech, Language, and Hearing Sciences at San Diego State University. She is the Director of the Laboratory for Language and Cognitive Neuroscience (https://slhs.sdsu.edu/llcn/), which is home to one of the most comprehensive sign language research programs in the world. Dr. Emmorey received her Ph.D. in Linguistics from UCLA in 1987, under the direction of Dr. Victoria Fromkin, and she worked at the Salk Institute for Biological Sciences (with Dr. Ursula Bellugi) from 1988-2005. Dr. Emmorey’s research focuses on what sign languages can reveal about the nature of human language, cognition, and the brain. She studies the processes involved in how deaf and hearing people produce and comprehend sign language and how these processes are represented in the brain. Her research interests also include bimodal bilingualism (i.e., sign-speech bilingualism) and the neurocognitive underpinnings of reading skill in profoundly deaf adults. Dr. Emmorey currently holds several research grants from the National Institutes of Health and the National Science Foundation.
African American English and Fifty Years of Research: Variation, Development, and Implications for Pipelines
Lisa Green
University of Massachusetts Amherst

Over the past fifty years, the stream of research on African American English (AAE) has continued to flow steadily. Some areas of the linguistic variety have received more attention than others, and still others remain unexplored. Revelations about the syntactic-semantic structure of the left periphery, tense aspect system, and negation, for example, in adult and child AAE have been made; however, topics focusing solely on the grammar of AAE have never garnered much attention. On the other hand, discussions related to the intersection between AAE and socio-political factors have piqued the interest of laypersons and researchers. The picture of AAE that has emerged is dominated by topics that resurface periodically and are often motivated by reports on the state of the lives of people in AAE-speaking communities.

In this presentation, I frame the past fifty years of work on AAE in terms of cycles and go on to discuss research on linguistic patterns of developing AAE speakers, which are often overlooked, and explain why it is important to bring child AAE to the forefront. Owing to limited research on children developing AAE and the assumption that they produce the variation that is found in the adult grammar, we do not know much about the acquisition path of AAE. In this presentation, I approach developmental properties in child AAE from the angles of tense, aspect, and event marking. Researchers agree about the frequencies with which adult AAE speakers produce variants such as –ed and –Øed, and some have concluded that children produce these variants in the same way that adults do. What I show in this presentation of data from AAE-speaking communities in southwest Louisiana is that children go through stages of development of morphological marking, so while they display variable marking, it differs from that of adult AAE speakers. Finally, I present data to show that patterns of morphological marking provide insight into the development of variation and information about how children progress in talking about states and events but that it is also necessary track children’s use of preverbal markers along with morphological marking on verbs to give an account of the acquisition path.

Reflecting back to 1996, almost twenty years after the 1979 Ann Arbor case, in which questions were posed about academic access and native use of AAE, we find that similar issues about academic access and social justice were raised by the Oakland Independent School District then. Now in 2017-2018, twenty years after Oakland, the newest instantiation of the recycled education and justice topic is framed in terms of the preschool to prison pipeline. Research on child AAE is more critical than ever.

Lisa Green is Professor of Linguistics at the University of Massachusetts Amherst. Her research and teaching interests include syntax, syntactic variation, child language acquisition and development of African American English, and linguistics and education. She is the author of African American English: A Linguistic Introduction (Cambridge University Press, 2002) and journal articles and book chapters on syntax and semantics of African American English (e.g., tense and aspect, negation, left periphery phenomena). Her work also addresses the practical applications of linguistic description of African American English in educational contexts. Green’s research on the development of language patterns in the speech of three-, four- and five-year-olds in African American speech communities is reported in her book Language and the African American Child, published by Cambridge University Press (2011). Her third book African American English Through the Years: Getting at the Core Grammar is under contract with Cambridge University Press. Green is the founding director of the Center for the Study of African American Language at the University of Massachusetts Amherst. Its goal is to foster and integrate research on language in the African American community and applications of that research in educational, social, and cultural realms.

Before moving to the University of Massachusetts Amherst, Green taught in the linguistics program in the Department of English at Binghamton University (1994-1995), and she was also a member of the faculty in the Department of Linguistics at The University of Texas at Austin (1995-2006). Green holds a Ph.D. in linguistics from the University of Massachusetts Amherst.
Plenary Contest
Grand Ballroom C
Friday, 5 January, 7:00 – 8:30 PM

The Five-Minute Linguist

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 are lively and engaging, delivered without notes on a stage without a podium, with audiovisual effects of the speaker’s choosing. Your audience vote will help determine the winner!

- Zachary Jaggers (New York University): A political ideology with an accent
- Georgia Zellou (University of California, Davis): Enhanced coarticulation facilitates statistical learning of continuous speech in adults
- Lauren Ackerman (Newcastle University): Coreference dependency formation is modulated by experience with variation of human gender
- Michelle McSweeney (Columbia University): Can I get a comma? The role of punctuation and laughter in texting identity
- Kelly Wright (University of Michigan), Kevin McGowan (University of Kentucky): Covert Segregation: Investigating Dialect Discrimination in the Housing Market
- Gregory Scontras (University of California, Irvine): The pragmatics of truth-value judgements
- Sharon Inkelas (University of California, Berkeley), Jordan Ackerman (University of California, Merced), Noah Hermalin (University of California, Berkeley), Darya Kavitskaya (University of California, Berkeley), and Stephanie Shih (University of California, Merced): Pokemonikers: A Study of Sound Symbolism and Pokemon Names
- Lynn Hou (University of California, San Diego), Ryan Lepic (University of Chicago): When looks count: the function and distribution of LOOK-AT in American Sign Language

Alternates:

- Daniel Duncan (New York University): Changing language and identity during suburbanization
- Mark Visona (Georgetown University): What is the "right" way to call 911?

Videorecording of the Five-Minute Linguist is made possible by a generous contribution from the Department of Linguistics at the University of Utah.
The Role of Individual Cues to Feature Contrasts in Human Speech Processing

Stefanie Shattuck-Hufnagel
Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Djever wonner howya managedeh unnerstan’ speech when so manyuh the soun’ser missinger change’ from whacheh ‘kspect? It has been observed for centuries, even millenia, that spoken words change their form in different contexts, and often occur in highly reduced forms. But it is only in the past few decades, with the advent of large corpora of typical speech produced in natural communicative contexts, and the widespread availability of tools for capturing and visually displaying the acoustic details of the speech signal, that the pervasive and sometimes extreme nature of these surface form modifications in everyday speech has become clear. And it is even more recently that the implications of these observations for models of speech processing have begun to be explored. In this talk I will review some of the many behavioral phenomena that reflect this aspect of language use, and discuss some of their implications for modeling the mechanisms by which speaker-listeners process speech.

Stefanie Shattuck-Hufnagel earned her BA in Philosophy from Wellesley College and her PhD from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where her 1974 thesis in Cognitive Psychology explored the implications of sound-level speech errors for models of speech production planning, with Merrill Garrett and Susan Carey Block. She taught for several years in the Department of Psychology at Cornell University, and rejoined MIT in the Speech Communication Group in the Research Laboratory of Electronics in 1979, where she is a Principal Research Scientist.

Her research interests focus on integrating different aspects of speech processing at the sound level, including speech production, speech perception, the development of these skills in children, and their dissolution in speech deficits. With many colleagues she has analysed different aspects of naturally-occurring speech behavior as evidence for processing representations and mechanisms, including speech errors, speech prosody, and speech-accompanying gesture. Most recently she has considered the role of individual acoustic cues to features, and the implications of speaker-listener abilities to attend to, represent and manipulate these sub-categorical elements, for models of human speech processing. She is a former Associate Editor of the Journal of Phonetics, a member of the Executive Board of the Association of Laboratory Phonology, and a Fellow of the Acoustical Society of America.
In “Tone: Is it different?” (Hyman 2011), I suggested that “tone is like segmental phonology in every way—only more so”, emphasizing that there are some things that only tone can do. In this talk my focus will extend beyond phonology, specifically addressing what tone tells us about the integration (vs. compartmentalization) of grammar. I will present some rather striking examples that demonstrate problems for the strict separation of phonology, morphology and syntax, each time posing the question, “What else is like this outside of tone?” The simplicity of the phenomena presented will also confirm the accessibility of working on tone which, historically, has produced more than a little timidity among even seasoned language researchers. In order to interpret the presented tonal vignettes, it will be necessary to consider basic definitional and analytic questions such as: What is tone? How is tone different from (stress- and pitch-) accent? From intonation? How much of this should be captured representationally vs. by other means? Beyond what tone tells us about language, this will lead to a meta discussion of what the study of tone tells us about how to approach linguistic analysis and linguistic typology in general.

Larry Hyman received his Ph.D. in Linguistics from the University of California, Los Angeles, 1972. Except for a two-year leave with a Postdoctoral Fellowship from the Miller Institute for Basic Research in Science (U.C. Berkeley, 1973-1975), he taught at the University of Southern California from 1971 to 1988. He came to Berkeley's Department of Linguistics in 1988, which he chaired from 1991 to 2002. He has worked extensively on phonological theory and other aspects of language structure - particularly as concerns the history, typology, and description of the Niger-Congo languages of Africa, especially Bantu. He has published several books (e.g. Phonology Theory and Analysis, A Theory of Phonological Weight) and numerous theoretical articles in such journals as Language, Linguistic Inquiry, Natural Language and Linguistic Theory, Phonology, Studies in African Linguistics and Journal of African Languages and Linguistics.

His current interests center around phonological theory, tone systems, typology, and the comparative and historical study of the Bantu language family (of about 500 languages) for which he founded the Comparative Bantu On-Line Dictionary (CBOLD), originally funded by the National Science Foundation and in collaboration with the Laboratoire Dynamique du Langage (CNRS / Université Lyon 2). He is also currently Executive Director of the France-Berkeley Fund and has held several visiting positions in Lyon, Paris and Toulouse.
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Abstracts of LSA and SSILA Organized Sessions
The Department of Linguistics at the University of Utah offers a BA, MA, and PhD in Linguistics with concentrations in phonology, second language acquisition, and syntax and semantics. At both the undergraduate and graduate levels, we provide students with a broad foundation in the field of linguistics and offer specialized training in one or more subfields through individual and collaborative research opportunities.

The University of Utah is a major research university nestled in the foothills of the Rocky Mountains overlooking the Great Salt Lake and Salt Lake City. The Salt Lake region is known especially for its robust economy, friendly environment, and rich outdoor recreation opportunities.
Preparing Linguistics Graduate Students to Teach
Imperial A
4:00 – 5:30 PM

Organizers: Ann Bunger (Indiana University)
Gaillynn Clements (Duke University/University of North Carolina School of the Arts)

Sponsor: LSA Linguistics in Higher Education Committee (LiHEC)

Participants: Ann Bunger (Indiana University)
Gaillynn Clements (Duke University/University of North Carolina School of the Arts)
Anne Curzan (University of Michigan)
Raichle Farrelly (St. Michael’s College)
Matt Goldrick (Northwestern University)
Julia Moore (Northwestern University)
Alexandra Motut (University of Toronto)
Mary Niepokuj (Purdue University)

Pedagogical training for graduate students in Linguistics is an important part of their professional skills training. Recent PhDs who enter academic positions will encounter teaching among their job responsibilities, and those who go on to non-academic jobs will be expected to engage in knowledge transfer in diverse communicative situations. Moreover, all linguists—from undergraduate students to faculty members—can play a vital role in engaging the public in learning about linguistics and the many ways that linguistic issues affect our daily lives. All of these teaching situations require more than just effective communication of linguistic concepts—the teacher should also be able to apply an understanding of theories of teaching and learning to engage learners in the material so that they consider how it affects their own field of study, using methods that are appropriate for a particular learner or group of learners at a particular moment in time. However, the preparation that Linguistics graduate students receive for their role as teachers is often haphazard. Training strategies vary across programs, ranging from departmental pedagogy courses to fight-or-flight TA experiences with no preparation, and training in teaching is often deprioritized (formally or informally) in favor of training in research and writing.

The goal of this organized session sponsored by the Linguistics in Higher Education Committee (LiHEC) is to facilitate communication among Linguistics programs and departments about how we are preparing graduate students to teach. Presenters will discuss theoretical and practical issues that provide a foundation for pedagogical training and will share strategies for successfully developing and implementing a variety of different kinds of training programs. This session is intended to provide LSA members with an overview of effective training strategies and to enable them to choose and adapt the model that best suits the needs and resources of their program.

The session will begin with a discussion among a panel of instructors with experience in pedagogical training. Topics of discussion will include pedagogical skills that linguists need, including preparation in making linguistics accessible and relevant to non-linguists in various fields, systematic gaps in our current training models, and ways to get graduate students involved in discipline-specific research on the scholarship of teaching and learning. In addition, several panelists will describe the structure of pedagogical training programs that they have designed, the issues and skills that they cover, and the strengths and weaknesses of their approaches. The panel represents a diverse range of approaches to pedagogical training, including semester-long pedagogy courses, formal faculty-led mentorship programs, and peer-to-peer training. The panel will be moderated by an instructor who has worked at the Center for Teaching and Learning Excellence at the University of Utah, and who will share insight into best practices in graduate student pedagogical training.

Following the panel, a semi-structured small-group conversation period with the panelists will allow audience members to individually interact with presenters and gain a more detailed understanding of the various approaches to training. This session will also offer faculty from varied programs the opportunity to discuss their ideas for expanding or developing their own pedagogical training programs with presenters and other audience members.
Abstracts

Raichle Farrelly (St. Michael’s College)
*Theoretical, technical, and relational aspects of teacher preparation*

The moderator will draw on effective practices for the pedagogical training of language teachers to situate the preparation of graduate student instructors across the discipline of linguistics. Over the years, the moderator has been involved in teacher education in various contexts including universities in the U.S. and abroad, community-based language programs, and K-12 schools. At the intersections of these professional development endeavors (i.e., graduate courses, workshops, study circles, student-teacher supervision, and one-on-one mentoring) she has explored the essence of quality teacher education. She will highlight the theoretical, technical, and relational aspects of pedagogy, providing concrete examples of how they might interact over the course of a teacher education course or program.

Anne Curzan (University of Michigan)
*What do we want students to remember? The implications for TA training*

A key part of teacher training is connecting teaching to learning goals. Teachers can then effectively design syllabi, lesson plans, and assessments around those learning goals. In this talk, I make the case for designing linguistics courses in all subfields to address—in addition to learning goals specific to the topic of the course—the broad learning goal of challenging students to re-examine their experiences with and beliefs about language in their everyday lives. Too often, students see linguistics as a highly technical field, divorced from their daily experiences with language. These learning goals are especially relevant in more introductory undergraduate linguistics courses, where most students are non-majors; and graduate students are often teaching these courses early in their teaching careers. I will share examples of classroom activities and assignments/assessments; I will also discuss resistance students and instructors can encounter as part of this pedagogy.

Julia Moore (Northwestern University)
Matthew Goldrick (Northwestern University)
*Pedagogical training for linguistics doctoral students at Northwestern University*

Students in Linguistics at Northwestern University have a range of pedagogical training opportunities, including formal classroom instruction as well as several individualized research and training opportunities. In preparation for teaching English to speakers of other languages in Northwestern’s English Language Programs, linguistics doctoral students take a summer course in second language pedagogy. In addition to studying second language acquisition theory and teaching methods, students learn to assess English proficiency and analyze nonnative English for application in individual instruction. Doctoral students also have access to a range of individualized training opportunities through Northwestern’s Searle Center for Advancing Learning & Teaching. These range from: observation and discussion of faculty teaching; development and implementation of pedagogical research; to a year-long training program for design and implementation of a new stand-alone course. We will discuss our experience with these pedagogical training opportunities and the lessons learned while implementing them in our graduate program.

Alexandra Motut (University of Toronto)
*Peer training for graduate students: options and implementations*

Peer training can be an effective component of pedagogical training provided to graduate students. I will discuss multiple ways in which peer training can be implemented successfully, both at the university-wide level, as part of a teaching and learning centre, and at the department level, by reviewing the peer-training options available to graduate students in the Department of Linguistics at the University of Toronto. I have worked both as a peer trainer in the University of Toronto’s Teaching Assistants’ Training Program (TATP), providing training on topics ranging from introductory (grading, running tutorials) to more advanced (intercultural competencies in the classroom, preparing statements of teaching philosophy), and also as a peer trainer within the Department of Linguistics at the University of Toronto, providing discipline-specific pedagogical training. I will discuss the benefits and challenges of a peer-training approach, and implementation strategies, both as a centralized, university-wide resource and at the department level.
Mary Niepokuj (Purdue University)

A semester-long class on pedagogy in linguistics

I regularly teach a semester-long course focused on pedagogy in linguistics. The course introduces strategies for teaching the different sub-areas of linguistics, as well as covering general issues of pedagogy, such as choosing textbooks, designing class work to achieve particular goals, and fostering an open and inclusive atmosphere in the classroom. We also develop strategies for overcoming the resistance many students have to linguistics. The goal of the class is to develop reflective teachers who formulate detailed explicit goals when they teach and design assignments and activities to achieve those goals. Teaching does not take place in a vacuum. The best teaching involves a consideration of the needs and interests of the specific student population being taught, the development of goals related to those needs and interests, and a course structured around these considerations.
The Syntax of Clausal Arguments

Imperial B
4:00 – 5:30 PM

Organizers: Claire Halpert (University of Minnesota)
            Yining Nie (New York University)

Participants: Peter Grishin (University of Cambridge)
              Claire Halpert (University of Minnesota)
              Henrison Hsieh (McGill University)
              Elise Newman (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)
              Yining Nie (New York University)
              Danfeng Wu (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

How are clauses able to function as arguments of a predicate? What syntactic requirements must hold--of the predicate and/or the clause--to permit this relationship? What strategies do languages use to introduce clausal arguments, and what are the implications of these strategies for other aspects of the syntax? What types of syntactic dependencies can hold across the edge of a clausal argument, and why? This organized session addresses these questions, building on student work that came out of Claire Halpert’s course, “Clausal Arguments in Bantu and Beyond,” at the 2017 LSA Linguistic Institute.

The Bantu language family is a useful lens through which to investigate questions relating to the status of clausal arguments: Bantu languages have a large number of clausal complementation strategies and often have morphologically complex complementizers; recent work has used these complex and morphologically rich strategies to explore the connections between particular clausal syntax and clausal distribution, phase effects, and modality (e.g. Baker and Safir 2012; Diercks 2013; Halpert 2015, 2016; Letsholo and Safir 2017). Comparing Bantu languages also allows us to isolate the effects that small variations in the syntactic properties of a clausal argument can have on the grammar in very similar languages. This recent work on the syntax of selected clauses in Bantu ties into a larger body of work on clausal embedding strategies across languages (e.g. Aboh 2010, Baker 2011, Caponigro and Polinsky 2011, Pesetsky 2016) and the syntactic and semantic status of clausal arguments (Moulton 2015, Elliott 2016). The nuanced patterns that we find in Bantu languages can help shape typological investigations and adjudicate between different theories of the restrictions on clausal distribution.

The three talks in this symposium, which are all based on student projects for the course, broaden and deepen our understanding of the issues sketched above. Talks by Peter Grishin and by Elise Newman & Danfeng Wu focus on puzzling aspects of Bantu embedded clauses. The third talk in the symposium, by Henrison Hsieh & Yining Nie, broadens the typological picture by introducing new empirical findings on the status of clauses in Tagalog. Together, these three talks will provide the audience with a nuanced understanding of several phenomena relating to the syntax of clausal arguments in understudied languages, situate these phenomena within the larger current debates surrounding the syntactic status of selected clauses, and will introduce novel analyses.

Abstracts

Peter Grishin (University of Cambridge)

Filling Spec,CP in Zulu

It has been noted that CPs are difficult to embed. This talk explores an alternate strategy for licensing embedded CPs: merging a nominal element in Spec,CP. These nominal elements, being at the edge of the CP phase, can “disguise” a CP as selectable by a matrix verb. I argue that Zulu uses this strategy for certain classes of clausal embedding, and diagnose the merger of a null expletive pronoun in Spec,CP. I demonstrate that this analysis can account for the inability of CPs to move to Spec,TP, and present a novel approach to Zulu hyperraising (contra Halpert 2015, 2016) building on research that shows that Bantu preverbal subjects have topic-like properties. I propose that optionality in whether the matrix verb agrees with the hyperraised DP or the embedded CP arises due to whether matrix Top and φ-features probe together or separately.
Elise Newman (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)
Danfeng Wu (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

A new analysis and prediction about Lubukusu agreeing complementizers

In Lubukusu, embedded complementizers that show phi agreement notably agree with the subject in the superordinate clause. Diercks (2013) accounts for this phenomenon by proposing an indirect Agree relation involving a null pronoun that moves from the embedded Spec, CP to the higher T.

In this talk, we propose an alternative analysis, in which an omnivorous probe (Béjar and Rezac 2009, Deal 2014) on T both searches for phi features, and values affixes on relevant hosts. This matrix T probes all the way to the embedded C, given independent evidence that questions the phasal status of vP/CP (Halpert 2016).

To test the predictions of these competing analyses, we propose the use of ellipsis, making use of Takahashi and Fox’s (2005) MaxElide. A null pronoun in Spec, CP would reduce the number of possible ellipsis domains, thus our analysis should predict more ellipsis possibilities than Diercks’.

Henrison Hsieh (McGill University)
Yining Nie (New York University)

Clausal arguments in Tagalog

This paper explores the distribution of clausal arguments in Tagalog, showing that some clauses (headed and headless relative clauses and gerunds) pattern exactly like nominals, while others do not. The clauses that do not can be divided into two types: wh-type clauses (embedded questions and free relatives), which display some nominal-like properties, and CP-type clauses (finite CPs and what we call Yung-CPs), which exhibit hardly any such properties. We argue that wh-clauses are events and CP-clauses are propositions, with different semantic types from pure nominals (Moulton 2015), supporting the clausal gradient proposed by Baker and Safir (2012) for Bantu languages.
Exploring the Expressive Functions of Language
Imperial A
9:00 – 10:30 AM

Organizers: Brian D. Joseph (The Ohio State University)
Penelope D. Eckert (Stanford University)

Participants: Penelope D. Eckert (Stanford University)
Lenore Grenoble (University of Chicago)
Brian D. Joseph (The Ohio State University)

The function of language, as stated in virtually every introductory textbook on linguistics, is to enable and facilitate communication. However, there is more to it than that. While linguists have tended to focus on the denotational function of language, in so doing, they have neglected the vast expressive capability that is built into the linguistic system. Language allows people to communicate social-indexical information of many sorts, from social membership to stance and emotions, and to add color to otherwise dry statements of fact, to reveal sides of themselves that are fun, witty, personal, emotive, artistic and the like.

In this symposium, with papers by four linguists who have studied the expressive side of language from various angles, we propose to bring the expressive function of language to the fore and to demonstrate the value of taking this function of language seriously.

To elaborate somewhat, we note that expressivity can take many forms, as there is a wide range of communicative acts that stand outside of the more usual denotative interactions that linguists -- especially structurally oriented ones -- have generally studied and have generally formulated their analysis of language on. Besides artistic, stance-related, colorful, and emotive acts noted above, one can point to such phonological phenomena as sound symbolic, onomatopoetic, and ideophonic manipulation of the phonic dimension of language, to such morphological phenomena as –*ma-* infixation (cf. *thinga-ma-jig, saxa-ma-phone*, etc.) or expletive insertion (cf. *fan-frickin-tastic* (McCarthy 1982)) by which affect is added to words (e.g., in these cases, playfulness or strong emotion), to the linguistics of the interactions mothers and fathers have with babies whereby expressive affect may be as much a part of the interaction as the denotative content, and also to extra-anthropic interactions with nonhuman entities (animals, aliens, robots, etc.). In these contexts, the meaning of the message necessarily goes beyond the specifics of the content to include a range of affective and contextual meanings that, we argue, should be included in theories of language.

In order to explore this expressive side and to highlight the ways in which expressivity and affect are realized and conveyed through language and in language use, we offer here three papers by linguists who presented work at conferences and lectures associated with the 2017 Linguistic Institute at the University of Kentucky. These presentations and subsequent discussions they held led them to discover a common element in their research, namely their mutual interest in the various dimensions of linguistic expressivity. This idea for this symposium is the result of those discussions. The Institute thus provided the impetus for this symposium by offering a forum for the exchange of ideas and the discovery of common ground.

Relevant Bibliography
Bell, Allan. 1999. Styling the other to define the self: A study in New Zealand identity making. *Journal of Sociolinguistics* 3, 523-541.


**Abstracts**

**Penelope Eckert** (Stanford University)

*The fine line between reference and performance*

In addition to facts about the world, speakers continually communicate information about themselves in the immediate situation – social status, qualities, momentary emotional states, stance. Communicating these things explicitly requires overwhelming verbiage, and assumes a desire to be explicit. But human sociality commonly requires inexplicit communication, and the linguistic system provides a variety of resources for performing, rather than referring to, social qualities and personal states. All of language is to some extent performative, but some aspects of language are more performative than others. Sociolinguistic variation constitutes the most performative component of the broader system of expressivity in language, and its meanings extend beyond external social facts (e.g. class, gender) into the most affective and embodied states. This talk will focus on the balance between reference and performance across the linguistic system, most particularly on the relation between Pragmatics and Sociolinguistic Variation.

**Lenore Grenoble** (University of Chicago)

*Secondary phonemes, verbal gestures, and things that go [!] in the night*

Everyday interaction involves elements generally not classified as part of language per se, but still integral to communication, e.g. sounds standing outside of a language’s phonemic system that are productively viewed as part of a larger class of verbal gestures, defined by various functional and structural characteristics and found in exclamations, interjections, animal calls, ideophones, and borrowings. They are extra-grammatical in not entering into morphosyntactic frames and gesture-like in conveying expressive, not lexico-semantic, meaning, consistent with Dingemanse & Akita’s (2017) claim of an inverse relation between expressiveness and grammatical integration. I discuss here non-phonemic clicks and glottal stops in several communities, the Scandinavian, Greenlandic and Faroese pulmonic ingressive, and expressive whistles and hisses. They reveal a complex system of verbal gestures and suggest that such sounds are integral to communication. I conclude that not including these items in language descriptions misses an important aspect of language use in face-to-face interaction.

**Brian D. Joseph** (The Ohio State University)

*Phonic expressivity system-internally and system-externally: the case of affricates in the Balkans*

Affricates are often special, with features of both unitary segments and clusters. They often are special too regarding the expressive function of language, serving as prime carriers of phonic affect and expressivity. This effect is especially evident in the Balkans, where Greek’s [ts] and [dz], Albanian’s [dž] and [dz], and Turkish’s [dž] and [tʃ] show a lexical distribution aligning them with phonic expressivity. Moreover, in Greek, the lexical distribution is particularly revealing, as [ts/dz] predominate in words standing outside of “conventionally structured speech” (per Wescott 1975), e.g. child-directed language, ideophones, interjections, onomatopoeia, etc. I argue that while ordinary processes of sound change, analogy, and borrowing led to the Greek situation — so also in Albanian — the clustering of the expressive affricate effect in the Balkans, and the similar affective functions in Turkish, a key regional contact language, suggest an external component to the causes giving Balkan affricates their special functional value.
Understanding Judgment Data in Syntax and Semantics: Insights from Experimental Methodologies

Imperial B
9:00 – 10:30 AM

Organizer: Lilia Rissman (Radboud University)

Participants: Lauren Ackerman (Newcastle University)
Tal Linzen (Johns Hopkins University)
Yohei Oseki (New York University)
Lilia Rissman (Radboud University)
Jon Sprouse (University of Connecticut)
Masaya Yoshida (Northwestern University)

For many decades, judgments of sentence acceptability and sentence truth have served as the primary source of data for theorizing in syntax and semantics. In many cases, these judgments have been collected in an informal way, from only the linguist researcher or a small number of colleagues, leading to sharp criticism that many of the theoretical advances in linguistics are built on shaky empirical ground (Ferreira, 2005; Gibson & Fedorenko, 2010, 2013). Thus over the past decade, the field has seen vigorous debate about the validity and reliability of explicit metalinguistic judgments in linguistic theory. This debate has included defenses of the empirical base of linguistics (Culicover & Jackendoff, 2010; Phillips, 2010) as well as replication of reported syntactic judgments through formal judgment studies with non-linguist participants (Sprouse & Almeida, 2012; Sprouse et al., 2013).

Although such replications suggest that the fields of syntax and semantics are not in a state of crisis, multiple questions remain about how judgment data should be collected and interpreted. For example, are formal judgment studies always necessary? What is the relationship between explicit judgments and implicit psycholinguistic measures? How do we understand variation in judgments in terms of education and culture, and why do we sometimes observe discrepancies between linguist and non-linguist judgments? Although multiple researchers have tackled these issues (Culbertson & Gross, 2009; Mahowald et al., 2016; among others), the field has not yet converged on a set of best practices for collecting judgment data across different methodological contexts and when addressing different theoretical questions.

This symposium adopts the perspective that judgment data can yield important insights into how we represent language (in contrast with the perspective that judgment data are inherently suspect, see Edelman & Christiansen, 2003). Further research is needed, however, to understand how a particular methodological context affects judgments, and how these contexts can affect the conclusions we are able to draw from judgment data. Through experimental studies, the three papers in this symposium contribute new insights to our understanding of judgments as behavioral data. These studies report judgments of syntactic acceptability as well as judgments of word meaning, and include data from English, Japanese and Hebrew.

All three papers in this symposium affirm the role of explicit judgments in syntax and semantics, but provide methodological nuance and insight that can guide future experimenters’ choices when collecting judgment data. Given the strong views of many linguists on judgments as the primary empirical base in linguistics, this symposium is organized to allow for a dialogue between the audience and all three sets of presenters. Each presenter will give a 20 minute talk, followed by a 5 minute Q&A session specific to that talk. After all three presentations, the presenters will then be joined by Jon Sprouse as a discussant/moderator. Sprouse is a major innovator in experimental approaches to collecting judgment data and his work has been cited above. Sprouse will provide a short discussion on the contributions of each of the three papers, and will then facilitate additional Q&A between the audience and the presenters. We hope this symposium will serve as part of a broader conversation on how linguists can best make use of judgment data for generating new theoretical advances.
Abstracts

**Yohei Oseki** (New York University)
**Tal Linzen** (Johns Hopkins University)

*The reliability of acceptability judgments across languages*

Oseki & Linzen tested controversial and non-controversial syntactic contrasts with Japanese and Hebrew speakers, where speakers made judgments using a 7-point Likert scale. They found that non-controversial contrasts were replicated by the Japanese and Hebrew speakers, but some of the controversial contrasts were not replicated. The authors make three conclusions: 1) that robust replication of non-controversial contrasts suggests that formal acceptability judgment experiments are not always necessary, 2) that inconsistent replication of controversial contrasts may indicate that informal peer review is less effective in languages beyond English, and that 3) linguists can successfully identify potentially controversial contrasts.

**Lauren Ackerman** (Newcastle University)
**Masaya Yoshida** (Northwestern University)

*Detecting elusive judgments with binary decisions*

Like the first paper, this study explores the relationship between judgments reported by linguists in published articles and judgments reported by experimental participants in the lab. In this study, two cases in English are investigated in which formal syntactic explanations have not been consistently confirmed in formal experimental studies: the apparent production-comprehension split in the distribution of resumptive pronouns in island contexts, and the amnestying effect of an additional wh-word on violations of the Superiority Condition. By employing a binary forced-choice methodology which mimics acceptability judgements of the formal syntax literature (unlike as scalar rating methodology), the authors confirm that resumptive pronoun and superiority phenomena are consistent with the predictions made by the formal syntax literature in some environments.

**Lilia Rissman** (Radboud University)

*Tools for understanding verb meaning: explicit judgments vs. implicit behavior*

The final paper tests the relationship between judgments of word meaning and more implicit measures of lexical representation. Most of the research within experimental syntax and semantics (including the first two papers in this symposium) has focused on formal judgments of sentence acceptability and sentence felicity. Relatively little work, by contrast, has focused on developing experimental methods for collecting judgments about word meanings. In this paper, the author tests the validity of a recent, novel method for eliciting judgments about how verbs encode relations between event participants. The idea that verbs highlight event participants is a crucial part of many theories of argument structure but is not well understood empirically. Using a sentence completion task, the author shows that the results from the previously published judgment task and the implicit completion task are highly correlated, validating explicit semantic judgments as one tool for accessing representations of verb meaning.
In work on the indigenous languages of North America, texts (used here in the widest possible sense, thus including narratives of all kinds as well as songs, poems, or any other form of coherent language) always have had a central role. Text collections, along with grammars and dictionaries, are one of three essential parts of language description in the Boasian tradition, and with the rise of documentary linguistics in the last two decades (cf. Himmelmann 1998, 2006 but also Woodbury 2003), much effort has been expended by linguists to record, transcribe, and annotate texts.

Yet, even though numerous text collections exist for Dene languages (there are more than 30 collections for Alaskan Dene alone), to this day they are often a by-product of linguistic work, relegated to a deliverable in order to “give something back to the community”. While we do not wish to quibble with this practice—good text collections are of immense value to communities as, among other things, cultural repositories and teaching tools—we want to (re-)expand the study of texts beyond their immediate usefulness as data sources for language description and theory. In this special session, we want to shift the focus of inquiry onto the texts themselves. While extant text collections contain a transcript and a translation, many of the stories are not intelligible without extensive background in contextualization. We have noticed that many linguists we know have gathered this information as part of the annotation, but have not yet found a place for it (a notable exception is the “Companion” volume by Thompson 1990). Additionally, most of these text collections focus on narratives, ignoring other traditional and non-traditional genres such as songs, poems, or newspaper articles.

Why is a linguistic take on these stories important? It might be argued that the "linguistic take" has been fulfilled when translation is achieved, and the resulting information organized in lexicons and grammars. But without further contextual annotation, this could result in incomplete or even misleading material being encoded in reference works. A careful study of verbal art can distinguish between effects of narrative style and the constraints of grammar (cf. Woodbury 1998). It can also distinguish individual artistic expression from language structure. For languages with small corpora, often based on the output of a small number of expert speakers, this could be crucially important.

In this session, we want to dive into the study of Dene texts from different angles. De Reuse will discuss linguistic indicators of genre in a body of Western Apache newspaper items from the early 1980s. Hargus will look mode and aspect in the Kwadacha Tsek’ene version of an important Dene story cycle, while Lovick will discuss how the not-quite-humanness of the Alaskan Dene “Tailed People” is expressed linguistically. Spence, working with historical data, will investigate uses and functions of the circumflex accent added by Sapir to Hupa texts to add expressiveness. Tuttle will compare the vowel inventory found in Lower Tanana vocables to that found in ordinary Lower Tanana speech. Webster, finally, will discuss the challenges of translating Rex Lee Jim’s highly ambiguous Navajo poetry.

In this way, the contributors to this session will showcase different ways of engaging as a linguist with the many types of text that form part of the documentation record of Dene languages. We hope that this special session will eventually lead to an edited volume on the study of Dene text, involving additional scholars of Dene languages.
Abstracts

Willem de Reuse (University of North Texas/The Language Conservancy)

*Western Apache literature in the Fort Apache Scout newspaper*

About 1980-1984, a group of elders, published, mostly anonymously, Apache texts in the *Fort Apache Scout*, the newspaper of the White Mountain Apache tribe. Remarkably, they are written in Apache only, without an accompanying English translation. This means that they were intended for Apache readers only, as there are practically no non-Apaches who can read Apache. The variety of literary genres revealed is unique for collections of Apache texts, ranging from mythical, prayers, didactic, poetic, biographical, to jokes, and they exhibit interesting tensions between Euro-American and indigenous points of view, as well as a variety of stylistic genre differentiating features.

Anthony K. Webster (University of Texas at Austin)

*On the quest for a non-bossy translation: the Navajo poetry of Rex Lee Jim*

For several years, I’ve been working to translate a set of brief poems (three or so lines, one or two words per line) in Navajo by Rex Lee Jim. Coupled with the briefness of the poems is the use of ambiguity. Much of this ambiguity is predicated on the intensification of a particular sound in the poem or on punning—where the poem can be understood in multiple ways. The goal here is to reflect on the possibility of creating non-bossy translations, translations that respect the ambiguity that make Jim’s poems “strong poems”—poems that inspire continued reflection and contemplation.

Justin Spence (University of California, Davis)

*Reading performativity: exceptional prosody in transcribed Hupan narratives*

Although stylistic aspects of narratives can be difficult to recover from older language documentation, the present study considers a case where transcriptions of dictated texts reflect salient details of their performance. In a collection of Hupan texts, Edward Sapir often transcribed an exceptional pitch accent described by Golla (1970:41) as “‘demonstrative’ in the broadest sense.” Examination of these texts reveals a number of specific patterns governing the accent’s distribution that would be difficult to ascertain through other methods, demonstrating the utility of corpus-based approaches in exploring the deployment of stylistic elements even in less-studied languages with relatively small corpora.

Siri Tuttle (University of Alaska Fairbanks)

*Vocables and vowel inventories in Lower Tanana Dene*

Vocables, shaped like words, but without lexical meaning, occur in songs in many languages. In Lower Tanana (Alaskan) Dene songs, vocables contain vowels absent in spoken language. Acoustic comparison of spoken and sung language reveals regular use in vocables of the diphthong [ej], [o:] and [u:], all absent in the spoken inventory. Are these vowels preserved from older forms of the language, borrowed, or part of an archaic ceremonial language? Do they create a shared song space with neighboring Dene languages, or operate over a regional area? Acoustic investigation must be combined with ethnographic research to answer these questions.

Sharon Hargus (University of Washington)

*The Kwadacha Tsek’ene Nats’oodalh stories*

The folk hero of Kwadacha Tsek’ene is a traveller named Nuts’oodalh [nats’u’dal]. In this presentation I will first summarize the content of a series of eight Nuts’oodalh stories told mostly in Kwadacha Tsek’ene by the late Mike Abou. Similarities to other Athabaskan travellers, particularly Koyukon’s *Kvetetaalkkaane*, will be pointed out. Next I report on tense-aspect-modality marking in the verbs of these stories. Imperfective and perfective verbs predominate and mark atelic vs. telic events, respectively. The future is an immediate future in Kwadacha Tsek’ene and is rare. The optative is also rare and is used only in particular grammatical contexts.
Olga Lovick (First Nations University of Canada)
The Che’t’iin iin (Tailed People) of Tetlin: between human and animal

The Che’t’iin iin 'Tailed People' are creatures from a historical account from Tetlin. Physically, they are animals with long tails, pointed ears, and furred bodies. Several grammatical devices indicate that they are animals. Yet, they also have human characteristics such as their name and their mental capacities. Their movements are described with the same verb themes used for human referents.

Drawing on several tellings of this story, I show how storytellers employ both grammatical and lexical devices to establish the status of the Che't'liin iin as neither quite human, nor quite animal, but instead as creatures in-between.
Recent Projects with K-12 Students and How to Get Your Own Project Started

Imperial A
2:00 – 3:30 PM

Organizers: Mary Hudgens Henderson (Winona State University)
John Boyle (California State University, Fresno)

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

Participants: Charles Anderson (University of Edinburgh)
Nicoleta Bateman (California State University, San Marcos)
John Boyle (California State University, Fresno)
Kelly Jacob (High Tech Middle North County)
Ashley Farris-Trimble (Simon Fraser University)
Mary Hudgens Henderson (Winona State University)
Danica Reid (Simon Fraser University)
Pauline Sangster (University of Edinburgh)
Graeme Trousdale (University of Edinburgh)

Linguists are in a special position to offer support to local schools and communities regarding linguistics-related educational issues that could both help students’ academic achievement and dispel harmful language attitudes. In this Organized Session sponsored by Language in the School Curriculum Committee (LiSC), three recent projects are discussed that incorporate linguistics into the education of young people, via day camps, collaborations with teachers, and literacy curricula. The presenters offer tips and tools to help linguists connect with local educators in their communities.

Linguists have made efforts over the years to connect their research with educational issues and school curriculum. For example, Labov ([1969] 1972) argued against the myth of “verbal deprivation” of African American English speakers; Baugh (2000) clarified issues and misconceptions surrounding the Ebonics controversy of the 1990s; Reaser, Adger, Wolfram, and Christian (2017) offered a practical perspective towards approaching dialect-related features in the classroom. Other linguists have developed linguistics-themed curricula or programs specifically for young people to reduce negative language attitudes and/or improve academic performance (e.g., Sweetland 2006, Reaser & Wolfram 2007, Hudgens Henderson 2016; Brown 2009). However, linguistics remains a relatively unknown field of social science among young people due to the lack of its presence in most primary and secondary curricula. Efforts in teacher-training have been made (Wheeler 2010; Godley, Reaser & Moore 2015), but linguistics education for educators continues to be limited.

Despite the lack of linguistics training for many teachers, linguistics-related issues are often required in content standards and teaching frameworks. For example, the English Language Arts Standards of the Common Core require students in grades 6 through 12 to “Recognize variations from standard English in their own and others’ writing and speaking, and identify and use strategies to improve expression in conventional language” (L.6.1e, http://www.corestandards.org/ELA-Literacy/L/language-progressive-skills/). Few teachers receive explicit linguistics training that could help their students meet such standards, and prescriptive attitudes on language “correctness” abound in many school settings. This session encourages linguists, as local experts in issues surrounding language, to offer their services in collaboration and outreach projects that both meet the needs of the community members and establish the field of linguistics as a crucial component of youth education.

This workshop presents recent projects that teach linguistics to young people, and offers tips to get linguists collaborating with local schools and local children in their areas through linguistics-themed outreach and collaboration projects. The overarching goals of this LiSC-sponsored session include motivating more linguists to get involved in their local communities through collaboration with teachers and communities, and to give linguists tools to help them build ongoing, mutually-beneficial partnerships. Building these partnerships can increase the visibility of linguistics among teachers and students, but also lead to the general public’s deeper understanding of how language works structurally and socially.
Abstracts

Nicoleta Bateman (California State University, San Marcos)
Kelly Jacob (High Tech Middle North Country)
Linguistics in project-based learning and community engaged scholarship

This presentation describes ongoing efforts to incorporate linguistics in project-based learning contexts in a middle school classroom, through collaboration between a linguist and a humanities teacher. We highlight the benefits of seeking language themes in student projects, thereby making the study of linguistics authentic and meaningful. Two projects are described. First, as students studied the effects of human behavior on the environment, we introduced them to the effects of linguistic behavior on others. They identified dialectal variation in literature while reading To Kill a Mockingbird, discussed accents, dialects, linguistic biases, and conducted linguistic analysis of text to recognize systematicity in dialects. Second, linguistic diversity, culture, and identity were a main focus in a project linking astrophotography and Kumeyaay culture. During the presentation we invite the audience to brainstorm on potential language themes in other authentic projects. Finally, we suggest ways for linguists to develop mutually beneficial partnerships with teachers.

Ashley Farris-Trimble (Simon Fraser University)
Danica Reid (Simon Fraser University)
Little linguists: teaching elementary schoolers to be language scientists

This talk describes the design and implementation of small one-day camps (“Little Linguists”) for elementary school children (typically 8-10 years old) focused on the science of language. Through a broad linguistic theme, the children explore psycholinguistics, gesture, morphology, phonology, orthographies, semantics, and the differences between human and animal communication. The camps teach children about how they use and process language, promote engagement between the university and the local community, and introduce children directly to the research process. This presentation reviews the organization and planning of our day camp (including design and recruitment) and describes how we have incorporated physical activities, games, crafts, and scavenger hunts into the program. We showcase two activities designed for elementary-school age children that employ hands-on language practice to acquaint children with basic linguistic concepts. Last, we discuss the use of day camps as recruitment tools for linguistic research.
Graeme Trousdale (University of Edinburgh)
Charles Anderson (University of Edinburgh)
Pauline Sangster (University of Edinburgh)

Telling stories: a problem-solving approach to knowledge about language and narrative

*Telling Stories* is a project under development at the University of Edinburgh which links linguistic problem-solving skills to learning about narrative. Inspired by puzzles created for linguistics olympiads, it centres on how pupils’ knowledge about language can be enhanced through adopting a problem-solving approach to reading texts. This presentation provides an overview of the project and focuses on four areas:

- the design of the linguistics puzzles and their application to aspects of narrative structure;
- a brief analysis of the interviews with teachers;
- initial analysis of the results of the project;
- plans for project development, especially regarding computational thinking skills, and the link between programming and narrative.

Examples of the puzzles will be distributed and discussed, to encourage participants to reflect on how such material might be adapted for their own work in developing links with teachers, and to gain feedback as we take the project forward.
Race has been integral to how languages have been defined over time and to how the study of language has developed as a research area. Likewise, language has been central to how race has been theorized and expressed in scholarship across the social sciences and humanities. Yet, linguists have not developed a cohesive theory or model of race. As Charity Hudley (2017) discusses, contemporary language study has followed multiple trajectories of investigation, creating competing as well as complementary notions of the role of race in linguistic processes. Theoretical and methodological concerns arise in attempts to discern, with a linguistic lens, who is of a particular race and who is speaking what language or language variety. Linguists continue to debate models of racial classification that best capture the tension of racialization—racial classification and attribution that are prescribed to a person or group, versus those that individuals and groups ascribe to themselves. Further challenges arise when researchers examine and define linguistic systems and cultures that they themselves do not participate in.

A persistent and contributing factor to the lack of formal discussion about race within linguistics, specifically in the U.S., is the fact that the discipline of linguistics in general, and the Linguistic Society of America in particular, has not issued an official statement on race or racial analysis, in contrast to those put forward by the flagship organizations of related disciplines, including the American Anthropological Association (1999), the American Sociological Association (2003), and the American Psychological Association (n.d.). Such statements formally outline the historical and social motivations for current racial categories in the discipline, the ways in which academic thought about race in the disciplines originated and has changed over time, and modes of classification of race and racial work predominant in these fields. Compounding these challenges is the serious underrepresentation of African-American and Latinx students and faculty and those from other traditionally underrepresented groups, both within linguistics and within the leadership of the Linguistic Society of America (2015).

In order to work towards greater racial justice within linguistics, the challenge remains for linguists to develop a cohesive theory of race that is influenced by researchers of different methodological approaches and racial backgrounds. This symposium brings together a diverse panel of linguists who conduct research that directly involves the topic of language and race. Each presenter will contribute perspectives from various approaches to linguistics, highlighting how the study of language, culture, and identity can contribute to the study of race. Further, each presenter will draw on their interdisciplinary expertise in related fields such as psychology, sociology, anthropology, education, and ethnic studies, to examine how scholars from neighboring disciplines have formally conceptualized and dealt with race and racial classification strategies. Points of convergence as well as divergence will be articulated, drawing insights that may advance work in and beyond linguistics—including laying the groundwork within linguistics for developing a formal statement on race.

References

Abstracts

Anne H. Charity Hudley (University of California, Santa Barbara)

Psycholinguistic perspectives on race and racism

Charity Hudley will introduce the panel and then share insights from the neighboring discipline of psychology. Official statements by the American Psychological Association (n.d., a, b, c, d) recognize race as a set of beliefs and attitudes about human differences that have material consequences and that contribute to persistent prejudice and discrimination around the world. Key areas of psychological research on race that relate to linguistics will be discussed, including psychological identity, psychological impacts on health and wellness, and socio-cognitive impacts on education and society (Neville, Tynes & Utsey 2009; Villaruel et al. 2009). Issues of racial bias in psychological research are also paramount, such as the development of IQ testing (Guthrie 2004). Insights and challenges drawn from psychology can guide linguists to avoid using race as a gross correlate to linguistic features, focusing instead on how to apply theories and methods to be racially inclusive in our work.

References

Christine Mallinson (University of Maryland, Baltimore County)

Divergence and convergence: sociological and sociolinguistic approaches to race and ethnicity

Though sociolinguistics and sociology once shared closer intellectual ties, in recent decades the fields have become more diffuse (Fishman, 1991). One result of this divergence is that sociolinguists have not benefited from sociological treatments of race, a significant theme from the founding of sociology to the present. Mallinson will discuss the development of sociological work on race, followed by a review of current materials about race by the American Sociological Association (n.d.), including a statement on the challenges inherent in collecting statistics that allow for racial comparisons (2003). Key areas of sociological research on race will be highlighted, including prejudice and discrimination, racial formation, and social/racial justice (Winant 2000); these topics are often areas of interest for linguists as well. Sociological insight can help linguists more fully integrate race as an object of inquiry into our work—and may be a fruitful avenue for rejuvenating connections between sociology and sociolinguistics.

References
Mary Bucholtz (University of California, Santa Barbara)

The ‘race gap’: confronting race and racism in linguistics and anthropology

Despite the close relationship between linguistics and anthropology early in their development in North America, as the disciplines have diverged over the past several decades, a widening gap has also become evident in their understanding of and engagement with race. For example, the American Anthropological Association has produced multiple statements related to race and racism and has acknowledged the discipline’s role in creating and oppressing racialized groups, while the Linguistic Society of America has not put forward a general statement on these urgent issues. As a predominantly white discipline, linguistics struggles to confront its role in reproducing racism. This presentation argues that linguists should follow the example of anthropology in order to address issues of racism within the discipline. For white linguists to acknowledge rather than deny or ignore our discipline’s role in reproducing racism is central to advancing equity and inclusion in the theory, practice, and teaching of linguistics.

Nelson Flores (University of Pennsylvania)

Raciolinguistic ideologies and the ‘selling’ of bilingual education

Raciolinguistic ideologies, that co-construct language and race in ways that frame the language practices of racialized communities as inherently deficit, play a key role in reproducing white supremacy within our contemporary political and economic context (Flores & Rosa, 2015). I use bilingual education as a point of entry for understanding these contemporary raciolinguistic ideologies. I critique how contemporary support for bilingual education is often framed in terms of preparation for participation in a global economic marketplace. This obscures the racial hierarchies that permeate US society and inadvertently aligns bilingualism with the consolidation of white socioeconomic superiority through the valorization of bilingual education among middle- and upper-class whites, which often relies on low-income children of color to function as repositories of cultural difference (Valdés 1997). I call for sociolinguistics to more carefully consider how structures of racial privilege and power are reproduced or disrupted through language education programs that we promote.

References

Aggarwal, Ujju (2016). The ideological architecture of whiteness as property in educational policy. Educational Policy, 30, 128-152.

Nicole R. Holliday (Pomona College)

Check all that apply: multiracially-identified people and the changing landscape of race and ethnolinguistic variation

While the American Anthropological Association, The American Sociological Association, and the American Psychological Association have each issued field-specific statements on academic conceptualizations of race, these statements have generally overlooked people who identify (or are identified by others) as more than one race. This issue is pervasive across disciplines; even the newly formed Critical Mixed Race Studies Association, an interdisciplinary group focusing on studies of people who identify as more than one race, has no official statement describing how they conceptualize of race or mixed race individuals. As the share of individuals in the U.S. who identify as more than one race increases, linguists and allied scholars must be aware of the changing patterns of both externalized and internalized racial identity. Not only is it the ethical responsibility of linguists to accurately reflect speakers’ identities, but monoracial classifications may obscure important aspects of identity that influence how we describe ethnolinguistic variation.

References

Elaine Chun (University of South Carolina)

*Linguistic racialization and Asian American inscrutability*

Asian Americans are seemingly inscrutable speakers of English. While most scholars have little interest in identifying an Asian American variety with the structural robustness of other ethnolects, Asian Americans use language to construct their racial identities, and listeners sometimes ‘hear’ their race. How can we reconcile these facts? This paper argues that examinations of Asian American language can productively nudge researchers of language and race toward two related questions: *How does language become racialized? How do speakers and listeners locate selves and others in relation to racialized language?* By attending to the systematic practices and processes of racialization that produce (and challenge) our ideologies about language and race, we can come to understand why ethnolectal distinctiveness is not a prerequisite for our scholarship, why language and race scholars with seemingly disparate assumptions are in fact aligned, and how we might transform racialization processes in the name of social justice.

Arthur K. Spears (City University of New York)

*A statement about linguistics and race: hmmm*

Preparing a statement about race for any discipline requires some deep and perhaps painful thinking about what the statement should express and also, crucially, matters underdiscussed or omitted in existing disciplinary statements. Highly useful in preparing such a statement would be the following intertwined questions: 1) Who is it for? 2) How much can actually be said in terms of candor and sociocultural contextualization? 3) How can silences be filled, viz. with respect to social and historical phenomena that are central to but often omitted from discussion of race? 4) How could we use the process of producing such a statement to rethink terminologies and discourses within linguistics?
Language Change and Documentation in the Americas: Studies in honor of Lyle Campbell
Milano
2:00 – 5:00PM

Organizers: Wilson Silva (Rochester Institute of Technology)
Thiago Chacon (University of Brasilia)
Nala H. Lee (National University of Singapore)

Participants: Keren Rice (University of Toronto)
Raina Heaton (University of Oklahoma)
Marianne Mithun (University of California, Santa Barbara)
Ives Goddard (Smithsonian Institution)
John Justeson (University at Albany)
Terrence Kaufman (University of Pittsburgh)
Chris Rogers (Brigham Young University)

This session is organized in honor of the distinguished scholar, Dr. Lyle Campbell, who retired in 2016. Dr. Campbell is a leading scholar in American Indian languages and historical linguistics. He has authored more than twenty books and 200 articles; and was awarded the Leonard Bloomfield Book Award by the Linguistic Society of America twice. He is the co-founder of the Catalogue of Endangered Languages, and a member of the Governance Council for the Endangered Languages Project.

The session brings together research papers in areas that have deeply shaped the field of linguistics in the last few decades, and in which the work of Dr. Campbell and the scholars that he has collaborated with has been very influential: historical linguistics and the documentation of endangered languages of the Americas.

Empirical data resulting from language documentation is used to further establish a more comprehensive understanding of language change. Work on language change also guides language documentation, especially of endangered languages. The contributions highlight the intersections between language documentation and language change in current research, and predict future trends for these fields.

This symposium session will consist of an introduction, seven talks, and then a 20-minute panel discussion. The general discussion will provide a forum to address the different threads of the various presentations and to discuss general issues and identify potential common ground raised in the symposium. More specifically, the panel will explore in a more in-depth way, the following questions:

• Why is language documentation important to historical linguistics?
• How can historical linguistics contribute to language documentation?

The first paper presentation sets the stage for the symposium. Keren Rice provides an account for the claims of language change in a northern Dene language area based on early documentation records, suggesting that what has been attributed to language change may be better attributable to stable language variation. Raina Heaton examines the synchronic distribution of antipassive-type suffixes in Kaqchikel (Mayan), and compares their current distribution to their historical distribution. Marianne Mithun provides an analysis of possession in Central Pomo, showing how speakers are remodeling the system as a result of contact with English. Ives Goddard analyzes place names from an area where Eastern Algonquian languages were spoken, and shows how linguistic knowledge can be applied to them, thus providing insight on Algonquian linguistics, ethnography, ethnohistory and history of contact. John Justeson turns to an investigation of the development of the system of day names in Mayan languages, whose solution depends upon colonial data recovered by Campbell. Terrance Kaufman addresses several issues related to deciphering languages based on his experience in several Mesoamerican languages. Finally, Chris Rogers presents a discussion on data contextualization within four language documentation projects influenced by Lyle Campbell: Xinkan (Guatemala), Wichi’ (Argentina), Máku (Brazil) and Ninam (Brazil).
Based on the body of work presented at this symposium, a number of new or re-formulated research questions can be asked, and will provide fertile ground for further exploring and understanding the relationship between historical linguistics and language documentation endangered languages.

Abstracts

**Keren Rice** (University of Toronto)

*Continuity and change in a northern Dene language area: reconsidering change*

Ethnographers conclude the establishment of forts and missions in Canada’s Sahtú region in the mid 1800s had little impact on way of life, with major changes beginning around 1950. Linguists propose that language change occurred in the latter 1800’s, attributed to gatherings at forts and missions. This presents a seeming contradiction. Older sources suggest another scenario: variation existed in the mid 1800’s and continued. The language change hypothesis can be rejected, removing the contradiction between linguistic and ethnographic evidence. Sapir (1936) discusses difficulties with linguistic evidence to infer about culture; documentation suggests that apparent change is treated is better considered stable variation.

**Raina Heaton** (University of Oklahoma)

*Variation and change in the distribution of *(V)n and *(V)w in Kaqchikel*

This paper presents primary data on the synchronic distribution of two antipassive-type suffixes in Kaqchikel (Mayan), and compares their current distribution to their historical distribution. I look first at the characteristics of the two suffixes (and their cognates) *(V)w and *(V)n, then focus on Kaqchikel to discuss a study to determine the current distribution of the two markers in nine Kaqchikel dialects. Findings show that the difference between the two markers for antipassive-type constructions is currently being neutralized in some Kaqchikel dialects, which is slowly making Kaqchikel appear less similar to its K’ichean neighbors.

**Marianne Mithun** (University of California, Santa Barbara)

*Alienability and affectedness*

Our understanding of grammatical change depends on the quality of documentation, including unscripted speech. The most common distinction specified formally in possessive constructions is alienability. Researchers might accordingly elicit possessive paradigms for body parts and other objects and stop. But some California languages show that much could be missed with just this. In Pomoan languages, possessive pronouns match either grammatical patient pronouns or benefactives. In the unrelated Yuki they match benefactives. In Wappo they match objects. Closer examination explains their patterning: their primary function is to specify affectedness, direct or indirect, with possession only inferred, a subtlety spread via contact.

**Ives Goddard** (Smithsonian Institution)

*Place names of Eastern Algonquian origin and what their study can tell us*

Many well-known placenames borrowed into English from Eastern Algonquian languages have been assigned meanings that can be shown to be false. Correct or at least extremely likely translations can, however, often be recovered by philological study (using the earliest attested forms) and linguistic analysis, based critically not only on accurate phonological and morphological facts, but also on inferences from the historical and comparative linguistics of Eastern Algonquian. The translations provide not only linguistic facts but also insights into ethnography, ethnohistory, and the history of contact.

**John Justeson** (University at Albany)

*Day names of Greater Lowland Mayan divinatory calendars*

A divinatory calendar of 260 named days diffused across Mesoamerica in pre-Columbian time, probably throughout Mayan territory by about 600 BCE. This paper shows that Greater Tzeltalan (Tzeltalan + Ch’olan) day names were originally identical to Greater Q’anjob’alan (Chujean + Q’anjob’alan) names; that a common ancestor of the Ch’olan languages and/or the Yucatecan languages innovated several new names, sometime after about 200 BCE, most of which diffused between them as part of the lexical, phonological, and grammatical diffusion in the Lowland Mayan linguistic area that resulted from intensive intergroup interaction within Late Preclassic and Early Classic Lowland Mayan civilization.
**Terrence Kaufman** (University of Pittsburgh)

*Adventures in decipherment*

This talk will address several issues: (1) What is decipherment? [a] identify and characterize language being written; [b] determine values of signs; [c] read, translate, and provide linguistic analysis of texts. (2) What knowledge is needed? [a] detailed structural and lexical information about the hypothesized language: I have worked on comparative Mayan [1959-2017], Mije-Sokean [1959-2017], Sapotekan [1960-2017], and Celtic [1958-2017]; [b] knowledge of how different kinds of texts can be structured; [c] clear understanding of how writing systems can be structured; [d] ability to perceive patterns that are repeated, but not necessarily ad nauseam. (3) Languages without relatives or descendants are not decipherable without bilinguals. (4) A wrong hypothesis will simply NOT pan out.

**Chris Rogers** (Brigham Young University)

*Contextualizing language data in documentary linguistics*

The purpose of this presentation is to discuss language database design within the practice of language documentation. Documentary databases should be designed to be accessible to both community and non-community participants. Moreover databases should be designed so that any set of language information might be used within the context of a variety of analytical contexts, or frameworks, such as descriptive, typological, historical, theoretical, sociolinguistic or pedagogical interests (among others). Consequently, documentary linguists must understand how information can be reliably modeled, and how a chosen model shapes the use and validity of the documentary record. The discussion is based on the databases designed for a number of completed language documentation projects.
Learning Across Domains: Implicit and Explicit Processes in Inductive Learning

Imperial A
3:30 – 5:00 PM

Organizers: Elliott Moreton (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill)
Joe Pater: University of Massachusetts Amherst

Participants: Evan Hare (University of Massachusetts Amherst)
Claire Moore-Cantwell (Simon Fraser University)
Elliott Moreton (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill)
Michel Paradis (McGill University)
Joe Pater (University of Massachusetts Amherst)
Katya Pertsova (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill)
Lisa Sanders (University of Massachusetts Amherst)

The experimental study of phonological learning has developed rapidly in recent years, providing a new kind of data about the biases that guide learning. As this field has matured, we have been struck by two facts. (1) Experiments, results, and models in phonological learning have parallels in studies of non-linguistic learning. (2) The parallels have gone unremarked in both fields, and little has been done to map or account for them.

This session focuses on whether phonological learning, like non-linguistic learning, uses distinct implicit and explicit processes. The implicit process is hypothesized to be gradual, effortless, constraint-based, closed to conscious introspection, and facilitated by incidental learning; hence, it predominates in L1 acquisition, and shows L1-like neurophysiological markers. The explicit process is hypothesized to be abrupt, effortful, rule-based, open to introspection, and facilitated by deliberate learning; hence it plays a major role in L2 acquisition, and shows non-L1 neurophysiology. These papers discuss an array of new techniques and independent variables (new to artificial-language studies), including behavioral and electrophysiological measures.

* Moreton and Pertsova present phonotactic-learning experiments where participants' debriefing responses were compared with objective behavioral measures of their learning and generalization performance. Signatures of both implicit and explicit learning were found. Learning mode varied across individuals, and affected sensitivity to different pattern types.

* Pater and Sanders show that violation of an implicitly-learned artificial phonotactic pattern yield a Late Positive Component (LPC) similar to the P600 generally found for violations of syntactic expectations. Explicit learning does not produce the LPC, but instead yields an earlier negativity not found for violations of implicitly learned phonotactics.

* Paradis will outline evidence from pathologies affecting language (aphasia, Parkinson's, Alzheimer's, amnesia, psychoses, SLI), and from the effects of genes, hormones, and neurotransmitters, showing that declarative and procedural memory subserve linguistic and non-linguistic learning in the same way, and making connections to L2 learning outside the lab in morphosyntax.

The organizers hope that this session will (1) trigger a thorough re-thinking of artificial-language research, (2) invite improved experimental technique, (3) stimulate study of the similarities or differences between linguistic and non-linguistic learning, and (4) by linking hitherto isolated research traditions, take a step towards founding a new interdisciplinary field: the comparative study of human inductive learning across domains.

Abstracts

Elliott Moreton (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill)
Katya Pertsova (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill)

Implicit and explicit processes in phonological learning

Many experiments, results, and models in phonological learning have close parallels in work on non-linguistic learning. The similarities and differences demand explanation, creating the opportunity for a long-term, large-scale research program on the comparative study of human inductive learning across domains.
This talk focuses on one particular aspect, implicit vs. explicit learning. Laboratory studies of phonological learning ("artificial language" studies) have typically assumed a single learning process, used by all participants. Experimental evidence from both objective behavioral measures and subjective self-report will be presented to argue that phonological learning is instead like non-linguistic learning in that learners use distinct implicit and explicit processes. The two processes differ in their behavioral correlates, are elicited by different learning conditions, resemble models with different architectures, and are better at learning different kinds of patterns (family-resemblance or "gang-effect" patterns vs. exclusive-or patterns). The results suggest that phonological learning shares many, but not all, properties with learning in other domains.

Joe Pater (University of Massachusetts Amherst)
Lisa Sanders (University of Massachusetts Amherst)
Evan Hare (University of Massachusetts Amherst)
Claire Moore-Cantwell (Simon Fraser University)

ERP signatures of implicit and explicit phonological learning

We present studies of Event-Related Potentials (ERPs) elicited by violations of phonotactic restrictions on the voicing of consonants in CVCV words, learned in the lab either implicitly or explicitly. In implicit phonotactic learning, participants learned the meanings of words. ERPs elicited when participants subsequently judged the well-formedness of novel words showed a greater positivity about 600-800 ms after onset for violators (a Late Positive Component or LPC), similar to the P600 found for violations of syntactic regularities, as well as naturalistically learned phonotactics. In explicit learning, we told participants their goal was to learn a rule about which consonants can go together in a word, and had them focus on the consonants. Novel violators in this case did not produce the LPC, but instead yielded an earlier negativity not found for violations of implicitly learned phonotactics.

Michel Paradis (McGill University)

Implicit and explicit learning of natural language

Implicit language competence is acquired incidentally, it is stored implicitly, used automatically, and sustained by procedural memory. Independently, metalinguistic knowledge is learned consciously, stored explicitly, is deliberately controlled and sustained by declarative memory. The evidence culled from pathologies affecting language (aphasia, Parkinson's, Alzheimer's, amnesia, psychoses, SLI), and from the effects of genes, hormones, and neurotransmitters, strongly suggests that the manner in which declarative and procedural memory subserve language acquisition and learning is of the same kind as for other cognitive and motor skills. The use of declarative memory to learn a second language leads to inter-individual variability in ultimate attainment, resulting from differences in working memory capacity, level of education, IQ, motivation, and other factors that do not affect first language acquisition.
Expanding the Reach of Linguistics: Collaborations with Other Disciplines
Imperial A
9:00 – 10:30 AM

Organizers: Edwin Battistella (Southern Oregon University)
Jeff Good (University at Buffalo)
Heidi Harley (University of Arizona)
Colin Phillips (University of Maryland)

Participants: Mark Aronoff (Stony Brook University)
Emmanuel Asonye (University of New Mexico)
Leora Bar-el (University of Montana)
Rusty Barrett (University of Kentucky)
A. L. Blake (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)
Brenda H. Boerger (SIL International)
Anne H. Charity Hudley (University of California, Santa Barbara)
Hilaria Cruz (Dartmouth College)
Marianna Di Paolo (University of Utah)
Hovsep Dolatian (University of Delaware)
Bethany K. Dumas (University of Tennessee)
Daniel Duncan (New York University)
Janine Duncan (Murray State University)
Ezinne Emma-Asonye (University of New Mexico)
Allyson Ettinger (University of Maryland)
Jeffrey Heinz (Stony Brook University)
Gary Holton (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)
Helen Jeoung (University of Pennsylvania)
Dana Kingfisher (Missoula Urban Indian Health Center)
Samantha Laureano (Northeastern University)
Shevaun Lewis (University of Maryland)
Christine Mallinson (University of Maryland, Baltimore County)
Mizuki Miyashita (University of Montana)
Matthew Monjarrez (Northeastern University)
Elliott Moreton (University of North Carolina)
Katya Pertssova (University of North Carolina)
Colin Phillips (University of Maryland)
Janet Randall (Northeastern University)
Alyson Reed (Linguistic Society of America)
Nathan Sanders (University of Toronto)
Jennifer L. Smith (University of North Carolina)
Kristina Strother-Garcia (University of Delaware)
Herbert G. Tanner (University of Delaware)
Mai Ha Vu (University of Delaware)
Johanna Watzinger-Tharp (University of Utah)
Lilis Lestari Wilujeng (Ma Chung University)
Brent Woo (University of Washington)
Tess Wood (University of Maryland)

In principle, the kinds of knowledge held by linguists should allow the field to be at the center of interdisciplinary collaborations and to have a significant impact on issues of relevance to the general public. However, such possibilities are often underrealized, largely because scholars from other disciplines and members of the public are not sufficiently aware of linguistics to know when the expertise of linguists is important for addressing a research or social concern. On the whole, it seems clear that, in order to increase the impact of the work going on within the field, linguists need to more seriously consider how to engage individuals and groups working within the language sciences and related areas, as well as representatives of governmental and non-governmental organizations whose work intersects with linguistic issues. Moreover, in a time of declining funding for research and an
increasing emphasis on being able to show that the work of scholars has tangible value, it is clear that linguists need to become stronger at articulating the value of their work outside of the discipline.

Fortunately, there are numerous cases of local collaborations that can serve as models for linguists seeking to connect to other disciplines or the wider public. In order to better understand the existing landscape this organized session presents a “collaboration showcase” to highlight collaborative work that linguists are engaged in already. Some examples include: (i) a large-scale language sciences center at the University of Maryland, in which seventeen different academic units participate, (ii) research between linguists, computer scientists, and roboticists where linguistic methods are used to enhance research in these other domains, (iii) linguistic engagement with schools and education policy makers, (iv) cooperations between linguists and representatives of the legal system, and (v) work with scholars from other disciplines to enhance language documentation work, among others. One poster will also be presented to highlight activities of the LSA in the area of collaboration.

The organized session consists of a series of oral presentations followed by a set of posters. The schedule for the oral presentations is as follows:

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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
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<td>Language is everywhere: institutionalizing a grassroots language science community</td>
<td>Colin Phillips, Tess Wood, Shevaun Lewis, and Allyson Ettinger</td>
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<td>9:10–9:20</td>
<td>Building collaborative coalitions with educators to communicate about language variation</td>
<td>Anne H. Charity Hudley and Christine Mallinson</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:20–9:30</td>
<td>Integrating the sciences of language learning, activity recognition, human-robot interaction, and pediatric rehabilitation</td>
<td>Jeffrey Heinz, Kristina Strother-Garcia, Mai Ha Vu, Hovsep Dolatian, and Herbert G. Tanner</td>
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<td>9:30–9:40</td>
<td>Three examples of collaborative language documentation projects</td>
<td>Gary Holton and A. L. Blake</td>
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<td>9:40–9:50</td>
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<td>9:50–10:00</td>
<td>The Utah K-16 dual language immersion alliance</td>
<td>Johanna Watzinger-Tharp</td>
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<td>10:00–10:10</td>
<td>Pronounceable passwords from lexical blends</td>
<td>Elliott Moreton, Katya Pertsova, and Jennifer L. Smith</td>
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<td>10:10–10:20</td>
<td>Linguistics beyond bars: giving lectures on linguistics to prisoners</td>
<td>Brent Woo</td>
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<td>10:20–10:30</td>
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Abstracts:

**Talks (with accompanying posters as indicated)**

**Colin Phillips** (University of Maryland)
**Tess Wood** (University of Maryland)
**Shevaun Lewis** (University of Maryland)
**Allyson Ettinger** (University of Maryland)

*Language is everywhere: institutionalizing a grassroots language science community (with accompanying poster)*

We will discuss lessons learned from turning a grassroots research community into an institutional priority. Over the past 15 years we have built an interdisciplinary community at the University of Maryland that now spans around 200 language scientists in 17 academic units, from special education to electrical engineering. Linguists have played a central role, but they now account for a small-but-vocal part of the community. The effort started small and initially flew under the institutional radar. Growth and institutionalization have created opportunities and challenges. Initiatives in education and partnerships have benefited research. Efforts include interdisciplinary training programs, and a research field station in Guatemala that connects expertise on
indigenous languages to applications that involve working with local communities. There is a growing realization that language is a grand challenge that can achieve a higher profile if expertise is pooled across fields that have traditionally had only limited contact.

**Anne H. Charity Hudley** (University of California, Santa Barbara)  
**Christine Mallinson** (University of Maryland, Baltimore County)  
*Building collaborative coalitions with educators to communicate about language variation* (with accompanying poster)

We describe collaborative coalitions with K–12 educators to communicate and share insights about language variation, in ways that promote educational and social change. These coalitions are part of our “Language Variation in the Classroom” initiative, a six-year (2008-2014) series of partnerships and research workshops with K–12 educators, primarily in Maryland and Virginia. We discuss how these multi-year partnerships were established and maintained over time, their content and style, and their impact on educator pedagogy and student learning. We focus in particular on the development of a range of print and digital resources as an effective and flexible strategy for sociolinguists to benefit educational communities and the public. In this collaborative, sustainable partnership model, linguists and educators can work together to develop strategies for talking and teaching about language variation that help foster an inclusive climate of cultural and linguistic diversity in classrooms, from science to the humanities.

**Jeffrey Heinz** (Stony Brook University)  
**Kristina Strother-Garcia** (University of Delaware)  
**Mai Ha Vu** (University of Delaware)  
**Hovsep Dolatian** (University of Delaware)  
**Herbert G. Tanner** (University of Delaware)  
*Integrating the sciences of language learning, activity recognition, human-robot interaction, and pediatric rehabilitation* (with accompanying poster)

We explain the NIH-supported collaboration (R01HD087133) between the University of Delaware’s Cooperative Robotics Lab led by PI Dr. Herbert G. Tanner, Pediatric Mobility Lab & Design Studio led by co-PI Dr. Cole Galloway, the Department of Linguistics and Cognitive Science led by co-PI Dr. Jeffrey Heinz, and Johns Hopkins University's Center for Imaging Studies led by co-PI Dr. Rene Vidal.

This research group aims to develop an interactive robot capable of learning from its experiences and modifying its behavior to improve physical therapy outcomes for young children with motor deficits (e.g., Downs Syndrome). It is explained how the computational science of language and language learning plays a role in this research and why more speech and language scientists ought to be part of these types of multidisciplinary teams.

**Gary Holton** (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)  
**A. L. Blake** (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)  
*Three examples of collaborative language documentation projects* (with accompanying poster)

Language documentation is in some ways an inherently interdisciplinary enterprise. In seeking a “comprehensive record of the linguistic practices of a given speech community” (Himmelmann 1998:166), language documentation necessarily crosses the boundaries of fields other than linguistics. Yet, these disciplines are separated less by methodological approach and more by styles of communication which signal membership in the discipline. Effective collaborative research requires bridging these differences in communicative styles.

This presentation reviews three interdisciplinary documentation projects intersecting the disciplines of botany, astronomy, and mathematics. These projects demonstrate the benefits of collaboration across disciplines, revealing new insights which could not have been gained by a single researcher working in a single discipline. Though not necessarily representative, these case studies illustrate the range of ways in which collaboration is embodied and the ways in which linguists can bridge the different disciplinary registers.
**Johanna Watzinger-Tharp** (University of Utah)

*The Utah K–16 dual language immersion alliance*

My presentation will focus on Utah’s K–16 dual language immersion (DLI) alliance, a practitioner/researcher partnership to advance Utah’s goal of articulated language learning from elementary school through high school and college. DLI leaders in public education and University researchers with expertise in L2 Pedagogy and SLA collaboratively develop curriculum, prepare teachers and conduct research.

The alliance also engages in advocacy, as represented by its successful request for legislative funding to continue DLI through grade 12. With this funding, Utah has established the “Bridge Program” with university courses offered in grades 10, 11, and 12 and team-taught by high school and university instructors.

Following a brief introduction to Utah’s DLI program, I will discuss the evolution of the K–16 alliance, its main activities, and challenges. and how this partnership might serve as a model for similar efforts to collaborate across educational boundaries.

**Elliott Moreton** (University of North Carolina)

**Katya Pertsova** (University of North Carolina)

**Jennifer L. Smith** (University of North Carolina)

*Pronounceable passwords from lexical blends*

Our research group (“Sporklab”) has recently completed a three-year NSF grant from the NSF’s Computer and Network Systems division for a collaboration with a colleague in Computer Science (a computer-security specialist) on making pronounceable passwords that are not vulnerable to a dictionary attack. It led to a paper in CS on predicting “pronounceability” of letter strings, and to several papers and MA theses in Linguistics on lexical blending (e.g., spoon + fork → spork), which can be used to generate non-dictionary passwords that are pronounceable, spellable, hintable, and memorable. It also helped land another grant, from the NSF’s Linguistics program, for an interdisciplinary collaboration between linguists and psychologists on the relation between linguistic and non-linguistic learning. A potentially generalizable finding about research collaborations is that undergraduates can matchmake interdisciplinary collaborations.

**Brent Woo** (University of Washington)

*Linguistics beyond bars: giving lectures on linguistics to prisoners* (with accompanying poster)

Collaborating with prisons creates an opportunity for linguists to academically engage with prisoners, an unconventional, protected population. I present my experience in giving lectures on linguistics to inmates at a men’s prison in Washington State, in the Minimum- and Medium-Security Units. This task presents unique challenges such as gaining initial access, overcoming restrictions on teaching materials, and being sensitive to prison culture. My collaboration with a local NPO established a working relationship with three main advantages. I was able to (1) build a relationship with a protected linguistic community for public dialog and potential research on prison argot and sign language, (2) improve public scholarship skills by communicating with constraints (e.g., no electronic aids), and (3) support scholarship in prisons, which contributes to reducing recidivism rates. I suggest that interested linguists pursue similar collaborations for the academic and social benefits for all parties involved.

**Posters**

**Mark Aronoff** (Stony Brook University)

*CASL: The Consortium on Autism and Sign Language*

CASL is an ongoing collaboration among linguists, psychologists, neuroscientists, disability scholars, and members of stakeholder communities who seek to explore communication among those for whom it may otherwise be difficult. CASL seeks to advance novel hypotheses about the emergence of communication in autism by leveraging methods and insights from sign language research.

CASL has met twice since 2014. The meetings attracted upwards of 200 people each and received local and national attention. We will meet again in March of 2018, under the rubric of Community Engagement in Autism and Sign Language Research (CEDAR).
CASL 1 was devoted to communication in autism. CASL 2 focused on more precise questions, including the precision hypothesis and social-developmental trajectories. CEDAR will concentrate on the relation between the scientific study of individuals and the individuals themselves.

Emmanuel Asonye (University of New Mexico)  
Ezinne Emma-Asonye (University of New Mexico)  
*Collaborative research on Nigerian Sign Language*

We have engaged in different collaborative studies towards the documentation and development of the Nigerian Sign Language, the deaf communities, and the implementation of Early Intervention Program for children with communication disorders. This has involved several multidisciplinary community service outreaches in several deaf communities in Nigeria, featuring professionals from different fields of study. Nigerian Deaf communities are marginalized with little or misconstrued information on literature about their sign language and culture. The team of collaborative participants includes linguists and professionals from a variety of fields with the central focus of documenting and developing the Nigerian Sign Language and the Nigerian Deaf Communities.

This poster attempts to show the impacts of collaboration on our ongoing language documentation/community development project by discussing the methods, input, and outcomes of the project so far. Finally, the poster makes a recommendation for fieldwork linguists not to ignore a wide range of collaboration in their studies.

Leora Bar-el (University of Montana)  
Dana Kingfisher (Missoula Urban Indian Health Center)  
Mizuki Miyashita (University of Montana)  
*Language experience for urban Native American youth*

This poster describes the collaboration between the Linguistics Program at the University of Montana and the Missoula Urban Indian Health Center (MUIHC), a nonprofit organization in Missoula, Montana. MUIHC promotes wellness by offering opportunities for emotional, mental, physical, and spiritual healing. MUIHC hosts summer cultural programming for Montana tribal youth to learn and retain cultural values which in turn helps to strengthen cultural and family connectedness. In Summer 2017, the program was expanded to include a language component focusing on the Blackfoot language and the Montana Salish (Seliš and Qlispé) languages. The program enhanced the language learning experience for participants and increased their linguistic awareness. This poster showcases this collaboration, outlining program development, workshop activities, and participants’ responses.

Rusty Barrett (University of Kentucky)  
Hilaria Cruz (Dartmouth College)  
*Improving healthcare communication for indigenous patients from Mexico and Central America*

This poster describes a collaborative project between linguists and medical interpreters to address the needs of indigenous patients from Mexico and Guatemala. The project applies research in interactional sociolinguistics, conversation analysis, and linguistic anthropology to develop strategies for minimizing cross-cultural miscommunication. The goal of the project is to develop continuing education materials for use by professional interpreter organizations. The project compares interpreters’ professional experiences with research on conversation in indigenous communities to identify interactional moments likely to produce miscommunication and propose strategies to reduce the occurrence of miscommunication in healthcare interactions. By working directly with interpreters to identify potential causes of miscommunication and developing strategies for improving the flow of information, the project hopes to improve access to healthcare for indigenous Latin American immigrants.

Brenda H. Boerger (SIL International)  
*Inclusiveness in fieldwork*

I report on lexicographic fieldwork on Natqgu [ntu] in the Solomon Islands during a DEL Fellowship. US collaborators included seven interns, plus ethnobotanists, linguists, colleagues, family and friends. Solomon Islander contributors included government ministries, businessmen, a botanist, Anglican priests, a weaving craft master, and 25 Natqgu speakers. Varied skill sets contributed to our successes, including high quality recordings, facilitating documentation for two further graduate students, discovery of a new language, co-authoring a conference presentation with two collaborators, and further depth in weaving,
ethnobotany, dance, and marine environment domains. These results show advantages to fieldwork conducted through such collaborations. First, more people contribute more hours to the goals. Then, the wide array of competencies allows them to contribute in unanticipated ways. Finally, having Solomon Islanders as collaborators and co-authors not only increases community well-being and language vitality, but also improves research quality.

Marianna Di Paolo (University of Utah)
Bethany K. Dumas (University of Tennessee)

Linguists’ roles in drafting jury instructions

Linguists may engage with legal professionals in a number of ways, including in the drafting of jury instructions. In the U.S. most courtroom participants (judges, attorneys, bailiffs, etc.) are highly trained in the special use of language. It is only jurors who usually lack training in legal language. Yet jurors are the very participants who assess the evidence according to the law and reach a conclusion. Currently, courts make an effort to deliver jury instructions in plain language—using model jury instructions. Linguists often collaborate with members of the legal profession to edit jury instructions so that they are comprehensible to jurors with no legal training.

We will provide examples of legal language found in jury instructions which the typical juror may find problematic, and of how a linguist may assist in rewriting the instructions in plain language, highlighting our own collaborations with legal professionals regarding jury instructions.

Daniel Duncan (New York University)
Janine Duncan (Murray State University)

All in the family: finding opportunities for collaboration close to home

Successful interdisciplinary collaborative projects require both creativity and time for discussion. As linguistics is usually not a family-wide endeavor, a good place to begin is close to home—literally and figuratively—where conversation naturally transpires. This case study explores the benefits of such an interdisciplinary project that integrates linguistics and family studies. We reflect on previous work that examined language shift and family dynamics in multilingual communities, observing both shared and nuanced human ecological perspectives. We note that a family-centered (active and intentional listening to one’s family), interdisciplinary family studies perspective yields opportunities for novel, collaborative approaches to research, program development, and practice, offering linguists opportunities to work with and develop the capacity of, individuals, families, and communities.

Helen Jeoung (University of Pennsylvania)
Lilis Lestari Wilujeng (Ma Chung University)

A model for collaborative research: when only trained native speakers can collect the data

This team-based model of fieldwork employed native speakers (5 college students) of Indonesian as collaborators in research carried out in East Java, Indonesia. The native speakers were hired as interns, and trained in linguistic elicitation, research design and data organization, and participated fully in the fieldwork. The interns interviewed a large number of speakers within a limited timeframe; interns also used already-existing social networks to engage a diverse pool of subjects. The native speakers provided valuable input that led to revisions and re-thinking the fieldwork strategy. One key aspect of this research model was the ability of the interns to conduct the fieldwork completely in an informal register, without the influence of a non-native speaking researcher present. The resulting data set effectively minimized prescriptive and foreign influences in acceptability judgments. This proved a key factor in investigating Indonesian “object voice” constructions.

Janet Randall (Northeastern University)
Matthew Monjarrez (Northeastern University)
Samantha Laureano (Northeastern University)

LAW, meet LINGUISTICS

Most jurors, particularly those with less education or non-native English, don’t fully understand jury instructions, which are linguistically complex. This doesn’t bode well for justice, since those jurors may not reach fair verdicts. In collaboration with the Massachusetts Bar Association, Professor Janet Randall, with a diverse student team, has been testing these hypotheses:
Certain linguistic factors make current jury instructions difficult to understand; Comprehension can be improved when instructions are rewritten in “Plain English;” when accompanying text is supplied.

Three studies have found strong support for [H1]–[H3]: comprehension inversely correlated with rates of two linguistic factors: (a) passives and (b) “legalese” [H1]; comprehension improved significantly on Plain English instructions [H2] and when subjects could read along [H3].

One of our goals is to create dialogues at the linguistics/law interface: we recently spearheaded a conference with NU’s Law School, *The Syntax of Justice: Law, language, access and exclusion.*

**Alyson Reed** (Linguistic Society of America)

*Linguistics in the public sphere: LSA collaborations for advocacy*

This poster will demonstrate the value of LSA collaborations with colleague organizations to advance its mission in the policy arena, both in recent decades and in the current political environment. The LSA has been a founding organizational member of various coalitions engaged in advocacy work since the 1980s. These collaborations with colleague organizations in the humanities, the social sciences, STEM and higher education have helped to advance the LSA’s mission, by enhancing federal support for linguistics research, language revitalization, human rights, diversity, and other common goals. The collegial interactions among and between the LSA and other members of these coalitions have contributed to a better understanding about the interdisciplinary aspects of language science and human language.

In the current political environment, collaboration with allies and colleagues who care about the LSA’s mission is essential. In 2017, the LSA called on its members to engage in advocacy collaborations like never before. The LSA’s advocacy agenda includes priorities in the following key areas:

- enhanced funding for language/linguistics research provided by federal agencies, including NSF, NEH, NIH
- defending the human rights of international scholars to travel freely for the purpose of scholarly exchanges
- expanding federal support for Native American language revitalization
- preventing the elimination or reduction of funds to key programs and agencies, including Title VI, Fulbright/Hays, the NEH, and the SBE Directorate of the NSF

The poster will highlight mechanisms that LSA members can employ to most effectively advocate on behalf of linguistics through collaborations and partnerships at the community level.

**Nathan Sanders** (University of Toronto)

*A case study in teaching linguistics to middle school students with language-based learning differences*

I report on a one-hour linguistics outreach session with approximately twenty middle school students with language-based learning differences (LBLDs: dyslexia, dysgraphia, and auditory processing disorder). The session included discussion about subfields of linguistics (focusing on syntax and morphology), hands-on analysis of Swahili verbal morphology, and summary discussion about the validity of all varieties of language (particularly important for students whose linguistic patterns and skills deviate from prestige English due to their LBLDs). Students found the Swahili data fun and manageable, and they were fascinated by the variability across languages in word order and how meaning is expressed by words or morphemes. A notable challenge was one student with dyslexia who had initial trouble analyzing morpheme order; graphical representations helped. Overall, this experience was successful and demonstrates that middle school students can productively learn elementary linguistic analysis, including those with LBLDs, who arguably might benefit the most from exposure to linguistics.
Linguistics in the Public Ear: Outreach via Podcasts and Radio
Imperial B
9:00 – 10:30 AM

Organizer: Gretchen McCulloch (Lingthusiasm, All Things Linguistic)

Participants: Grant Barrett (A Way with Words)
Anne Curzan (That's What They Say)
Mignon Fogarty (Grammar Girl)
Lauren Gawne (Lingthusiasm)
John McWhorter (Lexicon Valley)
Daniel Midgley (Talk the Talk)
Nina Porzucki (The World in Words)
Helen Zaltzman (The Allusionist)

More and more people are listening to linguistics as they exercise, commute to work, or do household chores. The number of Americans who listen to podcasts has doubled since 2013, and a growing number of these podcasts are about linguistics. Being able to download an episode to your phone or computer, listen to it anywhere (often while doing something else with your hands), and even pause and come back to it, has created a surge in the popularity of audio. Even radio programs have been putting their shows online to attract more listeners after airing. While language is often a popular topic on general interest shows, there are now enough dedicated linguistics podcasts that we've put together a whole panel of them for the first time in LSA history.

This panel brings together the hosts of both well-established and up-and-coming linguistics podcasts, which combined reach hundreds of thousands of listeners around the world. The podcasts encompass a wide range of formats: some also exist as radio shows while others run entirely on the internet; their run times range from 4 minutes, to 30 minutes, to a full hour; and their institutional support ranges from public radio, to private podcasting networks, to solo enterprises funded by listeners. Their founding dates range from radio in 1998, the first podcast wave in 2006-2009, and the second podcast wave in 2012-2016. Hosts range from academic linguists with a commitment to public outreach to professional communicators with a commitment to doing the research.

The panel is of interest to a variety of levels, from linguists who were barely aware that podcasts even existed and now want to get the lay of the land, to dedicated podcast listeners who want to get a glimpse behind the scenes. Panelists will provide practical advice about starting one's own podcast, being an effective guest on an existing podcast to share one's research, linguistics podcasting as a career path, and using podcasts in the linguistics classroom, as well as broader take-home messages about effective linguistics public engagement in general.

This 90 minute panel will begin with lightning talks of five minutes from each of the eight podcast hosts. The second half will be an open panel discussion moderated by Gretchen McCulloch and Lauren Gawne, where panelists and audience will discuss a variety of ways to bring linguistics into the public ear. The format of short talks and extended period for audience discussion has proven to be a successful format for previous LSA public engagement panels, upon which this panel builds, such as online media in 2015 and high school outreach in 2017.

Abstracts

Speakers are listed in the order in which their shows first aired.

Grant Barrett
Martha Barnette
A Way with Words

A Way with Words is an upbeat and lively hour-long public radio show and podcast about language examined through history, culture, and family. Each week, author/journalist Martha Barnette and lexicographer/linguist Grant Barrett talk with callers about slang, grammar, old sayings, new words, word origins, regional dialects, family expressions, and speaking and writing well. They settle disputes, play word quizzes, and discuss language news and controversies. The show, on the air since 1998, is heard weekly...
by more than a half-million listeners over the air in 33 states and around the world by podcast. The show is produced by Wayword, Inc., a small independent nonprofit unaffiliated with any station or network.

During the panel, Grant Barrett will discuss why some people call a radio show instead of googling or going to the library for answers.

**Mignon Fogarty**  
*Grammar Girl*

Grammar Girl began as a weekly two- to three-minute usage podcast in 2006 and has expanded over the years to cover a variety of language topics (often idioms, etymology, and linguistics). It now averages about 15 minutes, usually broken up into two or three segments.

The show has always had a friendly tone and was originally meant for people who wanted to improve their writing. I was a science writer and editor when I started the podcast, and both because I wanted to learn about linguistics and because I wanted to counteract the negativity of prescriptivism, I began hiring linguists to write segments for the show in 2008.

I am also the founder of the Quick and Dirty Tips podcast network and an inductee into the Podcasting Hall of Fame. Grammar Girl and Quick and Dirty Tips are my full-time job.

**Patrick Cox**  
**Nina Porzucki**  
*The World in Words*

The World in Words is a podcast about languages and the people who speak them. What happens to the brain on bilingualism? Should we fear the rise of global English? Why are Chinese words about technology so inventive? Patrick Cox and Nina Porzucki bring you stories from the world’s linguistic frontlines. In short, we’re nerdy and wordy. The World in Words began as an offshoot of the public radio program, Public Radio International’s The World, back in 2008 during the first podcast boom.

**Daniel Midgley**  
*Talk the Talk*

Talk the Talk is a weekly show about linguistics which airs on RTRFM 92.1 in Perth Australia, and also appears in podcast form. It features linguist Daniel Midgley and smart people Ben Ainslie and Kylie Sturgess. Since the show began in 2009, it has expanded from a 7-minute segment to a full hour. We cover news and current events in language, interview authors and thinkers on larger topics, and examine the dreaded Word of the Week. We don’t shy away from big linguistic issues, but we keep a light and entertaining tone.

I’ll discuss how radio changes the podcasting game, how to get patrons on Patreon, and how to build a devoted and loyal social media audience using silly pictures and other people’s articles.

**Anne Curzan (University of Michigan)**  
*That’s What They Say*

How much can you say in 4 minutes? That is my weekly challenge on “That’s What They Say,” a Sunday morning feature on Michigan Public Radio, which has been running since 2012. Designed to provide relatively light weekend fare, in the spirit of the Sunday puzzle with Will Shortz, this radio segment nonetheless provides a chance to talk with listeners about the nature of language change, dialect variation, and language attitudes. I’ll talk about how I approach these larger issues through short, entertaining stories about the histories of words and phrases, points of usage, and the like.
Helen Zaltzman
*The Allusionist*

A member of the Radiotopia collective, The Allusionist is a 20-minute entertainment show focused on language. At the very least, it gives listeners some facts to drop into slow conversations at parties; the broader aim is to rouse empathy by contemplating why humans communicate the way they do.

I’m not a Qualified Linguist - I completed a degree in Old and Middle English in 2002 and that’s about it - so the show is as much to increase my own knowledge as the audience’s. When it succeeds, it makes them (and me) interested in things we didn’t know we could care about.

The Allusionist began in January 2015; I’d already been podcasting for eight years at that point, and had won multiple awards in the field for my comedy show Answer Me This, but The Allusionist is my most challenging job so far, and with time it only becomes more so.

John McWhorter (Columbia University)
*Lexicon Valley*

My podcast (or my rendition of it since its original hosts moved on) is dedicated to getting linguistic concepts across to a general audience via proceeding from certain headline-style questions or almost willfully particular explorations that illuminate larger themes. I alternate between solo episodes laced with ample audio clips and interview episodes built more around discussion. I will have hosted the show for a year in June 2017.

Gretchen McCulloch
Lauren Gawne (La Trobe University)
*Lingthusiasm*

Linguists have really fascinating conversations: what if the world could listen in? Lingthusiasm is a monthly half-hour enthusiastic linguistics conversation between Gretchen McCulloch and Lauren Gawne, plus additional monthly features for supporters.

We'll talk about how we've created a style that's lively and fun for non-linguists while still deep and satisfying for linguists, drawing on our backgrounds running the popular linguistics blogs All Things Linguistic and Superlinguo. As a newer arrival on the linguistics podcast scene (since 2016), we'll also discuss our approach to starting out as a new podcast, technical aspects of setting up an independent podcast in the second podcast boom, and funding a podcast on Patreon.
Sharing Our Views: Native Americans Speak About Language and Linguistics

Organizer: Wesley Y. Leonard (Miami Tribe of Oklahoma; University of California, Riverside)

Sponsors: LSA Committee for Endangered Languages and Their Preservation (CELP)
Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas (SSILA)

Participants: Wesley Y. Leonard (Miami Tribe of Oklahoma; University of California, Riverside)
Megan Lukaniec (Huron-Wendat Nation; University of California, Santa Barbara)
Christina Laree Newhall (Native Village of Unga; University of Arizona)
Kari A. B. Chew (Chickasaw Nation; University of Arizona)
Crystal Richardson (Karuk; Yurok; University of California, Davis)
William Madrigal, Jr. (Cahuilla; University of California, Riverside)
Raymond Huante (Cahuilla, Chumash)
and panel of additional Native American scholars speaking about language and linguistics

Each presenter is also a participant in the Thursday, January 6 “Expanding Linguistic Science By Broadening Native American Participation” workshop with which this symposium is associated.¹

As stated in its Strategic Plan, the Linguistic Society of America “values worldwide linguistic diversity and supports the preservation and revitalization of endangered languages” (Long-Range Strategic Plan II: 2014-2018). Many initiatives in linguistic research already work toward this objective, as evidenced by the vast increase in the scope and quality of language documentation. However, less addressed is the idea that linguistic diversity includes not only languages themselves, but also different notions of how language is defined and given value in diverse community settings. In particular, while linguistic science has a long history of research on the Indigenous languages of North America, it is rare for research to be framed around the knowledge systems of those language communities.

Related to the underrepresentation of Indigenous knowledge systems is the severe underrepresentation in linguistic science of scholar-practitioners from Indigenous communities. For example, of 2420 Linguistics Ph.D. recipients at United States institutions between 2004 and 2014, only eight were American Indian or Alaska Native (National Science Foundation 2017).

In response, this symposium features linguists and other scholars from Native American communities, here defined broadly to include American Indian, Alaska Native, First Nations, Inuit, and Métis individuals. The presenters will speak about linguistic research questions, methods, and projects through the lenses of their own Native American communities.

This symposium calls attention to how disciplinary questions, methods, and projects might be developed and interrogated in ways that align with Native American needs and views of language, which tend to emphasize culture, social practice, spirituality, and peoplehood and thus often misalign with the structurally or cognitively-based definitions more commonly employed by linguists (Leonard 2017). Related to this are misalignments between academic norms of “what counts” in linguistic research, and the community needs and values which are the focus of this symposium. The papers address general calls to decolonize research and the academy (e.g., Mihesuah & Wilson 2004; Smith 2012) while also engaging with more specific questions about the roles of professional linguists in Native American language efforts (e.g., Crippen & Robinson 2013; Czaykowska-Higgins 2009; Gerdts 2010, 2017; Leonard & Haynes 2010; Manatowa-Bailey 2008; Penfield & Tucker 2011; Rice 2009, 2010, 2011), and how to improve training for linguists to facilitate Native American language research and development (e.g., Grenoble 2009; Mellow 2015).

This symposium is organized into three parts:

Following a welcome and introductions, the three papers in Part I engage with the following questions: What would a Native-oriented Linguistics look like? What could it accomplish for Native linguists and for linguistic science?

¹ This project is supported by the National Science Foundation Documenting Endangered Languages Program Grant no. 1743743.
The three papers in Part II exemplify Native approaches to language “endangerment” (while critiquing this concept), teaching, and reclamation, illustrating how community epistemologies can guide language efforts.

The papers in Parts I and II will be followed by a panel discussion in which several additional Native language practitioners will share their ideas about language and linguistics in the context of their community needs and values.

Abstracts

Wesley Y. Leonard (Miami Tribe of Oklahoma; University of California, Riverside)

*Toward a Native American linguistics*

Despite increased recognition of and support for Native American and other Indigenous language community needs in the context of linguistic research, an ongoing challenge is that disciplinary norms in Linguistics are inscribed with colonial assumptions and categories (Hermes, Bang, & Marin 2012; Leonard 2017; Mellow 2015). For example, linguistic analysis often isolates, fragments, and dissects language in ways that can be alienating to language community members for whom language is not an object that exists separately from culture or peoplehood. A question arises on how framing, conducting, and disseminating linguistic research using Native American needs and views of language might yield different outcomes. Using common Indigenous epistemologies of language as a baseline, this presentation will introduce “Native American Linguistics” as a framework to consider how Native American ideas on language can be better integrated into linguistic science. I will also discuss some broader implications of approaching linguistics in this way.

Megan Lukaniec (Huron-Wendat Nation; University of California, Santa Barbara)

*Supporting Native linguists in academia*

Beyond being solicited for more service work than their colleagues, as is common among members of underrepresented groups in academia, Native professionals in the field of Linguistics often juggle additional responsibilities. In fact, Native linguists are typically integral members of their community’s language documentation and revitalization projects. While these community-based projects can be viewed positively, too frequently such responsibilities are considered by other academics to be ‘extracurricular’ or simply, ‘side projects’. The undervaluing of such community research initiatives represents one of the ways in which Native linguists are not receiving adequate academic support in the field of Linguistics. This paper addresses some of the current challenges facing Native linguistics students and faculty in order to foster discussion about the need for a re-evaluation of academic ‘credit’ in Linguistics and in related fields, and to provide suggestions for recognizing and supporting the invisible, un(der)recognized, ‘extracurricular’ work of Native linguists.

Christina Laree Newhall (Native Village of Unga; University of Arizona)

*Categorizing language: reconsidering the category of mood in Unangam Tunuu*

Unangam Tunuu incorporates an array of unique linguistic phenomena that show many irregularities from what the field of Linguistics normally analyzes as the grammatical category of ‘mood’. As an L2 heritage language learner and linguist, I experience many challenges navigating differing relationships to language among language communities and academics. This paper will contribute to the growing corpus of cross-cultural scholarship by elaborating on a specific linguistic phenomenon that is being organically discovered and explored by heritage language learning communities in the Aleutian and Pribilof Islands of Alaska. This grass-roots exploration of a multimodal feature can provide insight for linguists studying endangered languages whose communities are seeking revitalization support from researchers. This paper will also suggest how to best document and present useful data to communities on phenomena not usually considered part of conscious language production. The intention of this paper is to provide insights that will encourage productive collaborative projects.

Kari A. B. Chew, Ph.D. (Chickasaw Nation; University of Arizona)

*Weaving words: understanding Chickasaw language reclamation through culturally-significant metaphor*

When the Creator called us to our homelands to become a distinct people, we, as Chickasaws, received the gift of our language—"Chikashshanompa’”—with which to speak to each other, the land, the plants, the animals, and the Creator. Chickasaws have held sacred the gift of Chikashshanompa’, passing it from generation to generation for thousands of years. It is the heart and soul of who we are as a people. From this understanding of the purpose and place of Chikashshanompa’, I challenge metaphors of language endangerment and loss, which pervade the field of Linguistics. Drawing on Chickasaw epistemologies to conceptualize
and guide *Chikashshanompa*’ reclamation work, I introduce finger weaving—the traditional Chickasaw art form used to weave sash belts for ceremonial attire—as a culturally-significant and -appropriate metaphor to convey the process of ensuring language continuance over generations.

**Crystal Richardson** (Karuk, Yurok; University of California, Davis)

*Keeping vital: a Karuk community perspective*

The Karuk language is labeled by the *Ethnologue* as “moribund” and has fallen into this category for fifty years. Yet, decade after decade and across generations, Karuk youth have discovered their language and pursued second language acquisition. As a speaker and teacher of the Karuk language myself, and now also a Linguistics PhD student, I embrace that my language is in a state of *Keeping Vital*. I will demonstrate how *Keeping Vital* has occurred over the last seven years within the Karuk micro-speech community of Yreka, California, where Karuk speaker/teachers have explored cultural immersion and language study. This work has resulted in the community’s creation of a culturally responsive practice that helps advanced Karuk L2s build their capacity to teach AND participate in Karuk language immersion opportunities of their own creation, thus reinforcing Karuk social and relational norms, resulting in the growth of a culturally rooted speech community.

**William Madrigal, Jr.** (Cahuilla; University of California, Riverside)

**Raymond Huaute** (Cahuilla, Chumash)

*Chemenankatem: Re-culturating Cahuilla language revitalization and elucidating the role of allyship with linguists*

The Cahuilla language (*Ivillu’at*) of Southern California is currently spoken by less than a dozen elderly speakers and is not being transmitted intergenerationally. Although Cahuilla has been well documented by linguists and anthropologists since the turn of the twentieth century, no pedagogical methods used to recover the language thus far have proved to be successful in creating new fluent speakers. This presentation will report on the efforts of *Páayish Néken*, a grassroots Native American organization founded in 2012 by the authors, which seeks to shift the current pedagogical paradigm by promoting a more culturally relevant approach rooted in cultural values and connection to the land. The authors will also address broader questions of allyships with linguists (e.g., Fitzgerald & Hinson 2013; Speas 2009), focusing in particular on lessons learned from Cahuilla language programs and on how to effectively incorporate linguistic research in community-based efforts such as *Páayish Néken*. 
New Data and New Research on African American Language
Imperial B
2:00 – 5:00 PM

Organizer: Tyler Kendall (University of Oregon)
Participants: Shelby Arnson (University of Oregon)
Patricia Cukor-Avila (University of North Texas)
Charlie Farrington (University of Oregon)
Jon Forrest (North Carolina State University)
Chris Hall (CulturePoint, LLC)
Taylor Jones (University of Pennsylvania)
Tyler Kendall (University of Oregon)
Jason McLarty (University of Oregon)
Minnie Quartey (Georgetown University)
Natalie Schilling (Georgetown University)
Walt Wolfram (North Carolina State University)

This symposium marks the release of the first public corpus of African American Language (AAL) data, the Corpus of Regional African American Language (CORAAL; Kendall & Farrington 2018). The symposium introduces the corpus and simultaneously offers a range of perspectives on the corpus, from its creators as well as a panel of researchers who have been working with an early release of the data. Thus, the session offers new, substantive insights into AAL using newly, publicly accessible data.

AAL (often referred to as African American English, AAE, or African American Vernacular English, AAVE) has been a central object of study in North American linguistics and especially sociolinguistics for over 50 years (e.g., Wolfram 1969; Labov 1972; Fasold 1972; Bailey, Maynor, & Cukor-Avila 1991; Mufwene, Rickford, Bailey, & Baugh 1998; Rickford 1999; Poplack & Tagliamonte 2001; Green 2002; Wolfram & Thomas 2002; Yaeger-Dror & Thomas 2010; Rickford, Sweetland, Rickford, & Grano 2012; Lanehart 2015). As described by Schneider (1996:3), AAL has inspired more than five times as many sociolinguistic publications as any other ethnic or regional dialect. From this extensive work, much is known about many structures of AAL varieties and a large body of research has investigated its origins (e.g., Kurath 1949; McDavid & McDavid 1951; Stewart 1968; Bailey et al. 1991; Poplack & Tagliamonte 2001; Wolfram & Thomas 2002) and current trajectories of change (e.g., Bailey & Maynor 1985, 1987; Labov 1987, 1998; Cukor-Avila 1995, 2001; Dayton 1996; Wolfram & Thomas 2002; Yaeger-Dror & Thomas 2010). Yet, there remain important questions about the origin of these varieties, their current and future development, and their relationship(s) to regional European American and other socioethnic varieties. There also continue to be a range of important social and educational applications of enhanced knowledge about the nature of AAL.

At the same time that AAL has been so extensively studied, it remains massively underrepresented in terms of publicly available datasets and in terms of its use in general linguistic theory building (Green 2002; Kendall, Bresnan, & Van Herk 2011). Sociolinguists (and the field of linguistics more generally; cf. Berez-Kroeker, Holton, Kung, & Pulsifer 2017) have increasingly adopted models of data compilation in recent years that include data sharing and promoting data re-use, but thus far almost all AAL data have remained unavailable for wider, public sharing, due to a variety of factors, including ethical considerations or limitations from how the data were collected (e.g. participant consent; Warner 2014). A public corpus allows for new research and new uses, enables access to primary data for a wider range of scholars and students, who do not have access to field sites or to sociolinguistic data, and also supports new “open science”-based approaches, where direct testing of competing theories or methodologies or reanalysis (cf. Rickford, Ball, Blake, & Jackson 1991; Kendall 2011) can be made on the same data. The symposium presents a thus far rare opportunity for a range of researchers to ask questions of the same AAL dataset from different perspectives.

CORAAL is a long-term corpus-building project conceived of in terms of several components. The first two components of CORAAL focus on AAL in Washington DC, the nation’s capital, a city with a long-standing African American majority, and the site of much early research on AAL (e.g. Fasold 1972). These data – over 100 sociolinguistic interviews with AAL speakers in DC born between 1890 and 2001 – have been anonymized and orthographically transcribed with time-alignment at the utterance level. With this symposium, the CORAAL DC materials will be made available to the linguistics community (and beyond). Future releases of CORAAL will include subcorpora representing rural communities in the U.S. South (including central North Carolina and southern Georgia) and urban communities elsewhere (including, e.g., Atlanta, Georgia, Durham, North Carolina,
and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania), and work in progress is developing additional versions of the DC data, including a syntactically parsed version of the data.

**Tyler Kendall** *(University of Oregon)*

*Introducing CORAAL: the design and implementation of the Corpus of Regional African American Language*

The opening talk in the session introduces the symposium and the Corpus of Regional African American Language (CORAAL). The presentation explains the motivation behind CORAAL and its design principles and implementation – e.g. discussing interview protocols, demographic categories, metadata conventions, transcription decisions and conventions. It describes the data available in the first two components, from Washington DC (Fasold 1972; Kendall et al. 2017), and how the research community can access the data, as well as the project team’s ongoing plans for the continued development of the corpus and other resources supporting research and engagement on African American Language.

**Patricia Cukor-Avila** *(University of North Texas)*

*Exploring grammatical variation in the corpus of regional African American Language*

This presentation provides an overview of grammatical features of African American Vernacular English (AAVE) in two sets of interviews included in the Corpus of Regional African American Language (CORAAL). Specific aspects of the data discussed include the use of these features across age and social class in each time period as well as the distribution of these features between data sets gathered some fifty years apart. Because the distribution of AAVE features varies greatly among speakers, even in the same age and social class, these data are also discussed in light of methodological issues specific to quantitative sociolinguistics previously shown to influence the linguistic behavior of individuals, such as interviewer techniques (Bailey & Tillery 1999), interview types (Cukor-Avila & Bailey 1995), race of the interviewer (Cukor-Avila & Bailey 2001; Rickford & McNair-Knox 1994), and familiarity between informants and fieldworkers (Cukor-Avila & Bailey 2001, 2015).

**Jon Forrest** *(North Carolina State University)*

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

*A quantitative analysis of social factors and internal constraints on (ing) in African American Language*

(ING) is a foundational variable in variationist sociolinguistics, with extensive study to the present day (Hazen 2008; Tamminga 2016). However, only a limited amount of research systematically examines internal constraints of (ING) for African American Language varieties (Kendall 2013). This paper attempts to fill this gap, providing a traditional sociolinguistic analysis of (ING) among speakers of AAE in Washington, DC, addressing both internal constraints and social factors. Using the Corpus of Regional African American Language (CORAAL) database of sociolinguistic interviews, we impressionistically code tokens of (ING) for a representative sample of AAE speakers from the Washington, DC area. We also examine the internal constraints of preceding and following articulation and grammatical category, and the social factors of year of birth, social class, and sex. Initial results show effects of phonological environment and grammatical category consistent with other U.S. varieties, as well as a substantial difference along gender lines.

**Taylor Jones** *(University of Pennsylvania)*

**Jason McLarty** *(University of Oregon)*

**Chris Hall** *(CulturePoint, LLC)*

*Corpus-based sociophonetic approaches to gradient post-vocalic r-lessness in African American Language*

Over the last fifty years, much sociolinguistic research has focused on phonetic/phonological variables in AAL, with post-vocalic r-lessness often treated as one of the canonical features of AAL. Using data from the Corpus of Regional African American Language (CORAAL), we create a continuous classifier using Mel Frequency Cepstral Coefficients from audio aligned using the Montreal Forced Aligner (McAuliffe et al. 2017) to assess how prototypically r-full or r-less tokens are, following the approach developed by Liberman and Yuan (2008, 2009, 2011a, 2011b). Our analysis also examines the realizations of this feature through internal and external factors. We connect findings from our analysis to prior work on this feature (Labov 1964, 1972; Wolfram 1969; Feagin 1990; Rickford 1999), while illustrating the utility of how this public corpus will allow researchers to enrich and shed new light on classic AAL features through corpus sociophonetic approaches to language variation and change.
**Charlie Farrington** (University of Oregon)  
**Shelby Arnson** (University of Oregon)  
**Tyler Kendall** (University of Oregon)  

*Back vowel changes in Washington DC African American Language over the twentieth century*

Recent work on the vocalic systems of African American Language (AAL) speakers have identified vowel configurations that align to Thomas’ (2007) African American Vowel System (AAVS), while also exhibiting regional variation (Blake & Shousterman 2010). The Corpus of Regional African American Language (CORAAL), containing over 100 speakers from Washington DC, with dates of birth ranging from 1890 to 2001, provides a key opportunity to examine how sound change has proceeded in a large urban African American community. We present a large-scale analysis of the back vowels (/u/, /o/, /ʌ/), utilizing corpus sociophonetic techniques to align the orthographic transcripts and automatically extract formant measures (MFA and FAVE-extract; McAuliffe et al. 2017; Rosenfelder et al. 2011). Our findings demonstrate that AAL in DC has undergone changes that are not simply movements towards or away from an external norm like a monolithic AAVS, but represent the ongoing development of a regionally-based ethnolect.

**Minnie Quartey** (Georgetown University)  
**Natalie Schilling** (Georgetown University)  

*Shaping ‘connected’ vs. ‘disconnected’ identities in discourse: narratives, position and stance in DC AAL*

This presentation combines quantitative sociolinguistics and discourse analytic perspectives on narrative, positioning and stance theory to examine how DC-area speakers in CORAAL use dialect and discourse features to shape and display themselves (and others) as more and less connected to vs. disconnected from a sense of ‘DC community’, as the city continues to undergo increasing gentrification. Dialect features including both ‘classic’ AAL features widespread across the U.S. and those with distinctive localized patterns (e.g. centralization of front vowels before /r/) are tracked in narratives to examine correlations with discourse features and patterns indicative of close vs. distant positionings, as well as positive stances toward locally important cultural items, activities, and groups. Results show that DC African Americans use linguistic features to shape and project complex positionings as the meaning of ‘DC local’ gradually loses its longstanding connection with African Americaness in the face of increasing populations of (mostly white) gentrifiers.
Diasporic Language, Mobility and Diversity: The Importance of Social Context in Understanding Contact and its Outcomes

Imperial A
9:00 AM – 12:00 PM

Organizers: Amelia Tseng (Georgetown University/American University/Smithsonian Institution)
Lars Hinrichs (University of Texas at Austin)

Participants: Sue Fox (Queen Mary, University of London)
Lars Hinrichs (University of Texas at Austin)
Stefanie Jannedy (Leibniz-Zentrum für Allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft)
Norma Mendoza-Denton (University of California, Los Angeles)
Rajend Mesthrie (University of Cape Town)
Devyani Sharma (Queen Mary, University of London)
Amelia Tseng (Georgetown University/American University/Smithsonian Institution)
Li Wei (University College London)

This workshop addresses the role of social context in understanding contact among diasporic speakers and its linguistic outcomes under conditions of urban diversity. It brings together highly renowned scholars working on language contact, multilingualism, and structural change in different diasporic situations. This comparative approach allows for new insights into debates in linguistics more broadly.

The session is structured as a three-hour workshop comprising five 25-minute papers, each followed by five minutes of audience Q&A, culminating in a 30 minute moderated panel discussion. We aim to provide a venue for the discussion of case studies as well as their higher-level theoretical implications for research in diasporic sociolinguistics.

The papers in this workshop demonstrate that there is no “one size fits all” model for contact outcomes. However, outcomes are patterned, not chaotic. The determining factor is social context. The papers:

• Demonstrate the importance of patterns of migration and settlement in contact outcomes and varietal formation
• Interrogate the creation and codification of linguistic ideology
• Address the impact of contextualized understanding of contact situations on social perception and social action
• Challenge ideologies of language as “perfect”, unified, bounded systems

The organized session grew out of topics raised at the “Culture, cognition, and identity: Insights from diasporic place” workshop at the 2017 Linguistic Institute, organized by Amelia Tseng. Through presentations and discussion, it became clear that social context, a complex variable influencing immediate and long-term language behavior in situations of human mobility and diaspora, deserves a more nuanced examination than it often receives in linguistics. Rather than being dismissed or assumed to be a simplistic variable, social context is key in understanding language contact situations and outcomes. Departing from the tenet that language is a social practice which cannot be divorced from its context (Duranti & Goodwin 1992), the panel demonstrates the need for multiple approaches such as ethnography, discourse, and social geography to address language structure, contact, and change as dynamic within its lived and imagined social environment. Diaspora sociolinguistics in particular can add insights into contexts and outcomes of language diversity and contact and the intersection of language and social context. The study of diasporic speech is not a new field (Haugen 1953), but it has recently seen a strong increase of interest among linguists, as globalization increases speed and intensity of language diversity, contact, and outcomes (but see Pavlenko 2017, Hinrichs 2015 for a critique of invocation of “superdiversity” in the study of language contact in urban settings). As Blommaert (2010) has pointed out, the increasing interest among sociolinguists in mobility and diversity also forces us to concede blind spots in established theory which has been basing itself on the assumption of unidimensional monolingual continua, isomorphic within the speech community, and of essentialist paradigms that simplistically link monolithic notions of language and social identity (Tseng 2017).

An improved sociolinguistics of diaspora, to which this session intends to contribute, can also help alleviate the western bias of sociolinguistics, as noted by Smakman (2015) and others. As an increasing number of scholars is pointing out (for many, see Blommaert 2010), sociolinguistics is facing an urgent need to reframe its theoretical fundamentals to include realities of globalization such as the ever-increasing diversity in many cities, an ever-diminishing relevance of monolingual models of speech
Workshop  
Sunday, 7 January

communities, and the increasing fictionality of the monolingual speaker in most parts of the world. The sociolinguistics of diaspora is an ideal entry point to such discussions, and this session will contribute to the much-needed theorization of the moving parts in this new conception of sociolinguistics.

References


Abstracts:

**Rajend Mesthrie** (University of Cape Town)

*Patterns of migration and diasporic outcomes: Indian languages in South Africa*

The present paper will focus on (a) a period of forced and semi-forced migration to newly established colonies under slavery and indenture in the era of European imperialism; and (b) a post-independence period of economic migration involving voluntary movements of large numbers of individuals to the West, Australia, parts of Africa and so forth. It will show that there is no one size fits all regarding the linguistic outcomes of migration. Rather the patterns of migration matter greatly: fixed time period, open-ended, cyclic, or chain migration. The paper will describe past and ongoing research into four Indian languages of South Africa: Bhojpuri-Hindi, Tamil, Konkani and Gujarati. The kinds of diaspora varieties that evolved over a 150-year period fall into four socio-historic types, chiefly involving the formation of koinés as against dialect persistence, correlating with patterns of recruitment and migration.

**Devyani Sharma** (Queen Mary, University of London)

**Sue Fox** (Queen Mary, University of London)

*Ethnolectal repertoires in London: the role of class and political context in contact outcomes*

With one of the highest urban proportions of foreign-born residents globally (35%), London is a key site for understanding how social context affects linguistic outcomes of migration and contact. We compare two neighbourhoods: A working-class area in the East (Tower Hamlets) and a lower middle-class area in the West (Ealing). Although the majority ethnicity is South Asian in both cases, differing material correlates of social class have led to radically different outcomes. In Tower Hamlets, different heritage groups live in close quarters in public housing and Multicultural London English (MLE) has resulted. MLE has some limited presence in Ealing, but in lower middle-class South Asian streets, mono-ethnic choices in housing, work, and school have led to the formation of a South Asian variety of English. We also illustrate consequences of political context, showing how a single change in schooling policy may have influenced dialect outcomes within one family.
**Norma Mendoza-Denton** (University of California, Los Angeles)

*Linguistic ideologies of intermediate zones: non native speakers of English in the American judicial system*

In trying to understand a new sociolinguistics of diaspora, we must pay attention not only to the linguistic repertoire of diasporic subjects but also to the ways that surrounding communities interpret, legislate, and understand those repertoires. This paper will take a historical look at jurisprudence surrounding non native speakers of English in the United States. We look beyond English-only legislation to specific court cases to ask the following questions: How has the supremacy of English been codified into law? What are the mechanisms in the courtroom through which English semantics and pragmatics are held to be dominant even when subjects before the court are evidenced not to speak or understand English? Does the type and extent of legislation vary with the proportion of speakers of a different language? With the type of language? This work aims to contribute to the changing legal thought around the proper administration of the Miranda warning to non-native speakers of English.

**Stefanie Jannedy** (Leibniz-Zentrum für Allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft)

*Production and perception of multi-ethnic urban German*

Kiezdeutsch or Hood German refers to the style of German spoken by young adults and adolescents in multiethnic urban neighborhoods with ethnic and cultural roots in Lebanon, Palestine, Turkey, Russia, Croatia, Britain, Poland, and Vietnam and their monoethnic monolingual German peers who socialize in the same neighborhood. Its grammar is characterized by the usage of bare NPs, a lack of prepositions, copula verbs, or congruency or the overuse of “so” marking vagueness which resembles that of “like” in English. A perceptually rather salient alternation where the palatal fricative /ç/ is often substituted by the alveopalatal fricative /ʃ/ (Jannedy &amp; Weirich 2014). In Berlin, features of this German multiethnolect create negative attitudes towards the speakers, as they are being accused of simplifying or using wrong grammar or impoverishing the language as a whole.

**Li Wei** (University College London)

*Language as a unifying tool: contact and ideology in the Chinese diaspora worldwide*

This paper argues two points: 1) despite popular belief and institutionalised discourse, Chinese has always been a contact language, like most other human languages in the world, and linguistics innovation and change in Putonghua (Modern Standard Chinese) are all outcomes of language contact in specific historical contexts; and 2) language, especially the written script, is being used as unifying tool between the major Chinese-speaking territories and across the Chinese diaspora worldwide, even though significant difference exist in morphosyntax, lexicon, and of course phonology. I examine the ideological context behind the various unification efforts, including the most recent publication of the Comprehensive Global Chinese Dictionary. I will also discuss the emerging phenomena of internet Chinese and New Chinglish, which present new challenges to the linguistic ideologies amongst Chinese users. Theoretical and methodological issues regarding the study of Chinese as a contact language will be explored.
In recent years it has been demonstrated that social information plays a key role in many levels of linguistic practice. Social information such as regional variation or social persona has been shown to determine the distribution of linguistic variables in production (e.g. Labov 1963, 1966; Podesva 2007), as well as shaping behavior during linguistic processing (e.g. Strand 1999; Hay, Warren & Drager 2006). Research has also clearly demonstrated that listeners can use subtle linguistic cues to perceive social information about the speaker (e.g. Munson, MacDonald, DeBoe & White 2006). Much effort has been dedicated to the development and evaluation of models which capture such interactions between the social and linguistic, but a complete understanding of the nature of this relationship has not yet been achieved. Given the central role of social information in linguistic processing, understanding this interaction is of critical importance to researchers from varied disciplines including sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, social psychology, and cognitive science.

This symposium brings together researchers in these disciplines to directly address one element of the relationship between social and linguistic information, namely sociolinguistic cognition. Specifically, the research presented here engages with themes such as the separability of social and linguistic information during processing, the specific structural level at which each intervenes, the degree to which individuals vary in aspects of their sociolinguistic cognition, and the implications of various models of linguistic cognition for our understanding of sociolinguistic knowledge. It is our goal that bringing together such diverse themes and questions will further enrich models of sociolinguistic cognition as well as highlight the specific mechanisms and processes by which such cognition is attained and employed during linguistic practice.

The session opens with a paper by Cynthia Clopper which addresses the role of social information in lexical competition. Through a series of studies using spoken word recognition tasks, Clopper explores the ways social variables and linguistic variables influence lexical competition, specifically addressing the cognitive representation of these variables. The results show interactions both among social variables and between social and linguistic variables, suggesting cognitive representation at the phonetic level as well as interactions between this level and higher-level phonemic and lexical levels.

Following this is a paper by Molly Babel, which continues this discussion of the interactions between and separability of different types of social information and social and linguistic information. With the specific aim of separating and comparing social preference and familiarity, an experiment was conducted in which subjects heard voices with associated social information and were later asked to identify which voices they had previously listened to. Subjects performed better with more typical voices, not based on group membership. The results indicate that different social variables can have different (or no) influence on speech recognition or linguistic processing.

In the next paper, Kathryn Campbell-Kibler presents work co-authored with Madeleine Jean testing indexical links and the ways they are processed cognitively. The three phenomena of projecting social information through speech, perceiving social information as a listener, and using social information in linguistic processing all draw upon indexical links between linguistic
and social information. The experiment tests the same subjects in a series of three tasks associated with each of the three processes: a reading task, a social perception task, and a linguistic perception task. The lack of correlation between the tasks indicates that sociolinguistic indexicality relies on distinct cognitive processes.

The last two papers present discussions of socio-cognitive models. Meghan Sumner starts by looking at a range of behaviors found in social aspects of linguistic perception through the lens of more general cognitive processes. She argues that the roles of abstraction and specificity in speech perception are the same as they are seen to be in any other usage-based models of cognition. Keith Johnson and Eric Tracy present the results of three speech perception experiments. These experiments test the perception of sexual identity in male voices, using synthesized reproductions of single word recordings of speakers who were rated as very gay or very straight sounding. Based on these results Johnson and Tracy outline the proposal of an exemplar-based model that explains how phonetic social cognition arises from phonetic and social cues as part of a larger cognitive model. The session closes with a moderated discussion between speakers and the audience.

Abstracts

Cynthia G. Clopper (The Ohio State University)
Understanding lexical competition through sociolinguistic variation

Models of spoken word recognition assume a lexical competition process, in which multiple potential word candidates are activated and compete for recognition. Sociophonetic variation provides a unique window for exploring this competition at multiple levels of representation. We have conducted a series of experiments to explore the effects of social variables (gender, regional dialect, speaking style) and linguistic variables (lexical frequency, neighborhood density) on lexical competition in spoken word recognition. Our results reveal complex interactions among these variables. The effects of sociolinguistic variables in these experiments suggest lexical competition at a phonetic level of representation, whereas the interactions between social and linguistic variables suggest interactions between this phonetic level of representation and higher-level representations of phonemes, words, and social categories. Thus, the findings from this work provide critical insight into spoken word recognition, including the levels of representation that are involved and the form of the connections among those representations.

Molly Babel (University of British Columbia)
How low does the social go?

While it is clear that social context and meaning pervade our language use, it is far from clear where and how this social knowledge slices itself into the linguistic system. How does social cognition interlace with linguistic cognition? What many impactful sociophonetic results fail to show is how the social comes to exert this influence. Do social preferences “spotlight” an exemplar in initial sensory perception (like visual perception, Todd et al., 2012), tag an exemplar for improved encoding (as with familiar accents, Clopper et al., 2016), or create a bias towards the exemplar in production (similar to lexical competition, Gollan & Goldrick, 2016)? A challenge to answering these questions is disentangling social preferences and familiarity, and in this talk I present data from a voice recall task that attempts to do just that. These results provide no evidence for socially-induced variation in listening or encoding distinct from familiarity.

Kathryn Campbell-Kibler (The Ohio State University)
Madeleine Jean (Kenyon College)
Are socially related indexicality effects correlated across speakers?

Indexicality has been the object of extensive study at the level of interpersonal interaction and broader cultural dynamics. Little is known, however, about the cognitive processing underlying the use of indexical links. This study begins to address one key question regarding such processing, namely the degree to which three key processes correlate across speakers:
- gendered production of /s/
- masculinity ratings of stimuli featuring mid and fronted /s/ tokens
- influence of perceived masculinity on forced-choice "sod"/"shod" identification

Despite the individual tasks showing the expected effects clearly, weak or no correlations are observed between tasks. The results point first to the inadequacy of the construct “masculinity” for experimentally exploring indexical relationships and prompt us to
consider ways to capture sociolinguistic style more flexibly in the experimental setting. Second, they offer beginning support for a true dissociation between social influence on phonetic perception and phonetic influence on social perception.

Meghan Sumner (Stanford University)

*The processes and representations that underlie the recognition of spoken words*

The endeavor to understand how humans understand spoken language is faced with one main confound: the speech signal. Inherently, the speech signal conveys information about sounds and words, and information about the talker and the environment. One central task of spoken language understanding is extracting both linguistic and social information from speech. The two are not separated in speech, and should not be separated in our approach to understanding how we move from sound to meaning (though each may be controlled). Here, I discuss the roles of specificity and abstraction in cognition broadly, and suggest that we can best advance our understanding of the interaction and integration of social and linguistic by linking our theories and methodologies to foundations in other areas. This results in clear and testable predictions, facilitating the interpretation of our own results. In doing so, we can better understand this dynamic and complex system.

Keith Johnson (University of California, Berkeley)

Erik Tracy (University of North Carolina at Pembroke)

*Cue packages in phonetic social cognition*

One key mechanism in exemplar-based models of phonology is resonance, which links phonetic properties with elements of context such as talker identity, or with lexical meaning, or with social group identity. Results from three speech perception experiments on the perception of sexual identity in male voices will be presented. Stimuli for these experiments exemplified speakers who were rated by listeners as very gay or very straight sounding. Phonetic cues to sexual identity (fricatives spectrum, f0, formant values, rate of speech, final stop releases) were independently varied to produce five voice continua in each experiment. The results show that the combination of cues leads to a perceptual effect that is larger than the sum of the effects of the individual cues. We will discuss the emergence of phonetic social cognition from constellations of phonetic and social cues.
Abstracts of Regular Sessions
The Department of Linguistics
University of California, Berkeley
congratulates our beloved
colleague, friend, and teacher

Larry M. Hyman

2017 President of the
Linguistic Society of America
Distributional and dependency-based word embeddings have complementary roles in decoding brain activity

We evaluate different word embeddings on their usefulness for predicting the neural activation patterns associated with concrete nouns. Our goal is to assess the cognitive plausibility of these models, and understand how we can improve the methods for interpreting brain imaging data. We show that neural word embeddings exhibit superior performance beating experiential word representations. Interestingly, the error patterns of these models are markedly different. This may support the idea that the brain uses different systems for processing different kinds of words. We suggest that taking the relative strengths of different embedding models into account will lead to better models.

Event structure markings in sign language and gesture

The verbal predicate systems of signed languages robustly exhibit structured iconicity (Wilbur’s 2003). In ASL and other Signed Languages, telic predicates are associated with formal boundary marking whereas atelic predicates lack such marking (Wilbur & Malaia 2008). Moreover, non-signers display perceptual sensitivity to these patterns (Strickland et al. 2015). Here, we investigate the production of both sign language (ASL) and gesture, allowing us to better gauge the relative contribution of universal communicative pressures and language conventionalization. Sign-gesture convergence suggests universal pressures and cognitive biases, while their divergence may be driven by grammaticalization effects.

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 US. 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 invoke 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.

A bidirectional mapping between English and CNF-based reasoners

Language transduces between sound and meaning: it is an input-output device for reasoning. Among fully-explicit models of reasoning, the commonest manipulate a normal form of predicate calculus known as Clause Normal Form (CNF). The textbook parser/interpreter (sound to meaning) produces a restricted range R of first-order predicate calculus (FOPC) expressions. There is a well-known algorithm for converting arbitrary FOPC expressions to CNF, but no algorithm for converting CNF to an expression in R. This paper addresses that lack and gives a method of inverting the interpreter to define a generator.

Pokemonikers: a study of sound symbolism and Pokémon names

The cross-linguistic prevalence of sound symbolism raises a key question: to what extent is sound symbolism universal, and to what extent is it shaped by language-specific structure (Dingemanse et al. 2015)? A challenge in answering this question is the difficulty of controlling real-world referents across cultures. We address the challenge of cross-linguistic comparison by
developing and analyzing a rich dataset drawn from the Pokémon game franchise. Our results for English and Japanese names show a tendency in both languages to encode the same attributes with SSym, with key differences that may be rooted in language-specific structural asymmetries.

Lauren Ackerman (Newcastle University)  
Shiloh Drake (University of Arizona)  
*The cat stalked *?wilily around the house: morphological dissimilation in deadjectival adverbs*

The adverbial suffix -lyâ, and the adjectival suffix -lyâ., typically do not combine (e.g., *ghost+lyâ,,+lyâ:; ‘in a ghostlike manner’). However, phonologically similar strings are attested when one /li/ string is part of the word stem (jollily, compared to: *?smellily,*lovelily). Does morphological structure modulate the acceptability of these words independently from the impact of phonological or usage-based constraints? In two experiments, jolly-type stems are rated more acceptable than smell- and love-type stems, which did not significantly differ from each other. A combination of phonological constraints and increased morphological complexity can account for the observed pattern.

Lauren Ackerman (Newcastle University)  
Nick Riches (Newcastle University)  
Joel Wallenberg (Newcastle University)  
*Coreference dependency formation is modulated by experience with variation of human gender*

What knowledge is accessed and checked during gendered coreference dependency formation? English encodes information about gender in pronouns and names, and coreference dependency formation relies on antecedent gender of matching that of the anaphor. However, human gender is not binary, and nonbinary genders are increasing in visibility. We investigate whether nonstandard coreference dependencies are processed differentially across the population. We find higher acceptability among people with regular contact with transgender/nonbinary communities, particularly younger speakers. We suggest experience with gender variation influences speakers’ mental representations of gender and these nuanced representations are what is accessed during gendered coreference dependency formation.

Eric Adell (University of Texas at Austin)  
*Alveo-postalveolar sibilants of Chajul Ixil and the representation of complex segments*

This paper presents a description of a previously unattested contrast type in the Chajul dialect of Ixil (Mayan), and considers implications for theories of phonological representation. Chajul contrasts fricative, affricate, and ejective sibilants of four places of articulation, including alveo-postalveolar, which is characterized by a shift in place from laminal-dental to postalveolar. The Chajul sibilants demonstrate that some feature or mechanism allowing for a reversal in anteriority is necessary to differentiate alveo-postalveolars from alveolars and postalveolars. An unordered branching-feature analysis is proposed which captures Chajul place distinctions, while subsuming several complex segment types under a generalized account.

Hyunah Ahn (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)  
William O’Grady (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)  
*The role of real-world knowledge in second language sentence processing*

This study looks into the integration of the definiteness semantics of English articles and real-world knowledge in second language (L2) sentence processing. Unlike first language children, who do not have much real-world knowledge to bootstrap their language learning, L2 learners have a far greater understanding of the world and can take advantage of their knowledge to make meaning out of sentences. Via three different experiments, the study shows that even advanced L2 learners, who already have acquired the definiteness semantics of the English article system, cannot use their grammatical knowledge when they can resort to real-world knowledge.

Suzy Ahn (New York University)  
*The role of tongue position in laryngeal contrasts: comparing Thai and Hindi*

The current ultrasound study examine the articulatory adjustments in laryngeal contrasts of Thai (three-way contrast) and Hindi (four-way contrast) by comparing tongue position of voiced, voiceless unaspirated, and voiceless aspirated stops. Ultrasound
images of phrase-initial stops followed by /a/ were collected from eight native speakers of each languages. In both languages, there was a clear distinction between voiced and voiceless unaspirated stops in tongue position with some variation across speakers. The role of tongue position for voiceless aspirated stops is not clear. Tongue position during closure can be a part of articulatory properties in laryngeal contrast in these languages.

Honaida Ahyad (Stony Brook University)
Michael Becker (Stony Brook University)
*Vowel distribution in the Arabic root*

We study the selection of vowels in Arabic verbs, showing that root emphatics correlate with the selection of less [u] with long vowels and more [u] with short vowels, both in the lexicon and in two nonce word studies with native speakers of Urban Hijazi Arabic. The experimental results provide evidence for lexical representations of Arabic verb roots that contain both vowels and consonants, and are not purely consonantal. Furthermore, we identify a mismatch between the lexicon and the participants' treatment of nonce words, which we model with a grammar that projects lexical statistics using product-oriented constraints.

Faruk Akkus (University of Pennsylvania)
*Implicit cause in indirect causatives*

The paper examines the syntax of SA indirect causatives, causatives with an implicit causee. The study demonstrates that the caused event exhibits syntactic behaviour intermediate between active and passive. We provide an analysis whereby the embedded event contains embedded active Voice layer and the causee is projected as a φP - smaller than a DP.

Alëna Aksenova (Stony Brook University)
Sanket Deshmukh (Stony Brook University)
*Formal restrictions on multiple tiers*

The class of tier-based strictly local (TSL) languages has shown itself as a good fit for natural language patterns. Although there are some cases when one TSL grammar is not enough, there have never been proposed any limitations on tier alphabets of several cooperating TSL grammars. Here, we use harmonic systems with multiple feature spreadings as the litmus test for the possible configurations of tier alphabets. While theoretically possible relations among them are containment, disjunction and intersection, the latter one is unattested and we show why the absence of such configuration might simplify the system in whole.

Yasser Albaty (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee/Quassim University)
*Modality in Arabic: a restructuring analysis*

This study investigates modal constructions in Standard Arabic (SA) arguing that modal verbs in SA are restructuring verbs that instantiate a mono-clausal structure, contra previous accounts for SA modal constructions. Two arguments are used for the monoclausality of modal constructions: compatibility with extraction and Cinque's (2006) diagnostic of the prohibition of using the same adverb twice. The proposed account also explains the meaning ambiguity of modals, arguing that SA conforms to the cross-linguistic assumption of structural differences assumed for each modal reading. Actuality entailment is also observed in SA modality which provides further support for the restructuring analysis developed here.

Edith Aldridge (University of Washington at Seattle)
*Quirky subjects in Archaic Chinese*

This presentation argues that Late Archaic Chinese had both nominative and inherently case-marked subjects. Examining first person pronouns 我 wǒ and 我 wǒ, I show that the former occurred as the subject of psychological and perception predicates, as well as existential constructions. The latter occurred in all other matrix subject positions, as well as in object position. I propose that subjects of the former class of predicates were base merged in the specifier of an applicative phrase and assigned inherent dative case, along the lines of Cuervo (2003).
Amin Almuhanna (Kuwait University)
Jean-François Prunet (Kuwait University)

On the morphological complexity of English

This study documents the morphological paradigms of Kuwaiti surnames. Though only one or two forms are typically cited in name dictionaries, we show that nine forms exist: citation form (the one appearing on ID's), singular m./f., dual m./f., plural m./f., collective m./f. A form may have several exponents. Surname paradigms are learnt but their forms are generated by means of 5 morphological techniques: i) no change, ii) suffixation, iii) template substitution, iv) decomposition, and v) a combination of the last three. The technique applied to produce paradigms may depend on the etymology of the surname. When no lexicalized form exists, circumlocution is used.

Anna Alsop (Harvard University)
Elaine Stranahan (Harvard University)
Kathryn Davidson (Harvard University)

Testing contrastive inferences from suprasegmental features using offline measures

Studies using the visual world eye-tracking paradigm find that the use of prenominal gradable modifiers (‘short, big’) leads listeners to infer the existence of similar objects differing along that same scale. In this study, we probe these ‘contrastive inferences using an offline survey, paired with video stimuli to ask whether similar inferences extend to two types of suprasegmental features: prosodic focus and depictive co-speech gestures. Our results confirm the robustness of the lexical pattern, which persists even when prosodic focus would indicate otherwise, while the same pragmatic process fails to extend to depictive co-speech gestures.

Michele Alves (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro)

Gender cues in antecedent retrieval in Brazilian Portuguese

The results of an eye-tracking experiment examining how pronouns retrieve their antecedents in Brazilian Portuguese indicate that morphological cues such as gender and type of gender have great importance for memory retrieval, and that the structural cues of Principle B only seem to play a role at final stages. Moreover, structurally illicit candidates were also taken into account, causing cue confusion as they were similar to the structurally licit candidates. Finally it should be mentioned that structurally illicit candidates that mismatched the pronouns were also capable of influence antecedent retrieval, which contradicts the cue-based memory retrieval model.

Zahra Alzebaidi (California State University, Fresno)

Guerrero Nahuatl and the Polysynthesis Parameter

Baker (1996) claims that polysynthetic languages must be non-configurational. Using Baker’s proposed Polysynthesis Parameter (1996), I argue that Guerrero Nahuatl is a polysynthetic non-configurational language. Prior researchers have made competing claims regarding the structure of the Nahuatl languages. MacSwan (1998) claims that Southeast Puebla Nahuatl, which despite being polysynthetic, is also a configurational language. Haugen (2015) provides a similar analysis for Classical Nahuatl. However, Hansen (2010) argues that Hueyapan Nahuatl is a polysynthetic non-configurational language. In this paper, I provide data that shows that NGU has agreement morphemes (arguments), noun incorporation, free word order, null anaphora, and syntactically discontinuous NPs, serving as adjuncts, which supports Baker’s PP.

Carolyn Jane Anderson (University of Massachusetts Amherst)

The San Lucas Quiavini Zapotec andative and venitive

This paper presents new data and a semantic analysis of the andative and venitive construction in San Lucas Quiavini Zapotec. In this construction, ied ‘come (venitive) or i ‘go’ (andative) appears between the aspect marker and main verb to describe a complex event where a motion event precedes the event of the second verb. Using original fieldwork data, I explore semantic properties of the andative/venitive construction. Based on evidence from adverbial modification, I present an event semantics analysis of the construction in which the motion event and the event of the second verb are combined via Non-Boolean Modification.
Samuel Andersson (Yale University)  
*Morphology without morphemes: a reply to Embick (2013)*

Embick (2013) argues that non-concatenative morphological alternations behave as though ‘linked directly to a morpheme that has a position (hierarchically and linearly) within a complex word’ (Embick 2013: 151). This is presented as an argument against morphological theories without morphemes (see Robins 1959, Anderson 1992, Blevins 2016 among others). This paper has two goals: 1) to show that a historical explanation without abstract morphemes can account for Embick's data, and 2) to present a counterexample to Embick's theory from Abkhaz, explaining why this case is exceptional. It is concluded that theories without morphemes provide a better account of non-concatenative morphology.

Jacob Andreas (University of California, Berkeley)  
Dan Klein (University of California, Berkeley)  
*Formal semantics for informal worlds*

Formal representations of meaning have played a key role in models for automated question answering and instruction following. But their application is fundamentally limited by the difficulty of constructing an expressive-enough formal representation of the world. Deep learning approaches promise to solve the representation problem by mapping directly between language and perceptual or behavioral primitives. But these approaches are also limited—existing models fail to generalize in ways that suggest they don't adequately capture the compositional structure of language. This talk presents two ways of injecting the flexible compositionality that formal meaning representations provide back into deep models: first as a scaffold for building utterance-specific computations, and second as a probe for understanding the structure of learned representations.

Andrei Antonenko (Stony Brook University)  
*Principle A and feature valuation*

Capturing anaphor distribution within the Minimalist Program faces intriguing challenges. This paper proposes a revision of binding theory in minimalist program by introducing a formal reflexivity feature. Interpretable, unvalued instance occurs on predicate heads (V) and their extended projections (v, T, C). Uninterpretable, valued instance occurs on anaphors. Agreement between the two marks the predicate head as reflexive. I show how this theory predicts the difference between mono morphemic and complex anaphors with respect to subject orientation, and demonstrate how Barss-Lasnik effects arise. In conclusion I show asymmetries between Russian and English wh-questions and explain them within the framework.

Athulya Aravind (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
*Successive cyclicity through DP: evidence from Mongolian nominalized clauses*

This paper presents evidence for successive cyclicity in DPs from Mongolian (Mongolic), where A-bar-movement out of nominalized clauses is shown to take place via the highest peripheral position, Spec, DP. Spec, DP in nominalized clauses is also a derived subject position where DPs receive Accusative case. This dual functionality of Spec, DP means that successive-cyclic movement through DPs has a morphological reflex: (i) ACC on subjects of nominalized clauses is impossible when a non-subject undergoes A-bar movement, and (ii) ACC is impossible on subjects of any intermediate nominalized clause through which movement proceeds.

Karlos Arregi (University of Chicago)  
Asia Pietraszko (University of Connecticut)  
*Generalized head movement*

We argue for a unified account of head movement (i.e. Travis 1984) and lowering (Embick & Noyer 2001), in which lowering is in essence the covert movement counterpart of head movement. This proposal is supported by the existence of successive cyclic lowering (evidenced by relative prefix formation in Ndebele, Bantu), in which complex heads built by lowering have the Mirror-Principle obeying structure expected under a head movement derivation. It also predicts that lowering can feed head movement, giving the appearance of long head movement, which we argue is the case in Mainland Scandinavian V-to-C movement.
This paper proposes a theory of differential object marking realized as overt case on objects within a licensing framework. It argues that some, but not all, nominals need licensing and they need licensing only when they are in the same agreement domain as a phi probe. In configurations where an object needs licensing but the probe cannot agree with the object due to intervention, the object must be removed from the agreement domain. In languages where case blocks agreement, default case handles this problem by removing the object from the agreement domain. This is realized as differential object marking.

This paper addresses seemingly contradictory reports of the PIN-PEN merger's realization, which has been described both as a merger towards [i] (hen → [hin]) and towards [ɛ] (sin → [srn]). To what degree is this apparent variation in the merged vowel's realization geographically and socially conditioned? Using word list recordings from 67 participants from across the United States, this study finds that speakers on the West Coast are more likely to merge towards [i], whereas speakers in the South and Midwest are more likely to merge towards [ɛ]; additionally, Black speakers trend towards [i].

This paper examines how Northern (Canadian raising of /au/), Midland (diphthongal /u/ and /o/ fronting), and Southern features (monophthongal /u/ and /o/ fronting, /au/ monophthongization) are associated with “country” identity in a rural northwest Ohio community on the North-Midland dialect boundary. Using data from ethnographically-oriented sociolinguistic interviews, we find that more country-oriented participants have significantly fronter—but not more monophthongal—productions of /u/ and /o/, less raised /au/ before voiceless consonants, and less diphthongal /au/ overall. These results suggest that Midland features plus the sociolinguistic stereotype of Southern /a/ monophthongization are used to signal country identity.

Personal names are not mere tags for identifying bearers. The names born by the Obolo people are meaning-laden. This paper investigates Obolo anthroponyms (OAs). About 500 personal names were studied. By the use of the Approximation Model, it was found that OAs can be classified into different socio-semantic categories. The analysis classified OAs into semantic categories based on social factors as follows: Theophoric names from the belief system of the Obolo; Ideational names from the environment; Monumental names from personal achievements; Testimonial names from the fortune norm; Solicitous names associated with bereavement; Relational names from the home; and Temporal names associated with the calendar.

We argue that topic and D-linking are subtypes of a broader category, ‘discourse connectedness’. López (2009) concludes that topics are discourse anaphora in subordinating discourse relations with their antecedents (Asher & Lascarides 2003). We show that D-linked wh-phrases also must be anaphora in subordinating relations: they are infelicitous out-of-the-blue, even if the alternative set is salient; they are infelicitous if the utterance is in a non-subordinating relation; and left-dislocation in Eastern Cham and Mandarin (Pan 2014) targets both topics and D-linked wh-phrases. We conclude that topicalization selects discourse-connected phrases, but obligatory wh-movement blocks wh-topicalization in languages like English.
Rebekah Baglini (Stanford University)
Arthur Hjorth (Northwestern University)

*Identifying sound-symbolism in the lexicon of an underrepresented language: an NLP-assisted approach*

In many languages, sound symbolism is conventionalized in the lexicon in the form of ideophones: collections of marked words which dramatically convey sensory experiences. To explore whether ideophones can be predictably identified by their sound patterns, we developed a feature-based model of ideophone phonetics in Wolof (Niger-Congo) and used NLTK's Naive Bayesian Classifier to substantiate the role of these features in identifying ideophones from other lexical classes.

Ariana Bancu (University of Michigan)

*Language profile and syntactic change in two multilingual communities*

This paper considers factors such as degree of language use, proficiency, and attitudes with the goal of showing whether the dominant language in a community influences syntactic change in an endangered language (cf. Nagy, 2011). The target language, Transylvanian Saxon (TrSax), coexists with German and Romanian in Romania and émigré communities in Germany. Data was collected in Romania, and an émigré community of TrSax speakers in Germany. I compare participants from each site in terms of language profile (language use, attitudes, proficiency). I show that the same language displays distinctive syntactic patterns based on the dominant language in each community.

Marlyse Baptista (University of Michigan)
Ken Kollman (University of Michigan)
Jinho Baik (University of Michigan)
Alton Worthington (University of Michigan)

*Modeling dynamic processes and language shift in creole genesis*

This paper features an agent-based model of language creation and acquisition that may offer insights into dynamic processes, such as transfer, convergence and language shift, involved in the emergence of creole languages. In response to these controversies, we simulate the kind of linguistic interactions that emerge in a multilingual setting when slaves and colonizers first come in contact by designing an agent-based model informed by data from 18th century Haitian creole texts. The simulations results suggest that unstable features emerge due to ambiguous and contradictory cues from the source languages whereas stable features emerge when no such contradiction is present.

Marissa Barlaz (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)
Ryan Shosted (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)
Zhi-Pei Liang (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)
Brad Sutton (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)

*Oropharyngeal articulation of contextual and phonemic nasalization in Brazilian Portuguese*

While contextually nasalized and phonemically nasal vowels are both described with the feature [nasal], little work has been done to study their phonetic differences. This study looks at the oropharyngeal articulations of nasal, nasalized and oral vowels in Brazilian Portuguese using real-time magnetic resonance imaging. Vocal tract aperture functions are compared for three nasality qualities. The hyperpharyngeal and tongue body regions are shown to be the most important articulators in differentiating nasality qualities, with nasalized vowels demonstrating intermediate configurations between oral and nasal vowels, suggesting that phonemic and contextual nasalization show different phonetic characteristics and potentially indicate different phonological trajectories.

Sonia Barnes (Marquette University)

*The role of social cues in the perception of final vowel contrasts in Asturian Spanish*

Influenced by the minority language of the region, speakers of Asturian Spanish vary in their production of word-final back vowels, with realizations that range from Spanish [-o] (‘perro’ - ‘dog’) to Asturian [-u] (‘perru’). Previous research has found that listeners’ social judgements of speakers are affected by the variant used. This study investigates whether social cues about the speakers affect the listeners’ perception of these vowels. The results of an experiment that combines binary forced-choice
identification with sociolinguistic priming show that productions that were paired with visuals of rural-status speakers were more frequently identified as Asturian /-u/.

**Cristiano Barreto (Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro)**

*The Laozi and the Zhuangzi: the importance of Daoism in the history of language ideas in classical China*

The history of language ideas in classical China offers us a scenario with an abundance of stark divergences and compelling parallels with the Western Greco-Roman inheritance. By focusing on the two founding texts of Daoism, the Laozi and the Zhuangzi (c. 5th-3rd century BC), I will introduce a seldom explored source of alternative assessments on language within the Chinese tradition. My attention has been directed towards the representations of language in situations of use, specifically of metalinguistic expressions, in these two Chinese canonical texts and the impact on the Daoist views about the relationship between language, thought, and the phenomenal world.

**Michael Barrie (Sogang University)**

*Agreement mismatches in Cayuga and configurality*

Comitative arguments in Cayuga exhibit an uncommon agreement pattern. In a sentence such as *John and I left*, the verb exhibits 1.dual agreement; however, the only overt nominal is John. This observation has been used as an argument that overt nominals are not directly selected by verbs (Koenig & Michelson 2015, for Oneida, closely related to Cayuga). We present prosodic evidence that such mismatched nominals are clause peripheral, while agreeing nominals are, in fact, clause internal. Coupled with previous research on clause structure in Cayuga (Dyck 2009; Dyck et al. 2014), we argue for a configurational view of Cayuga.

**Michael Barrie (Sogang University)**

*Prosody and intonation in Cayuga*

We discuss some prosodic details focus, topic, questions and other speech acts in Cayuga. We discuss the composition of various intonation patterns and suggest a compositional analysis along the lines of Pierrehumbert and Hirschberg (1990). This preliminary study catalogues several aspects of the prosody of information structure of Cayuga including focus, questions, surprise and disbelief. It makes some preliminary suggestions on the structure and decomposition of tunes and has suggested how tunes in Cayuga may fit into the greater typological picture.

**Michael Barrie (Sogang University)**

**Moonhyun Sung (Sogang University)**

*French Se revisited: deriving inherent reflexivity*

We examine the French reflexive se in light of Alboiu et al.’s (2004) raising analysis and Moulton’s (2005) proposal for inherently reflexive verbs. We propose a raising analysis (from subject to object) for French reflexives in line with Alboiu et al., accounting for mixed unergative/unaccusative properties of reflexives. In doing so, we develop a derivational account of inherent reflexives. Specifically, we proposed that inherently reflexive verbs are derived compositionally by an SR operator that introduces a presupposition on the identity between the subject and the object.

**Auburn Barron-Lutzrooss (University of California, Berkeley)**

*The nature and purpose of lesbian speech stereotypes*

This study aims to determine the details of phonetic variation based on sexual orientation in women, and offers a broader insight by examining why these patterns occur, viewing sexual orientation as a complex identity intersecting with other attributes, experiences, and familiarity with Queer culture. Results show a speech stereotype used for both performing and perceiving aspects of sexual orientation, and confirms that ‘lesbian’ is perceived as a persona beyond sexual orientation. It also demonstrates that familiarity with Queer culture is a strongly influential attribute, influence varying according to group or identity, potentially revealing for questions of social stereotype construction.
Galia Barsever (University of California, Irvine)
Rachael Lee (University of California, Irvine)
Gregory Scontras (University of California, Irvine)
Lisa Pearl (University of California, Irvine)

Quantitatively assessing the development of adjective ordering preferences using child-directed and child-produced speech corpora

The relative ordering of adjectives is cross-linguistically robust, with multi-adjective strings like “small gray kitten” preferable to “gray small kitten”. While it has been shown that adjective subjectivity predicts adult preferences, with less subjective adjectives preferred closer to the modified noun, it remains unknown when and how this preference develops. We assess English corpora of child-produced and child-directed speech data, using quantitative metrics to determine the underlying representation most likely to yield the observable data. We find strong support for a subjectivity-based representation, with qualitative similarity between adult-to-adult and child-directed data and development of adult-like subjectivity-based preferences by age two.

David Basilico (University of Alabama at Birmingham)

Antipassive, inchoative, denominal, malefactive: adding arguments in Inuit

In Inuit and Central Alaskan Yup’ik, antipassive, denominal, inchoative and malefactive morphology are expressed by the same suffix -(s)i. (Fortescue 1984, Johns 1987, Bittner and Hale 1987, Minthun 2000, Bok-Bennema 2000, Spreng 2012, Miyaoka 2012). I argue that this syncretism is not a case of homophony; the morpheme, abstractly, represents a ‘light’ verbal element that is a relation between an event and an entity. In each case, there is a different predicate relation introduced. (1) -si [R (e, x)] where R= get, und (for undergoer) or aff (for affected).

Samuel Beer (University of Virginia)

Nyang’i glides are not phonemes

Existing descriptions of Nyang’i consistently treat glides as consonant phonemes. The same is true in descriptions of closely related languages and in descriptions of geographically neighboring languages with no clear genetic relationship to Nyang’i. However, surface glides in Nyang’i are always predictably derivable from vowels, and treating them as underlyingly vowels (i.e. [-cons]) reduces the number of lexical exceptions that need to be posited in derived environments. Treating Nyang’i glides as exclusively surface phenomena rather than as underlying categories calls into question other analyses of glides in East African languages.

Jalon Begay (University of New Mexico)

An analysis of the Navajo adverbial modifier t’áá

This project examines the Navajo adverbial modifier t’áá ‘particularizer’. The modifier has rarely been described and analyzed in Navajo linguistics-apart from meager reference material (e.g. Young & Morgan 1987). The analysis asserts that the modifier t’áá does indeed have several identifiable functions: intensification/degree modification, generalized/indefinite quantification, pronominal reference, focus, and adversativity/concessivity. I argue that these disparate functions have developed from the same source domain via semantic overlap, extension and reanalysis, a typologically common grammaticalization feature of degree and focus modifiers (cf. König 1989; 1991; Traugott 2008). More importantly, the study also adds to the descriptive and theoretical work on Navajo.

Gašper Beguš (Harvard University)

Disambiguating Analytic and Channel Bias with unnatural alternations

Disambiguating between Analytic and Channel Bias influences on typology is complicated by the fact that several proposals assume learning biases (AB) crucially influence the frequency and directionality of sound change (CB). The paper argues that this ‘duplication problem’ is substantially reduced in the case of unnatural alternations. We present a model that estimates AB and CB influences on typology based on surveys of sound changes and learnability experiments. The model suggests that the typological difference between (un)natural post-nasal (de)voicing is better explained by CB and that the influence of CB in this case is not crucially conflated with AB.
Elise Bell (University of Arizona)  
Skye Anderson (University of Arizona)  
Morphological influences on categorical perception of stop voicing

Listeners integrate many cues when categorizing speech sounds, including lexical and sentential information (c.f. Ganong 1980, Samuel 1981a,b). We investigate the influence of Initial Consonant Mutation on the categorical perception of stops in Welsh. Once sandhi processes, Welsh mutations are now lexically triggered; in particular, Soft Mutation causes word-initial [p, t, k] to become [b, d, g] following a trigger-word. We employ a two-alternative forced choice task to test the hypothesis that Welsh listeners integrate their knowledge of mutation during speech perception, judging more voiceless segments as voiced when preceded by a Soft-Mutation-triggering word relative to a non-triggering word.

Jennifer Bellik (University of California, Santa Cruz)  
Turkish onset cluster repair as vowel intrusion: a corpus study

Inserted vowels are typically assumed to be epenthetic, but can also be intrusive - percepts created by gestural timing (Hall 2003). Here, I use corpus data to argue for a gestural-timing origin-not a phonological one (as in Clements & Sezer 1982)-for perceived inserted vowels in onset clusters in Turkish loanwords. Modeling of the corpus data supports the hypothesis that inserted vowels are perceived when a low degree of C1-C2 overlap combines with greater C2-V overlap to create a vocalic-sounding C1-C2 transition, whose apparent quality is determined by coarticulation.

Emily M. Bender (University of Washington)  
The role of linguistic structure in computer natural language understanding

Much recent work in research on computer natural language understanding (NLU) aspires to extract meaning from text or speech inputs for a variety of applications, and typically involves machine learning systems that learn to map from domain-typical inputs to task-specific meaning representations. I will address what is meant by "meaning" in that context and the relationship between "meaning" and (linguistic) "semantics". This will lead to a discussion of the role of morphology and syntax in meaning-targeting NLP and how a grammar-based compositional approach to constructing linguistic semantic representations can increase the domain portability and precision of NLU applications.

Abigail Benecke (Villanova University)  
Joseph Toscano (Villanova University)  
How far can VOT take us? Voicing categorization with and without the use of VOT

Voice-onset time (VOT) is an extremely reliable cue to word-initial stop voicing, such that VOT alone may be sufficient as a voicing cue. To test this, 35 potential cues were measured and used to train logistic regression classifiers, asking whether VOT is sufficient, whether other cues increase categorization accuracy, and whether, without VOT, other cues produce listener-level accuracy. Results show that human-like performance was never achieved without VOT or with VOT alone. Models using a cue-integration approach (additively combining multiple cues) offered the closest performance to human listeners. Thus, VOT appears to be necessary, but not sufficient, for voicing judgments.

Anna Berge (Alaska Native Language Center)  
Lexical evidence for the former presence of Unangam Tunuu in currently Alutiiq areas

Previous studies have noted lexical and grammatical features shared between Unangam Tunuu (UT; ISO 639-3 ale) and neighboring Eskimo (esp. Alutiiq, ISO 693-3 ems) Athabaskan-Eyak-Tlingit (AET) languages, without proposing a specific period or mechanism of contact. In this paper, I provide lexical evidence to support archaeological findings suggesting the former presence of UT in contemporary Alutiiq areas; that the arrival of the Alutiiq resulted in the replacement of UT on Kodiak and in a westward wave of UT; and that Unangax presence along the eastern Pacific Coast provides an actual locus of contact to explain AET-like grammatical features in UT.
Natalia Bermudez (University of Texas at Austin)

Sound symbolism alive in Naso ideophones (Chibchan, Panama)

Nasos pride themselves on accurately invoking pithy ‘comparisons’ in order to characterize life forms, often times through sound symbolism in ideophones. Some unique grammatical properties of Naso ideophones include “stretching” the sound system through high frequency of sibilants such as /ʃ/, /s/, and /ts/. Naso also “contracts” the use of sonorant sounds in ideophones: roughly 30% of word-initial consonants are sonorant – a proportion which is unusual when compared to the prosaic lexicon. The sounds of Naso ideophones which are “stretched” and “contracted” (Nuckolls et al. 2016) contribute to the typological understanding of ideophones of the Americas which have similar features.

Pushpa Bhattacharyya (Tezpur University)

A study of personal names in Khelma (Sakachep)

The Khelma (Sakachep) is one of the smallest tribes in India in the old Kuki community. This paper is based on a sample survey carried out on personal names in Khelma. It also explores the nature, meaning, functions and roles of personal names in Khelma. The survey was conducted in two Khelma villages, Kekrangsip and Dorbinsip. The findings reveal that due to the influence of new religions, new cultural norms and values, as well as mass media and technologies, changes occurred in their naming system. Most Khelmas like the concepts of ‘reusing the names’ and ‘respecting the names’.

Shohini Bhattacharjya (Cornell University)

John Hale (Cornell University)

Christophe Pallier (INSERM-CEA Cognitive Neuroimaging Unit)

Jonathan R. Brennan (University of Michigan)

Wen-Ming Luh (Cornell University)

R. Nathan Spreng (Cornell University)

Differentiating phrase structure parsing and memory retrieval in the brain

On some level, human sentence comprehension must involve both memory retrieval and structural composition. This study differentiates these two processes using neuroimaging data collected during naturalistic listening. Retrieval is formalized in terms of “multiword expressions” while structure-building is formalized in terms of bottom-up parsing. The results most strongly implicate Anterior Temporal regions for structure-building and Precuneus Cortex for memory retrieval.

Marie Bissell (North Carolina State University)

A perceptual dialectology approach to examining gender-region attitude interactions for Southern speech

I examine how perceptual dialectology judgments about the South’s areal distinctiveness interact with judgments about speaker gender. Survey participants were asked to listen to a series of speech samples and complete attitudinal Likert matrices and clickable maps for each sample. These maps were then compiled into aggregate heat maps. Within the South, woman-perceived speakers are assigned more positive attitude ratings than man-perceived speakers. Outside of the South, this pattern reverses. I argue that linguistic representations in popular media selectively construct narratives about these speakers and that linguistic stereotyping motivates unique gender-region interactions in perceptions of Southern speech.

Frances Blanchette (Pennsylvania State University)

Marianna Nadeu (Pennsylvania State University)

Viviane Deprez (Rutgers University)

Jeremy Yeaton (Rutgers University)

English negative concord and double negation: the division of labor between syntax and pragmatics

Recent research demonstrates that prototypical Negative Concord (NC) languages allow Double Negation (DN) (Espinal & Prieto 2011; Prieto et al. 2013; Déprez et al. 2015; Espinal et al. 2016), calling into question the hypothesis that grammars are either NC or DN (Zeijlstra 2004). Our study informs this debate with new experimental data from American English. Results demonstrate that, like in prototypical NC languages (Espinal et al. 2016), English speakers reliably exploit both syntactic and pragmatic cues.
in interpreting sentences with two negatives. Participants' syntactic bias toward Object NC is argued to reflect their non-strict NC grammars (Giannakidou 2000).

Justin Bland (The Ohio State University)  
Kenneth Baclawski Jr. (University of California, Berkeley)  
Matthias Raess (Ball State University)  
*The first decade of because-NP: 2007-2016*

We report on the spread of the *because*-NP construction (*WOTY*, 2013), a shibboleth of Internet speech around 2012. Over 350,000 *because*-NP tokens from the Reddit Corpus (2007–2015) and Twitter Stream Grab Corpus (2011–2016) show a strong S-curve, arising dramatically in late 2011, leveling off, and slowly declining since. An Amazon Mechanical Turk survey of 150 native American English speakers examines judgments of and attitudes towards *because*-NP, using naturalistic prompts. Results indicate the construction remains stigmatized and Internet-oriented. Grammaticality judgments suggest continued broad variation in usage, largely aligning with Blamire’s (2017) analysis of *because*-NP as a case-licensing phenomenon.

Isaac L. Bleaman (New York University)  
*Big data in a low-resource language: syntactic variation in Hasidic Yiddish on the web*

This paper demonstrates the utility of online corpora in sociolinguistic research on understudied language varieties, focusing on syntactic variation in a 22-million-word corpus of Yiddish scraped from a Hasidic discussion forum. In non-finite particle verb phrases, an overt tense marker ‘tsu’ (cf. German ‘zu,’ English ‘to’) is variably realized between the particle and verb (conservative variant; e.g., arayn-tsu-geyn inward-to-go ‘to enter’) or before both elements (tsu arayn-geyn). A mixed-effects regression analysis (n=28,000) reveals that writers favor the conservative variant the longer their accounts remain open, even as newcomers bring about a forum-wide increase in the rate of the innovative variant.

Hans Boas (University of Texas at Austin)  
*Texas German corpus annotation and speech and language technologies*

This paper presents the results of a research project dealing with an endangered dialect. In this project we bootstrap speech and language technologies for automatic time alignment of transcriptions, morpho-syntactic feature annotation, and part-of-speech tagging. Section one of our paper briefly presents the Texas German Dialect Project (TGDP), which, since 2001, has recorded more than 550 speakers of Texas German, a critically endangered dialect (Boas 2009). Besides sociolinguistic interviews, members of the TGDP have also resampled 148 sentences from Gilbert’s (1972) Linguistic Atlas of Texas German, documenting lexical, phonological, and morpho-syntactic variation in Texas German (Boas et al. 2010).

Charles Boberg (McGill University)  
*A closer look at the Short Front Vowel Shift in Canada*

This paper examines the Short Front Vowel Shift (SFVS), a.k.a. the Canadian Vowel Shift, in particular: 1) relations among the shifting vowels; 2) behavior of individual words; and 3) role of regional and national identity (western vs. eastern Canadian vs. American) and sex. Findings include: 1) the short front vowels lower and retract as a set, but shifts of several back vowels are also correlated with these; 2) following voiceless fricatives favor the SFVS while preceding velars disfavor it; and 3) women are more advanced in the shift than men in both countries but there is no national difference.

David Boe (Northern Michigan University)  
*Marr, Marx, and authoritarian linguistics*

This year represents the centenary of the birth of Russian author Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn (1918-2008), and the 50th anniversary of the publication of his linguistically-informed novel *The First Circle* (1968), which includes a speculative account of the background of Soviet leader Joseph Stalin’s apparent contribution to linguistic theory. In an essay published in *Pravda* in 1950,
Stalin attacked the established linguistic ideology of Georgian linguist Nikolay Marr (1864-1934), arguing that his scholarship on the class-based nature of language was erroneous and insufficiently Marxist, thereby diminishing Marr’s academic influence. This presentation revisits Stalin’s alleged publication, and examines other examples of linguistic authoritarianism, fictional and/or actual.

**Jennifer Boehm** (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)

**Amy Reynolds** (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)

*Testing the three-generation model of Anglicization in a refugee community in North Carolina*

This paper analyzes the vitality of S’gaw Karen in Orange County, North Carolina within the context of the three-generation model of Anglicization (Fishman 1972, 1980; Veltman 1983, 1990; Alba et al. 2002). Sociolinguistic interviews with 21 native speakers indicate that despite settling in North Carolina only a decade ago, the Karen community is already undergoing language shift consistent with the three-generation model. This study takes into account the unique circumstances of forced migration, which impedes the existence of mitigating factors, such as mother tongue speaking residential enclaves, that slow language shift among immigrant communities (Alba et al. 2002).

**Rain G. Bosworth** (University of California, San Diego)

**Jiajun Yuan** (University of California, San Diego)

**Sarah C. Tyler** (University of California, San Diego)

**Jill P. Morford** (University of New Mexico)

*L2 inhibition in bimodal bilinguals: evidence from the Stroop task*

The Stroop effect has been documented in both first and second languages (Coderre et al., 2013), as well as in native signers of American Sign Language (ASL, Dupuis & Berent, 2015), but not in second language learners of a signed language. This study investigates whether the transmission modality (verbal/spoken or manual/signed) of a bilinguals’ two languages has an impact on the automaticity of lexical retrieval. We test this by comparing bilinguals who know one spoken language and one sign language (‘bimodal bilinguals’) to bilinguals who know two spoken languages (‘unimodal bilinguals’).

**David Bowie** (University of Alaska Anchorage)

**Boyd J. Petersen** (Utah Valley University)

*Lexical variation in the Mormon Culture Region: the interaction with religion*

Previous research has found that adherents and non-adherents of the Mormon Church in Utah exhibit differences in morphosyntactic and phonological domains; we investigate the possibility of lexical differences. We obtained responses from 302 lifelong residents of the Mormon Culture Region, and found little difference between Mormons and non-Mormons. However, differences in terms for Mormons themselves (and their church) emerged between Mormons who actively participate in that religion and those who don’t. This supports previous findings (for several groups) that researchers should investigate not just locally salient categories, but also the strength of respondents’ connections to the category they fall into.

**Samuel R. Bowman** (New York University)

*Teaching neural networks compositional semantics*

Artificial neural networks now represent the state of the art in most large-scale applied language understanding tasks. This talk presents a few methods and results, organized around the task of recognizing textual entailment, which measure the degree to which these models can or do learn something resembling compositional semantics. I discuss experiments on artificial data and on a hand-built million-example corpus of natural data, and report encouraging results. I close with a brief discussion of the role of syntax and tree structure in these models.

**Kenyon Branan** (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

*Determining what gets in the way*

I observe that there are two groups of language: English-like languages, which include English and the mainland Scandinavian languages, and allow raising across an experiencer [Christensen (1986), Vikner (1995)]; and the Icelandic-like languages, which
include Icelandic, French, and Italian, which do not allow such raising [Chomsky (2000), McGinnis (1998)]. Contrasting with purely syntactic accounts [McGinnis (1998), Chomsky (2000), Hartman (2012)], I propose that the relevant difference between the two groups of languages derives from prosodic differences of the respective groups, given Richards’ (2016) Contiguity requirement, and a further, novel, requirement that Contiguity relationships be preserved.

Canaan Breiss (University of California, Los Angeles)  
Bruce Hayes (University of California, Los Angeles)  
*More on leaking grammars: sentence construction respects phonological markedness constraints*

Martin (2011) demonstrates a ‘leakage’ effect in the phonology of English and Navajo: markedness constraints that are categorical within words are statistically active in compounds. We extend Martin’s inquiry to consecutive words in sentences. Following Martin’s Monte Carlo method, we tested four markedness constraints (*HIATUS, *CLASH, *SIBILANT-CLUSTER, *CCC), and found that they are statistically underrepresented in English phrasal two-word sequences. ‘Non-constraints’ employed as controls, including *V#CV, yield no such result. Comparison of backness- and rounding-harmony patterns using English, Finnish, and Turkish data suggests that, as with Martin’s findings, only the phonologically active constraints of a language are generalized phrasally.

Diane K. Brentari (University of Chicago)  
Joseph Hill (Rochester Institute of Technology)  
*Rhythm ratio’ in sign languages: a measure of phrasal rhythm*

A novel approach to phrasal rhythm for sign languages is introduced, called ‘rhythm ratio’, which considers sign duration and transition duration together. Rhythm class is a fundamental way of categorizing spoken languages, but phonetic grounding for this distinction had been illusive until the “pairwise variability index” was developed. Likewise, rhythmic differences are noticeable among sign language varieties as well, but until now there has been no way to capture them. Rhythm ratio reveals an overall rhythm category in a single measure, which is more sensitive to sociolinguistic differences than single prosodic cues.

Daniel Brodkin (Carleton College)  
*Backward control in Minangkabau and Javanese: the phenomenon and its implications*

Minangkabau and Javanese (Austronesian, Western Indonesia) show biclausal forward-backward control alternations similar to those shown in Malagasy (Polinsky and Potsdam 2002b). Overt controllers display alternations between upper and lower clauses which can only be captured under control-as-raising analyses (O’Neill 1995). Following Nunes (2004)’s chain reduction principle, this forwards-backwards optionality derives from the featural equivalence of these copies in the raising chain. This alternation, shared with Malagasy (Potsdam 2006), sets Minangkabau and Javanese apart from claimed backwards-control languages recently called into question, such as Japanese, Greek, and Brazilian Portuguese, suggesting this may serve as an effective diagnostic for genuine

Marisa Brook (Michigan State University)  
*Where the “where” things are: SKT constructions and the grammaticalization of pseudolocative “where”*

I have speculated that the pseudolocative 'where' in American English, as in 'a person where you never know what to expect', might have resulted from reanalysis of 'sort/kind/type' constructions. That is, maybe 'place where' gave way to 'kind of place where', which allowed for 'kind of NOUN where' in general. I test this hypothesis using the Corpus of Historical American English (COHA; Davies 2010) and find it unsupported: 'sort/kind/type of thing where' does not predate 'thing where' on its own. Better candidates for recent grammatical changes involving the pseudolocative 'where' are a) animate head nouns, and b) resumptive pronouns.

Colin Brown (McGill University)  
Clarissa Forbes (University of Toronto)  
*Three (hidden) obliques in Gitksan*

Oblique arguments in Gitksan (Tsimshianic, ISO code: GIT) are distinguished primarily by context and lexical content, rather than by elaborate formal marking (Rigsby, 1986). Most adjuncts in Gitksan are introduced by the “all-purpose” preposition a, or
the locative go’o. We provide evidence from extraction showing additional differentiation amongst adjuncts. We demonstrate that adjuncts in Gitksan fall into three classes. Despite the lack of distinctive surface marking on obliques in their in-situ positions, we demonstrate that three morphosyntactically distinct strategies are employed when extracting obliques. We show that these extraction constructions are indicative of different syntactic and semantic classes of adjuncts.

**Barbara E. Bullock** (University of Texas)  
**Gualberto Guzmán** (University of Texas)  
**Almeida Jacqueline Toribio** (University of Texas)  
**Jacqueline Serigos** (George Mason University)

*Quantitatively comparing code-switching in corpora*

In work on endangered languages, Adamou (2016) argues that quantitative insights gleaned from small datasets of low-resource languages are useful in testing typologies of code-switching (CS) across corpora. Here, we demonstrate that quantitative comparisons of CS small corpora can be performed at multiple levels of analysis, yielding reliable ways of typologically characterizing CS, and show that despite typological differences, each sub-corpus under study upholds the validity of syntactic constraints such as the Functional Head Constraint (Belazi et al., 1994).

**Gabriella Notarianni Burk** (University of California, Davis)

*The acquisition of tense and aspect in Italian child language*

This investigation extends the study of the Aspect Hypothesis (AH) to Italian child language acquisition in narrative contexts. Italian temporal and aspectual categories are analyzed to understand if Italian children’s mapping of tense and aspect distinctions follows consistent developmental patterns across languages. Sixty frog story narratives were extracted from the Rome CHILDES corpus for three age groups (4, 5, 6). Evidence from 1,613 verb tokens in the perfective and imperfective forms supports the initial encoding of lexical and aspectual distinctions as suggested by prior AH studies. Idiosyncratic developmental patterns emerge as a result of language-specific morphological and syntactic features.

**Kathrin Byrdeck** (Heinrich-Heine University Düsseldorf)  
**Kurt Erbach** (Heinrich-Heine University Düsseldorf)  
**Peter Sutton** (Heinrich-Heine University Düsseldorf)  
**Hana Filip** (Heinrich-Heine University Düsseldorf)

*Object mass nouns in Japanese*

We show that Japanese has object mass nouns (e.g. yūbinbutsu (‘mail’)), and therefore has a mass/count distinction based in the semantics of nouns, rather than in the semantics of classifiers. Object mass nouns have individuated atoms in their denotation, are infelicitous with quantifiers that select nouns denoting non-overlapping atoms, and are often said not to exist in classifier languages. Our study is based on combinatorial properties of Japanese nouns with the classifier-less quantifier phrase nan-byakuto-ī (‘hundreds of’) and show that felicity judgments for some collective artifacts pattern with substances rather than objects, and thus qualify as object mass nouns.

**Luisa Caiazzo** (University of Basilicata)

*Taking Columbus Day off calendar: (re)naming and identity*

Christopher Columbus has been a point of pride for Italian Americans since 1792. However, sentiments have changed as shown by reassessments of the role Columbus played in the New World. Many cities in the United States have moved to change the focus of Columbus Day off its namesake and onto Native Americans. With an interest in the power attached to (re)naming, a corpus of internet texts has been collected in order to explore the social dimension of holiday names. Drawing on discourse analysis, the focus is on the linguistic choices that contribute to defining and representing cultural contents, eventually marking boundaries, or possibly building bridges, between the ethno-cultural identities involved.
Missionaries collected (and in many cases, were instructed to collect) not only linguistic data, but also cultural artifacts and natural scientific specimens of various kinds. In doing so, they became motors of European “arm-chair” science and museum culture, supplying European universities and scientific institutions with curiosities and rarities from the colonies. What is the relationship between colonial collection practices and doing linguistic work? In this presentation, I examine a particular moment in the history of linguistics where the collection of natural scientific, especially botanical, specimens and language study intersected in a powerful way in the extra-linguistic collecting activities of French missionaries in colonial Africa.

Kendra Calhoun (University of California, Santa Barbara)

“Okay but like” as a discourse marker collocation on Twitter

On Twitter, the clause-initial discourse marker (DM) collocation ‘okay but like’ exhibits context-determined differences in analyzability. In dialogic tweets the DMs are analyzable and maintain the pragmatic functions in combination that they exhibit individually (cf. Fraser 2015). In monologic tweets the collocation’s analyzability depends on whether the tweet acknowledges relevant but not immediately prior discourse (i.e., cultural knowledge). In contexts where no prior discourse is acknowledged, ‘okay but like’ functions as a single unit of discourse with emphatic effect. Twitter users have adapted this response-based collocation to non-response tweets to fit their simultaneous production of dialogic and monologic discourse.

Ian Calloway (University of Michigan)

The influence of self-perceived power on gender and sibilant perception

English listeners use information about speaker gender during /s/-/ʃ/ categorization. This study investigates whether participants primed for high or low self-perceived power, the perceived capacity to control another individual’s resources, differ in their processing of gender cues, and in turn, their categorization of a continuum of sibilants ranging from /s/ to /ʃ /. Participant likelihood to respond ‘sigh’ was significantly influenced by speaker gender, the congruity of imputed face and voice gender, and the power prime the participant received. The low-power participants, but not the high-power participants were sensitive to gender cue congruity when responding to the male voice.

Dibella Caminsky (University of California, Santa Barbara)

WTF are these clitics? An examination of Koryak speaker attitude particles

Speakers of Koryak, a highly endangered Chukotko-Kamchatkan language spoken in the Kamchatka Peninsula, utilize of a number of clitics to express various attitudes on the part of the speaker, the listener, or attitudes shared between them. This paper aims to describe their various meanings and grammatical distributions, and to situate them in a larger typological context of discourse particles. The clitic nature of these Koryak particles again opens the question of what types of pragmatics relationships can be marked cross-linguistically with discourse particles that are so strongly integrated syntactically and phonologically into the grammar.

Spencer Caplan (University of Pennsylvania)

Word learning as category formation

A fundamental question in word learning is how, given only evidence about what objects a word has previously referred to, children are able to generalize the total class (Smith, 1979; Xu and Tenenbaum, 2007). E.g. how a child ends up knowing that ‘poodle’ only picks out a specific subset of dogs rather than the whole class and vice versa. Here we present a tractable computational model of word learning as category formation. Our model accounts for a wide range of previously conflicting experimental findings, including the ‘Suspicious Coincidence Effect’ and its sensitivity to stimulus presentation style (Spencer et al, 2011).
Candace Caraco (University of Baltimore)

University renaming and reshaping of American higher education

This presentation will review several types of institutional name changes, both recent and historical, and look at how, in the context of a globalizing and increasingly capitalized higher education market, renaming both abets and records the making and unmaking of the American model of higher education.

Matthew Carlson (Pennsylvania State University)
Alexander McAllister (Pennsylvania State University)

Phonetic contributions to illusory vowel effects: how phonetic reduction paves the way for perceptual repair

Spanish speakers experience a robust perceptual illusion whereby word-initial [s]-consonant sequences, which do not occur in Spanish, are perceived as having an initial [e]. Of course, the Spanish lexicon is replete with initial vowel-[s]-consonant sequences, in which [s] is the most common vowel. This study explored the realization of these legal sequences, finding evidence that the vowels tend to be partially devoiced, and breathier than vowels in comparable words with a consonant onset ([p]). These features suggest a degree of lenition in word-initial vowels, which may support the perception of an illusory vowel in [s]-consonant sequences.

Mirko Casagranda (University of Calabria)

Welcome to Trumplandia: onomastic creativity and Trumpian neologisms on Twitter

Donald Trump has changed – for good and for worse – the American political scenario and made headlines also for the ways his name has been used to define contemporary American culture and society. The pervasiveness of his presence in media discourse has led to the creation of neologisms deriving from his last name that are mostly used on social media. Among them: Trumpland/Trumplandia, Trumponomics, Trumpertantrum, Trumpkin, Trumpflation, Trumpsist, Trumpette, Trumpista. By considering them as an example of how names affect lexicography and language use, this paper will analyse how some of these neologisms have been employed on Twitter since Election Day.

Sara Catlin (Stony Brook University)

John E. Drury (Stony Brook University)
Ellen Broselow (Stony Brook University)
Marie K. Huffman (Stony Brook University)

ERP evidence for late pitch/voice interaction

Following Whalen et al.’s (1992) investigation showing that pitch perturbation after an obstruent helps English and Thai listeners determine the obstruent's voicing category, we conducted a neurolinguistic study of the same phenomenon in English. Results show electroencephalographic evidence that a natural (i.e. cross-linguistically attested) pitch/voicing relationship enhances the perception of the English voiceless category at around 300-400ms after stimulus onset when listeners are attending to the stimuli.

Van Celaya (Brigham Young University)

Fast, accurate research for family history

Time is of the essence when using FamilySearch, Google, and other websites for genealogical research. Most people barely scratch the surface when using FamilySearch. I will show you how to quickly and accurately find the information you need without wasting hours of time. You don’t need to be a professional genealogist to get professional results. Most people give up on Google searches because they never find what they want. I will give you the tools to make your searches lightning fast and accurate. Finally, I will teach you how to use affiliates and other websites to find “hidden information” that’s free and at your fingertips.

Paola Cépeda (Stony Brook University)

Identifying the role of expletive negation in Spanish hasta-clauses

The negation occurring in Spanish hasta-clauses (‘until’) has been described as having no semantic content, thus as a case of expletive negation (EN). Against this view, we show that EN does have an active negative semantics. The results of a preliminary
experiment completed by native speakers of Spanish suggest that the time of actualization of an eventuality differs in sentences
with and without negation in the hasta-clause. This difference is visible with accomplishments, but is not clear with
achievements. By identifying the semantic effects of EN, we now have a better understanding of the role of negation in temporal
clauses.

**Paola Cépeda** (Stony Brook University)

**Jiwon Yun** (Stony Brook University)

*Negation and aspect in Korean since-clauses*

The presence of negation in Korean sentences with since-clauses has been claimed to be irrelevant to the sentence truth-
conditions, thus viewed as a case of expletive negation. We claim that the negative marker an does contribute to the sentence
meaning as it expresses negation and indicates habituality of the eventualities expressed in the since-clause. A sentence
containing an presupposes that the eventuality in the since-clause was habitual until some point, and asserts that it did not hold
at that point. This analysis shows that "an" is not expletive and assures a more transparent mapping between linguistic expressions
and semantics.

**Ooward Chanda Penda** (Pensulo Publishers Limited)

*Typology of Zambian personal names: key to unity in a multilingual society*

This paper deals with the typology of Zambian personal names and suggests that a systematic understanding of indigenous names
is a possible cure for tribalism. Names go beyond linguistic borders into a boundless ideological realm. Data were collected from
native speakers from all provinces of Zambia. Over nine thousand (9000) names taken from the seven national languages –
Bemba, Kaonde, Lozi, Lunda, Luvale, Nyanja and Tonga – in addition to over twenty others, were considered. Broadly, Zambian
names stem from the natural environment, circumstances of birth, and the socio-psychological experience. Zambian names are
closely related across ethnic groups.

**Don Chapman** (Brigham Young University)

*Fowler’s followers: Fowler’s influence on the tradition of usage handbooks*

Within the history of the language sciences, the usage handbook is a relative newcomer, and in scholarly treatments, H. W.
Fowler has received the most attention. This paper examines the extent that later usage guides followed Fowler. In short, Fowler
was both more and less influential than his reputation might suggest. Fowler is less influential, because he had an inordinately
large number of one-offs, that is, usage rules that only he included. Fowler is more influential, because many of those one-offs
were not exactly ignored by subsequent editors, but were instead adapted to new concerns.

**Chung-yu Chen** (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)

*Mandarin perfective accomplishment sentences: an experimental study*

Soh and Kuo (2005) proposed that the reason why some Mandarin perfective accomplishment sentences do not always entail
completion, while their English counterparts do is that of the different nominal systems. First, Mandarin nouns are mass or [-
bounded] unless quantified by a numeral, hence become [+bounded]. Only numeral objects entail completion in accomplishment
sentences. Secondly, a No Partial Object cannot be considered as a relevant object before an inherent endpoint, hence entails
completion in accomplishment sentences. Forty Mandarin native speakers completed an Acceptability Judgement Task with a
Likert scale from 1 to 4, confirming Soh and Kuo’s proposal.

**I-Hsuan Chen** (Hong Kong Polytechnic University)

**Yunfei Long** (Hong Kong Polytechnic University)

**Chu-Ren Huang** (Hong Kong Polytechnic University)

*Evidence of orthographically-motivated constructions from metaphor detection involving Chinese radicals*

This study investigates how semantic-based orthography motivates constructions through a machine learning model in metaphor
detection. Chinese writing system is a culturally bound ontological system organized by the primitive concepts represented by
radicals. Radicals encode eventive information of the literal senses of verbs, which can thus be characterized by a set of
constructions. It is thus hypothesized that the metaphoric senses of verbs tend to deviate from those constructions which define
their literal senses. The results of the experiments show that semantics is a crucial orthography-relevant level of Mandarin, and provides evidence of radical-motivated constructions.

**Sherry Yong Chen** (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
**E. Matthew Husband** (University of Oxford)

Comprehending anaphoric presuppositions involves memory retrieval too

The current study examined the memory retrieval processes of "too", which are thought to establish a dependency relation between the trigger and its presupposed content. Our results demonstrate that the processing of anaphoric presuppositions involves a memory retrieval process, and they further suggest that the memory representation of the presupposed content of "too" may be retrieved via serial search, favoring a local antecedent. Our findings contribute to a growing body of experimental work on the processing of discourse dependencies, and raise the question of whether other presupposition triggers also initiate the same memory retrieval processes.

**Sherry Yong Chen** (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
**E. Matthew Husband** (University of Oxford)

“Forward Lifetime Effects” and non-future tense in Mandarin Chinese

This paper presents new observations from ‘forward lifetime effects’ to support the view that Mandarin Chinese bare predicates possess a phonologically null tense with the [-FUTURE] feature. We provide evidence to show that, similar to the St’Ajt’imcets TENSE morpheme, the covert tense in Chinese bare predicates restricts possible reference times to non-future times. We further suggest that Tense is a universal functional category that possesses a binary feature distinction, with a split either [Ă±PAST] or [Ă±FUTURE]. Several predictions are made with regards to analyses of temporal phenomena in other "tenseless" languages.

**Yi-An Chen** (University of Florida)

*Why Taiwanese adopt English names: metalinguistic discourses of English naming practices*

The present study looks into online discourses constructed by Taiwanese Internet users in an attempt to understand their reactions to and attitudes toward Taiwanese people’s English naming practices through their daily discursive practices. I studied postings and comments extracted from multiple media-sharing sites, such as Taiwanese online forums, BBS, personal blogs, and YouTube videos. While certain themes such as xenophilia, self-abasement, and ignorance emerged from the blogs and videos, my analysis based on BBS and online forums revealed that positive face can be maintained and social distance can be mitigated via the use of English names.

**Zhuo Chen** (University of California, Los Angeles)

*The syntax of single and doubled why questions in Wuhu Chinese*

This study investigates single why questions formed by zen-gao and zen-gao-di, and doubled why questions involving both zen-gao and zen-gao-di in the Wuhu dialect of Chinese. I argue that in single why questions, zen-gao undergoes feature movement to the C domain, whereas zen-gao-di is base-generated in Spec IntP. Doubled why questions cannot be analyzed as spell-out of both chain links. Instead, they are derived by a mixture of feature movement of zen-gao and base-generating zen-gao-di.

**Zhuo Chen** (The Graduate Center, CUNY)

*Two levels of event individuation*

This paper addresses two levels of event individuation using Mandarin as an example. We argue that ‘dou’ and reduplicated numeral classifier construction are two ways of individuating events in Mandarin. However, they operate on different levels. While ‘dou’ individuates a set of events, numeral classifier construction individuates an event into its subparts. We give a compositional analysis of the two.
Andrew Cheng (University of California, Berkeley)

More than pitch perfect: a longitudinal acoustic study of a male-to-female transgender video blogger

An acoustic analysis of the speech of a male-to-female transgender video blogger shows that she was able to raise the fundamental frequency of her voice over the course of six years without medical intervention. Findings do not support a purely biologically-based understanding of gendered human pitch differences but do point toward socialization and learnability of sociolinguistic variables that index femininity and womanhood. Other variables such as prosody, word-final stop-release, and speech rate are also examined.

Yi-Yang Cheng (University of California, Santa Barbara)

Epistemic complementizers in Mayrinax Atayal and typology of modal complementation

A typology of modal complementation systems is proposed in which the parameters involved include (i) the nature of formal distinction (binary vs. non-binary), and (ii) the pattern of form-function mapping (covering only epistemic modality, only deontic modality, or both). Based on the contribution of the Mayrinax Atayal data and the proposed typology, Mayrinax Atayal and Bemba each represents an extreme case, as most systems attested in the literature show binary formal distinctions that tend to cover both epistemic and deontic domains. A language exhibiting a non-binary formal distinction covering both epistemic and deontic domains remains unattested.

Emmanuele Chersoni (Aix-Marseille University)
Alessandro Lenci (University of Pisa)
Philippe Blache (Aix-Marseille University)

Logical metonymy in a distributional model of sentence comprehension

Logical metonymy is defined as the combination of an event-subcategorizing verb with an entity-denoting object (The author began the book), so that its interpretation requires the retrieval of a covert event (writing). Psycholinguistic studies revealed extra processing costs for logical metonymy, a phenomenon generally explained with the introduction of new semantic structure.

In this paper, we present a distributional model for sentence comprehension inspired by the Memory, Unification and Control model by Hagoort (2016). We show that our framework can account for the extra costs of logical metonymy and can identify the covert event in a classification task.

Iris Chin (University of Connecticut)
Mitchell Green (University of Connecticut)
Nicole Landi (University of Connecticut)
Julia Irwin (Haskins Laboratories)
Letitia R Naigles (University of Connecticut)

Different sources underlie children's ability to interpret different pragmatic devices

Few studies have examined the skills/knowledge underlying pragmatic processing and have compared them across pragmatic devices. The current study examined and compared the types of knowledge/skills that contribute to 7- to 10-year-olds' pragmatic processing across four pragmatic types: conventional implicatures, scalar implicatures, relevance implicatures, and metaphors. We found that metaphors depended on both working memory and semantic knowledge. Relevance implicatures, in contrast, depended on theory of mind and syntactic knowledge. Neither syntactic knowledge, theory of mind, nor working memory appeared crucial for understanding scalar and conventional implicatures. This suggests that different pragmatic devices rely on different sets of knowledge/skills.
A key insight into language processing is the discovery of the relationship between processing difficulty and surprisal. We provide a mechanistic account of this effect, bridging symbolic and subsymbolic connectionist models. Gradient Symbolic Computation is a continuous-time, continuous-state stochastic dynamical systems framework that computes the representation of a discrete structure gradually. We apply this to incremental parsing and show it can dynamically encode and update structural uncertainty via the gradient activation of symbolic constituents. We show that in this model surprisal is closely related to the amount of change in the optimal activation state driven by a new word input.

Eleanor Chodroff (Northwestern University)
Alessandra Golden (Johns Hopkins University)
Colin Wilson (Johns Hopkins University)
Covariation of voice onset time: a universal aspect of phonetic realization

The present study examined the strength of VOT covariation among stops with a shared laryngeal value in a meta-analysis of VOT means from 80 languages and 27 language families. Substantial cross-linguistic variation was observed in the realization of VOT, and place-specific VOT means were almost perfectly correlated across languages (rs > 0.97). We account for this covariation with a novel restriction on the phonetic realization of stop laryngeal specifications: members of the same laryngeal series must have essentially uniform glottal spreading and timing targets within a language, and consequently their VOT values tightly covary across languages.

Kjerste Christensen (Brigham Young University)
Life, death, and family: Mormon missionary metaphors

Beyond the official jargon relevant to their work, English-speaking Mormon missionaries have also developed a register of non-standard slang usage, features of which appear in missionary usage cross-regionally. One particularly pervasive feature is the extended conceptual metaphor by which the broader categories of major life events (from birth to death) are projected onto the structure of missionary life. These metaphors reflect a focus in Mormon evangelical discourse on family life, and the eschatological role of family. This stylistic variation showcases the indirect ways that ideology informs linguistic innovation and also shows the dissemination of vernacular innovations through geographically distant networks.

Emily Clem (University of California, Berkeley)
When same subject is not the same: multiple overt subjects in Amahuaca switch-reference

Recent work on switch-reference argues that reference-tracking is not involved, suggesting that switch-reference reflects coordination height (Keine 2013) or DP movement (Georgi 2012). Such theories assume a crucial difference between same and different subject structures - SS involves only one instance of a subject DP while DS involves two. I argue against these proposals based on novel data from Amahuaca (Panoan, Peru), where SS structures can contain an overt subject in the marked and reference clause simultaneously. The consequence for theories of switch-reference is that SS marking cannot indicate that a single DP functions as the subject of both predicates.

Michelle Cohn (University of California, Davis)
Investigating a possible ‘musician advantage’ for speech-in-speech perception: The role of f0 separation

Does listeners’ musical experience affect their ability to perceive speech-in-speech? In the present experiment, musicians and nonmusicians heard two sentences played simultaneously: a target and a masker sentence that varied in terms of fundamental frequency (f0) separation. Results reveal that accuracy in identifying the target sentence was highest for younger musicians (relative to nonmusicians). These results provide support for musicians’ purported ‘advantage’ for speech-in-speech - but it is an advantage that is limited by listener age. This work is relevant considering the possible transfer of nonlinguistic experience on speech perception, consistent with theoretical frameworks of cross-domain auditory plasticity.
Interpersonal accommodation as a vehicle for diachronic sound change

This study examines the relationship between synchronic interpersonal accommodation and diachronic sound change in an attempt to develop empirical support for portions of Trudgill's (1986) theory of dialect change. It seeks evidence of speakers first accommodating to linguistic stimuli in one Chinese dialect, and then generalizing that accommodative behavior into a second Chinese dialect, thereby providing an opportunity for sound change to spread from one dialect to another. Support is found for hypotheses regarding the presence of accommodative behavior in a Chinese context, and for a predictive relationship between accommodative behavior in a shadowing task, and post-shadowing.

A naturalistic inference learning algorithm

This research introduces a learning algorithm for natural language syntax which is flexible enough to handle natural language without resorting to strong supervision. The algorithm is trained on positive examples of natural language only, with no annotations or supervision necessary. The algorithm learns by assigning confidence values to word-category pairs based on their distribution, estimating the probability that the given category is necessary at some point in the grammar. The algorithm performs reasonably well against the CCGBank corpus (Hockenmaier & Steedman, 2005), with a 75% F1 score. The resulting grammar also correlates with fMRI data from human language processing.

Two, three, or more designations to name the Havana routes: allonyms in the street naming of Cuba’s capital

The evolution of Havana city history along the centuries left different traces on its roads, among them the different names that identify a single street: allonyms. One can realize that the use of allonyms is different from one municipality to another; even the types of allonyms differ according to the presence/absence of names in the language of speakers. This paper will answer the following questions: What are the characteristics of allonyms in Havana city today? Why do these features arise? This work aims to describe a part of the Cuban urban toponymy.

Object-preferring agreement is derived by object movement

Certain languages exhibit object preference, in which an object-preferring marker agrees with the object if possible, but if not, the subject. These object-preferring markers are high in the clause, according to morpheme ordering and suppletion tests. This has been argued to require enrichment of the agreement mechanism, as in the Cyclic Agree system of Béjar and Rezac (2009). I argue instead that the phenomenon permits a simple solution: the object moves above the subject during the derivation. This provides support for a view in which the agreement mechanism is simple, consisting of Probe-Goal relations governed by minimal search.

Conceptual and contextual blending in negative evaluations during focus groups on food

Researchers have analyzed counterfactuals largely in isolated segments, dissociated from the context in which they were uttered. This study explores counterfactuals in conversational contexts, as used by focus group participants to evaluate food. I discuss the observation that participants use counterfactuals to mitigate their negative evaluations, and I propose that this mitigation arises from the creation of a contextual space, which is triggered by an implicit counterfactual, and which works in conjunction with the conceptual space created by the explicit counterfactual. A full understanding of counterfactuals in conversation therefore arises from a co-blending of inputs in a unified blend space.

Suffix interference and evidence for the primacy of inflectional processing in Russian

Two lexical decision tasks were designed to test for the phenomenon of suffix interference in Russian. The first cross-modal lexical decision task aimed to reproduce previous findings (Reid & Marslen-Wilson, 2003). Alternate explanations for the results were pursued in the second experiment. Given the substantial semantic overlap between Russian roots and their related forms, a
masked priming experiment tested for a morphological priming effect and the relative priming effect of abstract Russian roots never realized as a surface form in relation to those that appear as full form words. A mixed effects linear regression produced significant results.

**Kirby Conrod** (University of Washington)  
**Brent Woo** (University of Washington)

*Hydras: split heads and light heads*

We propose a multidominant analysis of coordinated headed relative clauses (hydras) that accounts for the differences between split and contiguous heads and between light and full nominal heads. Under a multidominance analysis, raised heads, split subjects, and split pronominal heads are ruled out, and hydras and SARCs are forced into a matching structure. The analysis provides further support for a matching analysis of SARCs (Hulsey & Sauerland 2006), a raising analysis of PRRCs (Conrod 2016), and a multidominance analysis of RNR (Johnson 2007).

**Jamison Cooper-Leavitt** (University of Calgary)  
**Annie Rialland** (Centre nationale de la recherche scientifique)  
**Lori Lamel** (Centre nationale de la recherche scientifique)  
**Martine Adda-Decker** (Centre nationale de la recherche scientifique)  
**Gilles Adda** (Universität Trier)

*A corpus based study of morpheme deletion in a low resourced language: a case study for Embosi*

Several studies show that Embosi (Bantu C25) has systematic vowel elision and morpheme deletion. Forced alignments were used to study pronunciation variants in an Embosi speech corpus. We found many examples where associative morphemes are phonetically detected in the context of vowel elision. The speech tool also located many instances of associative morphemes being deleted. We found that 75.9% of instances of ya were deleted. We observe that this morpheme has a high frequency of deletion compared to the other associative morphemes. This compelling evidence suggests that the morpheme ya is treated differently by speakers than other associative morphemes.

**Samantha Cornelius** (University of Texas at Arlington)

*Pitch and the right edge of Cherokee words*

Cherokee researchers (Feeling & Pulte 1975, Lindsey 1985) have argued for a boundary tone (BT) on the final syllable of words. However, the Cherokee BT may not appear at the right edge-either not appearing at all or before the final syllable. This is due to deletion of final vowels, which deletes the BT, or attachment of certain clitics, which aligns the BT to the rightmost syllable without a tone, i.e. the last syllable of the host word. Both the alignment mismatch and deletion runs contrary to the essential demarcative function of the BT-marking the right edge of word.

**Angelo Costanzo** (Bloomsburg University of Pennsylvania)

*On prestigious plurals and contact-induced constellations*

This paper examines "prestigious plurals", nouns that maintain (to some extent) their plural morphology when borrowed into another language, in Persian. Their existence raises three key questions regarding the structure of the noun inflectional system in question: (1) What is the status of these cases in the system?, (2) What are the implications of these cases on organizational models?, and (3) What are the implications of these cases on models of morphological change? These questions are best understood when considering the data under a constellational model.

**Rolando Coto-Solano** (Victoria University of Wellington)

*A typological perspective of anticipatory tonal assimilation in Me'phaa Vátháá*

Anticipatory tonal assimilation has been reported in languages such as Mandarin and Thai, but it’s understudied in languages of the Americas. An analysis of 2792 toned syllables in the Otomanguean language Me’phaa Vátháá shows that the language displays robust carryover assimilation, similar to the languages in Asia. However, the language shows no anticipatory tonal assimilation. This might be due to the more complex codas in Otomanguean, which carry information about nasalization,
glottalization and vowel length that its Asian counterparts do not realize. This offers new insights into potential typologies of tonal reduction.

**Ryan Cotterell** (Johns Hopkins University)  
**Christo Kirov** (Johns Hopkins University)  
**Mans Hulden** (University of Colorado Boulder)  
**Jason Eisner** (Johns Hopkins University)

*On the complexity and typology of inflectional morphological systems*

We quantify the linguistic complexity of different languages' morphological systems. We find a trade-off between paradigm size and irregularity: a morphological system may be either large in size or highly irregular, but never both. Our methodology quantifies paradigm size as the entropy over inflectional slots (thus, rarely used slots count for less). We quantify paradigm irregularity as the entropy of the distribution over paradigms -- how hard it is to jointly predict all the surface forms of a paradigm -- and derive a variational approximation. Our measurements are taken on large morphological paradigms from 31 typologically diverse languages.

**Anne Marie Crinnion** (Harvard University/Villanova University)  
**Beth Malmeskog** (Colorado College/Villanova University)  
**Joseph C. Toscano** (Villanova University)

*A graph theoretic approach for generating hypotheses about phonetic cues in speech*

Current models of speech perception suggest that combining acoustic cues and factoring out contextual variability allows listeners to recognize speech across different talkers. However, it remains unclear which specific cues are necessary and how their use varies between individual talkers. We use graph theoretic techniques to address these problems by constructing networks connecting talkers and possible cues. We identify subgraphs (Steiner trees) that connect talkers via cues consistently used to indicate specific phonemes. Classifiers trained on these cues match listeners' data better than those trained on all cues, suggesting that Steiner trees can identify the cues necessary for speech recognition.

**Megan J. Crowhurst** (University of Texas at Austin)

*Listeners' use of duration and phonation based cues in phrasing ambiguous sentences*

Two experiments studied effects of duration and creak on phrasing when these cues provide redundant/conflicting information. Experiment 1: listeners phrased ‘ham and eggs on toast’. ‘Ham’ was lengthened and had modal or creaky phonation. Duration- and creak-based effects were additive: perceptions of a phrase boundary after ‘ham’ increased as ‘ham’ lengthened; creak increased this tendency. Experiment 2: listeners phrased ‘chicken and rice and beans’. Either ‘chicken’ or ‘rice’ was lengthened. ‘Chicken-and-rice’ phrasings increased as ‘rice’ lengthened, and ‘rice-and-beans’ phrasings increased as ‘chicken’ lengthened. These tendencies weakened when the non-lengthened word (‘chicken’/’rice’) was creaky, suggesting a subtractive effect of creak.

**Patricia Cukor-Avila** (University of North Texas)

*Variation in African American Vernacular English narrative syntax*

This study investigates the use of Historical Present (HP) in African American Vernacular English (AAVE) narratives. The data come from 146 unsolicited narratives recorded with 19 speakers born between 1895-2002 who are part of an on-going panel study of rural AAVE. The data include 1,702 verbs in complicating action (CA) clauses: 75% with past morphology/past temporal reference, 29.1% with ambiguous tense marking, and only 1.5% HP. The analysis supports previous research suggesting that HP in AAVE is sporadic and has no clear function that parallels its use in other varieties of English.

**Ewa Czykowska-Higgins** (University of Victoria)

*Clitic distribution in Nxaʔamxcsin Salish*

Although Salish languages are known for sentences containing numerous particles (clitics) exhibiting various functions, the properties of Salish clitics are relatively understudied. Therefore, this paper examines the distribution of seven common clitics (ay’ ‘past’, taʔ ‘imperative’, lx ‘3rd-plural’ and intransitive-subject clitics kn, kw, kt, ktp) in Nxaʔamxcsin (Interior Salish). Starting from Gerdts & Werle's (2014) typology distinguishing clitic orientation (placement relative to host) and integration
(phonological closeness to host), this paper shows that, in terms of orientation, 1) ay², taʔ and lx are second-position clitics (2PCs); 2) the relative order of 2PCs is taʔ-lx-ay²; 3) intransitive-subject clitics occur pre-predicatively rather than as 2PCs.

Nathalie Dajko (Tulane University)
Katie Carmichael (Virginia Tech)

Plus ça change... (un)changing perceptions of New Orleans English

Three perceptual linguistic tasks were administered in post-Katrina New Orleans to update our understanding of locals’ views on linguistic variation within the city given recent demographic upheaval. The results underscore the role that ideology may play not only in perception but also in influencing change: while overall, views of linguistic patterns in the city are unchanged from thirty years ago, some of the views documented reflect older realities while others were prescient, predicting the direction language change has taken.

Don Daniels (Australian National University)

Directionality and degrammaticalization: the origin of the Sirva pronoun be

Reconstructing less-common types of change, like deggrammaticalization, is difficult because it is usually correct to assume that non-identical cognate reflexes are the result of more-common types of change. This paper argues that the innovative 3sg pronoun be in Sirva (Sogeram, Papuan) is the result of deggrammaticalization, and that this can be reconstructed due to the phonotactics of Proto-Sogeram. Sirva be is cognate with enclitics and suffixes in other Sogeram languages. Because Proto-Sogeram did not allow word-initial nasal+stop clusters (the source of Sirva /b/), I argue that the Sirva pronoun debonded and is innovative, while the other reflexes are archaic.

Don Daniels (Australian National University)
Danielle Barth (Australian National University)
Wolfgang Barth (Australian National University)

Modeling language diversification: the Sogeram case

We apply historical glottometry (HG), a method for modeling the diversification of a language family (François 2014), to the Sogeram languages of Papua New Guinea. We created a dataset of 196 innovations that occurred in two or more Sogeram languages, based on the reconstruction in Daniels (2015). We then analyzed this dataset using the statistical methods of HG. Results indicate that cross-cutting innovations are so common that the method of HG needs revision to accommodate them. We conclude that in small-scale societies where multilingualism is the norm, dialect-like patterns of language diversification can persist for much longer than previously realized.

Nicholas Danis (Rutgers University)

A theory of cross-category agreement and new evidence for unified place features

This work presents new, direct evidence for a unified theory of consonant and vowel place (following Clements & Hume 1995) while at the same time filling an empirical gap in the attested typology of consonant-vowel interactions (as surveyed by Padgett 2011 a.o.). A newly-defined local Agree constraint captures the desired patterns. Back, round vowels trigger consonantal place on adjacent consonants, forming a labial-velar stop in both cases (Thompson 1965, Kirby 2011, Pham 2006, Hajek 2009, Hyman 1979). This interaction supports theories where vowels and consonants share phonological place features.

Nicholas Danis (Rutgers University)
Jeffrey Heinz (Stony Brook University)
Adam Jardine (Rutgers University)

How constraints refer to nothing: the correct notion of substructure for phonology

Markedness constraints are overwhelmingly negative, forbidding a substructure in a representation (Jardine and Heinz, in press). This paper reviews a class of cases where this definition gives rise to the so-called superstructure problem (Jardine and Heinz, in press; Jardine, 2016, Danis, forthcoming), and addresses them with a revised notion of substructure. This is done through model theory, which provides a mathematically grounded view of representations, constraints, and emptiness in phonology. Cases of tone spreading in Aghem and place restrictions in Ngbaka are discussed in detail.
Alexandra D’Arcy (University of Victoria)
Ildara Enriquez Garcia (University of Victoria)

Expanding the quotative dialectic: evidence from indirect quotation

The emergence of quotative be like was an important springboard for variationist research on constructed dialogue. As a result, direct quotation has proven a key heuristic for theory development and testing. To move toward a coherent theory of quotation, however, a unified view of constructed dialogue types is required: variationist research on indirect quotation is noticeably absent. Drawing on a large corpus of vernacular data, we take the first step in expanding the dialectic to indirect modes of reporting. Direct (N = 2989) and indirect (N = 4611) modes are compared across the same speakers, in the same location, over the same span.

Ashlee Dauphinais (The Ohio State University)

Who empowers the Cuban people? Agency and semantic agentivity

I examine semantic roles of five social actors (Cuba and the Cuban government, the Cuban people, the US and the US government, US citizens, and US businesses) in newspapers from the US, Miami, and Cuba using qualitative and quantitative methodologies. My findings reveal asymmetries in the semantic roles occupied by different participants in the sociopolitical sphere and show how Cubans and Cuban-American relations are constructed in the media, by illuminating power structures encoded in language meant for broader consumption, highlighting the importance of semantic role analysis and the implementation of quantitative methodologies in discourse analysis.

Colin Davis (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

Cyclic Linearization constrains intermediate stranding

I argue that the Cyclic Linearization theory of phases (CL; Fox & Pesetsky 2005, Ko 2014) constrains pied-piping/stranding, explaining in particular the factors that govern stranding in intermediate positions under successive-cyclic movement, a phenomenon I call intermediate stranding (IS). CL resolves a puzzle about IS in English, extending to IS cross-linguistically. I argue that the relative order of the extracted and stranded material constrains IS. In particular, I show that CL accurately predicts that IS is only possible when the stranded material is to the right of the material that continues to move leftward.

Virginia Dawson (University of California, Berkeley)

Individual nouns, substance nouns, and plurality in a classifier language

Tiwa (Tibeto-Burman; India), while in all other respects a typical classifier language, has a productive (though optional) plural marker that is positioned high in the NP. Like other classifier languages, Tiwa shows a split between substance-nouns and individual-nouns: the denotations of individual-nouns in Tiwa contain sums in addition to atoms, while substance-nouns lack atoms. I propose that all plural marked NPs in Tiwa lack atoms, but that the plural marker can also apply vacuously, accounting for their ability to combine with both noun phrases that contain a numeral (>1) or a quantifier, and with substance-nouns.

Carlos de Cuba (The City University of New York)

Manner-of-speaking that-complements as close apposition structures

An elusive property of that-clauses following manner-of-speaking (MOS) verbs is that they do not behave like that-clauses following other non-factive verbs when it comes to complementizer drop and wh-extraction. Non-factive that-clauses allow both C-drop and wh-extraction, while MOS that-clauses resist them. Noun Complement Clauses (NCC) pattern with MOS that-clauses. In this paper, I argue that the referential and adjunct status of MOS that-clauses and NCCs is responsible for their lack of C-drop and wh-extraction. Specifically, I argue that MOS and NCC that-clauses are referential adjuncts in a close apposition relationship with a nominal object.

Nese Demir (University of California, San Diego)

Turkish reduplicative adjectives and adverbs

This research examines a partial reduplication process in Turkish that forms intensified adjectives/adverbs with the typical linkers m, p, r, and s (e.g., bem.beyaz, ip.iri). This study goes beyond earlier works by investigating the responses of native Turkish
speakers to intensifying nonce words without limiting them about the choice of linkers. The results indicate the selection of
linkers is lexically determined in existing Turkish adjectives/adverbs. With nonce words, native speakers appear to adopt
secondary strategies that include using a linker copied from the base, omitting a linker, and dissimilation of the linker and the
initial consonant of a C-initial base.

Derek Denis (University of Toronto, Mississauga)
Isra Saghir (University of Toronto, Mississauga)
Default singulars was present in turn of the century Ontario English

The use of default singular was across the past tense paradigm of be is argued to be a vernacular universal of English. However,
levelling to was is one of three patterns of was/were variation observed across Englishes. While was/were variation is well-
studied, little is known about its nature in Canadian English. We examine was/were variation in two rural locales in Ontario using
oral history data. The distributional pattern is definitively the vernacular universal one. We can add earlier Canadian English to
the set of dialects which exhibit default singulars and provide support for their vernacular universal nature.

Laura de Ruiter (University of Manchester)
Bhuvana Narasimhan (University of Colorado at Boulder)
Jidong Chen (California State University, Fresno)
Jonah Lack (University of Colorado at Boulder)
Children’s use of prosody and word order to indicate information status in English phrasal conjuncts

Our study investigates the role of information status in influencing word order and prosody in children and adults. Using an
elicited production task, we examine the ordering and intonation of noun phrases in phrasal conjuncts in 3-5-year-old and adult
speakers of English. Our findings show that English-speaking children are less likely to employ the ‘old-before-new’ order than
adults and are also not adult-like in using prosody to mark information status. Our study suggests that, even though intonation and
word order are acquired early, their use to mark information status is still developing at age four.

Aniello De Santo (Stony Brook University)
Extending TSL to account for interactions of local and non-local constraints

Recent research in computational linguistics suggests that unbounded dependencies in phonotactics, morphology, and maybe even
syntax can all be captured by the class of Tier-based Strictly Local languages (TSL). Here, I explore the consequences of relaxing
a particular constraint on the tier-projection mechanism of TSL grammars. I show how a more general definition of tier-projection
naturally extends TSL while preserving all its formal properties, and easily captures patterns in which local and non-local
dependencies interact, that are unaccountable for in standard TSL accounts. This results support subregularity as a good
computational hypothesis for phonotactic complexity.

Christine De Vinne (Ursuline College)
Reconciling and renaming a legacy of slavery at Georgetown University

As institutions across the U.S. confront their association with the grim history of slavery, this presentation uses Georgetown
University, which recently rechristened two buildings formerly named for the men who in 1838 sold 272 slaves to pay college
debts, as a micro study in its attempts at atonement. Based on the report of its Working Group on Slavery, Memory, and
Reconciliation, the Georgetown Slavery Archive, an in-person presentation by president John DeGioia, and an interview with
Matthew Clarke, SJ, of the Working Group, the paper focuses on onomastic aspects of a project that includes scholarship in racial
justice, legacy status for descendants applying to the university, the independent Georgetown Memory Project, and the GU272
descendants’ association.

Esteban Diaz Montenegro (Université Lumière Lyon 2)
Clause types and directive speech acts in Nasa Yuwe

In Nasa Yuwe (pbp, isolate, Colombia) a clear syntactic distinction between four different clause types can be identified: while in
the ASSERTIVE, “SUSPENSIVE” and INTERROGATIVE clause types subject agreement is obligatory, in the directive clause
type (covering IMPERATIVE, PROHIBITIVE and JUSSIVE functions) dedicated marks are mutually exclusive with subject
agreement. Nevertheless in some cases, like for the HORTATIVE function, a subject agreement marker (3SG, ‘SUSPENSIVE’) is required. While the hortative function of this construction is already conventionalized, it belongs syntactically to the ‘suspensive’ clause type. In this talk I will show how this basic clause type distinction blurs in order to express specialized directive constructions.

Carly Dickerson (The Ohio State University)  
Zef Ortegu (Independent Scholar)  

My father’s child: naming practices in the northern Albanian highlands

The patrilineal and patrilocal culture of the northern Albanian highlands is reflected in the use of one’s father’s name rather than one’s surname. We argue that this practice plays an important role in the creation of local identity, both practically and socially. Historically, this allowed users to distinguish among members of a clan in which everyone shared the same surname. It also provided a way around mistakenly naming someone by their pre-Communism last name. Nowadays, it exists as a means of asserting in-group identity among highlanders.

Connie Dickinson (Universidad Regional Amazónica, Ikiam)  

Grammatical integration of ideophones in Tsafiki (Barbacoan)

The premise of this paper is that there is an inverse relationship between the number of expressive elements (intonation, reduplication, vowel length) exhibited by an ideophone and its integration into the grammar (Dingemanse, 2016). Using a 300,000 word corpus of natural discourse we demonstrate that in Tsafiki (Barbacoan), the more expressive the ideophone, the less likely it is to be integrated into the grammar and vice versa. We also show that there is a clear lexicalization chain in Tsafiki, from expressive to analytic, which also has an inverse correlation with expressive elements.

Kendra V. Dickinson (The Ohio State University)  
Luana Nunes (The Ohio State University)  
Eleni Christodulelis (The Ohio State University)  

Prototypicality and variable direct object pronouns in Brazilian Portuguese

We tested the hypothesis that anaphoric direct object (DO) pronoun expression in Brazilian Portuguese (BP) is constrained by the animacy, specificity and identifiable semantic gender of the referent. Data consist of acceptability ratings of sentences whose DO referents had varying combinations of the predicted constraints from Brazilian survey respondents. We find that the overt variant is rated favorably when the referent is animate, specific, and has identifiable semantic gender. We conclude that the null variant encodes unmarked objects, that overtness marks divergence from prototypicality (Aissen 2003; Schwenter 2014), and that semantic/pragmatic constraints on DOs in BP apply to perceived acceptability.

Marianna Di Paolo (University of Utah)  
Lisa Johnson (University of Utah)  

Revisiting (NG) in Utah English

Word-final ng (e.g., sing, young, hang), coalesced to [ŋ] in educated London English ~1600. In contemporary English English non-NG-coalescence is still found in the Midlands and North. There, [ŋ] is prestigious among women and younger speakers, and in careful styles. In Utah, Alzoubi, Borders & Di Paolo (2013) showed word-final [ŋŋ, ŋk, ŋʔ] to be more common in younger speakers. We focus on the acoustic properties of non-NG-coalescence, including stop bursts and release structure, and the differences in usage in careful vs. spontaneous speech. Our findings suggests that non-NG-coalescence is a retention recently spread from careful to conversational Utah English.
Sadie Dix (University of Rochester)
Cameron Morgan (University of Rochester)
Rebecca Lawrence (University of Rochester)
Chigusa Kurumada (University of Rochester)

Integration of top-down and bottom-up information in online interpretations of scalar adjectives

One important question in psycholinguistics is to understand how the literal content of an utterance is interpreted in context. Recent studies show that listeners can rapidly integrate their knowledge about the speaker to modulate their pragmatic inferences (e.g., Grodner & Sedivy, 2011). We conducted two new eye-tracking experiments to show that 1) when a speaker is introduced to be incapable of informative language use, real-time interpretation of a scalar adjective as indicating contrastive inference (e.g., ‘Pass me the tall glass’) is suppressed; and 2) bottom-up information about over-informativity is sufficient to trigger the speaker-based suppression of contrastive inferences.

Monica Do (University of Southern California)
Elsi Kaiser (University of Southern California)
Pengchen Zhao (University of Southern California)

What can wh-questions tell us about real-time language production? Evidence from English and Mandarin

We present visual-world eye-tracking experiments investigating what factors influence how speakers start formulating their messages. Exp1 decoupled effects of linearity from subjecthood using English declaratives and object wh-questions. If message formulation is subjecthood-driven, speakers should preferentially fixate subjects in both sentence types. Otherwise, they should first fixate subjects in declaratives (SVO order) but objects in object wh-questions (OSV). Exp2 used Mandarin declaratives and questions (both have SVO order) to test if Exp1’s findings were due to focus associated with questions. We find message formulation is simultaneously and independently influenced by subjecthood and linearity but not sensitive to informational focus.

Lise Dobrin (University of Virginia)
Mark Sicoli (University of Virginia)

Why a unified theory of language shift is not possible.

While the macro variables of language shift are well understood, e.g., economic pressures and standard language ideology, we question if reference to generalized factors is explanatory? We argue that explanatory adequacy in a science of language shift can only be achieved through ethnographic engagement with the particular histories and interpretive practices of linguistic communities to understand what changing patterns of language use mean for the people in question. We show through comparing and contrasting ethnographic accounts that language shift occurs at the interface between languages and culturally-elaborated meanings, beliefs, and habits that guide people’s linguistic interpretations, actions, and choices.

Rikker Dockum (Yale University)

Undocumented labor: how old fieldwork sheds new light on Tai tone system diversification

Diachrony in lexical tone has focused on tonogenesis, with less focus on how systems diversify once in place. This gap has lead to problematic assumptions about tone system complexity. Language documentation in non-English languages represents a large body of uncited work. This survey aggregates data from 150 theses and research reports on tone systems of Tai doculects, both phonemic and phonetic data, which enables us to better examine how a specific tonogenetic situation played out. Tone split data is also encoded as binary data for phylogenetic approaches. These untapped resources significantly improve our ability to understand how tone systems diversify.

Stefan Dollinger (University of British Columbia Vancouver)
Margery Fee (University of British Columbia Vancouver)

Why parkade is Canadian and kerfuffle isn’t: introducing DCHP-2, a new historical-contrastive dictionary of Canadian English

In 1967, the Dictionary of Canadianisms on Historical Principles was published to great acclaim (Avis et al. 1967). In 2017, an expanded second edition (DCHP-2) has seen the light of day after 11 years and 12,000 project hours (www.dchp.ca/dchp2). Merging the theoretical frameworks of lexicography, World Englishes and comparative dialectology, DCHP-2 explains — in
addition to 13000 legacy entries — for 1239 new meanings what makes them Canadian (in 1103 cases) and what not (in 136 cases). This born-digital project has applied Cassidy's (1973) principle of empirical data-driven dialectology to discover what is special about, e.g., washroom, cube van, or take up #9.

Lucia Donatelli (Georgetown University)
P3
Closest Conjunct Agreement in Spanish: prioritizing the semantics

Using corpus and elicited data from Spanish, I show that agreement processes underlying CCA patterns in Spanish with plural conjoined Ns are primarily semantic, resulting in the recruitment of post-syntactic processes for agreement when syntactic processes are insufficient. For the analysis, I adapt a structure from Le Bruyn & de Swart (2014), in which CoordP involves a DP and NP and scope occurs via a type shift. Postnominal A agrees either syntactically via Agree, or during linearization processes as a result of Spanish speakers prioritizing semantic over syntactic agreement before PF.

Annette D’Onofrio (Northwestern University)
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Complicating categories: personae mediate racialized expectations of non-native speech

Research has shown that visually presenting a speaker as Asian leads Americans to expect non-native-accented English, which can hinder comprehension of L1-English speech and facilitate processing of L2-accented English. However, treatment of ‘Asian’ as a monolithic social category may not accurately characterize listeners’ sociolinguistic expectations. This paper presents a listening comprehension experiment with persona-based primes. Results illustrate that listeners’ expectations of Asians as non-native speakers are not categorical, but are instead mediated by specific social types, which reflect contradictory stereotypes about Asians in the U.S. Findings support models of sociolinguistic knowledge that move beyond macro-social categories to incorporate detailed personae.

Michael Donovan (University of Delaware)
Shakhlo Nematova (University of Delaware)
P3
The polarity particle in Uzbek: -mi shifting; a split aspect account

This presentation introduces the phenomenon of -mi shifting in Uzbek, where the interrogative morpheme can switch surface positions with the agreement morpheme based on the aspectual properties of the verbal complex. I propose that different aspectual heads occupy different structural positions, which explains the distribution of the shifting interrogative particle.

Claudia Drieling (North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University)
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Olaudah in Germany: boundary conditions and onomastic resistance in Michal Götting’s Contrapunctus

Contrapunctus (2015) is the debut novel of writer, journalist, and curator, Michal 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.

Andrey Drinfeld (University at Buffalo)
P6
The case for a ‘Trans-Asian’ linguistic area

Languages across a very large near-contiguous area in Eurasia (encompassing most of northern and central Asia, parts of the Caucasus, and parts of the Himalayas and the Indian Subcontinent) are known to share certain morphosyntactic features, such as verb-finality and pre-nominal adjectives. However, relatively little work has been done addressing the question of whether these languages constitute a linguistic area. This paper proposes a set of nine features (tested for typological independence) that are shared by most of these languages and argues that there is a strong case to be made that these languages constitute a continent-sized linguistic area.
Caucasian Albanian, an extinct member of the North East Caucasian family, is notable for a complex system of clitics, including person markers like =z, ‘1sg’, very similar to those found in Udi, a modern language of the same family. These person markers can occur in a variety of positions, including enclitic to the verb, or enclitic to certain verb-external elements like negation. We observe, despite some indeterminacy in rule interaction, a strong resemblance to the strict system of hierarchical preference for clitic placement proposed for Udi by Harris (2002). This early evidence begins to explain certain peculiarities of that system.

Daniel Duncan (New York University)

Changing language and identity during suburbanization

1st Place, Student Abstract Award

This paper uses apparent time to focus on the dynamics of language change during suburbanization. I show that as a rural community outside of St. Louis (STL) develops into a suburb, speakers adopt STL English features and begin to participate in STL’s sound changes. Relocation by city residents plays a role in the initial adoption of STL features like raised and fronted TRAP. Perhaps more important to diachronic patterns, however, is a fundamental shift in the identity of place among residents of the changing community: older speakers see distinct communities; younger speakers see themselves as part of the STL area.

Daniel Duncan (New York University)

Stigmatization-driven chain shift in St. Louis

Chain shifting necessitates two criteria: one change causes another, and phonetic overlap is avoided. While several studies attribute social factors to the reversal of chain shifts, less clear is whether such factors play a role in driving them. This paper examines the process by which a traditional feature of St. Louis English, the raising of START to merge START/NORTH, subsequently gave way to the General AmE merger of NORTH/FORCE. I show this change was achieved solely by raising NORTH, and argue it resulted from stigmatization of phonetic overlap of START/NORTH in a case of stigmatization driving chain shifting.

Jonathan Dunn (Illinois Institute of Technology)

Corpus-based dialectometry using Construction Grammars

This paper takes a corpus-based approach to regional variation in Construction Grammars, using the relative frequency of each construction in each sample as features. An English-only study uses eight regions from the International Corpus of English with a Linear Support Vector Machine; this model achieves an F-Measure of 0.94 for using construction frequency to predict region membership. Given this success, a broader study is undertaken for English, Spanish, French, and German using regional web-crawled corpora. This study achieves slightly higher prediction accuracies across all languages. These results show that more data and features can overcome increased noise in corpus-based dialectometry.

Jonathan Dunn (Illinois Institute of Technology)

Modeling the complexity and descriptive adequacy of construction grammars

This paper uses the Minimum Description Length paradigm to model both the complexity of a CxG itself and the descriptive adequacy of that CxG against an unannotated corpus. These two quantities are combined to create a discovery-device CxG that searches for the optimum grammar to describe a corpus, with optimality defined using the MDL metric. Results for English, Spanish, French, German, and Italian show (i) that these grammars provide significant generalizations as measured using the MDL metric and (ii) that more complex CxGs with access to multiple levels of representation provide greater generalizations than single-representation CxGs.

Chris Dyer (Google DeepMind)

Recurrent neural networks and bias in learning natural languages

As universal function approximators, recurrent neural networks are capable of representing any distribution over sequences, given sufficient capacity. Although empirically impressive at learning distributions over natural language sentences, they have a bias
toward learning to represent sentences in terms of sequential recency—a poor match for the structural dependency that is characteristic of natural language. I introduce recurrent neural network grammars (RNNGs), which add a latent structural component to sequential RNNs. RNNGs have a bias that is more suitable for representing natural language, and results show that RNNGs are both excellent models of language, as well as predicting syntactic structure.

**William Eggington** (Brigham Young University)  
**Madison Grant** (Brigham Young University)  
*Triangulating corpus data with human subject data in determining ordinary meaning*

We advance the quest for ordinary meaning within legal contexts by initially discussing the inadequacy of dictionary-first approaches, then highlighting the benefits of large corpus-based approaches by reviewing previous work done by legal scholars who tested corpus approaches using a set of established and contested benchmark terms. We then suggest that corpus approaches can be enhanced by triangulating the corpus data with the results of human subjects data gathered through on-line surveys. We test this assumption by sharing the results of a survey study using these same benchmark terms.

**Jason Eisner** (Johns Hopkins University)  
*Probabilistically modeling surface patterns using latent structure*

A language's lexicon of surface forms and constructions includes many systematic regularities, as well as semi-regular and irregular exceptions. Generative linguists often explain regularities using shared latent representations and regular derivational processes. A probabilistic model with those elements can naturally allow for deviations from regularity and model the fact that some deviations are improbable. The probability of a derivational change can be sensitive to subtle properties of the context. I will outline several probabilistic models of the morphophonological and syntactic lexicons, which can extrapolate predictions based on their reconstruction of latent structure: e.g., underlying forms, cyclic derivations, and input-output alignments.

**John Elliott** (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)  
*Enlhet-Enenlhet alignment in the Chaco areal context*

The Gran Chaco of South America has been proposed as a linguistic area based on a number of criteria including commonalities in alignment, yet assessments of alignment in Chaco languages have yielded analyses covering the spectrum of alignment types. This paper describes morphological alignment in Enlhet-Enenlhet languages, where the single argument marked on a verb is selected through a hierarchy (+1>-1), then marked active/inactive based on its role as A/P, or semantically for S. These features are shown to be relevant in other Chaco language families, especially Guaycuruan and Matacoan, and are argued to be characteristic of Chaco alignment.

**Émile Enguehard** (École Normale Supérieure)  
**Edward Flemming** (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
**Giorgio Magri** (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique/University of Paris 8)  
*Statistical learning theory explains linguistic typology: a learnability perspective on OT’s strict domination*

This paper develops a learnability argument for Optimality Theory's assumption of strict domination. The gist of the argument is that strict domination allows a margin-based learner to achieve a smaller generalization error. The argument is twofold. On the one hand, we review error bounds in the recent statistical learning literature and bring them to bear on the assumption of strict domination. On the other hand, we report simulation results on realistic phonological test cases, comparing the generalization error achieved on target grammars which satisfy strict domination to that achieved on target grammars which flout it.

**Naomi Enzinna** (Cornell University)  
*The influence of language background and exposure on phonetic accommodation*

This research explores the influence of language background and exposure to bilingual speech on phonetic accommodation, both at the level of the individual and the speech community. In an experimental study, I examine whether English monolinguals and Spanish-English bilinguals, either from a predominately monolingual or predominately bilingual community (a college town in the North East, USA, and Miami, FL, respectively), vary their speech when interacting with an English monolingual speaker
versus a Spanish-English bilingual speaker. Additionally, I examine whether speakers are more likely to converge after being primed with monolingual or bilingual features and whether this convergence persists over time.

**Daniel Erker** (Boston University)

**Madeline Reffel** (Boston University)

*Dialectal persistence in U.S. Spanish: lenition of syllable-final /s/ in Boston and NYC*

This study examines syllable-final /s/ lenition in interviews with sixty Spanish speakers, twenty residents of NYC and forty of Boston. Previous research in these cities has found that Spanish speakers with greater life experience in the U.S. demonstrate more English-like use of a range of features. The present analysis of 8,825 tokens of /s/ reveals no such trend. Nor is there evidence of dialectal leveling in the data. The presence and persistence of dialectal differences in /s/ lenition highlights the need to investigate contact outcomes on a feature-by-feature basis and cautions against the assumption that language contact guarantees language change.

**Michael Yoshitaka Erlewine** (National University of Singapore)

*A syntactic universal in a contact language: the story of Singlish already*

I investigate the syntax/semantics of sentence-final *already* in Singlish (also: Colloquial Singapore English). Bao (1995, 2005) proposes that *already* is a relexification inheriting the syntax/semantics of Chinese sentence-final *le/liao*. The semantic scope of Singlish *already* shows that it unambiguously attaches high to its host clause (above TP), whereas Chinese *le/liao* attaches between VP and TP. This discrepancy in height is explained by an interaction between the Final-over-Final Constraint (Biberauer, Holmbergs, and Roberts 2014 a.o.), enforced over Spell-Out domains, and verbal inflection suspending Spell-Out at vP in Singlish but not Chinese.

**Michael Yoshitaka Erlewine** (National University of Singapore)

**Hadas Kotek** (New York University)

*Intervention tracks scope-rigidity in Japanese*

Intervention effects refer to the inability of an in-situ wh-phrase to be preceded by certain quantificational elements. The characterization of which quantifiers are interveners, and the nature of intervention itself, has been subject to great debate. We show that the following holds in Japanese: The intervention/scope-rigidity generalization: Scope-rigid quantifiers above an in-situ wh cause intervention. Quantifiers that allow scope ambiguities - i.e., those that allow reconstruction - do not. This correlation is explained by a widely-discussed incompatibility between predicate abstraction (for quantifier scope-taking) and the computation of Rooth-Hamblin alternatives (for wh-in-situ).

**Michael Yoshitaka Erlewine** (National University of Singapore)

**Theodore Levin** (National University of Singapore)

**Coppe van Urk** (Queen Mary, University of London)

*The typology of nominal licensing in Austronesian voice languages*

Many Austronesian languages display a voice system. One argument of each clause (the "subject") is in a dedicated form and/or position, affecting the case-marking and/or word order of other arguments. We posit two parameters to explain case and word order properties of non-subject arguments: (i) accusative parameter: v {can/cannot} assign accusative case; (ii) last-resort licensing parameter: DPs lacking Case-licensing are licensed by insertion of a case-marker or under adjacency with the verb. Atayal, Tagalog, Balinese, and Toba Batak exemplify the four language types predicted by these parameters. This also makes accurate predictions for other aspects of these languages.

**Marina Ermolaeva** (University of Chicago)

**Daniel Edmiston** (University of Chicago)

*Distributed Morphology as a regular relation*

This research reorganizes the Distributed Morphology (DM) framework to work over strings. Typically, DM operates on binary trees, with the syntax-morphology interface implicitly treated as a tree-transducer. We contend that using (binary) trees is overpowered, predicting patterns unattested in natural language. Assuming the standard Y-model, DM operating on trees
presumes that the flattening of the derivation for PF takes place post-morphology. We however flatten the structure above the morphological module, between the syntax and morphology. Restricting the morphological component to working on strings, we correctly predict that morphology can be modeled with regular string languages.

David Erschler (University of Tübingen)  
*Against the universal phasehood of nP: evidence from the morphosyntax of book titles*

Much of the current literature in Distributed Morphology assumes that nP is a phase in the sense of Chomsky (2001), see e.g. Marantz (2007); Embick & Marantz (2008); Kramer (2015). I address cross-linguistic variation in case and agreement properties of title DPs (such as Alice in Wonderland, Peter Pan, etc.) and show that, under the standard assumptions of DM, an additional layer of the nP and DP structure must be merged in titles. Case and agreement properties of title DPs vary across languages and their behavior in some languages testify against the phasehood of this nP layer.

Ksenia Ershova (University of Chicago)  
*West Circassian polysynthesis at the morphology-syntax interface*

This paper addresses the morphology-syntax interface in West Circassian (WC; or Adyghe), a polysynthetic language. I argue that while both verbal and nominal phrases exhibit complex morphology, they are derived via two distinct processes: head movement in the verbal domain and phonological prosodification in the nominal domain. Evidence for the coexistence of the two mechanisms comes from the morphosyntax of deverbal nominalizations. This division of labor explains why noun incorporation is productive in the nominal, but not the verbal, domain: noun incorporation in West Circassian is the result of prosodification rather than head movement.

Masha Esipova (New York University)  
*Co-speech gestures under Contrastive Focus: evidence from an acceptability judgement task*

Co-speech gestures have been argued to make non-at-issue contributions (Ebert&Ebert 2014; Schlenker to appear), but have been observed to sometimes become at-issue under Contrastive Focus (Esipova 2017). My experiment investigates the acceptability of CF-forced at-issue interpretations of co-speech gestures and what can affect it. The findings support the view that co-speech gestures are generally non-at-issue and making them at-issue incurs cost, but the amount of individual variation suggests this cost is gradient and variable. The results regarding the effect of the gestures’ content on the acceptability of CF-forced at-issue interpretations are inconclusive, and emphatic production of gestures has no effect.

Lewis Esposito (Stanford University)  
*Nicking as stance taking*

This talk furthers socio-onomastic research on nicknaming in two ways. First, drawing on the nicknaming practices of President Donald Trump during his 2016 presidential campaign, I show how sociolinguistic notions of social meaning (Eckert, 2012) and stance (Kiesling, 2011) offer a novel theoretical approach to the ways in which a namer negotiates interpersonal relations with the named and uses nicknames to effect social change. Second, based on my findings from Trump, I illuminate how nicknames not only serve as identity markers for the named (Holland, 1990), but can be used by a namer to enact an identity for himself.

Cleveland Evans (Bellevue University)  
*Elvis and Madonna and Bubba and Rogene: more things learned from writing a newspaper column on given names*

While doing research in census records for a newspaper column, interesting facts about the origin and use of several names have been discovered. Elvis is not an invented name, but is from an English surname derived from the female name Helewise. Though Madonna is from an Italian word, Italian-Americans have been the least likely group to actually use it. Bubba, today stereotypic for a Southern White “good old boy”, was originally African-American. The spread of the rare female name Rogene can be traced to an original instance in early 19th century Vermont.
Subjectivity, evidentiality, and the event of perception: on Mandarin ganjuedao

Evidentials are related to evidence obtained by an experiencer, who has privileged access towards a situation. In this sense, evidentials can be regarded as subjective expressions that requires the experiencer’s assessment (Korotkova 2016, among others). It is then expected that natural languages may realize the act/event of perceiving the situation. This work presents new data from Mandarin modal ganjuedao 'find/feel' that supports this idea. Ganjuedao expresses subjective judgment from the subject, and it introduces an event that the subject perceiving the situation, which temporally coincides with the observed situation.

Máihíki noun classification and the general-specific split

I describe the noun classification system of Máihíki (Tukanoan), in the context of the Northwest Amazon. I show that the Máihíki system exhibits a split between 'general' and 'specific' class markers similar to the one described by Seifart (2005) for Miraña, and argue that the general-specific split is central to understanding the typological coherence of Amazonian systems of noun classification. In comparing the Máihíki system to others, I show that the details of this split are an important point of variation among Amazonian languages, and that this variation may help to elucidate a possible grammaticalization trajectory for verb agreement paradigms.

Ideophone integration and expressiveness in Wao Terero

This presentation examines Wao Terero ideophones focusing on their distinctive phonotactic and morphosyntactic behavior in addition to degree of integration as measured by prosodic cues. Conforming to the previously proposed continuum of expressiveness and system integration (Dingemanse 2016; Kita 1997), Wao Terero ideophones that are less morphosyntactically integrated (e.g. constituting their own intonation unit) show a greater indication of expressiveness (as measured by means of pitch, intensity, vowel length, voice quality, and adjacent pause length) and vice versa. The results of this study also build on previous work with language-specific examples and therefore contribute to the typological study of ideophones.

Motor attractors mediate articulation of the Suzhou Chinese fricative vowel

This paper proposes that similar motor programs may exert paradigmatic influence on one another in individuals' articulatory repertoires. The stored articulatory target for one phoneme may serve as a motoric attractor for trial-and-error development of a novel phoneme's motor program. Articulatory strategies for the Suzhou Chinese fricative consonant /z/ and "fricative vowel" /ɨ%/ are examined using ultrasound imaging to determine /z/’s role as a motor attractor. Results show that speaker age predicts similarity of /z/ and /ɨ%/ to one another: younger the speaker, the more /z/-like their /ɨ%/, suggesting that /ɨ%’s intracategorical development is influenced by /z/’s tongue shape.
We examine linking morphemes in Dutch (L) from the viewpoint that number can be expressed in at least two positions within the word, high (num) and low (n) and argue that Dutch Ls are instances of low number in a language that usually is characterized as having a high number. Combining this with previous work on Germanic compounds, we argue that the presence/absence of L indicates the size of the non-head element which in turn affects the bracketing of the compound.

Julia Fine (University of California, Santa Barbara)

"Never have I ever screwed a girl on a golf course": the sociophonetic stylization of demisexuality

As an emergent identity category at the margins of the queer community, asexuality is constructed and contested through stylistic resources as well as through overt discourse. This analysis examines YouTube celebrity Evan Edinger's demisexual coming out video, focusing on his use of phonetic, prosodic, and embodied resources to voice both asexual and hypersexual personae. The analysis finds that Edinger combines these stylistic resources to construct demisexuality—a subtype of asexuality designating individuals for whom a strong, sustained emotional connection is a prerequisite for sexual or romantic attraction—as a queer, antihegemonic identity, implicitly countering asexual-exclusionary discourses within the LGBT+ community.

Bryan Fleming (Boston College)

Looking at language and nationalism through metalinguistic texts

How did nationalism and nation-building in the lands of former Yugoslavia influence the development and history of the languages spoken there? Discussions of nationality often include language as an important component. These views certainly hold true for Yugoslavia and the present-day states it once comprised, where language has played a vital role in their national stories. Language planning decisions had a profound impact not only on the history of the languages, but also on the history of the region itself. In this presentation, I will explore the role grammars and other metalinguistic texts played in nation-building and the bolstering of a particular national identity—and in the history, development, and, arguably, birth of the languages themselves.

Steven Foley (University of California, Santa Cruz)

Matthew Wagers (University of California, Santa Cruz)

The Subject Gap Advantage in a flexible word-order language: reading time evidence from Georgian

Much evidence has shown that relative clauses with subject gaps are easier to process than ones with object gaps. One potential source for this asymmetry is a universal hierarchy of syntactic positions. Another is linearity: subject gaps make for shorter filler-gap dependencies - but only in post-nominal relatives; pre-nominal ones should have an object gap advantage. This study presents self-paced reading data from Georgian. As a language with both pre- and post-nominal relatives, it is uniquely suited to disentangle these hypotheses. And in both types of relatives a clear Subject Gap Advantage was found, providing evidence for the universalist view.

Suzana Fong (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

Featural definition of syntactic positions: evidence from hyper-raising

Hyper-raising consists in raising a DP from an embedded finite clause into the matrix clause. HR introduces a phase problem: the embedded clause is finite, which is supposed to be impervious to raising. This can be overcome by postulating A-features at the C of the the embedded clause. They trigger the movement of the subject to [Spec, CP]. Being at the edge of a phase, it is visible to a matrix probe. If successful, this analysis provides support for the claim that syntactic positions are not inherently A or A-bar; they can be defined featurally instead.
Clarissa Forbes (University of Toronto)
Transitivity and accusativity in Gitksan WH-agreement

This paper presents data from A-bar extraction contexts in Gitksan (Tsimshianic, BC), including novel data from long-distance extraction. Discussion of this data has two aims. First, I expand the description of Gitksan's tripartite system of core-argument extraction morphology in both local and long distance contexts, showing that the three types of extraction morphology can occur on both upstairs and downstairs clauses in extraction. The conditions for each type of marking are determined locally. Second, I provide an account of how these markers are triggered syntactically, with reference to abstract Case and ECM. I analyze the morphology as WH-agreement.

Carmen Fought (Pitzer College)

Karen Eisenhauer (North Carolina State University)
Gender, power, and princesses: a qualitative and quantitative study of directive use in children’s movies

Gender, Power, and Princesses: A qualitative and quantitative study of directive use in children’s movies Our project examines the intersection of gender, power, and language in the Disney Princess and Pixar films. A quantitative analysis of directives revealed that male characters mitigated significantly less often than the female ones (p=0.0248). In a corresponding qualitative analysis, we found that males in power were more likely to use direct or aggravated directives to assert their dominance. Feminine power, in contrast, involved a heavier reliance on mitigated directives, as well as on discourses of domesticity and maternity when enacting power in public spheres. These findings highlight the usefulness of linguistic methodology in analyzing media discourses.

Catherine Fountain (Appalachian State University)
Aurelio Espinosa, Hispanism, and Hispanic linguistics in the United States

Aurelio Macedonio Espinosa (1880-1958) was one of the founding members of the LSA and was one of the first scholars to document and describe the Spanish of the U.S. Southwest, yet his name is largely unknown today among linguists and scholars of Spanish. This study examines Espinosa’s life and work and explores several reasons why his research is not more widely recognized or acknowledged. These include Espinosa’s strong inclinations towards Hispanism and the fact that his scholarly networks were more Spanish-focused at a time when few American linguists looked to the Spanish-speaking world for collaboration or research.

Robert Frank (Yale University)
Tal Linzen (Johns Hopkins University)
Tom McCoy (Johns Hopkins University)
Joe Pater (University of Massachusetts Amherst)
Neural network syntax in the age of deep learning: the case of question formation

Elman (1990) famously demonstrated that recurrent neural networks could model simple syntax: trained to perform word prediction, Simple Recurrent Networks learn to enforce subject-verb agreement across unbounded distances. While subsequent work pointed to SRNs’ difficulties with more complex grammatical patterns, alternative recurrent network architectures have been behind recent advances in NLP technologies. We might ask then whether these new architectures could have relevance for language science as well. Here, we build on Frank and Mathis’s (2007) SRN experiments, exploring whether modern sequence to sequence models used in machine translation overcome poverty of the stimulus issues in question formation.

Amy Franz (Ethnic Technologies)
The difference between Ariel and Ariel: gender, ethnicity, and names

Don’t let The Little Mermaid lead you to believe all Ariels are female. In fact, in a few different ethnicities, this name is male. There are numerous examples of “Ariels” in the world of onomastics, gendered names that aren’t as straightforward as they appear. Understanding the gender of a name in relation to its ethnicity can open up a world of insight for multicultural marketing. In the second half of my talk, I’ll focus on G-Tech. I will expand on the research that goes into such a product, as well as its real world use cases, and its importance in multicultural marketing.
Valerie Fridland (University of Nevada, Reno)
Tyler Kendall (University of Oregon)

What is the California Vowel Shift? And, how would we know?

We consider the vowel pattern commonly called the California Vowel Shift (CVS). While the general pattern of the CVS has been reported across disparate sites in the West, how such shifts are realized appears to vary across space in the West. Comparing vowel data gathered from speakers across several Western states (California, Nevada, Oregon), we consider closely whether these sites exhibit the same shift pattern, or whether other underlying processes, perhaps resulting in similar appearing shifts, may be at work. We connect this empirical inquiry to a broader set of questions about the CVS’ relationship to the Canadian Vowel Shift.

Zuzanna Fuchs (Harvard University)
Jenneke van der Wal (Harvard University)

Bantu DP structure: an analysis of gender

With on average 12-20 noun classes that determine concord morphology on nominal modifiers and agreement on verbs, the complexity of Bantu DPs has proven to be a challenge for general understanding of DP structure. This paper explores how Bantu DP structure can be successfully modeled through Kramer’s (2013, 2015) analysis of gender on little n. This account gives new insight into Bantu DP structure and provides further evidence for the n hypothesis.

Uboye Gaba (Waorani, Ecuador)

Los efectos inesperados de la documentación: responsabilidad política, cambio social y métodos de comunicación

The Waorani documentation project has many goals typical of language documentation projects. Throughout the process, however, I have observed unexpected results in various aspects of life in Waorani communities. The first unintended result is the role of documentation in family communication since the recordings have become not only a method of entertainment, but also a social event in which Wao Terero plays a central role. The second has been the importance of the recordings for political transparency and their ability incite social change. Finally, the process of documentation has changed my life trajectory as a native speaker and researcher.

Michael Galant (California State University, Dominguez Hills)

Fricatives and stratification of Spanish loanwords in Imbabura Quichua

In this paper, I discuss differential fates of Spanish fricatives within loanwords in Imbabura Quichua and the correlation between the different outcomes and the relative timing of the adoption of the loanwords. Older loanwords contain intervocalic /z/ < intervocalic OSP. /z/ (miza < mesa), /x/ < /I/ (jazinda < facienda), and /l/ < /st/ (kashtigu < castigo). More recent Spanish loanwords contain intervocalic /s/ < intervocalic OSP /z/ (gasolina < Sp. gasolina), /I/ < OSP. /ñ/ (fama < fama), /st/ < /st/ (madrastra < madrastra), and /x/ < /l/ or /g/ (tijiras < tixeras, tija < teja).

Alfredo García-Pardo (University of Southern California)

A unified structure for psychological and location verbs

This paper shows that the peculiar grammatical effects observed for object experiencer psychological verbs (OEPVs) are not exclusive to this verb type, unlike commonly assumed, but also appear in location verbs crosslinguistically. I propose a unified syntactico-semantic account for both verb types, which derives their core grammatical properties and their aspectual and thematic structure. In so doing, I provide support for the neo-constructivist view that lexical roots do not determine grammatical properties and that theta-roles are not grammatical primitives, but entailments from the event structure of the VP.

Andrew Garrett (University of California, Berkeley)
Tyler Lau (University of California, Berkeley)

The emergence of consonant-vowel metathesis in Karuk

We show that the Karuk phenomenon of postconsonantal glide insertion or partial vowel metathesis in VCV contexts is broader and more systematic than reported in earlier literature, and we highlight its relevance for theories of consonant-vowel metathesis.
Our work is based on instrumental analysis of recordings made with Karuk speakers since 2010, legacy recordings from the 1950s and 1990s, and the transcriptional practices of early 20th century fieldworkers. Misperception-based theories of sound change help explain consonantal constraints on Karuk metathesis, while prosodic factors affecting the same processes also suggest a key role for speaker-controlled perceptual enhancement in the earliest stages of a nascent sound change.

Karee Garvin (University of California, Berkeley)
Myriam Lapierre (University of California, Berkeley)
Sharon Inkelas (University of California, Berkeley)

A Q-theoretic approach to distinctive subsegmental timing

This talk presents two case studies of segment-internal timing distinctions which motivate Q Theory, in which each segment (Q) is represented as a string of featurally uniform subsegments (q), e.g. (q1 q2 q3), corresponding to the informal concepts of onset, target, and offset (Inkelas & Shih 2013, 2016, 2017, Shih & Inkelas 2014). We argue, based on Panarali and Hungarian, that this capacity is necessary in order to represent tripartite segments as well as segment-internal timing distinctions that are phonologically contrastive.

Lauren Gawne (La Trobe University)

Showing knowledge: the relationship between evidentiality and gesture in Syuba narratives

This paper is the first attempt to examine the use of gesture in a language with a grammatical evidential system. The data are from audio-video recordings of narratives in Syuba (Tibetic, Tibeto-Burman). This paper examines the collocation of categories of evidentials with categories of co-speech gestures. Different grammatical evidential structures vary in the frequency with which gestures are co-produced, and the categories of gestures that are used. An account of the relationship between deictic gestures and co-located evidential categories is also given, which indicates that speakers draw upon both resources in combination to best represent their knowledge state.

Jonathan Geary (University of Arizona)
Adam Ussishkin (University of Arizona)

Root-letter priming in Maltese visual word recognition

We report on a visual masked priming experiment designed to explore the role of morphology in Maltese visual word recognition. In a lexical decision task, subjects judged Maltese words of Semitic origin faster when primed by triconsonantal letter-strings corresponding to their root-morphemes. In contrast, they were no faster to judge words of non-Semitic origin that were primed by equivalent, but non-morphemic, triconsonantal letter-strings. These results support a level of morphological representation in the Maltese lexicon. Moreover, since such triconsonantal strings comprise non-words in Maltese, these results suggest that Maltese readers have abstracted out and stored root-morphemes lexically across reading experience.

Donna Gerdts (Simon Fraser University)
Zachary Gilkison (Simon Fraser University)

NP coordination, lists, etc. in Hul’q’umi’num’ Salish

Based on our text corpus, we survey list structures in Hul’q’umi’num’ Salish. Lists consisting of three or more NPs appear frequently in texts. They have special importance in Hul’q’umi’num’, which has few generic words (e.g. ‘animal’, ‘bird’, ‘seafood’, ‘furniture’, ‘building’). There is flexibility in the use of determiners, depending on the NPs’ external syntax, as well as in the use of conjunctions, which can be used between any of the NPs. However, whenever a conjunction is used, so is a determiner. Thus, Hul’q’umi’num’ displays asymmetrical structures in which some of the conjoined elements are NPs and some are DPs.

Carrie Gillon (University of Manitoba)
Nicole Rosen (University of Manitoba)

French borrowings within the Michif VP

Michif (ISO: CRG) has been characterized as a mixed language, with a French (ISO: FRA) DP and a Plains Cree (ISO: CRK) VP (Bakker 1997). In this talk, we provide evidence that French material has been borrowed into the Michif VP in interesting and
principled ways. We further argue that this language change is consistent with internal Algonquian structure and that Michif can be described and categorized as part of the Algonquian language family, despite heavy borrowing from French.

**Lelia Glass** (Stanford University)

*Deriving the (non)distributivity potential of adjectives*

"The boxes are heavy" could mean that each box is light while the boxes together are heavy ("nondistributive"); but "the boxes are green" generally requires each box to be green ("distributive"). This paper tries to explain which adjectives are understood which way(s) and why using Measurement Theory, a theory of how mu(x) and mu(y) relate to mu(x+y). For an adjective to have a nondistributive understanding, I argue that it must be possible for mu(x+y) to exceed mu(x) and mu(y). Researchers agree that an adjective's distributivity potential depends on world knowledge: this paper spells out how.

**Eleanor Glewwe** (University of California, Los Angeles)

*Equal learning of natural and unnatural phonotactics*

I present a series of experiments that examined substantive bias in phonotactic learning by testing whether subjects reproduced attested and phonetically motivated phonotactic implicationals. The results do not yield evidence for substantive bias, instead demonstrating equal learning of natural and unnatural patterns. An artificial language featuring major place contrasts in stops word-finally but not word-initially was learned as well as an artificial language featuring place contrasts word-initially but not word-finally. Additionally, an artificial language featuring complex onsets but not simple onsets was learned as well as an artificial language featuring simple onsets but not complex onsets.

**Eleanor Glewwe** (University of California, Los Angeles)

**Jesse Zymet** (University of California, Los Angeles)

**Jacob Adams** (University of California, Los Angeles)

**Rachel Jacobson** (University of California, Los Angeles)

**Anthony Yates** (University of California, Los Angeles)

**Ann Zeng** (University of California, Los Angeles)

**Robert Daland** (University of California, Los Angeles)

*Substantive bias and word-final voiced obstruents: an artificial grammar learning study*

We conducted an artificial grammar learning experiment that tested for substantive bias in the case of final (de)voicing while controlling for formal complexity. There were three training patterns, Devoicing, Voicing, and Change (final voicing and devoicing). In test, a 2AFC task tested participants’ learning of their training pattern. Voicing was learned better than Devoicing and Change, which did not differ. This result is inconsistent with the substantive bias hypothesis, which predicts better learning of final devoicing than final voicing. Thus we found no evidence supporting substantive bias, in line with Moreton & Pater (2012). We also address other unexpected results.

**Alexander Goebel** (University of Massachusetts Amherst)

**Brian Dillon** (University of Massachusetts Amherst)

**Lyn Frazier** (University of Massachusetts Amherst)

*Investigating the parallelism requirement of too*

We conducted a rating study investigating to what extent a parallel "antecedent" structure is preferred over a non-parallel one for *too*, also varying the presence of *too*. Results indicated that there were no preferences for a parallel "antecedent" but a strong preference for the presence of *too*. We argue that these findings suggest a view of *too* as a discourse marker. Moreover, the results are at odds with an account of presuppositions as anaphors (van der Sandt 1992), insofar it has been shown that (syntactic) parallelism facilitates processing of anaphoric expressions regardless even if not required (Tanenhaus & Carlson 1990).
Nora Goldman (The Graduate Center, CUNY) 54
#NotAllMen accommodate: intraspeaker variation and male feminist allyship on Twitter

While women are observed to alter their frequencies of profanity, hedging, politeness markers, and nonstandard variants significantly when participating in online feminist discourse (Goldman 2017), this study shows that self-proclaimed male feminists do not exhibit the same intraspeaker variation in their online communications. These results suggest that the linguistic features that carry meaning in women’s construction of online feminist personae do not carry comparable meaning for men and that accommodation of the women’s linguistic style in a female-dominated virtual space does not contribute to men’s performance of feminist allyship.

Matt Goldrick (Northwestern University) 26
Pyeong Whan Cho (Johns Hopkins University)
Gradient Symbolic Computation: integrating continuous computation and discrete linguistic knowledge

A fundamental issue in theories of linguistic cognition is the need to reconcile the dynamic, continuous nature of neural processing with the discrete, symbolic nature of linguistic knowledge. Gradient Symbolic Computation (GSC) addresses this challenge by instantiating linguistic representations within a continuous, abstract symbolic space, organized around the dimensions that define linguistic structure. Structure-governed linguistic computations occur via connectionist computation: dynamic evolution of mental representations within this continuous space. Case studies show how this theoretical perspective provides new insights into fundamental problems in language processing and the structure of grammatical knowledge.

Sharon Goldwater (University of Edinburgh) 85
Learning more from less: can neural networks incorporate human-like learning biases?

I will discuss recent work on developing a fully unsupervised speech recognition system that segments speech audio into word-like units and clusters similar units together into lexical items. The model combines insights from Bayesian modeling (how to incorporate useful learning biases) with neural network technology for learning better representations of the audio (more speaker-independent) in a fully unsupervised way. Although cognitive plausibility was not a primary goal of the model, certain design aspects are inspired by infant perceptual learning. I will discuss these connections and more generally, how thinking about human language learning can inspire better technology and vice versa.

Chris Golston (California State University, Fresno) 93
John Boyle (California State University, Fresno)
Lewis Gebhart (Northeastern Illinois University)
Crow has no incorporation

Crow (CRO) is often described as an incorporating language (e.g. Graczyk 2007, Wallace 1993), as is its sister, Hidatsa (HID) (Boyle 2002, 2007). We argue here that Crow does not employ incorporation—either lexically or syntactically. We show that there are no morphological or syntactic facts that require incorporation and that the semantic and phonological facts consistent with incorporation are also consistent with a simpler analysis based on destressing.

Geny Gonzales Castaño (Université Lumière Lyon 2) 10
Egophoricity and evidential-epistemic morphemes in Nam Trik

The Barbacoan languages are known for having egophoric systems (Dickinson 2000, Curnow 2002, Floyd (to appear). Nevertheless, the existence of such a system in Nam Trik had not been fully argued for. Additionally, Nam Trik has a system of morphemes expressing the epistemic status and information source which, depending on the construction, can interact or be in contrastive distribution with the egophoric markers, including an undergoer suffix -t which has an egophoric distribution, refering to the speaker being affected in assertions referring and to the hearer being affected in questions.
Adam Goodkind (Northwestern University)  
Klinton Bicknell (Northwestern University)

*Predictive power of word surprisal for reading times is a linear function of language model quality*

Words with low probability in context take longer to read. This relationship has been quantified using information-theoretic surprisal, the amount of information a word conveys. Here, we compare surprisal estimates derived from a range of language models including n-gram models and state-of-the-art deep learning models. We show that the predictive power of surprisal for reading times improves as a tight linear function of the linguistic quality of the language model used to derive it. Further, the size of the surprisal effect is estimated consistently across all language models, pointing toward a lack of bias and striking robustness of surprisal estimates.

Adam Goodkind (Northwestern University)  
Michelle Lee (Northwestern University)  
Gary E. Martin (St. John's University)  
Molly Losh (Northwestern University)  
Klinton Bicknell (Northwestern University)

*Detecting language impairments in autism: a computational analysis of semi-structured conversations with vector semantics*

Social language deficits are universally observed in individuals with autism spectrum disorder (ASD). Quantifying the social-linguistic features of ASD has the potential to both improve clinical treatment and help identify gene-behavior relationships in ASD. Here, we extend the application of vector semantics to transcripts of semi-structured interviews with children with ASD. We find that groups of children with ASD are more semantically variable and less semantically similar relative to typically developing controls, even after accounting for differences in transcript length. These findings suggest that linguistic signatures of ASD pervade child speech broadly, and can be observed even in semi-structured conversations.

Vera Gor (Rutgers University)  
Kristen Syrett (Rutgers University)

*The influence of pragmatic plausibility and processing in judgments of ungrammatical backwards anaphora*

We report an experiment investigating judgments of sentences with Principle C violations in backward anaphora, as in (1)-(2).

(1) She gave Tommy Emily's phone number. 
(2) Mr. Barker gave her Emily's report card. We demonstrate that pragmatic plausibility of coconstrual and the structural position of the pronoun influence acceptability of such ungrammatical sentences. Following Safir (2005), we argue that licensing of coconstrual is not a purely structural phenomenon but is also evaluated pragmatically. Consistent with Gor & Syrett (2015) and Gor (2017), we claim that the incremental processing of sentences incurring Principle C violations affects the implementation of binding constraints.

Thomas Graf (Stony Brook University)

*Grammar size and quantitative restrictions on movement*

Every Minimalist grammar can be converted into a normal form such that every phrase moves at most once in a derivation. While the normal form reduces the complexity of movement dependencies, it also runs the risk of massively increasing the size of the grammar. I show that no lexical blow-up obtains with linguistically plausible grammars that respect common constraints on movement. This establishes not only the cost-free nature of this normal form for realistic grammars, but also that the known restrictions on movement greatly reduce the range of licit movement configurations relative to what unconstrained Minimalist grammars are capable of.

James Grama (Australian National University)  
Robert Kennedy (University of California, Santa Barbara)

*A LOT of THOUGHT about variance and contrast: Reconsidering low-back identity and the California Vowel Shift*

Previous research links the merger of LOT and THOUGHT in California to the California Vowel Shift (CVS). However, low-back identity for many Californians is more variant than often claimed. We investigate acoustic properties of low-back vowels of 44 young adult California English speakers, using several tests to analyze the link between low-back identity and the CVS. Drawing
on historical and synchronic evidence from other dialects, we argue that while the CVS may be linked to a lack of contrast in the low-back vowels, a causal model of low-back merger precipitating the shift is too simple in its explanation.

Devin Grammon (The Ohio State University)

Language ideology and the L2 acquisition of dialectal variation during study abroad

This ethnographic study asks how local language varieties are treated in study abroad settings in order to investigate the role of language ideology in the development of L2 sociolinguistic competence. Qualitative and quantitative analyses of data show how students’ exposure to and practice of dialectal variants in Cuzco, Peru was shaped by language ideologies contributing to linguistic racism and classism in the host society. These findings help to raise fundamental questions about the ideological dimensions of L2 variation as well as the role of linguistic discrimination in shaping what it means to become a competent L2 speaker.

Tania Granadillo (University of Western Ontario)

Verbal person markings in Chayma: old data, new insights

Chayma is a dormant cariban language that was described to be in the Eastern part of Venezuela in the 1680s (Platzmann 1888 vol 1). An “Arte y Vocabulario” was published by R.P.Fr. Francisco de Tauste (later republished by Platzmann) under a latinate model that leaves many aspects of the grammar not well explained or even explained at all. One of those topics is person markings which when viewed under the reconstructions proposed for Proto-Cariban can be explained in a better way. In this talk I will present examples of verbal person markings and how they fit with Gildea’s (2012) reconstruction for the Proto-Cariban verbal person-marking as inverse/split intransitive system in a heretofore unanalyzed Cariban language.

Jeffrey Jack Green (University of Maryland)

Adjunct control as logophoric control

Landau (2017) claims that non-subject control of right-adjointed adjuncts is only available under two conditions: the adjunct clause is active, and subject control would lead to "semantic deviance." We discuss counterexamples to this claim and suggest that logophoric control of adjuncts is always allowed by the grammar, but that subject control is preferred due to comprehension biases. (1) That Gatorade was a vision after being dragged through the desert all day. (2) At some point yesterday, we arrived at our house, and at some other point, the dishwasher broke. Peter says the dishwasher broke before arriving at the house.

Jeffrey Jack Green (University of Maryland)
Michael McCourt (University of Maryland)
Ellen Lau (University of Maryland)
Alexander Williams (University of Maryland)

PRO in adjuncts is interpreted as quickly as overt pronouns

Previous research has proposed a Garden Path effect in the processing of Subject Control sentences (1a), with an initial dependency is formed between PRO and the most recent potential antecedent (the matrix object) that must later be revised. In addition, previous research has found that PRO is processed more slowly than overt pronouns (1b). We use visual-world eyetracking and show that in at least some cases, PRO is processed just as quickly as pronouns, and that there is no competition from the matrix object. (1) Donald walked toward Minnie after a. PRO picking up some mail. b. he picked up some mail.

Jessi Grieser (University of Tennessee)

Talking shop and talking cop: topic based variation supporting discursive positioning in African American English

This study takes a mixed-methods approach to exploring topic-based morphosyntactic variation in the speech of 28 speakers of African American English (AAE), finding that differences in rates of use of AAE reflect stances about the topics under discussion. Quantitative analysis of the five most-used features in the data finds them significantly less present in the topics of ‘education’ and ‘work,’ and more present in topics about the city and policing. Stance analysis shows that this variation is a crucial agent in speakers’ discursive positioning, allowing speakers to covertly racialize discourse subjects while on the surface keeping them race neutral.
Nataliya Griggs (University of Washington)

*Demonstrating how non-defective T and v license the Russian locative and dative external possessors*

Previous studies in external possession have found that T is involved with licensing the possessor of subjects (Nakamura 1999), and v with objects (e.g. Deal 2013). I present new evidence in Russian of T and v’s involvement. Using Harves (2002)'s proposal of defective T and v, I merge Russian's external possessors in a series of predicates with different T and v variants. A novel observation results: the locative external possessor possesses the subject when T licenses nominative, and the object when v licenses accusative. The dative external possessor is licensed by a v that can assign accusative and check affectedness.

Sabrina T. Grimberg (Stanford University)

*Resolving subject doubling in Colloquial Finnish via Chain Resolution*

This work proposes a syntactic analysis for subject doubling in Colloquial Finnish (CF), where a preverbal pronoun doubles a subject associate. First, I argue that the doubling element is a movement copy of the associate and provide supporting evidence. Second, I put forth a Chain Resolution mechanism that determines which subject copies are pronounced in CF. In a nutshell, I posit that the occurrence of a single or double subject copy in CF is due to the interplay between the general pressure to pronounce only the highest copy in a chain and the need to satisfy certain phonological requirements.

Devon Guinn (Harvard University)

*Aleksei Nazarov (University of Huddersfield)*

*The phonology of beatboxing vocal percussion: evidence for segmental features*

Beatboxing, a form of extended vocal percussion (Stowell & Plumbley 2008), uses the same articulatory mechanisms as natural language: the question is whether it also employs segmental phonological representations. We demonstrate natural class behavior for various properties of consonants: even though asymmetrical sets like \([p’ \sim p’ \sim b’] \) can be defined in terms of articulatory similarity around a kernel \([p’] \), only symmetrical sets like \([p’ \sim p’ \sim b’ \sim b’] \) are allowed as extensions of slots in rhythmic templates. This suggests that these slots are specified in terms of categories akin to phonological features, making beatboxing potentially interesting to phonologists.

Natália Brambatti Guzzo (McGill University)

*Language contact determines prosodic representation and variation*

In a variety of Brazilian Portuguese in contact with Venetian (IIA-BP), lower-mid vowels in the stem can be realized in three ways in diminutive structures: lower-mid, upper-mid, or high; in standard BP, however, lower-mid vowels in the stem are preserved. I argue that the availability of two prosodic representations for the diminutive suffix triggers this variation: (i) BP representation: the lower-mid vowel is preserved, as the suffix corresponds to a phonological word; (ii) Venetian representation: the suffix incorporates into the PWd of the stem, and the lower-mid vowel raises to upper-mid, optionally harmonizing with the high vowel of the suffix.

Natália Brambatti Guzzo (McGill University)

Heather Goad (McGill University)

*Guilherme D. Garcia (McGill University)*

*What motivates high vowel deletion in Québec French: foot structure or tonal profile?*

We examine whether high vowel deletion (HVD) is constrained by phrasal prominence profile in Québec French (QF). Previous studies have argued that HVD preferentially applies in even-numbered syllables from the right edge of the word, suggesting that QF builds iterative iambs right-to-left. These studies, however, cannot reject the possibility that HVD is conditioned by phrasal prominence: HVD could be constrained by the location of the optionally-realized phrase-initial H-tone in French, rather than by footing. We test this possibility and show that it cannot account for speakers' preferences regarding HVD, a finding which strengthens a foot-based explanation.
Laura Gwilliams (New York University)  
Tal Linzen (Johns Hopkins University)  
David Poeppel (New York University)  
Alec Marantz (New York University)  

*Phonological (un)certainty weights lexical activation*

Spoken word recognition involves: i) matching acoustic input to phonological categories (e.g. /b/, /p/), ii) activating words consistent with those phonological categories. Here we test the hypothesis that activation of a lexical candidate is weighted both by certainty of phonological discretisation and word frequency. Neural responses were recorded from auditory cortex using magneto-encephalography, and modelled as a function of the size and relative activation of lexical candidates. Our findings indicate that towards the beginning of a word, the processing system weights lexical candidates by both phonological certainty and lexical frequency; later into the word, activation is weighted by frequency alone.

Duna Gylfadottir (University of Pennsylvania)  

*The socio- and psycholinguisticsofac onsonant split in progress: seseo in Seville, Spain*

Pressure from standard Castilian Spanish, which contrasts /s/ and /θ/, has led to phonemic splits across historically merged Andalusia (Villena-Ponsoda 2008; Santana-Marrero 2016; Regan 2017). The current study combines a socio- and psycholinguistic approach to this ongoing change in Seville: 25 sociolinguistic interviews are analyzed and compared with performance in perception tasks. Preliminary results show that speakers' production of etymological /θ/ is a mix of [s] (local) and [θ] (standard), ranging from 0-96% [s], but nevertheless suggest they are unmerged in perception. Connecting production and experimental data enables this study to address questions about the nature of phonological contrast.

Rania Habib (Syracuse University)  

*Use of Standard Arabic [q]-lexical-borrowings in migrant rural Syrian speech*

This study examines the effect of gender, age, and education, on the frequency of lexical borrowings from Standard Arabic (SA) containing the voiceless uvular stop [q] sound in the speech of 52 rural migrant speakers to the city of Hims in Syria. Results show that unlike age, gender and education play a role in the frequency of lexical borrowings. Males use more lexical borrowings than females, and highly educated speakers use more lexical borrowings than those with less education. However, lexical borrowing becomes a marker of higher education among males and females, diminishing the gender effect among highly educated speakers.

Emre Haktugler (University of Chicago)  
Diane K Brentari (University of Chicago)  
Kathryn Montemurro (University of Chicago)  

*The interplay between the PreVP and the Classifier Predicate in instrumental sentences in sign languages*

This study tackles instrumental data from 4 sign languages with the aim to identify linguistic tendencies and sentence-level factors that play a role in classifier preference and licensing. I hypothesize that classifier preference is affected by the presence or absence of certain arguments that may be located preceding the VP in the sentence. The findings shed light on how 4 genetically unrelated sign languages pattern and differ with respect to classifier preference and preceding argument NPs.

Taylor Halverson (Brigham Young University)  
Brad Wilcox (Brigham Young University)  

*The literary purpose of Hebrew and Egyptian paronomasia in ancient scripture*

Hebrew and Egyptian names are used throughout the Old Testament for designed literary aesthetics and rhetorical purposes. This study revealed that ancient Israelite scribes demonstrated their literary facility, while enhancing story memorability for hearers and readers of the word, by carefully crafting narratives that paronomastically built upon the meaning of key characters’ names in the Old Testament. This presentation will demonstrate ancient Israelite scribal skill with paronomasia.
Emily Hanink (University of Chicago)
*Post-syntactic inflection of the degree phrase in German*

Recent treatments of concord contend that adjectival inflection occurs post-syntactically through the insertion of Agr nodes onto individual, concord-bearing heads after Spell-Out (i.a. Norris 2014). I examine these claims through the lens of comparative inflection in German, which demonstrates that current formulations of this approach are untenable. I argue however that a post-syntactic treatment of concord can desirably be maintained if Agr node insertion occurs phrasally at DegP, and not at adjectival heads. This account explains i) an observed difference between the inflection of analytic vs. synthetic degree expressions, and ii) a puzzle involving the inflection of coordinated adjectives.

McKay Hansen (Brigham Young University)
*The diversification of grammatical terminology in usage texts*

The tradition of written grammars has been largely conservative over the centuries; through the early 1900s, grammarians worked from a fairly coherent system of grammatical terminology. Yet the development of usage guides over the last 250 years would also require a metalanguage like that of the traditional grammars. The question arises: To what extent did this new genre of language texts draw upon traditional grammatical terminology? This corpus-based study undertakes a chronological analysis of grammar terms appearing in usage handbooks since Baker’s 1770 work. Findings indicate patterns of departure from uniform grammatical jargon in the incongruent modern discourse on usage.

Simone Harmath-de Lemos (Cornell University)
*Detecting locus of stress in Brazilian Portuguese using spectral information*

In this study, we use the ASR toolkit Kaldi (Povey et al. 2011), to detect the locus of stress in Brazilian Portuguese using vowel spectral information. We used LDC’s West Point corpus (Morgan, Ackerlind & Packer, 2008). Kaldi was set to use MFCCs to extract spectral data from the audio, a GMM-HMM data modeling algorithm, and a monophone model. Results indicate that spectral information can be successfully used to detect stress in BP, and that finely-grained phonetic information aids Kaldi to learn. Results also showed interaction between accuracy rates and locus of stress and number of syllables of a word.

Jessica Hatcher (North Carolina State University)

Jeff Mielke (North Carolina State University)
*Tools for measuring pre-rhotic /d/ affrication in spontaneous speech*

We propose two acoustic measures of affrication of /d/ before /s/ in the Raleigh Corpus. We examine 37,355 word-initial tokens that are not preceded by a sibilant. We measured center of gravity 41 times across the stop/affricate and following phone (for example, the [d] interval in “dress”) and then measured salient features of the COG trajectory, namely the maximum COG and the time interval between the steepest rise and fall of COG. These measures are reliable indicators of affrication in spontaneous speech because they are robust against many types of segmentation errors. Results show a change over time in Raleigh.

Richard Hatcher (University at Buffalo)

Christian DiCanio (University at Buffalo)
*Negation strategies in Itunyoso Triqui: evidence from experimental and corpus data*

Itunyoso Triqui contains a number of negative particles with partially overlapping functionality. We report on a number of facts regarding these particles and argue that one particle, se4, carries contrastive semantics and is favored in corrective focus conditions. Certain syntactic conditions, however, disprefer se4 in favor of the negative existential, ni3taj2. Evidence for this comes from both experimental and corpus data. In addition, the negative particles of Itunyoso are contrasted with those of a related variety, Copala Trique. Unlike Copala, aspect toggling under negation is not always obligatory in Itunyoso Triqui.

Bruce Hayes (University of California, Los Angeles) (Talk alternate)
*Allomorph discovery as a basis for learning alternations*

I describe an implemented system for learning the allomorphs of morphemes. It inputs glossed paradigms and outputs the allomorphs of each morpheme. The system takes the form of a maxent grammar, with constraints preferring minimal alternation
and segmental contiguity. Learning the allomorphs first greatly simplifies the learning of underlying forms: string alignment of allomorphs reveals the full set of alternations, which can be used to construct a highly informative candidate set from which the correct UR’s and constraint rankings are readily discovered. To illustrate, I show how the system learns UR’s and rankings for several well-known phonology problems.

**Chang He** (Chinese University of Hong Kong)  
**Ziyin Mai** (Chinese University of Hong Kong)  
**Virginia Yip** (Chinese University of Hong Kong)  

*Mandarin lexical tone in monolingual, bilingual and trilingual children at 2 years*

Mandarin lexical tone is an intriguing topic in language acquisition. It is one of the earliest acquired phonological features in monolingual child Mandarin (Hua and Dodd 2000) and yet one of the most challenging features for adult second language learners (Shen 1989, Miracle 1989, Hao 2012). However, little is known as to how pitch patterns interact between Mandarin and non-tonal languages in bilingual and multilingual children. This study compares the production of Mandarin lexical tones by three children in monolingual and bilingual contexts.

**Maria Heath** (University of Minnesota)  

*Orthography in social media: pragmatic and prosodic interpretations of Caps Lock*

Orthography in social media is largely understudied, but rich in pragmatic potential. This study examines the use of "caps lock" on Twitter, which has been claimed to function as an emotive strengthener. In a survey asking participants to rate tweets on gradient scales of emotion, I show that this claim does not account for all the data. I instead propose that caps lock should be understood as an indicator of prosody in text, and show how this theory accounts for the data more thoroughly.

**Hayley Heaton** (University of Michigan)  

*Implicit attitudes towards American Southern English: evaluating the IAT’s strength and malleability*

This project examines the malleability of implicit associations between American Southern English (ASE) accents and intelligence using the Implicit Association Test (IAT). Participants complete an audio and visual-based IAT evaluating the ASE-unintelligent association, then listen to three television clips with either intelligent or unintelligent ASE-accented speakers. They then complete the IAT again. Results indicate an association between the multi-feature ASE accent and unintelligence, though the association is weaker than in previous studies, indicating the IAT may become weaker when multiple accent features are present. Preliminary analysis also indicates a great deal of individual variation between the pre and post-media IAT.

**Hayley Heaton** (University of Michigan)  

*Shifting language attitudes through accented characters on television*

Some sociolinguists have suggested that language attitudes are spread through media exposure with the theory that using language variation in association with stereotypical, often negative, characteristics supports negative attitudes. This claim, however, has not been empirically tested. This experiment explores the assumption that representations of accented speakers on television affect language attitudes towards an actual human being with a comparable accent. Results indicate media may at least prime language attitudes, but the interaction between language, media, and attitudes is more complex and is affected by other factors such as listener ethnicity and long-term exposure to accented fictional television characters.

**Raina Heaton** (University of Oklahoma)  

*Antipassives in cross-linguistic perspective*

This paper builds on this recent research to provide a clearer, more comprehensive picture of the types of languages which have antipassive structures, to test typological claims about antipasses, and to discover new relationships between antipasses and other typological constructions. I report new findings from the largest survey of antipassive-type structures to date (conducted by the author), involving data from 445 languages from 144 language families (including isolates).
Analyses of sex/gender on language change are historically restricted to social factors, often confounding sex and gender and assuming that man/woman categories are explanatory. This literature has noted and replicated a pattern of women leading sound change from below the level of consciousness, but why this pattern should arise remains unclear. We present a model whereby social and biological factors interact and affect language change; consequently, the observed sex/gender effect is epiphenomenal. Furthermore, we empirically show that a continuous biological factor (prenatal exposure to androgens) has a continuous effect on the duration of pre-aspiration in Tyneside English.
explicable via multilingual speakers that carried over discourse-level patterns of managing information flow into Chitimacha, and that these discourse patterns eventually grammaticalized into major features of Chitimacha grammar.

**Katherine Hilton** *(Stanford University)*  
*Competing for the floor: the interruptiveness of topic shifts and disagreements*

Researchers have attempted to identify the phonetic cues that distinguish "turn-competitive" overlapping speech from non-competitive overlaps. Absent from quantitative research on overlapping speech is any consideration of pragmatic factors, such as stance or topic relation. However, turn-competition is defined as using overlapping speech to take control of the conversational floor, and controlling the floor involves dictating the topic of conversation. Therefore, topic relation should affect the competitiveness of overlapping speech. Using perception experiments, this study shows that stance and topic relation influence the perceived interruptiveness of overlaps, and topic relation has a greater impact than even the presence of overlaps.

**Jia Wen Hing** *(National University of Singapore)*  
*Tonal variation and contour change: the case of Tone 3 in Penang Hokkien*

This paper presents analysis from a pilot apparent-time study of Tone 3 (shangsheng, i.e. Middle Chinese Tone B) in Penang Hokkien, of which contour is changing from high-falling (53) to mid-rising (445). The study was designed to explain the phonologization of the new variant based on production- and perception-based mechanisms for tonal change. The findings suggest that given sufficient external motivations, e.g. influence from languages in contact, contour change happens in predictable direction that conforms to the phonetic constraints of a language, which in this case refer to peak sliding and contour reduction.

**Dan Hintz** *(SIL International)*  
*The elaboration of similitative case in Quechua*

Similative has been characterized as “a less well known construction type” (Hasepmath 2017:28), an under-documented relational category “grounded in a fuzzy domain” (Schulze 2017:57). Quechuan languages, with their wealth of similitative case relations, provide an excellent opportunity to inform our understanding of the conceptual dimension of likeness. These case systems distinguish similarity of manner, quality, identity, appearance, and relation, as well as general similarity. Whereas Quechua has comparable numbers of spatial cases (5) and similatives (6), spatial cases in Hungarian outnumber similatives 11 to 1. Further typological research is needed to situate the elaboration of similatives within its cognitive and historical contexts.

**Diane Hintz** *(SIL International)*  
*Development units and their morphological marking in Quechua narrative discourse*

In English, a development is often introduced with the marker now, a cue to opening a “new stage in the communication” (Halliday and Hasan 1976:267-270). In Quechua, -na ‘now’ is involved in signaling the beginning of a development, but an evidential marker (either -m(i) ‘direct’ or -sh(i) ‘reportative’) must follow when it is used this way. The -na-m/-na-sh combination is attached to the first constituent of the sentence, which may be a connective, a subordinate clause, the subject, or some other non-verbal constituent. Quechua discourse data help to illuminate our understanding of how language users develop and structure narrative discourse, marking distinct units.

**Daven Hobbs** *(University of New Mexico)*  
*The dative-subject construction in Dravidian: retention or innovation?*

The presence of a set of predicates which require dative-marked subjects is a common characteristic of the Dravidian languages. These predicates and their subjects are considered together to be instantiations of a (semi-)schematic clausal construction referred to as the ‘dative-subject’ construction. For the most part, previous research on this construction in Dravidian has adopted a synchronic perspective by investigating its various structural and functional properties. What has thus far not been undertaken is a diachronic perspective that focuses on how and why it first arose in these languages. The present paper addresses this gap in the literature.
Mark Hoff (The Ohio State University)  
*Epistemic commitment and tense/mood variation in Romance: refining taxonomies of projective contents*

Argentine Spanish, Brazilian Portuguese, and Italian exhibit tense/mood variation in future-framed adverbial contexts. I demonstrate that pragmatic factors related to epistemic commitment govern this variation in all three languages. Non-standard indicative forms are most acceptable when actions are immediate, certain to occur, and/or temporally specific factors reflecting high epistemic commitment to the realization of future actions. This projective entailment shares qualities of both presuppositions and conventional implicatures, thus requiring that existing taxonomies be expanded. These data highlight the inexactitude of theories that view projection as a property of presuppositions; lesser-studied entailments provide a more complete and empirically-grounded understanding of projection.

Michel F. Hoffman (York University)  
James A. Walker (La Trobe University)  
*Whose sorry now? (orV) in Toronto English*

This paper investigates intervocalic /r/ (orV) (e.g., *borrow*, *sorry* and *tomorrow*) in Toronto, Canada. The data come from sociolinguistic interviews with speakers stratified according to sex, ethnicity and generation. Tokens were analyzed acoustically and coded impressionistically as higher (“Canadian”) or lower (“American”). Results reveal that (orV) is realized with higher F1 measurements than has been found in previous work. Further, the shift is much more advanced in one lexical item: *sorry*, which shows clearer social stratification and evidence of change. This provides evidence for the perception that in Toronto (orV) is undergoing a shift away from the traditional Canadian pronunciation.

Josh Holden (Blue Quills First Nations University)  
*Lexicological parameters for synonym series of Denesųliné emotion verbs*

While much attention has been given to the verb theme morphology of Denesųliné (ISO 639-3 CHP; Dene/Athabaskan family, Northern Canada), a componential analysis of the verb themes’ semantics has mostly been lacking. This presentation details three Denesųliné synonym series for emotions, ‘X is afraid/worried’, ‘X is angry’ and ‘X dislikes Y’, using a lexicological approach inspired by Apresjan (2000). The synonyms differ based on parameters such as the cause and nature of the stimulus, the presence of reason in the experiencer, duration and intensity as well as extralinguistic factors.

Nicole Holliday (Pomona College)  
Rachel Steindel Burdin (University of New Hampshire)  
*Same tune, different key: bitonal pitch accents in African American and Jewish Englishes*

Reading passage data was obtained from 20 female (10 Jewish English (JE), 10 AAE) participants in NYC and coded using MAE-ToBI conventions. Mixed-effects models compared instances of L+H* and H* contours, peak height, slope, and peak offset of the L+H* contours. Results indicate JE speakers used significantly more L+H* contours than the AAE speakers; these L+H*s had significantly higher F0 peaks, and steeper slopes. This result represents an important theoretical contribution by demonstrating that suprasegmental features are ethnolinguistically conditioned by rate of use and different realizations, in a manner similar to segmental phonological features.

Bradley Hoot (DePaul University)  
Shane Ebert (University of Illinois at Chicago)  
*The that-trace effect in Spanish/English code-switching*

Many languages, including English, exhibit a restriction on subject extraction over complementizers, known as the that-trace effect. Although extensively studied, this phenomenon remains a puzzle. Not all languages exhibit the effect; Spanish does not. Because English and Spanish differ in this regard, combining lexical items from both languages in a single derivation, as in code-switching, offers additional insight into the nature of the restriction. Two acceptability judgment tasks of Spanish/English code-switching reveal that a single Spanish functional head is insufficient to license subject extraction. Instead, we argue, the that-trace effect and related properties arise from the interaction of two heads.
Bradley Hoot (DePaul University)  
Tania Leal (University of Nevada, Reno)  
*Processing information focus in bilingual Spanish*

The syntax-discourse interface has been claimed to be the locus of special vulnerability for bilinguals, but the source of this vulnerability is debated. The present study tests competing accounts of interface vulnerability by examining the offline representation and processing of one syntax-discourse interface construction: information focus in Spanish. Two tasks—an offline forced-choice task and an online self-paced reading task—were conducted with four groups of Spanish speakers: Mexican Spanish monolinguals, Yucatec Maya/Spanish bilinguals, and two groups of Catalan/Spanish bilinguals. Results reveal similar processing and judgments across all groups, although some group differences in judgments emerge.

Laura Horton (University of Chicago)  
Diane K. Brentari (University of Chicago)  
Susan Goldin-Meadow (University of Chicago)  
*Redundancy and efficiency in ASL: evidence from 2-verb predicates*

This paper presents data on the verbal classifier system in American Sign Language (ASL), specifically how signers use two components of classifier predicates: handshape type and movement axis. Here we analyze specific combinations of handshape type and movement axis. We compare HandlingHS’s versus EntityHS’s, and how these combine with movement axis types - MidsagittalAxis versus LateralAxis. We find that while ASL can combine morphemes into simultaneous classifier constructions, a restriction on the movement axis expressing number, combined with pressure to produce aligned handshape and movement-axis predicate forms, leads to utterances with multiple sequential predicates to describe agentive events.

Hidehito Hoshi (Doshisha University)  
*Do-support and PF merger*

This paper aims to show that some empirical and conceptual problems arise concerning the insertion analysis of dummy *do* in English, pursuing an alternative explanation for the mechanism of do-support. Adopting the do-deletion hypothesis made by Joseph Emonds in 1976, I propose that do is the Spell-Out of the categorial V-feature (=[V]) specified in T, arguing that the phonetic manifestation of [V] gets suppressed when PF merger of an adjacent T and verbal head takes place. I demonstrate that the analysis proposed here can explain why do-support cannot rescue the ill-formedness of the sentences involving constituent negation.

Hidehito Hoshi (Doshisha University)  
Yixin Zhang (Doshisha University)  
*On the ambiguity between causative and passive in Mandarin Chinese*

This study investigates the nature of the ambiguity between causative and passive in the Chinese verb rang. The sentence such as "Zhangsan rang Lisi da-le quanleida." ‘Zhangsan rang Lisi hit-ASP homerun’ is ambiguous between causative and passive, but the echo answer rang-le to the yes-no question counterpart becomes unambiguous: only the causative reading is available. We argue that the ambiguity can be accounted for by postulating two different ‘flavors’ of little v (Folli & Harley 2007), namely vCAUSE and vAFFECT, respectively, demonstrating that their syntactic structures differ accordingly, and explain why rang-le can be interpreted as causative only.

Liwen Hou (Northeastern University)  
David Smith (Northeastern University)  
*Modeling the decline in English passivization*

Evidence from the Hansard corpus shows that the passive voice in British English has declined in relative frequency over the last two centuries. We investigate which factors are predictive of whether a given two-argument verb phrase is passivized. We show the increasing importance of the person-hierarchy effects noted by Bresnan et al. (2001), with increasing strength of the constraint against passivizing clauses with local agents, as well as the rising prevalence of such agents. Moreover, our ablation experiments on the Wall Street Journal corpus show strong support for the importance of structural parallelism noted by Weiner & Labov (1983).
This paper analyzes 540 tokens of one high-frequency perception verb, the American Sign Language verb of seeing glossed as LOOK-AT, and describes the polysemous use of this verb across three genres of naturalistic signing. Data analysis reveals a polysemous network of constructions associated with visual perception as well as cognition. One variant of LOOK-AT is grammaticalized to a cognition verb. This is reflected not only in its specialized semantics and distribution but also in its reduced form. This finding is in line with the robust tendency for phonetic reduction and semantic shift to differentially affect high frequency words (Bybee, 2010).

Complex exceptional palatalization in Mushunguli

This paper introduces two typologically unusual exceptions in Mushunguli (Narrow Bantu). In Mushunguli, prevocalic high front vowels are regularly glided to resolve hiatus, but when this would result in a complex onset ([Cj]), the glide is deleted post-lexically. Two morphemes (/di/ ‘eat’ and /di/- ‘class 5 DEM’) exceptionally fail to undergo deletion, instead undergoing palatalization, an otherwise unattested process. I argue that while these exceptions’ behavior can be captured using lexical indexation (Pater 2000, 2010), their dual nature places them outside of the commonly-assumed four-way typology (Kisseberth 1970; Pater 2010; Finley 2010), indicating a gap in our understanding of exceptionality.

Perceptual motivation for rhotic class membership

This paper examines the perceptual characteristics of rhotics as a source of class membership. An AX discrimination task was performed comparing rhotics at three different places of articulation to four other natural classes: stops, nasals, fricatives, and laterals. The rhotics had lower perceptual distance from each other than the other natural classes. The results suggest that rhotics are perceptually similar across places of articulation and that these characteristics may provide a source for class membership. The high confusability of rhotics across different places also provides a possible explanation for the rarity of large rhotic inventories among the world's languages.

Tone sandhi of young speakers’ Taiwanese

This paper addresses young Taiwanese speakers’ tone sandhi. A young speaker’s language is often a mixture of Taiwanese and Mandarin; though understanding Taiwanese, he/she frequently responds in Mandarin. This paper establishes a corpus of ‘young Taiwanese’, which reveals three different tone sandhi patterns from ‘general Taiwanese’. First, a $\phi$-break (sandhi domain break) may occur after a Xhead. Second, a $\phi$-break may occur after an adjunct XP. Finally, a $\phi$ is restricted within three syllables. Young speakers seldom speak long Taiwanese expressions; they tend to break a long string into short fragments and match them with smaller syntactic or prosodic junctures.

Cross-linguistic evidence for split indexical projections in DPs

It is widely accepted that the indexicality/reference of nominals is expressed across languages in a high functional projection, often labeled DP. This work examines cross-linguistic variation in possible co-occurrence of indexical elements (demonstratives, names, pronouns, possessors), which is not accounted for if indexicality is universally restricted to one position. We propose: [1] Distinct semantic components of indexicality, person, possession, deixis, inclusiveness, identifiability correspond to syntactic features in a universal hierarchy: [POSS] [PERS] [DEIX] [INCL] [IDEN]. [2] Languages vary in the distribution of these features across functional heads, on which multiple features can be bundled.
Jennifer Hu (Harvard University)  
**A graph-theoretic approach to comparing typologies in Parallel OT and Harmonic Serialism**

This paper introduces a graph-theoretic approach to comparing Parallel Optimality Theory (P-OT; Prince & Smolensky 1993/2004) and Harmonic Serialism (HS; McCarthy 2008) typologies by encoding the candidate space as a tree where each edge represents an unfaithful operation. The proposal unifies GEN across the two frameworks and also allows their EVAL components to be represented as optimization algorithms on the graph. Building upon McCarthy’s (2008) analysis, I illustrate how this graph allows us to systematically distinguish between the potential winners for P-OT and HS given a constraint set and a mechanism for detecting harmonic bounding (Riggle 2004).

Coral Hughto (University of Massachusetts Amherst)  
**Investigating the consequences of iterated learning in phonological typology**

This work builds on previous investigations of the effects of learning biases on gradient typological predictions in phonology. Hughto et al (2016; in prep), using an interactive, agent-based learning model found robust biases against cumulativity effects in weighted-constraint grammars, and towards more deterministic grammars, where one output accumulates majority probability. This work compares the results of using an iterated learning model, in which “parent” agents teach “child” agents in a generational chain, and finds that the deterministic bias was not present, and the anti-cumulativity bias only emerged if child agents’ initial weights were set to zero (rather than randomly sampled).

Bernard Hurch (Universität Graz)  
**The “review” as a scholarly text in the 19th century linguistic debate**

New media require new forms: The expansion of scientific publishing in the 19th century, including a significant number of new journals and increased book production, produced new types of text (e.g., the scientific essay, but also the review). In contrast to today's practice, the writing of reviews became an integral part of the scientific work of linguists. This presentation will briefly clarify the concept of the review, sketch the genesis and the role of this text type in the scientific landscape, discuss the concrete relation of reviewing with other individual scientific works, and illustrate the functioning of networks between authors, publishers, and consumers/readers.

Jena D. Hwang (Institute of Human and Machine Cognition)  
Archna Bhatia (Institute of Human and Machine Cognition)  
Na-Rae Han (University of Pittsburgh)  
Tim O’Gorman (University of Colorado Boulder)  
Vivek Srikumar (University of Utah)  
Nathan Schneider (Georgetown University)  
**Double trouble: the problem of construal in semantic annotation of adpositions**

We consider the semantics of prepositions, revisiting a broad-coverage annotation scheme used for annotating all preposition tokens in a 55,000-word corpus of English. In an attempt to resolve problematic cases in English and apply the scheme to adpositions and case markers in other languages, we reconsider the assumption that an adposition’s lexical contribution is equivalent to the role/reltion that it mediates, embracing the potential for construal to manage complexity and avoid sense proliferation. We suggest a framework to represent both the scene role and the adposition’s lexical function, and discuss how it would allow for a simpler inventory of labels.

Gwendolyn Hyslop (Sydney University)  
**Production and perception of Kurtöp tone: sound change or stable variation?**

We know that speakers exploit the variation inherent in production and perception for purposes of sound change (e.g. Ohala 1993). In tonogenesis, intrinsic differences in pitch following voiced versus voiceless consonants are re-analysed as being the primary contrast (e.g. Hombert et al. 1979). However, we still do not know when variation will lead to sound change. This paper examines the issue of stable variation versus change in progress by examining the production and perception of Kurtöp “voiced” obstruents. We argue that in looking at the phonological system as a whole, we can argue in favor of change in progress.
Suyeon Im (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)
Jennifer Cole (Northwestern University)

Exemplar encoding of intonation in syllables, words and phrases

What is the phonological interval that defines the domain of cognitive encoding of intonational phonetic detail? We investigate this question for American English by modeling f0 contour similarity between imitated sentences and their stimuli over domains of varying size and prosodic status, from the syllable to the prosodic phrase. Results show the greatest similarity between imitated and stimulus f0 contours in the syllable domain analysis. These findings contribute to previous studies showing speakers' adaptation of segmental phonetic detail, and call for an extension of exemplar models to include phonetically detailed representations of f0 patterns in syllables.

Aya Inoue (Aichi University of the Arts)

Implications of variable past tense marking in Hawai’i Creole

The phenomenon concerning the variation in past tense marking in Hawai’i Creole (HC) has been largely discussed in terms of the inherent constraints of the meaning and function of the marker wen. This study focuses on the verb morphological type to provide a detailed analysis of the co-occurrence constraint of wen in current HC speech. Findings include that the environments that favor wen matches the environment for –t,d deletion discussed in previous studies (Patrick 1991). Arguably, wen marking functions to disambiguate the tense in the speech of HC in environments where tense neutralization may happen due to phonological conditioning.

Monica-Alexandrina Irimia (University of Toronto)

Decomposing differential object marking

This paper proposes that adpositional DOM can also involve a distinct type of licensing, which cannot be subsumed under canonical theories of DP licensing. Building on recent discussion in Miyagawa (2017), DOM is rather seen here as licensing involving d(iscourse)-features, as opposed to phi-features. This split can also explain why (in some contexts/languages) DOM behaves as if signaling a supplementary licensing operation on objects containing more than one feature that requires licensing. The current proposal combines licensing accounts with a modification of the classical 'Case Competition' intuition (Kayne’s Generalization- Kayne 1991, Jaeggli 1982, etc.).

Yuki Ishihara (Tokyo Institute of Technology)

Tense intervention effect in negative emphasis: a case study in Japanese

This paper observes that negation cannot be in past tense in emphatic constructions in Japanese, and argues that it is a result of the intervention of a specified tense head between EMP and NEG. An analysis of the X-no X-NEG-no-tte construction is proposed, which emphasizes the degree of a property denoted by a predicate X. The proposed analysis supports a cartographic approach to the left periphery, which hierarchically distinguishes various C heads.

Evan Jaffe (The Ohio State University)
Cory Shain (The Ohio State University)
William Schuler (The Ohio State University)

Coreference and focus in reading times

This paper presents evidence of an attentional focus effect on coreference resolution in broad-coverage human sentence processing. While previous work has explored the role of attentional focus in coreference resolution (Almor, 1999; Foraker and McElree, 2007), these studies use constructed stimuli and estimate attentional focus using specific syntactic patterns (e.g. cleft constructions). This paper explores the generalizability of this focus effect on coreference resolution to the broad-coverage setting. In particular, the current work proposes several new estimators of attentional focus appropriate for broad-coverage sentence processing and evaluates them as predictors of reading behavior in the Natural Stories corpus.
Loanword variation and perception: a case of methodological choices and experimental outcomes

Previous studies of speech production have examined the variation of loanwords, suggesting it to exhibit meaningful sociolinguistic variation. This study examines speech perception to test whether this variable is evaluated in similar ways. It also examines differing methods of eliciting such evaluations—matched-guise versus metalinguistic commentary—to test whether listeners evaluate a variable differently depending on their awareness of it. Matched-guise results suggest unnativization to be indexed with multilingualism, prestige, and globalism. Metalinguistic commentary results include a further indexation with liberal political identity, suggesting that this may be a less direct, second-order indexation.

Uniform Information Density (UID) effects on syntactic choice in Hindi and English

In this work, we investigate the extent to which syntactic choice is influenced by the drive to minimize the variance of information across the linguistic signal, as predicted by the UID hypothesis. We propose multiple measures to capture the uniform spread of information over entire sentences. Subsequently, we incorporate these measures in machine learning models aimed to distinguish between naturally occurring corpus sentences and their grammatical variants. Our results indicate that for this task, our UID measures are not a significant factor in the case of Hindi and have a very small impact for English.

Systematic underspecification and derived environment effects in Tetsot’ine (Yellowknife)

Tetsot’ine (Yellowknife) is a Dene (Athabaskan) language spoken in Canada’s Northwest Territories. In Tetsot’ine, vowel length is subject to a Derived Environment Effect (DEE): across a morpheme boundary, /V-V/ > V and /V-CV/ > V; however, /VV/ in the input is retained as VV in the output. Within the framework of Stratal OT (Kiparsky 2000), this paper uses Systematic Underspecification (Kiparsky 1993) to account for this pattern: prefix vowels are underlingly moraless, while vowels inherited from the stem level are fully specified for vowel length. Data are original, from the author's own fieldwork.

Level ordering and opacity in Tetsot’ine (Yellowknife): a Stratal OT account

Tetsot’ine (Yellowknife) is a Dene (Athabaskan) language spoken in Canada’s Northwest Territories. In Tetsot’ine, the pre-accenting conjugation markers the and ne provide evidence for 3 serially ordered phonological levels. These three levels differ from each other along three parameters: direction of tone association, foot-medial consonant deletion, and stress-tone interaction. In Stratal OT, these patterns can be described without recourse to morphological conditioning, and opacity results solely from the re-ranking of constraints across levels. Stratal OT therefore provides a principled account of phonological opacity, as well as a more restrictive theory of the phonology-morphology interface.

The big challenges with small numerals in Russian: linguistic complexity and corpus evidence

We examine the behavior of Russian poltora ‘one and a half’, dva ‘two’, tri ‘three’, četyre ‘four’ and oba ‘both’ and the words that collocate with them. Combinations of case, number, gender, and position for the noun, modifiers, and predicate yield 320 possible combinations of forms, and mismatches among grammatical categories are common in such phrases. No large-scale attempt has been made to discover the extent to which possible combinations are actually attested in language use. Our study on data from the Russian National Corpus indicates dramatic change over the past two centuries, with gender playing a key role.
Traditionally, complementation has been seen as a structure involving syntactic subordination. However, as new data from understudied languages has become available, this has been called into question (Dixon 1995, 2006). This study examines complementation and complementation strategies (semantic complementation that is structurally different from syntactic complementation) in Chuxnabán Mixe (pxm), an understudied polysynthetic Mexican indigenous language, zeroing in on reported speech. More specifically, this paper describes the syntactic (structural/grammatical) evidence for complementation by analyzing the semantic concepts generally expressed by complements in some languages and then examines complementation with verbs of speaking more closely.

Masoud Jasbi (Stanford University)

Uniqueness is not unique to definities

One of the defining characteristics of definite descriptions is uniqueness: the implication that only one entity satisfies the NP's descriptive content (Russell 1905, Aabott 1999). We show that in Persian, uniqueness can be enforced by the nominal suffix -e on both definites and indefinites. However, uniqueness-marked definites and indefinites differ with respect to the constraints they impose on the common ground. Definites require uniqueness to be common ground while indefinites do not. We provide a compositional account of the uniqueness marker and decouple the contributions of uniqueness and common ground constraints in shaping definites and indefinites in Persian.

Masoud Jasbi (Stanford University)
Akshay Jaggi (Stanford University)
Michael Frank (Stanford University)

The acquisition of disjunction from child directed speech

Comprehension studies show that children understand the underlying semantics of *or* as inclusive disjunction (Crain 2012). However, Morris (2008) showed that ~75% of *or* examples in child directed speech has an exclusive interpretation. These findings raise a puzzle: how do children learn the semantics of *or* as inclusive if the majority of examples they hear are exclusive? We show that in CDS, exclusive interpretations are due to special intonation or inconsistent disjuncts. Therefore, children can map the meaning of "or" to inclusive disjunction if they track intonation and disjunct consistency and decouple their exclusive meaning from the meaning of "or".

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.

Brandon Jent (University of Kentucky)

“If you ask me for one, I’ll give you three”: oral storytelling performance and construction in Central Appalachia

This pilot study seeks to address the Appalachian storyteller stereotype. Linguistic, sociocultural and discursive factors in oral personal narrative were identified and analyzed through discourse analysis and narrative studies. Data were collected from story circles, a methodology first implemented in cultural organizing spaces. The author posits that existing perceptions of Appalachians and their dialect yield stances that, combined with narrative structure and discourse markers, create a universally accepted social language. Preliminary analysis supports this: stance-taking coupled with a stylistically unorthodox manner of recounting personal events ultimately falls back on larger perceptions of Appalachian English and Appalachia as a speech community.
Cheonkam Jeong (Hankuk University of Foreign Studies)  
Seongjin Park (University of Arizona)  
A corpus-based study on the prosodic features of com in Korean

This study aims to examine prosodic features of *com* in Korean, particularly the prosodic differences between com as a discourse marker and as a degree adverb. To do this, utterances including com were extracted from the Korean corpus of spontaneous speech and were divided into two groups (discourse marker group and degree adverb group) based on their meanings and functions. Thereafter, considering the six prosodic features of the targets, such as duration and pause, statistical analyses were conducted. The result demonstrated that com as a discourse marker was different from com as a degree adverb in terms of prosody.

Jinwoo Jo (University of Delaware)  
Correlations between causatives and passives: the case of Korean

This paper discusses the correlations between morphological causatives and passives in Korean. It claims that both the causative and the passive involve a head, Ex(ist), but only the former but not the latter contains agentive VoiceP above ExP. The proposal captures the similarities of the two constructions such as isomorphism of the relevant morphemes, dative Case-marking, and the possibility of existential quantification. The differences regarding their argument structures and accusative-dative Case-marking are also accounted for. The paper also discusses the relation between (in)direct causality and accusative-dative Case alternation, and the causative-passive ambiguity of a sentence involving NPs with inalienable possession.

Kimberly Johnson (University of Massachusetts Amherst)  
Expletive voice: another look at the Creek causative

Muskogee Creek (mus) has both a direct and an indirect causative construction (Hardy 1988; Martin 1991, 2000, 2011). While every verb that combines with the direct causative can combine with the indirect causative, the reverse is not the case. This talk proposes that the limited distribution of the direct causative is explained through a selectional restriction of the causative morpheme. Specifically, it only combines with a non-agentive VoiceP. The productivity of the indirect causative and its meaning differences are explained under an account in which the -ip morpheme is an expletive VoiceP mediating between the causative and an agent-introducing VoiceP.

Taylor Jones (University of Pennsylvania)  
An argument for the Construct State in Zulu

We argue that all complex Zulu DPs contain a phonological /a/ that is the realization of a Determiner Head, and that all complex DPs can be fruitfully analyzed with the same architecture as is used for the Construct State in Semitic languages. Phonological adjustments to the syntactic structures fed to PF obscure these facts, but the approach presented here greatly simplifies the analysis of Zulu DPs and reduces the need for language specific morphosyntactic categories (e.g., the traditional analysis that distinguishes adjectives and so-called relatives).

Brian José (Indiana State University)  
A real-time study of the Southern Vowel Shift in Kentuckiana

This paper presents a trend study of the SVS in extreme south-central Indiana drawing on interviews recorded by the author in 2002 and in 2016 (n=15+20); four additional speakers were recorded in the 1960s for DARE and LANCS. The acoustic analysis reveals some shifting in all three time periods among the back vowels (GOOSE and, to a lesser extent, GOAT) and the mid front vowels (FACE and DRESS), but not the high front vowels (FLEECE and KIT). Comparisons to studies of the SVS elsewhere point to an intermediate stage of a shift that is generally, but not absolutely, stable here.
Brian D. Joseph (The Ohio State University)  
Hope C. Dawson (The Ohio State University)  

The development of modern terminology for dichotomies of change

A core concept within historical linguistics is the division between “internal” and “external” change. The ways this distinction has been conceptualized have become increasingly fine-grained and detailed over the last century, from Bloomfield’s “sound-change” and “analogic change” vs. “linguistic substitution” and “linguistic borrowing”, or Hockett’s “triad” of sound change, analogy, and borrowing, to Andersen’s “evolutive” vs. “adaptive” change, or Labov’s “transmission” vs. “diffusion”. In this paper, we explore the history of this terminology and the extent to which the various terms reflect essential conceptual differences or subtleties of perspective.

Patrick Juola (Duquesne University)  

Authorship attribution in a Native American language (Arapaho)

Authorship attribution is an applied linguistic problem of identifying the author of an unknown document. While this is a well-studied problem, most research has been in major languages. We analyze a collection of stories in Arapaho, taken from the Arapaho Language Digital Database, to see whether standard analysis methods will work on a polysynthetic, Native American language. In 21 experimental conditions, we found accuracies strongly above chance (p < 0.01), but the correlation between performance of a method in English and in Arapaho was relative low (p > 0.20, n.s.)

Nick Kalivoda (University of California, Santa Cruz)  
P3

Hiatus resolution and blocking in Harmonic Serialism

The Sino-Tibetan language Meithei employs multiple repair-strategies to avoid hiatus: glide insertion, diphthongization, coalescence, and glottal stop insertion (Chelliah 1997). When adjacent input vowels diphthongize, the second of the two must be [+high] in the output, as in /oi/→[oi]. A mid vowel can raise after /a/, as in /æ/→[aɪ], but not after /o/, despite the surface well-formedness of [oi]. This blocking of mid-vowel raising cannot be straightforwardly explained in parallel OT, but follows under a certain ranking in Harmonic Serialism, assuming that diphthongization and raising constitute separate operations which must proceed step-by-step.

Nick Kalivoda (University of California, Santa Cruz)  
Erik Zyman (University of California, Santa Cruz)  

XP- and X⁰-movement in the Latin verb: evidence from mirroring and anti-mirroring

Some Latin verb-forms seem to disobey Baker’s (1985) Mirror Principle. In Passive Subjunctives (laud-E-t-UR ‘he/she/it.be.praised’), Mood[SJV] is “inside” Voice[PASS], seemingly violating the Mirror Principle. We propose a solution to this puzzle giving all verb-forms, “mirroring” and “anti-mirroring,” the same derivation. Asp⁰ head-moves to T⁰ (yielding certain Mirror-Principle-compliant morpheme-orders), but vP moves to [Spec,TP], stranded Voice⁰—hence the unexpectedly “internal” and “external” positions, respectively, of Mood[SJV](=T⁰) and Voice⁰ in Passive Subjunctives. This makes correct syntactic predictions—e.g., that verb-words (=TPs, not X⁰’s) should undergo XP-movement. The Mirror Principle counterexample, then, is illusory: all Latin verb-forms, “mirroring” and “anti-mirroring,” share a single, Mirror-Principle-compliant derivation.

Susan Kalt (Brown University)  

Attrition and reconfiguration of evidential marking in Southern Quechua and Andean Spanish

Data from interviews in Peru and Bolivia using graphic story narration (Kalt 2015, to appear) show that children and adults in Cuzco use evidential enclitics, past tense markers and directional movement markers to encode evidentiality and stance, while in rural Chuquisaca, Bolivia they have lost the evidential enclitics. These data support the hypothesis that language attrition proceeds in reverse order of child language acquisition (Jakobson 1941, Cook 1989) since Courtney (2015) has established that evidentials are acquired later than markers of certainty in Quechua. Paradoxically, Babel (2009) and others claim that evidentiality has transferred to Spanish in the same region.
Jason Kandybowicz (The Graduate Center, CUNY)

The anti-contiguity of wh- and C: new evidence from Nupe

Richards (2010, 2016) proposes a PF condition requiring wh- items to phrase prosodically with their scope-marking complementizers. For Richards, the two items must be prosodically contiguous (i.e. contained within a single Phonological Phrase). Kandybowicz (2017) develops an anti-contiguity proposal in which wh- items are barred from phrasing with overt C at the level of Intonation Phrase. This talk presents new evidence in support of Kandybowicz’s anti-contiguity proposal on the basis of two surprising wh- asymmetries in Nupe, a Benue-Congo language of Nigeria.

Jessica Kantarovich (University of Chicago)

Alignment shift in Chukotkan: the case against contact-driven change

The Chukotkan branch of the Chukotko-Kamchatkan family displays an unusual kind of ergativity, with unambiguously ergative case marking on nouns but an "ergative split" in the verb. Based on Fortescue's (1997, 2003) reconstructions and the accusative patterning of Kamchatkan, ergative case marking appears to be an innovation in Chukotkan. While Fortescue argues that this change arose due to substrate effects from Yupik, I argue that this is unlikely, based on other contact-driven changes in both language families and the nature of this contact. Instead, I propose that the change was entirely internally-motivated, stemming from the reanalysis of a passive participial.

Francinah Mokgobo Kanyane (University of South Africa)

Pragma-linguistic naming in Sepedi/Sesotho sa Leboa

Traditionally, name giving among Bapedi was an assignment for the elders. When a child was born, elders would agree on the name to be given to the child. These elders did not make consultations; they focused on addressing their own situations. As people became modernized and sophisticated, younger parents started naming their own children, addressing issues relating to their circumstances. This paper investigates the naming practices of young Bapedi parents found around the Limpopo and Mpumalanga provinces of South Africa. Collected names were analyzed to reveal the messages they conveyed to their interlocutors and to establish the pragmatic use of various formatives used in Sepedi/Sesotho sa Leboa naming.

Aaron Kaplan (University of Utah)

Positive Positional Licensing and overshoot in Tudanca Montañés

Typically, Positional Licensing causes an unlicensed feature to spread to the licensor and no farther. But Kaplan (2015, to appear) develops a PL formalism that motivates ‘overshoot’: spreading beyond the licensor. PL-driven harmony in Tudanca supports this approach: centralized final vowels trigger harmony up to the stressed syllable, but harmony can continue by targeting a pretonic labial-adjacent vowel. This is analyzed as a gang effect: overshoot-inducing PL and a constraint against non-centralized labial-adjacent vowels gang up on Ident-pretonic to produce overshoot. Without overshoot-inducing PL, the analysis fails: its reward for overshoot is essential to overcoming Ident-pretonic.

Andres Karjus (University of Edinburgh)
Richard A. Blythe (University of Edinburgh)
Simon Kirby (University of Edinburgh)
Kenny Smith (University of Edinburgh)

Topical advection as a baseline model for corpus-based lexical dynamics

An important question in the field of corpus-based evolutionary language dynamics research is concerned with distinguishing genuine linguistic change (selection) from neutral evolution, and from changes stemming from language-external factors (cultural drift). A commonly used proxy to the popularity or selective fitness of an element over time is its frequency in a representative corpus. However, it has been pointed out recently that raw frequencies can often be misleading due to shifting discourse topics and societal trends. We propose a computationally simple model to control for topical drift and demonstrate its capacity to account for variability in word frequency changes over time.
Robin Karlin (Cornell University)

Effects of syllable onset on the timing of pitch accent in Belgrade Serbian

In this paper, I present the results of an acoustic study on Serbian, a pitch-accent language with sonorant-sonorant onset clusters like /mr/ and /ml/. I show that peak timing in falling accents is not affected solely by syllable onset duration, as suggested by the segmental anchoring hypothesis, but rather is determined by an interaction between syllable onset complexity and syllable onset duration, indicating a gestural representation of tone.

Misaki Kato (University of Oregon)
Melissa Baese-Berk (University of Oregon)
Charlotte Vaughn (University of Oregon)
Tyler Kendall (University of Oregon)

The effects of pause location and duration on perceived fluency of native and non-native speech

While some measures of silent pauses, such as mean length or overall frequency, are shown to affect the perception of fluency, the effects of pause location have not been examined. In the present study, we examined whether the location and duration of silent pauses affected the perceived fluency of native and non-native speech. Speech samples were extracted from the Wildcat corpus (Van Engen et al., 2010) with pauses that differed in grammatical location and duration, and they were judged by native English listeners. The results showed that location and duration affected the perceived fluency of both native and non-native speech.

Carina Kauf (Georg-August University Göttingen)

An analysis of counteridenticals in terms of dream reports

This paper investigates the semantics of "counteridenticals" (Goodman 1984), a subclass of counterfactuals whose antecedents identify two inherently incompatible entities with each other, e.g. ‘If I were you, I would VP.’ It argues that counteridenticals are best analyzed along the lines of dream reports. To this end, I show that counteridenticals and dream reports exhibit striking grammatical and perceptual parallels. I then propose an analysis of counteridentical meaning that constitutes a version of Percus and Sauerland's (2003) dream report analysis modified by the notion of asymmetric 'be' as proposed in Percus and Sharvit (2014).

Hezao Ke (University of Michigan)
Acrisio Pires (University of Michigan)

Covert reflexive argument in relational nouns

Relational nouns (RN) such as kinship nouns (e.g. father, sister) and body-parts (e.g. head, face) have been argued to contain an implicit pronominal argument, whose binding relation contributes to the reference of the RN (see e.g., Vikner & Jensen 2002, Stanley 2004, Asudeh 2005, Partee 2009, and Martí 2015). This paper argues that the implicit argument in Chinese RN is a covert reflexive rather than a pronoun, contrary to widely assumed analyses of RNs [Argument 1]. Furthermore, a comparison of kinship and body-part nouns, to local-bound and long-distance bound reflexives leads us to distinguish kinship nouns from body-part nouns.

Júlia Keresztes (Pazmany Peter Catholic University)
Balázs Surányi (Pazmany Peter Catholic University)

Pied-piping by adjectival adjuncts in Hungarian

This paper discusses the results of an experiment investigating pied-piping by pre-nominal adjectival adjunct in Hungarian. Two recent approaches to pied-piping has been considered: Heck (2008) and Cable (2010). These theories make different predictions with respect to the investigated phenomenon. We conducted an acceptability judgment task experiment investigating the word order preferences inside the DP. The results are in line with the predictions Heck's (2008) theory makes with respect to the position of the pied-piper inside the pied-piped phrase.
Ezra Keshet (University of Michigan)

**Counterexamples to Dahl's "Many Pronouns" puzzle**

Dahl (1973) notes that VP ellipsis cases like "Max said he called his mother, and Fred did, too" lack a reading where the 2nd pronoun is strict but the first sloppy: #Fred said that Max called Fred’s mother. Several counterexamples to this puzzle are given, though, such as "Leaving a party with a few others, Mary was convinced she was wearing her shoes. Unfortunately, the barefoot girl next to her was, too, so they argued." A proposal to fix current theories of Dahl's puzzle revolves around treating the relevant restriction as an implicature, cancelable in the correct pragmatic context.

Ezra Keshet (University of Michigan)
David Medeiros (California State University, Northridge)

**Imperative-and-Declaratives ‘pseudo-imperatives’ are real imperatives**

Since Imperative-and-Declaratives (IaDs) like "Take another step and I’ll shoot" feature imperative clauses infelicitous in the same context as the full IaD, existing proposals suggest they lack imperative directive force, rendering them identical to second-person Declarative-and-Declaratives. We show counterexamples: "You're hiding from me again and I’ll be very angry" sounds fine when a parent is searching for a child, but "#Be hiding from me again and I’ll be very angry" is quite odd. Furthermore, similar changes ameliorate imperatives and IaDs: "Be hiding when grandma arrives and you won’t get your treat" is fine (cf. "Be hiding #now/#æ‘when grandma arrives.")

Sara Kessler (Stanford University)

**The structured acquisition of dimensional adjective antonyms: evidence from Hebrew**

Children build up lexical entries gradually, demonstrating some knowledge of word-meaning, before achieving complete, adult-like representations (Clark, 1972). However, exactly what gradual acquisition entails remains to be clarified. I show that a concrete task anchored to questions about pictures succeeds in eliciting such antonyms from children at three, illuminating the stages of the acquisition process. I show that even early on, children know that dimensional adjectives belong to this lexical field and know the polarity of an adjective before they can provide its adult-correct antonym. Once provided with context, they are able to provide semantically appropriate responses at three.

Cordelia Khoza (University of South Africa)

**An onomastic look into titles of Xitsonga literary texts**

Naming titles for literary texts demands creativity by their authors. Naming may assist in revealing the theme of the text to the reader and has a relationship with the signs or symbols on the outer cover used to relay the main message. A title can be the name of one of the characters in the story and this can aid the reader in understanding the character. This paper focuses on naming strategies in literary texts as observed in some Xitsonga texts. The researcher will analyze two texts using both semiotic and sociological approaches to literature.

Tyler Kibbey (University of Tennessee)

**Crusader jets and kingdom come: an examination of the crusade metaphor across socio-cultural contexts**

This study analyzes the effects of socio-cultural contexts on the CRUSADE metaphor within the frameworks of cognitive linguistics and critical discourse analysis. I compare the usage of the CRUSADE metaphor in American and Da'esh corpora to develop an understanding of how metaphor is developed within specific and widely differing political and religious institutional discursive systems as well as in the context of socio-cultural history. Furthermore, I argue that developing an understanding of these conflicting metaphor systems, which stem from the same source domain of medieval religious warfare, is crucial for understanding conceptual metaphor in general and contemporary religious conflict specifically.

Marcin Kilarski (Adam Mickiewicz University)

**Conceptualizing otherness: absence of abstraction in the Tasmanian languages as a window onto human prehistory**

In this presentation, I examine a recurrent motif in the literature on “primitive” languages involving the notion that the Tasmanian languages (usually referred to as a single language) lack the means to convey abstract and generic meanings. I trace the history of
the example in mainstream works in linguistics and the social sciences since the 1859 account of the Tasmanian lexicon by Joseph Milligan (1807-1884). In addition, I focus on its historical context with regard to the fate of the languages and their speakers. The persistence of the example, despite the changing views on human prehistory and “primitive” languages, illustrates the interdependence of linguistic descriptions of geographically distant languages and cultures, and the historical, theoretical, and ideological context.

Marcin Kilarski (Adam Mickiewicz University)

Marc Tang (Uppsala University)

*The coalescence of grammatical gender and numeral classifiers in the general classifier wota in Nepali*

While nominal classification has received considerable attention, relatively little is known about cross-linguistically rare complex systems. Our aim is to examine morphosyntactic and functional properties of the general classifier wota in Nepali (Indo-European, Indic). Nepali possesses both grammatical gender (masculine vs. feminine) and numeral classifiers, including a general classifier. Unusually, the general classifier exhibits gender agreement both in its independent forms and as fused with a numeral, raising questions about its lexical and pragmatic functions. Our study contributes to the typology of nominal classification by proposing a functional approach to cases of complex co-occurrence of gender and classifiers.

Boyoung Kim (University of Texas at Austin)

Grant Goodall (University of California, San Diego)

*Long-distance extraction in L2 and the nature of island constraints*

Through a series of formal sentence acceptability experiments with L1 and L2 speakers, we provide evidence that L2 speakers are less able than L1 speakers to process filler-gap dependencies, in accord with some claims in the literature, and that island effects do not appear to be reducible to processing difficulties, contrary to what has sometimes been claimed.

Christina S. Kim (University of Kent)

Vilde Reksnes (University of Kent)

*Expectations about imprecise language use are speaker-dependent*

We investigate the source of context-sensitivity in relative adjectives (tall) and absolute adjectives (empty). RAs are understood to be interpreted relative to a contextually-determined comparison set, which fixes the standard of comparison. Unlike RAs, AAs are interpretable without reference to a comparison set; previous research has argued that interpretation requires determining a standard of precision—how much ‘pragmatic slack’ can be tolerated. In a truth-value judgment experiment manipulating likelihood of speaker (im)precision, we show that standards of precision vary by speaker characteristics, while standards of comparison for RAs are only dependent on the comparison set provided.

Eun Hee Kim (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)

*Pronoun interpretation with referential and quantificational antecedents in SLA*

This study aims to examine how Korean-speaking learners of English interpret English pronouns with both referential and quantificational antecedents. Results show that they were inaccurate a) in rejecting a pronoun bound by a local referential antecedent and b) in accepting a pronoun bound by a non-local quantificational antecedent. Also, their overacceptance of local referential antecedents for pronouns in English may be a result of L1-transfer.

Eun Hee Kim (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)

Nayoung Kim (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)

James Hye Suk Yoon (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)

Kiel Christianson (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)

*Reevaluating the garden-path effect in Korean*

This study reevaluated garden-path effects in Korean by testing how Korean speakers resolve ambiguous attachments of the dative NP during reading in eye-tracking. Korean participants read 24 sets of sentences, manipulating Ambiguity (ambiguous, unambiguous) and Verb Type of Emb2 (dative, transitive). The NP-dat triggered the temporary syntactic ambiguity, which was
resolved in the Emb2 verb region. We found a significant interaction of the two factors in go-past times (the reading time difference between the ambiguous and the unambiguous conditions was smaller in the dative verb condition than in the transitive verb condition), confirming the existence of garden-path effects in Korean.

**Jong-mi Kim** (Kangwon National University)  
*Linguistics of naming*

We explore a few linguistic principles that meet the particular preferences and constraints of Korean, Chinese and English. Suggested principles are from the established theory of phonotactics and markedness as well as a survey of 93 online and onsite volunteers. The survey was conducted on 20 artificial pairs of words that followed language specific rules of English, Korean, and Chinese. The result showed that the participants rated the names to be good when the names met their own linguistic principles. The results indicate that naming must pay attention to these specific linguistic principles.

**Seung Kyung Kim** (Aix Marseille University)  
**Sunwoo Jeong** (Stanford University)  
**James Sneed German** (Aix Marseille University)  
*The social component of phonetic recalibration in speech perception*

Existing studies show that speech production and perception are dynamically sensitive to social characteristics of the speaker but there has been little research on whether perceptual learning (i.e., phonetic recalibration) is similarly sensitive to social factors. In this study, we investigate whether social factors external to the speech signal during exposure can affect phonetic recalibration. We present novel findings that phonetic recalibration is influenced by facial expressions of the picture presented with the speech signal, highlighting the crucial role of social component of phonetic recalibration in speech perception.

**Amelia E. Kimball** (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)  
*Discrimination experiments show pitch accents are not perceived categorically*

Phonological theory suggests phonemes are abstract categories bridging many phonetic realizations. Categorical elements are also proposed for suprasegmental phonology, and specifically, for the representation of pitch accents and boundary tones in the Autosegmental-Metrical model. Despite these parallels in theory, empirical evidence for categorical elements in intonation is slim and inconsistent. In four discrimination experiments, we find that while the phoneme stimuli display a discrimination peak indicating a category boundary, no boundary is evident in cues for pitch accent. We conclude that phonological theory should not draw a strong parallel between the categorical status of segmental and prosodic units.

**Eon-Suk Ko** (Chosun University)  
*Mothers would rather speak clearly than spread innovation: the case of Korean VOT*

We test the tonogenesis hypothesis in Korean by investigating child-directed speech (CDS), which might serve as the source of sound change. The mothers participating in our study belong to the group of young female speakers that are reported to adopt the most advanced form of the historical change. We analyzed 4,695 tokens of phrase-initial stops produced in the CDS of 35 mother-child pairs engaged in spontaneous interactions divided in three age groups Results of logistic regression show that VOT, often thought to have completely neutralized, still plays a significant role in discriminating the lax from the aspirate series in CDS.

**Eon-Suk Ko** (Chosun University)  
**Kyung-Woon On** (Seoul National University)  
**Rana Abu-Zhaya** (Purdue University)  
**Amanda Seidl** (Purdue University)  
*The verb-bias in Korean mothers’ use of tactile cues*

Based on the recent proposal that touch might help infants’ word learning (Abu-Zhaya et al., 2016), we test the hypothesis that Korean mothers might emphasize verbs rather than nouns with their touch. We examined a multimodal corpus of 13 Korean mother-child dyads containing. Audio was transcribed, and a forced-alignment tool kit was used to mark the boundaries between words, which were then manually fine-tuned and annotated for part-of-speech. Our results indicate that Korean mothers focus on teaching verbs over nouns by presenting them more often as isolated words as well as with well-aligned multimodal cues.
**Alexei Kochetov** (University of Toronto)  
**Paul Arsenault** (Canada Institute of Linguistics)  
*Parameters in Kalasha retroflex vowel harmony: preliminary acoustic evidence*

This study investigates phonetic properties of retroflex vowel harmony in Kalasha (Indo-Aryan). The language was previously noted to exhibit optional harmony, which is triggered by phonemic retroflex vowels and targets plain vowels in adjacent syllables, occasionally across consonants. An extensive acoustic analysis of vowels in a corpus of polysyllabic words produced by a male speaker of Kalasha revealed consistent (yet optional) patterns of retroflexion spread, which affects mostly adjacent vowels, but also operates across non-coronal consonants in a predominantly progressive fashion. The results clarify the parameters of this typologically rare process, contributing to the typology of long-distance feature spreading.

**Jordan Kodner** (University of Pennsylvania)  
*Part-of-speech learning as iterative prototype-driven clustering*

We lay out a computational model for syntactic category acquisition which combines psychologically plausible concepts from minimally supervised part-of-speech tagging applications with simple distributional statistics. The model assumes a small set of seed words (Haghighi & Klein 2006), an approach with motivation in Pinker (1984)'s semantic bootstrapping hypothesis, and iteratively constructs a hierarchical clustering over a growing lexicon. Clustering is performed on the basis of word-adjacent syntactic frames alone (Mintz 2003) which has been shown to yield qualitatively coherent POS clusters (Reddington 1998), with no reference to morphological features. A prototype-driven labelling process based on tree-distance yields results comparable to computationally complex unsupervised algorithms while maintaining its cognitive underpinnings.

**Christian Koops** (University of New Mexico)  
**Rosa Vallejos** (University of New Mexico)  
*Secondary stress in Peruvian Amazonian Spanish*

We analyze the acoustic properties and the social distribution of an apparent case of stress shift from the canonical position of lexical stress in Spanish to the word-initial syllable. Word stress is operationalized in terms of duration, intensity, and pitch/pitch movement. We find that the prosodic prominence of the initial syllable is better analyzed as a form of secondary stress. In sociolinguistic terms, we find that this feature is by no means restricted to rural speakers, even though its distribution among urban residents is less predictable and, arguably, more restrained given the general of stigmatization of vernacular Amazonian Spanish.

**Elena Koulidobrova** (Central Connecticut State University)  
*Must we point this out? Argument suppliance in delayed Sign L2 as a test-case for theories of multilingualism*

We examine rates of argument omission in the L2 (ASL) of early and late L1 (Emirati Sign Language) exposed deaf signers (10 deaf, 2 hard-of-hearing; age mean 15;03) during narratives. We show that the findings parallel spoken language L2 studies and contradict previous literature on sign ASL L1 and L2: while both the overt forms (pointing signs and NPs) and null arguments were found, the subjects oversupplied overt elements in their SignL2 irrespective of their delay status. We conclude that the data support the executive control account of argument suppliance effects in multilingual production. Implications for (a)typical SignL2 acquisition are discussed.

**Elena Koulidobrova** (Central Connecticut State University)  
**Leyla Zidani-Eroglu** (Central Connecticut State University)  
*What you see is (not) what you get: sluicing in ASL*

Recent literature has seen resurgence of interest in sluicing constructions (Ross 1969, Merchant 2001)-on interpretive grounds, their syntax is once again being questioned (Barros 2012, 2014; Merchant & Simpson 2012). Here, we contribute to the discussion of such constructions by examining relevant structures in American Sign Language (ASL) and argue that ASL sluicing involves typical Ross-Merchant style sluicing (2), which places ASL in the class of languages where the E-site is isomorphic with the antecedent of the sluice and the remnant further being dislocated for independent reasons.
Yilmaz Koylu (Indiana University Bloomington)  
*A compositional approach to conjunct agreement in Turkish*

The theoretical goal of this study is to demonstrate, based on Right Node Raising, Gapping, and VP ellipsis, that the nature of conjunct agreement in Turkish is phrasal. The empirical goal is to provide evidence for the discrepancies observed in those structures. It is proposed that there is compositional conjunct agreement in Turkish that takes place in two stages. The agreement relationship is first established between the T head and the coordinated phrase in the syntax. Then, the PF spells out the features of either the coordinated phrase, or the features of the linearly closest conjunct inside the coordinated phrase.

Ruth Kramer (Georgetown University)  
Lindley Winchester (Georgetown University)  
*Agreement with plural nouns in Saudi Arabic: distinguishing between morphological and syntactic explanations*

In Saudi Arabic, non-human plural nouns can trigger feminine singular agreement even if they have masculine gender and even though they are plural-marked. We argue that this "gender switch" occurs in the syntax since feminine singular agreement causes the noun to be interpreted as a non-individuated herd/group/clump (plural agreement is also possible and triggers a distributed interpretation). We then develop an analysis of these nouns inspired by work on direct pseudopartitives where they contain a high, null n with feminine singular features and a herd/group interpretation. Overall, this work helps distinguish syntactic from morphological explanations of morphosyntactic phenomena.

Bonnie Krejci (Stanford University)  
*Animacy and agreement with conjoined nominals in Russian*

First Conjunct Agreement (FCA) in Russian is sensitive to the agentivity and animacy of the participants denoted by the conjoined nominals. Under previous analyses, FCA occurs because non-agentive/inanimate arguments occupy a lower syntactic position than agentive/animate arguments, such that T has two accessible goals. I treat agentivity and animacy as separate constraints on FCA. Here, the animacy effect is not a result of structural position, but rather of the location and type of phi-features within the DP---only animate nominals have semantic gender on D. This accounts for animacy effects observed in both verb-predicate agreement and modifier-noun agreement.

Katie Kuiper (University of Georgia)  
Steffan Nelson (University of Georgia)  
*The Social Energy Atlas: engaging linguistics and public policy*

The Social Energy Atlas is funded by the U.S. Department of Energy SunShot Initiative and is designed to discover why communities adopt or choose not to adopt solar voltaic energy systems. The project implementation and protocol involves linguistic conversational interviews that are designed to elicit data for both linguists and non-linguists alike. In our poster session, we discuss how our data engages public policy outcomes and linguistic research and how our data management provides the best resources for all interested. This presentation provides important background and continuing work in applying linguistics for a variety of groups.

Soohyun Kwon (University of Pennsylvania)  
Jianjing Kuang (University of Pennsylvania)  
*Changes at the articulatory level: a case study of /w/-deletion in Seoul Korean*

This study seeks to account for the development of /w/-deletion in Seoul Korean from the articulatory viewpoint. Using articulatory data, the amount of gestures involved in the production of /w/ in different contexts were measured. The results show that the interaction of place of preceding segment and speaker age was highly significant, indicating the effect of preceding consonants is much weaker for younger speakers. This suggests that the amount of gestural overlap between /w/ and a preceding bilabial has significantly decreased over generations. This study shed light on the question of how the changes at the articulatory level are implemented.
Soohyun Kwon (University of Pennsylvania)  
Jianjing Kuang (University of Pennsylvania)  
*The role of gradience and categoricity in /w/-deletion in Seoul Korean*

This study examines the effects of gradience and categoricity on /w/-realization, using articulatory data. The amount of gestures for CwV is much more strongly correlated with duration than that of CV, suggesting that /w/ exhibits a wide range of temporal and gestural variability. The categorical distinction between CwV and CV is mediated by the gradient factor - DURATION: the longer the duration, the more robust the categorical distinction between the two. The findings here indicate that gradient phonetic conditions, along with categoricity, play an important role in shaping the variable patterns of /w/-deletion.

Nicholas LaCara (University of Toronto)  
*Head movement and ellipsis licensing*

I argue that evidence from ellipsis licensing supports the view that head movement (HM) is not a narrow syntactic operation (Boeckx and Stjepanović 2001; Chomsky 2001; Schoorlemmer and Temmerman 2012, i.a). Assuming certain heads license ellipsis, ellipsis behaves as though those heads do not move, even when they undergo HM. This observation follows if they remain in situ at LF and PF, and this falls out straightforwardly if HM is not narrow syntactic movement.

Larry LaFond (Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville)  
Ken Moffett (Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville)  
*Lexical cracks in a dialect island and the greying of Illinois*

An analysis of data from interviews, social media, and survey data of 643 respondents in the Greater St. Louis metropolitan area, and areas of Illinois outside that region, reveals that the “dialect island” commonly associated with St. Louis is less homogenous than previously suggested. We find unified divergence from dialects outside the metropolitan area, but with patterns that reveal significant lexical and syntactic differences within the island. The study also shows, based on survey data of 34 questions, that the language choices of the aging populations in Illinois and the St. Louis area differ significantly from that of younger respondents.

Wei Lai (University of Pennsylvania)  
*Auditory-visual integration of talker gender in Cantonese tone perception*

This study reported two experiments on audio-visual integration of talker gender to uncover intended tonal target in Cantonese tone perception. An audio-only tone identification experiments that tone categorization along the same pitch continuum split as a function of gender voice: Listeners were inclined to hear a lower tone in a female voice and a higher tone in a male voice, with equalized pitch. An audio-visual tone identification experiment showed similar shifts as a function of gender face, despite the fact that the photos of different genders were disguised for the same set of stimuli in identical voices and equalized pitch.

Wei Lai (University of Pennsylvania)  
Mark Liberman (University of Pennsylvania)  
*A rhythmic constraint on prosodic boundaries in Mandarin Chinese based on corpora of silent reading and speech perception*

This study explores the length-syntax interaction on prosodic phrases in Mandarin. A set of 4000 sentences was annotated twice respectively based on silent reading and speech perception. We find that the length of ‘rhythmic phrases’ is stably 2-5 syllables long, regardless of sentence length. The probability of a rhythmic-phrase boundary between two words is influenced by both the total length of the two words and the syntactic juncture between them. By contrast, the length of ‘intonational phrases’ is strongly influenced by sentence length. Syntactic effects on intonational phrases are weakened when the sentence is very short or very long.

Emily Lake (Stanford University)  
*Persona recovery as a primary pragmatic process in the interpretation of implicit content*

The role of context in retrieving implicit content remains up for debate. I argue that context is not just important, but that the understanding of a speaker’s persona is an obligatory primary pragmatic process in the filling in of semantic gaps. Taking the UK’s ‘Brexit’ campaign as a case study, I argue that the slogan ‘Take Back Control’ should be analyzed as a dog whistle.
(coded language). Through a hearer recovering ideologies consistent with a politician’s persona, different interpretations of the slogan’s null subject, object and temporality arise, with the possibility for the dogwhistled interpretation ‘control of [English] identity from immigrants.’

**Andrew Lamont** (University of Massachusetts Amherst)  
*Subsequential steps to unbounded tonal plateauing*

Recent work has shown that most phonological maps from underlying representation to surface form can be modeled by subsequential functions (see Heinz (forthcoming) for an overview). Jardine (2016) demonstrates that certain tonal phenomena are more computationally complex, exceeding the subsequential class. This paper argues that while these results hold under a parallel phonological derivation in which all transformations occur simultaneously, they are weakened under a serial derivation, in which each step is limited to a single transformation. Specifically, it is shown that the tonal phenomena of interest can be decomposed into a series of subsequential steps.

**Jeffrey Lamontagne** (McGill University)  
**Heather Goad** (McGill University)  
**Morgan Sonderegger** (McGill University)  
*Morphological and phonological motivations for prominence shifts in French*

Prominence in French is conventionally described as a post-lexical pitch accent assigned to an accentual phrases’ final syllable (Jun and Fougeron 1995), but studies consistently show penults can host prominence (e.g. Carton et al. 1983). Based on quantitative analysis using Quebec French corpus data, we suggest that penultimate prominence serves to convey information about phonological weight and morphological structure. We additionally observe that cues to prominence - generally assumed to be inseparable - can appear on separate syllables, thereby signaling weight and morphological structure simultaneously. We propose that these factors help to explain results of previous acoustic and perceptual studies.

**Rebecca Laturnus** (New York University)  
*Implicit bias weakens perceptual adaptation to non-native speech*

Research on attunement to non-native English shows listeners overcome the initial processing cost in hearing an accented talker through exposure. Studies correlating audiovisual input with measures of implicit biases, however, suggest individuals with biases towards accented speech may be less adept at attuning to non-native speech. Using an Implicit Association Test, this study finds participants with stronger implicit biases against non-native accented English are less accurate in transcribing L2 speech, regardless of whether they receive training on accented speech via an accent attunement task. This work speaks to consequences of biases in the classroom, where accented instructors often face backlash.

**Jenny Lederer** (San Francisco State University)  
**Helena Laranetto** (San Francisco State University)  
**Guy Brown** (San Francisco State University)  
*Lexico-grammatical alignment in metaphor construal*

It has been observed that semantic dependency relations, manifested in syntactic structure, correspond to and explain metaphorical lexicalization processes (Sullivan 2013). For example, absent context, certain combinations of economic lexis in noun-noun compounds will be understood as metaphorical ('investment climate', 'debt storm') while the reverse ordering will not ('climate investment', 'storm debt'). In the first large-scale corpus analysis of its kind, we examine how 12 frequent metaphorical target triggers combine with 84 source triggers across five discrete syntactic constructions. Our results show that source domain lexis disproportionately fills predicational positions, while target lexis primarily fills argument roles, confirming Sullivan's predictions.
Hanjung Lee (Sungkyunkwan University)  
Seoyeon Jang (Sungkyunkwan University)  
*The realization of recipients of dative verbs in Korean: a stochastic Optimality-Theoretic Analysis*

Several researchers have proposed that the dative/accusative alternation on the recipient of *cwu* ‘give’ follow from its multiple meanings: possession and movement meanings. We report on a rating experiment demonstrating that while the mean judgments for accusative marking on recipients of give-type verbs were higher than accusative marking on recipients of send-type verbs, accusative case on recipients of both types of verbs was judged unacceptable, contrary to the prediction of multiple meaning approaches. This finding suggests that give-type verbs do not show the dative/accusative alternation and is accounted for in terms of the interaction of faithfulness and harmony constraints in OT.

Nala H. Lee (National University of Singapore)  
*Vitality statuses of contact languages around the world*

This paper provides an up-to-date report on the vitality statuses of 96 contact languages around the world. Relevant sociological information available on the Catalogue of Endangered Languages (ELCat) as well as the Atlas of Pidgin and Creole Language Structures (APiCS) is utilized for a vitality assessment using the Language Endangerment Index (LEI). Results show that the proportion of contact languages that is at some level of risk or already dormant is 95.8% (92 out of 96 languages). Comparison shows that this number is essentially twice as great as that for all the world’s languages.

Sinae Lee (Ohio University)  
Torri Raines (Ohio University)  
*A couple (of) weeks ago*: syntactic variation of a quantifying expression

This study investigates the presence or absence of (of) in the expression ‘a couple (of)’. A total of 2,079 tokens of ‘a couple (of)’ were drawn from three different media platforms - National Public Radio, This American Life, and The New York Times - from 1995 onwards. Results show that there are more instances of (of) presence than absence in all three sources, though the absence of (of) is increasing over time. It is also revealed that almost half of all occurrences of ‘a couple (of)’ are followed by words that are semantically temporal, such as ‘years’, ‘months’, or ‘days’.

Sang-Im Lee-Kim (National Chiao Tung University)  
*The effect of tone language learning on perceptual cue-weighting strategies for stop contrasts*

It has been the established view that human speech perception has considerable flexibility even far after the developmental period in early life (Pison et al., 1982; Francis et al., 2000; Iverson et al., 2005; McGuire, 2007, 2008). Here we report a novel case where learners of a tonal language not only develop a keen sensitivity to F0 cues in general, but the increased sensitivity may also foster substantial changes in cue weighting strategies in stop identification. We explicitly compared the perceptual patterns of the stops by Korean-speaking learners of Mandarin along with novice listeners without any experience with tone languages.

Magdalena Lemus Serrano (Université Lumière Lyon 2)  
*Relativization and finiteness in Yukuna*

Yukuna (ycn) is a North Amazonian Arawak language spoken in Colombia. Like many other languages in South America, Yukuna is highly nominalizing, and uses nominalizations for a wide array of functions, including the expression of subordination and more specifically relative clauses (RC). RCs in Yukuna display a great synchronic variation, and can be formed with or without nominalizers. This paper aims at describing the diversity of relativization strategies in Yukuna, as well as their distributional tendencies, on the basis of primary fieldwork data. Lastly, this paper explains how these constructions deviate from prototypical finite verbal clauses, forming a finiteness continuum.

Ryan Lepic (University of Chicago)  
*Properties of borrowed English words in an American Sign Language news corpus*

This paper reports on the structure and distribution of 893 fingerspelled words collected from one hour of signing in an ASL news corpus. ASL is often considered a language in which signers "fingerspell a lot". However, few studies have examined the
distribution or function of fingerspelled words in ASL signing, and the present study seeks to fill this gap. With a corpus of fingerspelled borrowed English words in ASL, it is possible to answer questions relating to variation in fingerspelling, for example which nouns are fingerspelled, even when there is a competing ASL sign for a similar concept.

Marivic Lesho (University of Bremen)

Eeva Sippola (University of Bremen)

*Historical changes in place names in Metro Manila and Cavite, Philippines*

This paper traces the development of place names in two Philippine regions, metro Manila and Cavite province. Tagalog, Spanish, and English toponyms are classified based on a sample from maps and geographical surveys from the 1700s to the present. These include Tagalog endonyms related to local environmental features, religious and anthroponymic Spanish exonyms, English exonyms related to American political-military structure, and hybrid forms combining elements from all three. The analysis shows how place-naming practices in these regions have changed over time as ideology has shifted in response to two forms of colonial occupation and the development of a national Philippine identity.

Theodore Levin (University of Maryland)

Paulina Lyskawa (University of Maryland)

Rodrigo Ranero (University of Maryland)

*Optional agreement in Santiago Tz’utujiil (Mayan): the effects of animacy and grammatical function*

Santiago Tz’utujiil (Mayan) verbs show agreement with absolutive arguments (intransitive subjects or transitive objects). This agreement is sometimes optional, being conditioned by animacy and grammatical function. Cross-referencing objects, 3rd plural absolutive-agreement, is optional, regardless of animacy, and orthogonal to the presence/absence of nominal plural morphology. Instead morphology identical to 3rd singular absolutive-agreement appears. Cross-referencing intransitives subjects, 3rd plural absolutive-agreement is obligatory with animate arguments and optional with inanimate arguments. These patterns are explained by manipulating two derivational ingredients: (i) if movement to Spec-vP occurs, and (ii) if a number phrase occurs within the nominal.

Robert Lewis (University of Chicago)

*The contrastive particle nesh in Potawatomi*

This paper explores the use of the particle *nesh* and clusters containing it from Potawatomi (pot) archival texts (Hockett, 1937, 1940). On its own, *nesh* has a contrastive function and is translated as ‘but’, while *nesh* in a particle cluster has a unique contrastive function and translation. I shed light on *nesh* and its internal composition in clusters containing *na*, *zhe*, *bzhe*, *pi*, *pa*, and *ko*. Furthermore, I compare my findings to work on contrastive markers in English (Fraser, 2009, 2015). Clusters may follow patterns that may support Fraser (2009)’s asymmetry between discourse structuring markers and plain discourse markers.

Yuhan Lin (Ohio State University)

*Acquiring a new accent, or acquiring ‘no accent’: the stylistic use of a lexically-conditioned variable*

While previous second (regional) dialect acquisition research has explored the effect of several social factors (Siegel, 2010), the stylistic use of second dialect features remains underexplored. The current study contributes to the literature by examining the stylistic use of neutral tone, a Northern Mandarin feature, by Southern Mandarin speakers. Thirty-one Southern Mandarin speakers attending college in a Northern city read the same wordlist twice, once with a Northern friend, and once with a Southern friend. Statistical analysis shows an interlocutor background effect (p < 0.001): speakers were more likely to use neutral tone in front of a Northern interlocutor.

Bret Linford (Grand Valley State University)

Alicia Harley (Grand Valley State University)

Earl Brown (Brigham Young University)

*The effects of language immersion on L2 /s/ reduction in Spanish*

This study examines the oral production of /s/ in coda position in Spanish by 11 university students studying abroad in Dominican Republic and 11 other university students studying abroad in Madrid, Spain. Tokens were binned as maintained, aspirated,
or deleted as well as placed on gradient scales based on center of gravity of the friction and the percent voicing. The results show that the students studying abroad in the Dominican Republic maintained /s/ more than the native Dominicans, but moved in the direction of the Dominican speakers by significantly decreasing their production of maintained /s/ after studying abroad.

Carol-Rose Little (Cornell University)
Mia Wiegand (Cornell University)
* A compositional morphosemantic analysis of exclusivity in Ch’ol

3rd Place, Student Abstract Award

We argue that novel empirical generalizations on exclusive operators in Ch’ol (Mayan) provide strong crosslinguistic evidence for a morphological decomposability of exclusivity into a core semantic entry and focus sensitivity. While there is a robust literature on exclusivity, little work has been done in morphologically rich languages like Ch’ol. We examine “jiñ” (focus particle), ”=jach” (exclusive clitic), and ”jiñ=ja” (bimorphemic exclusive). For ”jiñ=ja”, semantic exclusivity is provided by the morpheme ”=jach”, but selectional requirements come from ”jiñ”. This, we argue, parallels the distribution of English ”only” and ”just”: ”only” is more restricted and requires focus, while ”just” exhibits various uses.

Zoey Liu (University of California, Davis)
Kenji Sagae (University of California, Davis)
* Dependency length minimization and lexical frequency in prepositional phrase ordering in English

Previous research has shown cross-linguistically that the human language parser prefers constituent orders that minimize the distance between syntactic heads and their dependents, but the interaction between dependency length minimization (DLM) and other factors governing linear word ordering is still unknown. We examine the effects of DLM, lexical frequency, and the traditional rule of Manner before Place before Time (MPT) in ordering of prepositional phrase (PP) adjuncts in English using corpora in different language genres annotated with syntactic structure. While MPT and DLM were consistently predictive of PP ordering in our analysis, lexical frequency information was sensitive to language genre.

Hunter Lockwood (University of Wisconsin-Madison)
* Fortis and lenis consonants in Potawatomi (and Ojibwe): converging lines of evidence

Most Algonquian languages have one series of consonants. In Potawatomi (ISO pot) and most dialects of Ojibwe (ISO oji), there are two classes of stops and fricatives, traditionally called fortis and lenis. In this paper, I present diachronic, phonetic, and phonological evidence to show that length, not voicing, is the crucial contrast: Potawatomi fortis consonants are long and lenis consonants are short. Crucial to this argument are words recently borrowed from English, which show a pattern of prenasalization absent elsewhere in the language, a form of hypervoicing.

Yanyu Long (Cornell University)
* Contribution of perceptual compensation for coarticulation to production

This study examines the influence of compensation for coarticulation (CfC) on production, specifically, whether an input is compensated before storage to influence subsequent production. Participants took a perception task to examine their CfC of [s] before [u] vs. [a] and an imitation task in which the stimuli were non-words starting with manipulated [s] before [u] and [ai] to sound [Ef]-like. The results suggest CfC is not linearly related to imitation of [s] in the two contexts but non-linear models show involvement of CfC in the perception-production loop. Also, compensated exemplars are weighted differently to influence production in different individuals.

Ayden Loughlin (University of Victoria)
* A weird poster: lexical competition among adjectives of strangeness over time

Modelling Tagliamonte and Brooke’s (2014) analysis of variation in the semantic domain of strangeness, defined as “describing out-of-the-ordinary qualities and things”, this poster presents a longitudinal variationist examination of vernacular data from a small Western Canadian city (speaker years of birth 1865-2005). *Weird* is most frequently used overall, after rapidly ousting the dominant form *strange*, as well as other competing forms (*odd, unusual, bizarre*). Supporting Tagliamonte and Brooke’s
hypothesis that this field is likely marked by ongoing recycling, the forms exhibit regular fluctuation over time, shedding light on mechanisms of lexical competition as multiple forms compete for the same position.

Sara S. Loss (Oklahoma State University)

The distribution of Oklahoma personal datives: a study of the periphery

Data from oral histories and interviews show that Oklahoma English allows personal datives (PDs):

(1) I made me a cup of tea.

Oklahoma is on the periphery of PD use: the dialect is influenced by Southern English, which exhibits PDs, and Midlands English, which does not (Webelhuth & Dannenberg 2006; Bakos 2013). Oklahoma PDs are different than Southern PDs:

(2) *I bought me a beer for my friend.

Perhaps Oklahomans have reanalyzed PDs as “demanding” a theta role, since PDs in Middle English do not require a theta role (Peitsara 1997:324).

Kanan Benjamin Luce (University of California, Berkeley)

Jeffrey Geiger (University of Chicago)

Christopher Kennedy (University of Chicago)

Interpretations of VP anaphora through reference to salient events

It has been claimed that both VP anaphora ‘do it/this/that’ (VPA) and VP ellipsis (VPE) are able to get their interpretation through reference to non-linguistic context. However, there is evidence that VPE also requires a strict syntactic identity condition, and therefore a linguistic context. This experiment compares the interpretations of VPA to VPE while varying the richness of linguistic and non-linguistic context, finding that VPA and VPE differ in key ways in their ability to be resolved through reference to a salient event.

Megan Lukaniec (University of California, Santa Barbara)

Reconstructing the phonetics of a dormant language: remapping audio recordings onto manuscripts

Reconstruction of any aspect of a dormant language’s structure is fraught with difficulties, yet phonetic reconstruction poses considerably more challenges. The case discussed here, Wendat (Iroquoian), has an extensive written corpus, but only relatively recent audio recordings of the Wyandot dialect (Chafe 1961; Goddard 1967). This paper will explore Wendat phonetic reconstruction through acoustic analysis of Wyandot, with specific attention to the realization of glottal stops, the pre-nasalization of [d], and the characteristics of an elusive allophone of /k/. Finally, in light of this process, I will provide suggestions for expanding upon the current norms for phonetic treatment in grammars.

Gunnar Lund (Harvard University)

Concessive adverbial clauses and even

Concessive adverbial clauses (e.g. even though, although) are often diachronically and synchronically related to concessive conditional adverbial clauses that involve a scalar particle such as even. Our analysis of concessive constructions derives the concessive inference by compositionally incorporating the presence of the scalar particle, an improvement on non-compositional previous accounts (KÃnig and Siemund 2000, a.o.). In addition, we argue that concessive particles (e.g. still) can be analyzed on a par with these subordinate constructions. In addition, this account has implications for the analysis of conditionals in languages like Spanish where the concessive conditional acts also as a true factive concessive.

Anya Lunden (College of William and Mary)

Durational cues to stress, final lengthening and the perception of rhythm

Binary stress languages have a well-known asymmetry between their tolerance of initial versus final lapse; the former being extremely rare and the latter being common. Lunden (to appear) proposed that final lengthening plays a role in this asymmetry, as the additional inherent phonetic duration of the final syllable can contribute to the continuation of a perceived rhythm, even in the absence of actual final stress. However, some languages have different cues to primary and secondary stresses. The results of four
new studies show final lengthening has a significant perceptual effect for both only-primary and only-secondary stresses cued with duration.

Monica Lupetti (Università di Pisa)
Marco E. L. Guidi (Università di Pisa)

*Language, empire, and transcultural communication in Adam Smith’s Considerations Concerning the First Formation of Language*

*Considerations Concerning the First Formation of Languages* was published by Adam Smith in 1761. This presentation focuses on the Portuguese edition, authored by Francisco Xavier Ribeiro de Sampaio, *Provedor* in Pará and Rio Negro between the 1760s-1770s. Sampaio’s translation is closely related to his experience in the Amazonian provinces, where he observed the complex system of communication between the native nations and the Portuguese conquerors. This situation mirrored Smith’s description of the evolution of “original” into “compounded” languages as a consequence of conquest. Sampaio also admired Smith’s “philosophical” analysis of the universal structures of languages, inherited from the Port Royal School.

Giorgio Magri (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique/University of Paris 8)
Arto Anttila (Stanford University)

*T-orders across categorical and probabilistic constraint-based phonology*

Consider a typology T of phonological grammars, construed as mappings from underlying to surface representations. The implicational universal (x, y) → (x’, y’) holds provided each grammar in T that maps x to y also maps x’ to y’, or statistically, assigns a probability to (x’, y’) that is at least as large as the probability assigned to (x, y). We develop a formal theory of implicational universals (T-orders) in OT, HG, Maxent, and their stochastic variants, and show how to efficiently compute them. Maxent T-orders turn out to behave counterintuitively in being sensitive to the number of candidates.

Anna Mai (University of California, San Diego)
Eric Baković (University of California, San Diego)
Matt Goldrick (Northwestern University)

*Phonological opacity as local optimization in Gradient Symbolic Computation*

We present a novel approach to counterbleeding rule interactions in Yokuts (Californiaian) using Gradient Symbolic Computation (GSC). GSC, a dynamical systems model, optimizes two constraint sets: a set specifying a Harmonic Grammar (HG) and a set of quantization constraints preferring discrete symbolic states. During optimization, quantization strength gradually increases, increasing the relative harmony of discrete symbolic vs. intermediate blend states. The output of the system therefore reflects the dynamics of optimization, not simply grammatical harmony. With appropriate dynamics, relatively high harmony intermediate states can trap optimization near less globally harmonic but locally optimal symbolic candidates; this can model Yokuts counterbleeding.

Erik Hans Maier (University of California, Berkeley)

*Discontinuous noun phrases in Karuk*

In this talk I provide a characterization of discontinuous noun phrases in the Karuk language (ISO 639-3: khy) of northern California in hopes of expanding our understanding of cross-linguistic typology in this domain, highlighting aspects of the phenomenon in Karuk that differ from the trends observed in the mainly European languages that have had in-depth studies on this topic. I also report on a heretofore cross-linguistically unknown type of ergative asymmetry in Karuk discontinuous NPs which speaks against a non-configurational or pronominal argument-type analysis as suggested for typologically similar languages in Jelinek (1984) and Baker (1991).

Ayesha M. Malik (University of Texas at San Antonio/St. Mary’s University School of Law)

*Hip hop’s (un)official religion: examining distinctively Islamic features in Hip Hop Nation Language*

This paper discusses the frequency of distinctive patterns of Islamic influence — stemming from the Nation of Gods and Earths (the “Five Percent Nation”), Nation of Islam, and Sunni Islam — in the lyrics of Hip Hop artists with a direct or fluid religious affiliation to Islam. These features of Islamic Hip Hop Nation Language (HHNL) include:
(1) acronyms and backronyms like “CREAM” (Cash Rules Everything Around Me) and “ALLAH” (Arm, Leg, Leg, Arm, Head);
(2) slang such as “G” and “word is bond”;
(3) Quranic verses and Islamic Arabic features, including discursive traditions; and
(4) perlocutionary speech acts reflecting Islamic teachings.

Jonathan Manker (University of California, Berkeley)

Differences in phonetic attention for function and content words and the role of predictability

Considering findings showing perceptual and neurological differences with respect to processing content vs. function words and morphemes, this paper details the results of an error detection experiment testing whether listeners show better phonetic attention (storing or processing of phonetic details) for content words or function words. The results show significantly better phonetic attention for content words, similar to findings for unpredictable words, thus suggesting this phenomenon is derivative of the lower predictability of content words (and higher predictability of function words) in sentence context.

Iara Mantenuto (University of California, Los Angeles)
Brice Roberts (University of California, Los Angeles)

The morphophonology of aspect in San Sebastián del Monte Mixtec

This study focuses on the morphophonology of the aspect system of the Mixtec variety spoken in San Sebastián del Monte (ISO:mks), Oaxaca, Mexico. As in other Mixtecan languages there are five aspects, potential, continuative, completive, progressive and perfective. Both perfect and completive aspects refer to the past. We claim that the presence/absence of the perfective marker is used in a systematic manner in the language depending on the verb morphology and meaning. This paper proposes and analyzes five classes of verbs and discusses some of the more problematic cases of non-suppletive allomorphy.

Iara Mantenuto (University of California, Los Angeles)
Brice Roberts (University of California, Los Angeles)

Pronouns in San Sebastián del Monte Mixtec

This paper focuses on the morphosyntax of pronouns in San Sebastián del Monte (ISO:mks). We offer a detailed description of the pronominal system, and phonological evidence for two different morphological processes able to account for both pronouns and classifiers. We claim that the two sets of morphemes (pronouns and classifiers) are identical and that they differ in their position and the phonological phenomena that they trigger. We argue that in the phrase-final case they behave as the subject of a sentence, while in the phrase-initial case they occur as the subject of a relative clause.

Danilo Marcondes (Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro)

Minerva versus Port Royale

In his *Cartesian Linguistics* (1966), Chomsky includes the works of Port Royal among his predecessors, due to an initial version of the deep/surface structure distinction found in them, which was central to the theoretical development of his work. Robin Lakoff (1969) disagrees with Chomsky, showing that this distinction is found in the Spanish linguist *Sanctius* (1523-1600), author of *Minerva* (1562). In this paper, I shall concentrate on the epistemological presuppositions of Chomsky’s proposal, based on Descartes’s theory of mind, arguing that these can be found in the works of Port Royal but are absent from *Minerva*.

Jaycie Martin (University of Arizona)
Bozena Pajak (Duolingo)
Mariya Fedzechkina (University of Arizona)

(Over-)generalization of L1-to-L2 similarity: interference during L2 word order learning

We test the proposal that L2 learners generalize from observed L1-L2 similarity in one domain to unobserved domains, which can cause unwarranted over-generalizations (Pajak & Levy, 2014). In a miniature language experiment, different groups of native English learners were trained on either prepositional or postpositional phrases and then described transitive events with no adpositional phrases. As expected under our hypothesis, learners exposed to prepositional phrases generalized this similarity to
word order in transitive sentences and produced more SVO sentences compared to learners exposed to postpositional phrases. Our work provides first empirical support for L1-L2 similarity generalization in L2 syntactic acquisition.

William Matchin (University of California, San Diego)  Diogo Almeida (New York University Abu Dhabi)  Jon Sprouse (University of Connecticut)  Gregory Hickok (University of California, Irvine)

Semantic processing triggered by subject island violations (but not phrase structure violations): evidence from fMRI

Island effects are central to syntactic theory, and many distinct underlying sources have been suggested. To provide additional insight, we used functional magnetic resonance imaging to identify the brain networks activated by subject islands (SI) and phrase structure violations (PSV). SI activated networks involved in conceptual-semantic processing, while PSV activated a distinct network involved in verbal working memory. This dissociation suggests: (i) that SI result from a semantic processing problem or trigger semantics-intensive reanalysis, (ii) PSV trigger working memory-intensive processes, and (iii) the two involve very distinct processes from each other, which may provide insight into the source of SI.

Yo Matsumoto (National Institute for Japanese Language)  Monica Kahumburu (The Catholic University of Eastern Africa)

Motion event descriptions in Kiswahili: pattern of variations in Path-coding positions

Motion event descriptions of Kiswahili are examined on the basis of data from a video-based production experiment, in order to uncover the patterns of intralinguistic variations in the Path-coding position. The results revealed a significant difference among different paths, with UP inducing more main-verb coding of Path than INTO and TO, which were very often described in the subordinate verb. The competition of Path with Manner and Deixis at the main-verb position also leads to varying Path-coding; without Manner, Path is usually expressed in the main verb, but the presence of Manner (and often Deixis) triggers subordinate marking of path.

Yevgen Matusevych (University of Toronto)  Amir Ardalan Kalantari Dehaghi (University of Toronto)  Suzanne Stevenson (University of Toronto)

Modeling bilingual word associations as connected monolingual networks

Word associations are a common tool in research on the mental lexicon. Bilinguals tend to produce different associations in their non-native language than monolinguals do, and three mechanisms have been proposed for this difference: relying on native associations (through translation), on collocational patterns, and on phonological similarity between words. We show that the observed difference is significant, and present a computational model of bilingual word associations, implemented as a semantic network with a retrieval mechanism. Our model predicts bilingual responses better than monolingual baselines. Its success is mainly explained by translation; collocational and phonological associations do not improve the model.

R. Thomas McCoy (Johns Hopkins University)  Robert Frank (Yale University)

Phonologically informed edit distance algorithms for word alignment with low-resource languages

We present three methods for weighting edit distance algorithms based on linguistic information. These methods base their penalties on (i) phonological features, (ii) distributional character embeddings, or (iii) differences between cognate words. We also introduce a novel method for evaluating edit distance through the task of low-resource word alignment by using edit-distance neighbors in a high-resource pivot language to inform alignments from the low-resource language. At this task, the cognate-based scheme outperforms our other methods and the Levenshtein edit distance baseline, showing that NLP applications can benefit from information about cross-linguistic phonological patterns.
Wh-word conjunction as a test for argumenthood and obligatoriness

DeArmond & Hedberg (1998) suggest that wh-word conjunction can be used as a diagnostic for argumenthood in English. However, Browne (1972) a.o. point out that argument wh-words can be conjoined if they are optional. We show that obligatory adjuncts, such as those found with passives of verbs of creation (see, e.g., Grimshaw & Vikner) can also be wh-word conjoined. Wh-word conjunction can thus be used as a diagnostic for obligatory arguments; that is, a combination of obligatoriness and argumenthood. We further show that wh-word conjunction can be used to distinguish between so-called definite objects and indefinite objects.

Tense and aspect restrictions in dative obligational constructions

It has been proposed that in Obligational Constructions across BE-languages, BE is the main verb, and modality is introduced by a covert modal (Bhatt 1998, Jung 2009). This paper presents evidence that status of BE and licensing conditions on null modals vary across BE-languages. It argues that whereas in Indo-Aryan languages BE is the main verb, in Russian, it is a temporal particle of a modal predicate. It then proposes that in Indo-Aryan languages, semantically sufficient null modals trigger modality. In Russian, however, null modals are semantically deficient and must be ‘recovered’ via bi-directional AGREE with non-veridical operators.

The interaction between phonological and lexical variation on word recall in African American English

Phonological characteristics of a voice, like high-low focus marking associated with African American English (AAE), provide rich sociolinguistic information. Word usage also signals this social dialect, i.e., ‘chill’ instead of ‘cool’. We examine the interaction between these two levels of grammatical variation. In a word-recall task after hearing a story, listeners who heard an AAE voice were more accurate at recalling AAE words (68%), relative to MAE words (59%). Meanwhile, listeners who heard an MAE voice showed no difference between recalling AAE (48%) or MAE (51%) words. Social congruence between speaking style and lexical type predicts better word recall.

Decomposing color terms in Potawatomi

Potawatomi is a highly-endangered language belonging to the Algonquin language family. Color terms come in two different morphological endings, depending on animacy. In this paper, we analyze a set of color terms in the Prairie-Band Potawatomi dialect, showing that these terms start out as property concept (PC) expressions rather than adjectives. These PC expressions are then converted into verbal predicates with the addition of the morphological markers. We provide a semantic analysis of the different morphological markers, indicating animacy.

Turning to ‘polysynthesis’ to evaluate current phonology-syntax interface theories

Current phonology-syntax interface models diverge in terms of what phonology needs to reference to form domains for phonological processes: primarily phonology (the Phenomenon-Based Approach), a mix of morphology and syntax (Relational Mapping), or syntax only (Syntax-Driven Mapping and the Syntactic Spell-Out Approach). While a few approaches have been compared, the four main models have yet to be tested side-by-side with the same data set. This paper will use data from two ‘polysynthetic’ languages (Kiowa and Saulteaux Ojibwe) to do so. The languages’ extreme, overlapping morpho-syntactic structures form a strong test as they yield different predictions from each model.
Taylor Miller (University of Delaware)
Irene Vogel (University of Delaware)

Evidence for an abstract glide in the plural suffix in Saulteaux Ojibwe

There is a long-standing discussion in the literature as to whether the glides [j, w] in Ojibwe (Algonquian) are surface variants of /o/ and /i/ or underlying phonemes. This discussion centers around plural nouns and 3Pe-pl verbs, specifically the /-ag/ suffix which interacts with a preceding glide. Based on variation patterns observed in recent fieldwork on Saulteaux Ojibwe in Manitoba, we propose a re-analysis of the glide patterns, with an abstract glide as part of the suffix /-Gag/, which surfaces as [w] or [j].

Filip Miscevic (Indiana University Bloomington)
Aida Nematzadeh (University of California, Berkeley)
Suzanne Stevenson (University of Toronto)

Predicting and explaining human semantic search in a cognitive model

Recent work has attempted to characterize the structure of semantic memory and the search algorithms which, together, best approximate human patterns of search revealed in a semantic fluency task. However, these models vary in the degree of their cognitive plausibility and neglect the constraints that the incremental process of language acquisition place on the structure of semantic memory. We present a model that incrementally updates a semantic network with limited computational steps, and replicates patterns found in human semantic fluency using a random walk. We also show that both structural and semantic features are requisite for replicating human performance patterns.

Alice Mitchell (University of Bristol)
Fiona M. Jordan (University of Bristol)

‘Where’s Auntie?’: Child-anchored kinship terms in child-directed speech in Datooga

In child-directed speech, the deictic origo (or ‘ego’) of a kinship term is often transposed from the speaker to the child, e.g., where ‘Auntie’ refers to the child’s aunt, rather than the speaker’s. This paper explores this phenomenon among speakers of Datooga (Nilotic; Tanzania). Analyzing a video corpus of Datooga conversation, we find that addressee-anchored kinship terms are twice as common in CDS than in adult speech. We discuss possible explanations for this usage and show that adults are not modelling appropriate reference forms for children to imitate; Datooga children typically refer to adults by name, not by kin term.

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

Focus prosody in Japanese reconsidered

Japanese lexical accent is characterized by a falling H*-L bi-tonal contour. Japanese lexical items are divided into two groups: Accented (A) and Unaccented (U). Much studies on A-words have found out that F0-cues of the narrow focus on A-words are characterized by F0-rise and Post-focal fall. This paper investigates the F0 characteristics of focus on U-words. Since U-words lack an L% boundary tone in aUU sequence and the pitch of an H is thereby not compressed, we predict the focus on U-words is not characterized by Post-focal fall. Our production experiment shows that our prediction is not borne out.

Emily Moeng (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)

A one or two-step model for sound acquisition?

The tradition of studying the acquisition of phonetic categories in isolation to that of phonemes has carried on under the implicit assumption that learners acquire phonetic categories strictly before phoneme (e.g. Peperkamp et al. 2006). However, Dillon et al. (2013) puts forth a model in which sound acquisition occurs in one stage - learners acquire phonological rules and phonetic categories simultaneously. This ongoing study seeks to determine whether we find experimental evidence for a two- or one-stage model. Initial results seem to support a one-stage model of acquisition, contrary to the implicit views held by most phonological acquisitionists.
Adriana Molina-Munoz (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)  
*Grammatical weight and information structure in Hindi finite relative clauses*

Finite relative clauses in Hindi can optionally occupy three positions: at the left periphery, at the right periphery, and embedded adjoined to NP. Previous functional and psycho-linguistic research shows that longer and more complex constituents tend to occur at the end of the clause (Hawkins 2004, Wasow 2002). The current study tests this prediction along with other factors such as information structure, definiteness, and restrictiveness. Preliminary findings suggest that Hindi behaves as English (Francis & Michaelis 2014), and not as Japanese, in preferring longer constituents at the end and not at the beginning of the clause.

Kathryn Montemurro (University of Chicago)  
*Fingerspelling and focus: emphatic fingerspelling and code-mixing in ASL*

Fingerspelling utilizes a manual alphabet as a visual-spatial means of representing spoken language and provides a bimodal contact situation (Schembri & Johnston, 2007). Yet many accounts underestimate the role of fingerspelling in the signed discourse. In this paper, we view fingerspelling in American Sign Language (ASL), not only as cross-modal borrowing (Padden & Gunsauls, 2003) but also as code-mixing. Using novel corpus data from public online sources, we show that can be utilized for specific discourse purposes to focus a particular word or semantic concept.

Shannon Mooney (Georgetown University)  
Youngah Do (University of Hong Kong)  
*Inductive bias in acquisition of phonological variation in an artificial language*

We attempt to induce free variation in rounding harmony as a test case for inductive bias effects and hypothesize that participants will shift towards variant distributions that mimic typological patterns. We constructed a simple artificial language to test the role of trigger and target height, as well as height agreement, on acquisition. We find that participants boosted more natural rounding harmony patterns and reduced rounding harmony in unnatural contexts relative to their input. We propose that an inductive bias is operative in phonological acquisition, shifting unnatural input towards natural phonological patterns, resulting in variant distributions consistent with typology.

Elliott Moreton (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill) *(Talk alternate)*  
*Conditions on abruptness in a gradient-ascent Maximum Entropy learner*

When does a gradual learning rule translate into gradual learning performance? This paper studies a gradient-ascent Maximum Entropy learner in a two-alternative forced-choice task. The main result is that if all initial weights are zero, then 2AFC performance improves fastest at the outset, making later abrupt acceleration impossible. The 2AFC learning curve of a learner whose initial state is near zero converges to that of one whose initial state is exactly zero. Large nonzero initial weights can produce slow initial learning that accelerates later. Abrupt learning is thus an effect of transfer from Universal Grammar or from a previously-learned weighting.

Paul Morris (University of Iowa)  
*Evidence of a configurational structure in Meskwaki*

Meskwaki, like many polysynthetic Algonquian languages, is often analyzed as having a non- or partially-configurational structure (adjunct DPs) because it exhibits the three core characteristics of non-configurationality (NC): free word order, discontinuous expressions, and null anaphora (Hale, 1983). While free surface form word order is attributed to a preverbal discourse-based hierarchy, non-topic/focus DPs are in a post-verbal, non-hierarchical XP structure (Dahlstrom, 2013). This paper posits that Meskwaki has an underlying configurational syntactic structure based on novel and prior data showing a hierarchical DP structure with locality constraints, superiority effects in multiple wh-phrases, and long-distance movement and island effects.
Paul Morris (University of Iowa)
Leigh Hunnicutt (University of Iowa)

Rate effects on Southern American English VOT

This study examines the effect of speaking rate on VOT durations of initial stops in Southern American English (SAE). English is claimed to have a two-way contrast between long-lag (fortis) and short-lag (lenis) stops, but lenis stops in SAE have been shown to be produced with prevoicing rather than short-lag VOT. This study examines whether SAE lenis stops are specified for privative voice or if prevoicing is an example of contrastive emphasis. Similar to rate effects found in other languages, the data here support the conclusion that SAE does have phonologically specified privative voice in the lenis stop.

Pamela Munro (University of California, Los Angeles)

How to swear in Zapotec: the grammar of Tlacolula Valley Zapotec expletives

Tlacolula Valley Zapotec (zab) expletives are swear expressions, e.g., nih bèi'nyande'eh 'that blessed' and nih wza'ahn laa'any xih giēhyl 'that gave birth to in the bottom of hell', whose constituency and use is syntactically anomalous. They occur alone as interjections, in emphatic interrogatives and certain idioms, and as nominal modifiers. The expletive phrases begin with the relative/complementizer morpheme nih and have things in common with relative clauses. However, they are more similar to other fixed nih phrases and are even reminiscent of Zapotec quantifiers. (But why?) This paper describes their structure and use, contributing to the cross-linguistic typology of swearing.

Prerna Nadathur (Stanford University)

Implicative behaviour and causality in enough and too constructions

I propose a new account of the aspect-dependent implicative behavior of enough and too constructions (E&T). Against Hacquard (2005)'s claim that E&T are inherently complement-entailing, I propose that they simply attribute a disposition to their subjects, but do not force complement entailment. Actualization under perfective is driven by 'actualistic' coercion (Homer 2011), which applies only to a specific set of stative disposition predicates. This aligns perfective E&T with recent treatments of implicatives (Baglini & Francez 2016, Nadathur 2016), and opens up a new approach to the longstanding puzzle of actuality entailments on ability modals (Bhatt 1999).

Ricardo Napoleão de Souza (University of New Mexico)

Vowel nasality in South America: cross-linguistic rarities as evidence of contact

This study examines cross-linguistically rare features of nasality in South American languages as a way to disentangle contact-induced change from genetic retention in phonology. Results show that the occurrence of typologically infrequent nasalized vowels (e.g. ō ū ũ) and of fully symmetrical oral-nasal vowel inventories in the area far exceed a chance distribution, suggesting language contact as an explanation. Additionally, the findings indicate that diffusion between languages in South America possibly extends much farther than the Amazon basin. Finally, this paper provides important phonological evidence for the thus far challenging task of language classification in South America.

Ajit Narayanan (Indian Institute of Technology, Madras)
Rajesh Kumar (Indian Institute of Technology, Madras)

Creating assistive technology for people with autism using principles of natural language

Given limited progress in creating a visual computation system of grammar for children with Complex Communicative Needs, the proposed system is a computer application grounded in natural language fundamentals. For this system to be an effective alternative access to communication, it is as expressive as natural language, while maintaining consistency with natural language fundamentals. We describe our experiments in creating such a system, and results obtained when testing it with children with autism. This shows considerable promise as an alternative access to language for children with CCN.
Ajit Narayanan (Indian Institute of Technology, Madras)  
Rajesh Kumar (Indian Institute of Technology, Madras)  
Enhanced scaffolding and measurement in communicative language teaching classrooms

We investigate methods of scaffolding in CLT classrooms using computer tools. These tools also led us to a new corpus-based technique of measuring learner performance in a CLT classroom. We created a language production tool that helped beginner language learners encode and decode sentences in the target language, through the use of picture maps. Learners used the tool by arranging pictures (representing words) into a map that encodes the thematic relations between them (such as Agent, Object and Possessor). This provided a new way for scaffolding and measuring learner capability in a CLT classroom.

Aleksei Nazarov (University of Huddersfield)  
Learning both variability and exceptionality in probabilistic OT grammars

The co-existence of variability and exceptionality in the same language, like in Modern Hebrew (Temkin-Martínez 2010), challenges OT-style learners. Probabilistic OT (e.g., Boersma 1998) captures variability, while exceptional words can be identified (e.g., Becker 2009) by inconsistency detection (Tesar 1995) in non-probabilistic OT; no previous proposal can do both. I propose a "soft inconsistency" criterion that identifies exceptional words in the probabilistic Expectation Driven Learning framework (Jarosz 2015), allowing learning of both variability and exceptionality. Tested on simplified Hebrew data, this model learns both the variable default pattern (>=95% accuracy) and the pattern of exceptions (>=95% overall accuracy on data).

Jeremy Needle (Northwestern University)  
Janet Pierrehumbert (University of Oxford)  
People perceive gender in morphemes of English pseudowords

In a quantitative experimental study on the relationship of morphological perception to speaker gender, we show that people successfully associate words with speaker gender, and that their implicit knowledge generalizes to gender associations of pseudowords' component morphemes. Participants judged whether a man or woman author was 'more likely to use' the word, and provided an explicit decomposition of the word (if any). Complex pseudowords were more likely to be associated with the female author when the morpheme group was more female-biased. Responses for real words reflected their gendered associations.

Brett C. Nelson (University of Calgary)  
Tunica vowel coalescence: constraints for quality

This paper reassesses previous examinations of phonological processes related to vowel hiatus in Tunica (tun), a sleeping (but currently reawakening) language isolate of the southeastern United States (Heaton & Anderson, 2017). Building off previous work in Optimality Theory, and following the assumptions that laryngeal consonants are placeless at morpheme boundaries, and thus do not block vocalic processes, this paper proposes modified feature specifications of the vocalic inventory of Tunica, and shows how a set of violable, ranked constraints can account not only for attested data, but perhaps reconstruct processes that are not attested in any source, showing promising progress for the Tunica revitalization effort.

Paul Nelson (Louisiana Tech University)  
Names that resonate in three twentieth-century Hispanic writers: Quiroga, Monterroso, and Matute

Sometimes a name is not just a name. Skilled writers know this and often create meaningful resonances by giving their characters specific names that highlight a story’s theme and comment on broader cultural elements. We see such a use of naming in three highly anthologized short works written by three accomplished short story writers from the Hispanic world: Horacio Quiroga (Uruguay-Argentina), Augusto Monterroso (Honduras-Guatemala), and Ana Maria Matute (Spain). Each writer gives the main character of their stories names that not only highlight their stories’ themes, but also serve to provide a type of cultural vindication.
Narges Nematollahi (Indiana University Bloomington)  
A semantic analysis of mood selection in complement clauses in Persian

In the vast body of literature on mood selection in complement clauses in Romance languages and Greek, the semantic analyses are mostly based on the mood selection of attitude predicates, while non-attitude predicates receive only secondary consideration. In this study, we present novel data from Persian, and argue that a different classification of the matrix predicates, namely propositional vs. non-propositional (using Pesetsky's definition of proposition), gives a better account for the data.

Sara Ng (University of Utah)  
Joselyn Rodriguez (University of Utah)  
Abby Kaplan (University of Utah)

Musical evidence for patterns of syllabification in English

How many syllables are in words like "fire"? Lavoie & Cohn (1999) document inter-speaker variation in these judgments; we provide converging evidence for such variation from musical text-setting. We documented the number of pitches American singer-songwriters associated to rime types [ai+liquid], [a+liquid], [i+liquid], and [ai+nasal]. By equating pitch count to syllable count, we suggest statistically significant inter-speaker variation in syllabification of [air] rimes. Results for [air] support Lavoie & Cohn’s (1999) description of variation in explicit meta-linguistic judgments. We found no evidence of variation for [ail] or [il] rimes.

Binh Ngo (University of Southern California)  
Elsi Kaiser (University of Southern California)

Effects of grammatical roles and topicality on Vietnamese referential form production

Two studies, narrative (n=20) and sentence completion (n=36), examined Vietnamese referential form choice regarding referents’ grammatical roles and topicality, particularly the null/overt pronoun distinction. Results indicate effects of subjecthood and parallelism with significantly more pronouns (null+overt, no clear preference for either) than NPs when subject of the current clause refers to subject of the preceding clause (p

MichelNguessan (Governors State University)  
Kouamé Désiré Kouakou (Independent Scholar)  
Sidiki Bamba (Université Félix Houphouët-Boigny)

Toponymy, ethnicity, and land tenure conflicts in Côte d’Ivoire

This paper explores the complex relationship between ethnicity, toponymy, and land tenure conflicts in an ethnically diverse country. In the South-West regions, native peoples resent the presence of non-native toponyms perceived as cultural invasion and they oppose the choice of such toponyms for administrative reorganization purposes. In this country, to a certain extent, toponyms are indicators of ethnic origins for different peoples involved in land tenure conflicts. This paper discusses historical perspectives and current land tenure issues; toponyms as a source of conflict between native and non-native peoples; and toponyms as indicators of participants’ ethnic origins in a land tenure conflict.

Emma Nguyen (University of Connecticut)  
Jon Sprouse (University of Connecticut)

The (non-)satiation of P600/SPS effects to distinct grammatical violations

The P600/SPS ERP effects that arise to syntactic violations are widely assumed to index the reanalysis processes that the parser deploys to correct those violations. Our goal in this project is to expand the work in the literature that has sought to differentiate subtypes of P600/SPS effects (e.g., Gouvea et al. 2010) in the hopes of constructing a mapping between P600/SPS effects and theories of reanalysis. Our results suggest that the P600/SPS effects to Phrase Structure Violations, Agreement Violations, and Semantic P600 violations are distinct in all possible dimensions: satiation, latency, and scalp distribution.
Yining Nie (New York University)
Voice and Austronesian-type voice morphology

Many languages exhibit overt morphology spelling out Voice, which has been claimed to come in three lexically-specific flavours: [+D], requiring a DP specifier; [-D], prohibiting a specifier; and [0], underspecified for an external argument. Little attention has been paid, however, to the fact that these featural distinctions are only overtly realised in the presence of an internal argument. Languages with Austronesian-type voice morphology show this generalisation especially clearly. I propose that the behaviour of Austronesian voice morphology arises from the interaction of Voice with the presence of phi-features in its vP complement. The result is an expanded typology of Voice.

Mark Norris (University of Oklahoma)
The morphosyntax of number in Estonian numeral-noun constructions

Numeral-noun constructions in Estonian exhibit two patterns of number-marking. If the noun is singular, so is the numeral. The same is true for plural. However, modifiers merged after the noun must be plural, even if the numeral and noun are singular. This talk analyzes the morphosyntax of number-marking in numeral-noun constructions in Estonian. I propose an analysis whereby the singular and plural patterns are based on different syntactic structures. Number matching is the result of nominal concord. In previous accounts (of related Finnish), number values for numerals are stipulated. I consider implications for the morphosyntax of number.

Janis Nuckolls (Brigham Young University)
Sense relations and sensory clustering in Pastaza Quichua ideophones

Ideophones are sound-imitative words that simulate senses, perceptions, and emotions. Using archived, audiovisual data consisting of over 500 ideophone utterances from the Pastaza Quichua language of Amazonian Ecuador acquired over the last 6 years of fieldwork, I argue that although ideophone semantics have been characterized as highly specific, semantic generalization and structured semantic relations such as synonymy, antonymy and homonymy may be found when a sizable corpus is available. Semantic regularity and structure are hypothesized to be linked with a sensory clustering effect whereby more sensory modalities encoded within an ideophone generate more possibilities for sense relations and semantic generalization.

Jeremiah Anene Nwankwegu (Ebonyi State University)
Syntax of Igbo personal names

This work, using the simple descriptive approach, explores the syntax of Igbo personal names. Igbo is characterizedly a descriptive language and this manifests profusely in its naming system. Apart from few lexical names, deriving from basic words, most personal names are syntactic – phrasal or sentential forms of various kinds, such as declarative, interrogative, imperative or subjunctive. Some of the names are found to be products of syntactic transformational processes, including movement, adjunction, deletion and substitution. The work reveals that Igbo names are not only lexical and semantically transparent, but also rule-governed, conforming to Igbo grammatical principles.

Joanna Nykiel (University of Silesia)

Jong-Bok Kim (Kyung Hee University)
Rok Sim (Kyung Hee University)
Okgi Kim (Kyung Hee University)

Morphosyntactic form of Korean fragments is relevant to their resolution

This paper reports on three acceptability judgments studies of Korean fragment answers. Given that the resolution of ellipsis relies on cue-dependent direct access operations, we ask whether the morphosyntactic form of a fragment is relevant as a retrieval cue for the fragment. We manipulated the morphosyntactic form of fragments by retaining or dropping structural case markers (experiments 1 and 2) or semantic case markers (experiment 3) from them. The results reveal that the acceptability of case drop depends on how elaborated the antecedents are, and support the relevance of morphosyntactic information to formulating identity conditions on ellipsis.
Vowel harmony affects vowels in adjacent and non-adjacent syllables/words and across word boundaries (Nevins, 2010). This paper shows that Gua (Guang language in Ghana) has ATR vowel harmony that operates within roots, words and across word boundaries by extension to the final vowel of the previous word, constrained by syntactic/prosodic domains. We analyze the domains using Selkirk’s (2011) Match theory of syntactic/phonological phrasing constraints. The constraints: Binary branching $\text{BINMIN} (\phi,0)$ deals with the size of the constituents and the MATCH-XP-to-$\phi$ constraint ensures that the syntactic category corresponds with the phonological phrase. The analyses show binary branching sensitivity in vowel harmony.

What does embodiment have to do with phonology?

One source of phonological iconicity arises from language users’ ability to conceptualize their own articulations. In signed and spoken language, phonemic features are recruited for iconic mappings between articulatory form and features of meaning. To investigate these claims, I analyze the phonological distribution of ASL sign-internal handshape change, using a small corpus of ASL, phonological features were coded for semantic patterns. I show that kinematic, acoustic, visual, and temporal properties of phonological forms participate in complex systematic mappings with semantic concepts relating to 3-D space and movement of objects. These mappings are grounded in embodied language.

An exploration of sociolinguistic issues of methodology and orthography in the study of Naija

The paper discusses the methodology and orthography adopted by the NaijaSynCor research project for a corpus-based macrosyntactic analysis of Naija, spoken by over 75 million speakers alongside several Nigerian languages and its lexifier, English. Through an annotated 500,000 word corpus, the project investigates Naija’s status, whether it is a discrete language separate from English or is a decreolising variety. The methodology describes Naija varieties based on regional and other sociolinguistic variables while the orthographic conventions are informed by frequency, consistency, and documenting variants. The implications that methodology and orthography have on the research of emerging languages like Naija are discussed.

Learnability captures soft typology of coda stop inventories

Recent work (Pater & Moreton, 2012) has shown that emergent learning biases can explain the relative attestation rates of patterns or soft typology. In the domains thus far explored, these learning biases parallel the predictions of systemic simplicity-languages prefer to allow either all or no structures on a scale rather than making a fine distinction; and $r$-volume (Riggle, 2014), the proportion of constraint rankings that result in a pattern. This paper shows that the soft typology of initial/final stop inventories is not predicted by either systemic simplicity or $r$-volume, but is predicted by the emergent learning bias.

Inverse scope and unaccusativity alternation

Japanese is claimed to be scope-rigid: the inverse scope reading is hard to get in many cases. There is, however, a set of examples in Japanese which allows (or even prefers) the inverse scope reading. In this presentation, I first propose that it is unaccusative verbs that makes the inverse scope reading possible. Secondly, I will report unaccusativity alternation phenomenon in Japanese, which gives a new explanation of some cases of inverse scope in Japanese. Specifically, a progressive morpheme -teiru makes unergatives into unaccusatives. Among supporting evidence is that fact about floating quantifiers.
Teresa O’Neill (The Graduate Center, CUNY) 33

Testing the Subject Processing Advantage in Zazaki relative clauses

This work examines the Subject Processing Advantage (SPA) for relative clauses in Zazaki (Northwest Iranian), a split-ergative language, testing it against the competing ergative case-cueing effect that has been observed for ergative languages, including Avar and Niuean. Results from a sentence-picture matching task conducted with 23 native speakers of Zazaki bear out the SPA, but not the case-cueing effect. Analyzed in light of Zazaki’s unique "crossed" case system, where the same case marks ergative and accusative arguments, the results suggest an accusative processing advantage, where the parser maps case information onto an accusative structure whenever possible, reinforcing the SPA.

Kwaku Owusu Afriyie Osei-Tutu (Purdue University/University of Ghana) 67

Getting to the point: Telicity in mono-eventive motion predicates in Ghanaian Student Pidgin (GSP)

This paper finds that telicity in mono-eventive complex-path motion predicates in GSP is characterized by two concomitant properties: (A) a phonologically null Aspect and (B) the presence of a locative XP (XP_loc), which may or may not be introduced by catch ‘reach/arrive’. On the other hand, for atelicity, the paper argues that, though the presence of the continuous aspect marker de is pervasive, it is not necessary for a structure to be atelic. Consequently, the paper concludes that atelicity is the ‘elsewhere’ condition since it is not marked per se but is obtained because the conditions for telicity are absent.

Ellen Osterhaus (University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire) 61

The role of syllable structure in name interpretation

Names of products marketed by gender may follow similar structural patterns to gendered American personal names. Names with a word-final coda may be more likely to be perceived as “masculine,” while those with an open syllable in word-final position may be perceived as more “feminine” (i.e., names that end with a consonant or vowel, respectively). This follow-up analysis compares the frequency of word-final codas in English with a corpus of gender-specific and gender-neutral personal names, as well as a corpus of gender-specific and gender-neutral product names. Findings may have implications for the role of structural analogy in new name formation.

Jason Overfelt (University of Minnesota) P3

Stripping in Temporal Adverbial Constructions

I argue that truncated Temporal Adverbial Constructions (TACs; Kim left [before Bill]) involve ellipsis, but are most amenable to a stripping-like treatment. What I call TAC-Stripping is low-adjunction of a TAC containing a functionally restructured complement, viz. a vP. A single remnant is A’-moved to a focus position outside the elided vP. I present evidence for this analysis and account for the unavailability of standard Stripping in TACs as well as the surprising sensitivity of TAC-Stripping to constraints against embedding the antecedent or ellipsis site.

Katharina Pabst (University of Toronto) 92
Paola Cépeda (Stony Brook University)
Hadas Kotek (New York University)
Kristen Syrett (Rutgers University)
Katharine Donelson (University at Buffalo)
Miranda McCarvel (University of Utah)

Gender bias in linguistics textbooks: has anything changed since Macaulay & Brice (1997)?

Following the adoption of the LSA’s Guidelines for Inclusive Language and the 20th anniversary of Macaulay & Brice (1997: M&B)’s survey of examples in 11 syntax textbooks, we present an analysis of 6 recent textbooks. We sampled 200 examples from each textbook, and found that the gender skew and stereotypes reported in M&B are still present: males are twice as likely to occur as subjects and receive proper names, and examples often perpetuate gender stereotypes. Instructors using these examples thus implicitly perpetuate gender stereotypes, in materials on a topic that shouldn’t be biased at all - the structure of language.
Marjorie Pak (Emory University)

*Head-movement and allomorphy in children's negative questions*

English-speaking preschoolers occasionally produce negative questions with a ‘doubled’ auxiliary (e.g. Why did you didn’t know?). These 2AuxQs apparently involve a failure to raise [NEG n’t] to C (compare: Why didn’t you know?). I analyze 2AuxQs as the product of two independent errors: a planning error (raising T-to-C without raising Neg-to-T first) and an allomorphy error (overgeneralizing n’t). The planning error results from lack of practice-serial head-movement is relatively uncommon in English, and true Neg-to-T-to-C may be rarer than appearances suggest. In e.g. Why don’t we play, ok?, -n’t is not interpreted within TP- and strikingly, 2AuxQs are unattested here.

Kayla Palakurthy (University of California, Santa Barbara)

*Sociolinguistic variation in Diné stops*

Pilagá (Guaycuruan) has potentially complex determiner and demonstrative words, and allows determiner stacking. There are two distinct determiner constructions, each of which includes a classifier morpheme: di? ‘horizontally extended’, da? ‘vertically extended’, ñi? ‘bunched up, sitting’, na? ‘coming’ to the point of reference, so? ‘departing’ from the point of reference, or ga? ‘unseen, absent’. Demonstratives are a subtype of determiner words that include a deictic morpheme in addition to the classifier: (=)hoʔ ‘proximal’, =mʔe’ ‘medial visible’, =maa ‘medial non-visible’, =chʔa ‘distal visible’, =ha ‘distal non-visible’, or naqa-. Determiners that contain demonstrative roots can function as third person pronouns.

Panayiotis Pappas (Simon Fraser University)

Irina Presnyakova (Simon Fraser University)

Pocholo Umbal (University of Toronto)

*Who belongs to the mainstream speech community? A report from Vancouver BC*

We explore how much the speech pattern of second-generation immigrants differs from that of the founding population in Vancouver Canada. We present the results of a comparative variationist analysis into the Canadian Raising and Shifting patterns of four different ethnic groups living in the metropolitan area of Vancouver BC: Anglo-Canadians, Chinese-Canadians, Filipino-Canadians, or South-Asian Canadians. An analysis of 7540 tokens from sociolinguistic interviews, reveals that all groups participate in Canadian Shift; Chinese-Canadians are the only group that does not participate in Canadian Raising. We also present the results of a qualitative analysis of the ethnic orientation portion of the interviews.

Panayiotis Pappas (Simon Fraser University)

Maite Taboada (Simon Fraser University)

Kathryn Alexander (Simon Fraser University)

*Teaching linguistic argumentation through a writing-intensive approach*

We present the results of a study on whether writing-intensive learning techniques can assist beginner Linguistics students in learning linguistic argumentation. An analysis of four in-class assignments from 20 students shows that their essays become more complex in descriptive measures (lexical diversity, use of technical words). Conversely, readability indices and scores of referential cohesion also show progressive simplification in argument structure. We interpret this as more successful writing because it demonstrates that students understand better the novel abstract concepts.

Maryann Parada (California State University, Bakersfield)

*Indigenous personal names among U.S. Latinos: onomastic outcomes of the Chicano movement*

This study examines the emergence and trends of indigenous names in the U.S. Latino, particularly Mexican origin, community. The socio-political context of the Mexican American Civil Rights Movement of the 1960s and 1970s and a Chicano identity grounded in Aztec (Mexica) heritage propelled several Mexica names into use in subsequent decades. Data is presented on the baby naming trends of five such names (and their variants) over five decades. Results show that the names did not gain momentum until decades after the culmination of the Chicano Movement, but are currently in sharp decline for new births.
Indrek Park (Indiana University Bloomington)

Pitch accent in Mandan

Within the Siouan language family, Mandan stands apart because of its innovative pitch-accent system. There is no phonemic stress in Mandan. All words have a single unstressed accented mora that can occur in any of the first three syllables, permitting three possible patterns: HLLL, HHLH, and LHHL. All moras following the accented mora (H) have low pitch (L). A small number of disyllabic words have two accented moras, in which case the accent is realized as stress on both syllables, as in shêhêk 'coyote' (HH).

Jayeon Park (University of Connecticut)
Jon Sprouse (University of Connecticut)

ERP correlates of two types of subject island violations and constructions with substantially similar processing dynamics

The goal of this experiment is to expand the set of ERP responses to complex syntactic phenomena, in order to contribute to the expansion of the empirical base of syntax beyond offline acceptability judgments.

Jeffrey Parker (Brigham Young University)

Affix frequency instead of feature representations: evidence from processing of Russian nouns

Clahsen et al. (2001) argue that an affix’s specified (primitive) features, e.g., [+/- subject], [+/- oblique], predict lexical decision latencies and therefore must be part of lexical representation. In this paper I replicate this effect in Russian with a larger set of nominal suffixes in a visual lexical decision task. I also find, however, that the token frequency of inflectional affixes is a similarly good predictor of lexical decision latencies and argue that effects of features arise as a byproduct of their relationship with affix frequency, making features uninformative for lexical access when affix frequency is accounted for.

Jeffrey Parker (Brigham Young University)
Robert Reynolds (Brigham Young University)
Andrea D. Sims (The Ohio State University)

A Bayesian investigation of factors shaping the network structure of inflection class systems

Some inflection class systems exhibit Marginal Detraction (MD) -- classes with fewer lexemes contribute more to a system’s complexity than larger classes, where complexity is the average uncertainty associated with one form of a lexeme given knowledge of another (Stump & Finkel 2013; Sims & Parker 2016). In this paper we model the emergence of MD with a multi-generational agent-based Bayesian learning model. By treating inflection class systems as networks of classes (nodes) without overlapping exponents (edges), we show that the emergence of MD in the model depends on the network properties of the ten artificial systems used as input.

Steve Parker (Graduate Institute of Applied Linguistics)

Phonetic study of /i/ and /u/ in Bora

Bora is a Witotoan language spoken by about 750 persons in Peru and 100 in Colombia. Its phonemic vowels are /i e a o i u/ (Thiesen and Weber 2012). A contrast between a central and a back vowel which are otherwise identical is theoretically significant since it shows that the binary feature [+/-back] is too weak to encode all phonological contrasts along the front/back dimension. We conclude that Bora /i/ and /u/ are not distinguished by lip rounding, but that /i/ may in fact be an apical or fricativized vowel.
Alicia Parrish (Michigan State University)
Karthik Durvasula (Michigan State University)

*Does priming tap into phonological features?*

While facilitatory priming effects are found for similar phonological segments or rhyming words, evidence shows weak or non-existent effects of priming on phonological representations such as syllables. Through two lexical decision task experiments, we show for the first time that there are also weak and inconsistent effects of priming for place of articulation features in English. These results suggest that priming may index orthographic or consciously available categories, but not phonological representations.

Robert Pasternak (Stony Brook University)

*Intensity of desire is monotonic*

Certain constructions in English require that the measure function used track part-whole relations in the relevant domain of entities/eventualities, which Schwarzschild (2006) refers to as "monotonicity". This class of constructions includes pseudopartitives (Krifka 1989, Schwarzschild 2006), nominal and verbal comparatives (Nakanishi 2007, Wellwood 2015), and VP measurement adjuncts (e.g., "VP a lot"). I show that all of these constructions can be used to measure intensity of desire, suggesting that intensity is a monotonic measure of desire states. I then provide a natural language metaphysics of desire, including Kratzerian ordering and quantification over worlds, that makes intensity monotonic.

Doris Payne (University of Oregon)
Alejandra Vidal (CONICET)

*Determiners and demonstratives in Pilagá (Gran Chaco, Argentina)*

Pilagá (Guaycuruan) has potentially complex determiner and demonstrative words, and allows determiner stacking. There are two distinct determiner constructions, each of which includes a classifier morpheme: diʔ ‘horizontally extended’, daʔ ‘vertically extended’, naiʔ ‘bunched up, sitting’, naʔ ‘coming’ to the point of reference, soʔ ‘departing’ from the point of reference, or gaʔ ‘unseen, absent’. Demonstratives are a subtype of determiner words that include a deictic morpheme in addition to the classifier: (=)hoʔ ‘proximal’, =mʔe ‘medial visible’, =maʔa ‘medial non-visible’, =chʔa ‘distal visible’, =ha ‘distal non-visible’, or naʔ-a. Determiners that contain demonstrative roots can function as third person pronouns.

Katya Pertsova (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)
Misha Becker (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)

*Is there a phonological bias in implicit learning of allomorphy?*

We investigate the presence of a phonological bias in morphological learning using artificial language learning paradigm with children and adults. The study involved learning plural allomorphy conditioned either by syllable length (phonology) or by animacy (semantics) in two training regimes: blocked presentation associated with explicit learning vs. randomized presentation of stimuli. Children learned the semantic pattern only in the blocked presentation (and showed signs of explicit learning), and the phonological pattern only in the random presentation (and showed signs of implicit learning). Adults showed signs of explicit learning in all conditions.

Elizabeth Peterson (University of Helsinki)

*“Should I say ja?” Performance and routine in agreement markers in Sanpete County, Utah*

A variety of American English spoken in Sanpete County, Utah, is investigated, focusing on variation of agreement particles among elderly members of the community. The agreement particle *ja* [ja] is one of few linguistic reminders of the Scandinavian immigrants who created the second wave of settlement to the area, after English speakers, starting in 1850. The study comprises approximately 18 hours of recorded interviews, featuring 16 speakers aged 63 to 94. A variationist analysis indicates that *ja* is losing ground to other agreement particles, yet it remains a routinized agreement token simultaneously serving as a salient marker of local identity.
Jeff Peterson (Purdue University)

A Japanese pitch accent practice program and L1 influence on pitch accent acquisition

Research has demonstrated that although learners struggle to acquire Japanese pitch accent, focused training and practice improves learner pronunciation. The present study investigated learners’ first language (L1) effect on accent acquisition following use of a Japanese Pitch Accent Learning and Practice (PALP) program. The PALP program was used by 12 Chinese/Korean L1 and 9 English L1 novice level Japanese language learners in two online courses over the course of one semester. Results suggest that use of the PALP program significantly improved learners’ ability to learn and retain correct Japanese pitch accent over time, regardless of the learners’ L1.

Roberto Petrosino (University of Connecticut)
Diogo Almeida (New York University Abu Dhabi)
Andrea Calabrese (University of Connecticut)
Jon Sprouse (University of Connecticut)

Asymmetrical MMNs to non-linguistic, biological sounds: a new challenge to the underspecification hypothesis

Mismatch negativity (MMN) is an ERP component occurring when two sounds are presented in an oddball paradigm with one sound played frequently as standard, and the other played infrequently as deviant. There is growing literature showing that the size of MMN is dependent on the direction of the role ordering (asymmetrical MMNs; aMMNs). Although this effect has been usually interpreted as effect of the amount of featural specification of the representation of phonemes, the project aims at re-evaluating the strength of this evidence by exploring two other possible sources of aMMNs: acoustics and (social) markedness.

Giulia Pettita (Gallaudet University)
Valerie Dively (Gallaudet University)
Mark Halley (Gallaudet University)
Marc Holmes (Gallaudet University)
Brenda Nicodemus (Gallaudet University)

“Can you spell that for the interpreter?: Managing namesigns in team interpreting

Questions surrounding the translation of proper names have been well attested (Newmark, 1981; Zabeh, 2012); however, this issue has not been explored in simultaneous interpretation. In this presentation we report on a study of teams of signed language interpreters who must manage proper names in discourse. Three teams were recruited to interpret a mock training session between a hearing computer specialist and a deaf international student. Results indicate a high degree of interpreter-generated utterances, conscious omissions of material, and the formation of conversational dyads to negotiate and manage the rendition of proper names.

Ian Phillips (The Graduate Center, CUNY)

Cross-linguistic structural priming in Spanish-English bilinguals: effects of exposure to L2 English on processing illicit L1 structures in Spanish

This study tests cross-linguistic structural priming of illicit preposition stranding in L1 Spanish sentences for Spanish-English bilingual adults following exposure to licit preposition stranding in L2 English sentences. Structural priming effects are measured during comprehension in a self-paced listening paradigm. Results from 10 English-dominant heritage Spanish speakers show that response times for the phrase containing preposition stranding and the following phrase in Spanish sentences are faster following exposure to structurally-parallel English sentences. The effects of individual variables related to language exposure and use on structural priming magnitude will be analyzed for heritage Spanish speakers and Spanish-dominant late learners of English.
This study uses pupillometry to measure processing of Spanish island violations for first- and second-generation Spanish-English bilinguals. Three measures of pupil dilation (maximum pupil dilation, latency, and rate) were calculated for five Spanish island conditions: subject extraction from embedded clauses missing complementizer ‘que’, Wh-islands, complex NP complements, relative clauses, and temporal adverbial adjuncts. Significant increases in mean pupil dilation occurred at the violation in each island condition compared to grammatical control sentences, suggesting pupillometry is a sensitive and viable measure of online processing of island violations. We compare these results to ERP measures from a previous study with these sentences.

The present study explores individual variation in sibilant coarticulation over an eight-year period, identifying longitudinal temporal fluctuations in speech production. Previous work on individual variation has examined long-term and short-term changes, and the present study unifies these approaches using a longitudinal corpus with both day and year measurements. We first model the static factors, including the coarticulatory influences of the following sound(s), and use the model’s predications to investigate possible time trends. The results of this study illustrate a great degree of interspeaker variation, with individuals varying as to whether they exhibit short-term fluctuations, long-term changes, or both.

The interpretation of the English adverb otherwise appears to depend on its preceding discourse, but allows for different possible readings, as in (a-b) from Webber et al. (2001:7). a. If the light is red, stop. Otherwise go straight on. b. If the light is red, stop. Otherwise you’ll get a ticket. We propose that otherwise must refer to a set of worlds that have been eliminated in a previous context update. We formalize this in a dynamic semantics framework, borrowing insights from work on complement anaphora and modal subordination.

Leonard Bloomfield was deeply interested in foreign language pedagogy. In addition to teaching German for many years, Bloomfield published several articles on language pedagogy and wrote three foreign language textbooks (one for German and two for Dutch). In this paper, I evaluate the philosophy of, and the responses to, these works, in order to contextualize them within the history of language pedagogy in North America and within Bloomfield’s intellectual biography. I argue that, despite their flaws, Bloomfield’s language textbooks represent both original, innovative contributions to foreign language pedagogy, and an important part of Bloomfield’s intellectual biography.

φ-agreement in the verbal domain has been treated as a property of functional categories (AgrP, TP, AspP etc). I demonstrate that complete severing of φ-agreement from the verbal category is problematic and argue for a tighter connection between them (as suggested by Iatridou 1990). The crucial argument is the lack of consistent association of functional heads with agreement features, observed e.g. in compound tenses and aspectual-verb constructions in Bantu languages. The number and position of φ-probes in clausal structure is derived from the number and size of head-chains containing a verb.
The structural nature of non-structural case: on passivization and case in Lithuanian

Dative case on indirect objects (IO) in Lithuanian is preserved under passivization, which isn’t the case with dative marked direct objects (DO) of monotransitive verbs (vadovauti- ‘to manage’, suggesting that the two datives aren’t alike. Although DAT-NOM advancement is taken as an indicator of structural case, we show that DO datives behave differently from DOs bearing structural accusative in that the former exhibit inherent case properties as well (see also Anderson 2015). We develop an account for the contrast that employs different ways of case assignment: while inherent case is assigned syntactically through probe or structure-building features, structural case is assigned post-syntactically.

Embodying toughness: LOT-raising, /l/-velarization, and retracted articulatory setting

This paper examines the link between articulatory setting and stylistic practice. I show that raised LOT and velarized /l/-both characterized by retraction of the tongue-are used in tandem by an adolescent community of practice associated with embodied toughness. Unlike their peers at the high school, technical theater engage in manual labor and self-describe (and are described by peers) as ‘rowdy’ ‘badass’ and ‘tough.” Results indicate that tech speakers produce significantly higher LOT and significantly more velarized /l/ variants. I argue that this articulatory setting is indexical of the salient stylistic characteristic of the individuals using it: toughness.

How much wiggle room is there in a shift?

Data from across California show that the low back vowel merger has left space at the bottom of the vowel system. Subsequent shifts of front vowels into that space, however, are not uniform. Drawing on data from across California, we show that front vowels fill in the space differently in urban versus rural communities, coastal versus inland areas, and along ethnic lines. We also present cases where individual speakers with the same macro-social characteristics show divergent patterns. Altogether, these findings raise the question of how, among all this variation, any one pattern of movement comes to define the shift.

Similarity-based phonological generalization

Halle (1978) suggested that simple, feature-bundle-based representations could explain the generalization seen in the phonology of languages. An alternative explanation for this is that the similarity of different sounds causes speakers to treat them similarly (Cristia et al. 2013). To test which explanation better predicts the experimental results of Cristia et al. (2013), I created a MaxEnt learner that uses similarity in its learning update to encourage generalization to similar segments. My learner’s predictions match the results found by Cristia et al. (2013) more accurately than a previously proposed MaxEnt learner (Moreton et al. 2017) that relies on feature-bundle-based generalization.
new rhythm-based parsing constraint and demonstrating that its typological predictions best not only those of *LAPSE but also those of the more standard parsing motivator, PARSE- σ.

**Robin Quizar** (Metro State University of Denver)

*Absolutive antipassives in Ch’orti’ (Mayan): a historical/comparative view*

Ch’orti’ is innovative among the Ch’olan (Mayan) languages in its full development of the verbal absolutive antipassive. Absolutive antipassives are intransitive constructions derived from transitives, such that the former agent/subject of the transitive verb becomes the subject of the derived intransitive verb while the former patient/object of the transitive is either omitted or demoted to an oblique role. Although the other Ch’olan languages normally use nominalized antipassive forms, Ch’orti’ utilizes mostly verbs. Such a difference in the antipassive construction is part of a general historical morpho-syntactic change that Ch’orti’ has undergone.

**Eric Raimy** (University of Wisconsin-Madison)

**Mark Koranda** (University of Wisconsin-Madison)

**Calvin Kosmatka** (University of Wisconsin-Madison)

*Phonological substance and the Successive Division Algorithm*

We model vowel inventories using a python implementation of the Successive Division Algorithm (Dresher 2009) on 213 vowel inventories (3 to 10 vowels) from UPSID (Madieson 1984) in two distinctive feature systems. Results show that substantive distinctive features provide a smaller hypothesis space for the learner over substance free features. We also demonstrate that the phonetic substance of the vowels in an inventory drastically affect the hypothesis space a learner must face. Established metrics for phoneme systems based on Clements (2009) and Dunbar & Dupoux (2016) are also reported.

**Janet Randall** (Northeastern University)

**Abbie MacNeal** (Northeastern University)

**Yian Xu** (Northeastern University)

*Jargon and justice: using linguistic to improve legal language*

Misunderstanding jury instructions can seriously impede justice. Our studies examine linguistic factors in jury instruction comprehension. Study 1, using undergraduates, found improvements when instructions were rewritten in plain English, minimizing passives and legalese, and when subjects could read while listening. To better replicate the jury-pool, Study 2 tested a less educated group of subjects using MTurk, and found even stronger effects. To further simulate courtroom proceedings, Study 3 presented comprehension questions after all the instructions rather than after each one; the effects were still stronger. Our research provides robust evidence that legal language comprehension can be improved through linguistic analysis.

**Wil A. Rankinen** (Grand Valley State University)

**Aaron L. Albin** (Kobe University)

*Geographic distribution of Finnish vs. Anglicized pronunciations of the word sauna in Michigan’s Upper Peninsula*

In the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, there are several competing pronunciations for the word *sauna*: the Finnish variant [ˈsoː.na] as well as the Anglicized variants [ˈsə.nə] and [ˈsa.nə]. The present study investigates the geographic distribution of these variant pronunciations as well as the social identities and attitudes indexed by each variant by triangulating three sources of data: acoustic analysis of elicited productions, self-reported pronunciations from an online survey, and comments posted to Facebook groups. Results indicate that the Finnish variant is strongly preferred in the Finnish-dominant western UP. However, it appears that the primary division is north vs. south.

**Peter Raper** (University of the Free State)

*Indigenous Bushman (San) influence on place-names in Southern Africa*

The ancient Bushman peoples and their languages are largely extinct in Southern Africa, but their influence may be traced in adapted and translated place-names and their components. This paper discusses the processes of adaptation into KhoiKhoi, Bantu and European languages, such as the addition of class and gender markers, click substitution and other sound shifts, and
The techniques of reconstruction of Bushman toponyms by reversing the processes of adaptation are elucidated, as are the challenges brought about by the introduction of modern nomenclature and orthographies.

Vahideh Rasekhi (Stony Brook University)  
Nazila Shafiei (Stony Brook University)  
_object ellipsis in Persian_

We discuss the problems of the existing analyses for Persian missing objects, and propose a unifying VVPE account for structures in which one or more arguments are elided. We provide evidence that there is FocP in the TP level, above vP, and argue that the verb survives ellipsis by moving to the focus head, and the E feature (Merchant 2001) on focus head licenses the elision of its complement, vP. Our proposal suggests that verbs don’t need to move to T, despite Goldberg (2005)’s account, rather to a head in the TP level that can license stranding of the verb.

Aisulu Raspayeva (Georgetown University)  
_gendered co-construction of causality of infidelities in a Russian reality TV show_

Applying Linde’s (1993) notion of causality (i.e., providing socially acceptable reasons why certain events took place or certain decisions were made), I demonstrate how linguistic co-construction of causality of infidelity in heterosexual relationships in the popular Russian reality TV show is related to gender and created in discourse. The three hosts influenced the women to present richer accounts for their own behavior by asking them more direct questions, while allowing the men shift the blame to their partners by making only side humorous comments of their behavior. It calls for further research to investigate how these tendencies are culturally motivated.

Jon Rawski (Stony Brook University)  
_subregular complexity across speech and sign_

Do the computational properties of phonology hold independently of modality, or are they inextricably dependent on the physical articulators which externalize it? I evaluate these claims with respect to the recent Subregular Hypothesis, which states that all phonological systems obey strict computational bounds, falling within the weakest sub-classes of the Regular acceptor/transducers. I show that in sign languages, metathesis and final syllable reduplication are Strictly Local functions, just like the parallel spoken language processes, as is compound reduction via evaluating its sequential nature. Subregularity, then, supports an algebraic phonology independent of modality.

Ryan Redmond (University of California, Davis)  
_gender “performance” and “authenticity”: a sociophonetic study of Japanese voice actresses in cross-gender roles and their fan reception_

This study investigates the performance of different-gendered roles by Japanese female voice actors through analysis of fundamental frequency, as well as the reception of these performances through cyber-ethnography. Actresses were shown to drastically raise f0 when performing female roles, instead of lowering for male roles, which mirrors societal expectations concerning hyper-femininity in Japanese media. In terms of reception, fans demonstrated mixed feelings towards the voice actors themselves, either disparaging or praising their abilities to mimic male voices, based on believability of their performance, while simultaneously criticizing female fan participation in the culture.

Paul E. Reed (University of Alabama)  
_appalachian place-based identity: a case study in rootedness and /ay/ monophthongization_

The present paper compares the rates and realizations of /ay/ monophthongization for an Appalachian English woman from two time periods - speech from high school and a sociolinguistic interview as a 38 year-old. Auditory and acoustic analysis show significant differences in the rates of monophthongization and the phonetic realization of /ay/ (from categorical monophthongization to complete absence of monophthongization). The speaker's orientation to place (rootedness) changed over time, and her linguistic productions of a highly stigmatized variable changed in concert. These results help to better understand how a speaker's relationship to place changes over time and is reflected in speech.
Paul E. Reed (University of Alabama)
Rootedness and the Southern Shift in Appalachia

The Southern Vowel Shift (SVS) is a rotation in the vowel space occurring across the Southern U.S. Research focused on primarily urban areas indicates that the shift was retreating across the South; however, Irons (2007) found the shift advancing across rural regions. Recognizing this, Fridland (2012: 187) called the shift a potential ‘ecological distinction’. If the SVS is an ecological distinction, then speakers more oriented toward rural areas (e.g., parts of Appalachia) may utilize more features of the SVS. The present study tests this hypothesis using a Rootedness metric to quantify local orientation among rural speakers in East Tennessee.

Brian Reese (University of Minnesota)
Hooi Ling Soh (University of Minnesota)
Parenthetical "I'm telling you" as a marker of private evidence

We present an analysis of parenthetical uses of the English expression "I'm telling you" as a discourse particle, i.e., an expression that conveys information about the epistemic states of discourse participants with respect to the propositional content of an utterance (Zimmermann, 2011). The analysis connects "I'm telling you" to other discourse particles marking the speaker’s assumptions about whether the (evidence for the) asserted proposition is shared knowledge between the speaker and addressee and whether the (evidence for the) proposition is ‘verifiable on the spot’ (e.g. German ja (Kratzer 1999, 2004), Mandarin de (Soh 2017)).

Emily Remirez (University of California, Berkeley)
The effect of whisper formants on the perception of pitch

Social information such as gender or ethnicity can affect speech perception, a result typically interpreted in exemplar theory as the socially-correlated stimulus increasing the activation level of congruous exemplars. This study probes the effect of formants of a whisper on the perceived pitch of the imagined ‘speaker.’ Two patterns are hypothesized: (i) the higher the formants, the higher the perceived pitch; and (ii) a generalization based on the whisper will prime gender-linked pitch perception. Results are consistent with both of these predictions: two subjects show linear relationships, and two show non-linear relationships.

Kathryn Remlinger (Grand Valley State University)
Austin Belanger-Iott (Grand Valley State University)
Melissa Dean (Grand Valley State University)
Tristan Kittle (Grand Valley State University)
Alice Pozzobon (Grand Valley State University)
Richard Vegh (Grand Valley State University)
How much Dutch? The linguistic landscape of Holland, Michigan

This study examines the intersection of language use, language attitudes, identity, and tourism in public spaces to understand their effects on what it means to be "local" and to discursively reimagine Holland as a “Dutch” city. This reimagining affects particular ways of understanding larger sociocultural meanings about ethnicity, place, and their relationship to language use and language attitudes. Preliminary findings demonstrate that the linguistic landscape functions not only to promote the city and local events but also to sell the idea of a sense of place and a local identity.

Jeffrey Renaud (Augustana College)
Coarticulation in two fricative-vowel sequences of Latin American Spanish

Latin American Spanish attests three main pronunciations for (fuego ‘fire’) and (foco ‘focus’) sequences: faithful [f], velarized [x], and bilabialized [E]. This paper describes a three-part production study (sociolinguistic interview, self-paced reading and picture description tasks) to account for [x] and [E]. Previous analyses argue that listeners misperceive a speaker’s [fu] as [xu]/[E, u] (or [fo] as [xo]/[E, o]). Coarticulatory accounts claim that speakers retract [f] to [x] due to the vowel’s backness; in the case of [E], speakers assimilate lip-roundedness. Locus equation analyses on the 1667 fricatives produced by four Chilean and four Mexican Spanish speakers support coarticulatory accounts.
Evidence for increasing sensitivity to phonetic environments over time: the development of Karen Refugee English

Varieties of English that have developed from sustained contact with other languages (such as Maori or Spanish) show high rates of consonant cluster reduction that are sensitive to following phonetic environment (Schreier, 2005; Santa Ana, 1992; Bayley, 1994). Refugee communities allow us to examine the development of (what will become) sustained contact varieties at the onset of contact. Analysis of the English spoken by Karen refugees in the United States suggests that sustained contact varieties of English are not initially sensitive to following phonetic environments, but increase in sensitivity to these environments over time.

The Sayuleño middle suffix

The Sayuleño (pos) verbal inflection ji-, glossed as ‘self-referent’, is discussed. It will be argued: 1) that ji- is a middle marker, 2) that the non-cooccurrence of ji- with the applicative is a product of haplology, and 3) that the explanation for the non-canonical order of both ji- and the suffixal applicative, haY-, relative to the plural lies in the left edge incorporation patterns of Sayuleño and is parallel to the development of the Mixean future. This explanation includes that the suffixal applicative is ultimately related to the modifier hay- ‘of someone else’, and involves the Sayuleño restructuring of Mixean plural marking.

Asymmetries in the L2 acquisition of Macuiltianguis Zapotec tones

Researchers have documented child and adult learners’ struggles to produce tone in various languages of the Americas, but communities who wish to teach their language have little information about what underlies such difficulties. This study used a corpus of spoken classroom language and periodic tone tests to investigate tone acquisition among children learning Macuiltianguis Zapotec through a language revitalization program. The results show that learners acquire tones that are either very acoustically salient or very frequent in the input before acquiring tones that are neither salient nor frequent, suggesting that the latter may need additional instructional support to be learned.

The co-grammar of interjections in English

Interjections in English display subtle structure and regularity, yet are often deemed marginal e.g., Kratzer (1999): ‘There is a phonology. There is no syntax. There is no compositional semantics.’. Others consider them only loosely part of syntax and/or grammar (e.g. Ameka 1992; Trask 1993; Crystal 1995, Goffman, 1981). We argue that three types of systematicity suggest interjections have their own co-grammar worthy of analysis. First; interjections exhibit quasi-morphology (patterns which seem compositional but unproductive). Second; they have a co-phonology which permits phonemes/phonotactics absent elsewhere in English. Third; they show robust strategies for marking boundaries between interjections and conventional propositional content.

The descendants: Shakespeare’s namesakes in contemporary fiction

Onomastic revisions and renamings—along with some curious omissions—occur in several contemporary novels that draw upon plays attributed to Shakespeare. These novels include Jane Smiley’s A Thousand Acres (1991), a rendering of King Lear (1608), Ian McEwan’s Nutshell (2016), a reimagining of Hamlet (1603), and Margaret Atwood’s Hag-Seed (2016), a retelling of The Tempest (1623). I assess the degree to which the updated names 1) appeal to readers by sounding right to modern ears, and 2) are suggestive of Shakespeare’s original characters. Considered also is the effectiveness of these altered names to reinforce other literary elements that echo the Bard’s.
Ken 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.

Sarah Roberts (Stanford University)  
Assessing variation and change in early texts of pidgin/creole speech in Hawai’i  

The corpus of early pidgin/creole texts from Hawai’i offers a rich insight in language change but it presents numerous challenges to quantitative analysis on account of its heterogenous and often laconic character. This presentation will discuss efforts to mitigate these problems. Pseudonymous letters, which often display basilectal exaggeration, are now separated into a distinct subcorpus. Shorter naturalistic texts from court testimony and news reporting often lack sociobiographical detail but additional research can fill in missing information, improving the coding of social categories. Scalar measures offer a fruitful means of representing the differential clustering of features between genres and across time.

Thomas Roberts (University of California, Santa Cruz)  
The structure of statives across categories  

In this talk, we advocate for a lexicalist view of argument realization uniting both verbs and their corresponding nominalizations, based on evidence from Estonian. In Estonian, the direct objects of stative verbs are obligated to carry partitive case, and the corresponding argument of stative nominals can never be preposed before the head noun. We argue that both of these facts arise straightforwardly from properties of stative roots, underscoring the importance of lexical semantics in argument realization across categories.

Itxaso Rodríguez-Ordóñez (Southern Illinois University Carbondale)  
Contact-induced simplification and complexification: evidence from Basque  

The present study examines two contact-induced features in Basque (Differential Object Marking (DOM) and lack of ergative case-marking) among 84 Basque-Spanish bilinguals with the goal to contribute to the long-standing debate as to whether language contact leads to simplification or complexification. I argue that Basque DOM arose to lessen the processing cost of bilinguals but constitutes an example of complexification in absolute terms. The underuse of ergative is argued to be the result of simplification in paradigmatic redundancy, constituting an ‘L2-difficult’ feature, for which learners need to figure out the way different interfaces interact in constraining its use.

Tom Roeper (University of Massachusetts Amherst)  
Bart Hollebrandse (University of Groningen)  
Ana Perez (University of Toronto)  
Angeliek van Hout (University of Groningen)  
Petra Schulz (Goethe University Frankfurt)  
Anca Sevcenco (University of Bucharest)  

Avoidance by children as evidence of self-embedding recursion  

Children in five different languages have been asked to act-out or repeat self-embedded recursive sentence like: a) the dog next to the cat next to the horse or b) the dog’s cat’s cookie’s cat asked to explain contexts like: c) the bird with the worm on an alligator in the water would regularly prefer alternating embedded structures to self-embedding ones. For instance: "the dog next to the cat that is next to the horse". An App given to 287 Dutch children at NEMO avoided it with a linear avoidance technique.
Nicholas Rolle (University of California, Berkeley)

*A hybrid OT-DM model: support from a morphological conspiracy in Degema*

This paper supports a hybrid model of Distributed Morphology (DM) termed OT-DM. In OT-DM, the spell-out from the syntactic module is a candidate set whose members are all potentially subject to DM operations, which are decomposed into violable constraints. OT-DM is superior in accounting for a morphological conspiracy in clitic constructions in Degema, where a conspiracy is understood in the sense of Kisseberth (1970) in which distinct input-to-output mappings are unified as the result of a single markedness constraint. This OT-DM model directly contrasts with traditional rule-based DM, and a Rule & Repair DM model (Arregi & Nevins 2012).

Danielle Ronkos (The Graduate Center, CUNY)

*The case of the mystery vowels: the interaction of tone and vowel quality in Sikles Gurung*

This study looks at the relationship between vowel space and tone category in the Sikles dialect of Gurung, a Sino-Tibetan language of Nepal, with the goal of examining the consistency of the production of several vowels that are acoustically distinctive but of questionable phonemic status. The first and second formants of 126 tokens each collected from four speakers were hand measured and plotted. Although the resulting vowel charts suggest that the vowels in question are allophones produced by some speakers for words in some tone categories, they also show unexpected effects of Gurung's longterm contact with Indo-Aryan Nepali.

Nicole Rosen (University of Manitoba)
Fraser Taylor (Carleton University)
Amos Hayes (Carleton University)

*Visualization of social variables in language variation and change: /æg/-raising in the Canadian Prairies as a test case for cyber-mapping*

In this talk we discuss a collaboration between linguistics and cybercartography, allowing the development of new techniques for mapping, visualization and auralization of multiple social variables contributing to linguistic variation. These new visualization techniques are shown through the lens of English on the Canadian Prairies, using the open-access Nunaliit Cybercartographic Atlas Framework. We show how a current phonetic change-in-progress in Canadian English – /æg/-raising – can be displayed using drop-down menus and moveable timeline bars to reveal other variables involved in variation and change, such as time, ethnicity and gender, creating an engaging platform from which to move linguistic knowledge into a public sphere.

Jorge Emilio Rosés Labrada (University of Alberta)

*Amazonian areal features in Sáliban grammar*

In this presentation, I show that the Sáliban languages, Sáliba [slc], Piaroa [pid] and Mako [wpe], behave like many other Amazonian languages in their phonology, morphosyntax and lexicon. I further show that features of Sáliban grammar that diverge from the “Amazonian mold” are shared across the Northwestern Amazonian micro-area and argue that diffusion must have occurred in the context of a vast pre-colonial multilingual exchange and trade network known as Orinoco Regional Interdependence System. This research not only provides further evidence for contact-induced diffusion in the (Northwestern) Amazon but also sheds light into the prehistory of the Sáliban language family.

Melanie Röthlisberger (University of Leuven)
Sali Tagliamonte (University of Toronto)

"You can just google it up": patterns of variation in particle placement in North American English

This study explores the effect of cognitive and social factors on word order variation in particle placement in North American English (e.g. I picked up the book vs. I picked the book up) from a quantitative, variationist perspective. While our results confirm findings from previous studies in World Englishes in that the choice of variant is predominantly determined by the length of the direct object, we also find a prevailing age-based split: younger speakers prefer the joined variant consistently more than older speakers. We discuss this change in progress referring to grammaticalization theory and highlight its implications for future research.
The literature on psych-verbs (Belletti & Rizzi's 1988 (BR) et seq) focuses on their argument structure and their arguments' properties. The literature on clitic-doubling (CLD) almost never mentions the well-known requirement for CLD of a preverbal dative experiencer (PreVDatExpr) in some languages but not others. This paper presents new data from Bulgañais (Bologna, Italy), and it explains the differences in the requirement for CLD of these datives. It proposes that these verbs, in the CLD languages, have an additional strong lexical property beyond inherent case assignment which is satisfied alternately by the clitic (unmarked word-order) or by the experiencer phrase.

David Ruskin (University of Rochester)

Modeling the collapse of variation in pidgin development

For creoles with a pidgin phase, early pidgin stages are described as highly variable, while variation is reduced in creole stages. Variation is not reduced uniformly, however — open class categories settle quickly; closed classes tend to retain more variation. Prior lab work shows individual people learn and stabilize open/closed class categories at different rates, but in reverse of historical trends. This study uses agent-based modeling to investigate interactions at the community level. Simulated individuals, with the psychological pressures seen in the lab, interact and learn from each other. When social pressures of alignment/coordination are added, the historical trends emerge.

Janne Saarikivi (University of Helsinki)
Samps Haolainen (University of Helsinki)

Uralic-Indo-European loanword studies: reception of the earliest contacts from the 1980s to the present

In our presentation, we discuss the reception of research on the early contacts between the Uralic and Indo-European language families, especially the influential work of Jorma Koivulehto (1934-2014). The research on early Indo-European loanwords has had a significant impact on Uralic studies, but it has never been integrated into mainstream Indo-European linguistics. In Uralic linguistics, the reception has also been versatile; while the idea of old contacts is widely accepted, the postulation of several archaic Indo-European loanword layers has often been seen as too fantastic by some researchers.

Mohammed Sadat (University of Ghana)

Compounding in Ghanaian Pidgin: a construction morphology approach

This paper discusses compounding as a word formation process in student’s pidgin within the approach of construction morphology. Construction morphology is a word-based approach to morphological analysis of complex words. It claims that it is the whole construction that contributes the feature and not the constituents of the complex word as morpheme-based approach posits. The paper argues that students create new words based on the existing words in their repertoire which is clearly affirmed by construction morphology. The paper finds compound words whose head cannot be determined based on the meaning of the whole compound.

Scott Sadowsky (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile)
Lorena Perdomo (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile)

An acoustic analysis of the ultra-high-frequency whistled [s] of Southern Chilean Spanish

An acoustic analysis of the ultra-high-frequency whistled [s] of Southern Chilean Spanish. A typologically anomalous whistled [s], with a center of gravity between 1.5kHz and 4kHz, has been described in at least three languages from the Bantu family. This paper provides the first-ever acoustic analysis of Chilean Spanish’s UHF whistled [s]. Results show its mean CoG=10.63kHz, SD=1.61kHz, skewness=-0.259 and kurtosis=1.902. It is thus not only unprecedented in any other Spanish variety, but is radically different from all other reported types of whistled [s]. Furthermore, its unique acoustic characteristics indicate that it is likely produced using a heretofore undescribed articulatory mechanism.
Jerry Sadock (University of Chicago)  
*Greenlandic negation might not be in the syntax*

Negation in West Greenlandic (WG) is expressed by a derivational affix, -nngit, that modifies verb stems. Many verb stem modifiers are morphologically restricted and cannot immediately follow -nngit- immediately. This results in discrepancies between the semantic and morphological scope of negation. Words containing the negative morpheme are syntactically similar to those that don't. Morphology and semantics alone account nicely for the distribution of the negative derivational affix in WG. Since syntax is unaffected by -nngit-, it might not be present in syntactic trees at all.

Meghan Salomon-Amend (Northwestern University)  
Gregory Ward (Northwestern University)  
*The effect of implicit causality and valence on the processing of transfer verbs*

We report on two factors that affect the interpretation of the arguments of a transfer of possession (ToP) verb: implicit causality and valence. Using a lexical decision task in which participants were shown sentences that introduced source and recipient arguments with occupation-denoting NPs, we find that, with negatively-valenced verbs, the targets of the negative attitudes conveyed by these verbs (the recipient) are rendered significantly more salient than the experiencer of those attitudes (the source). 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.

Hannah Sande (University of California, Berkeley)  
*A unified explanation of two vowel alternations in Guébie (Kru)*

Phonological encoding strength, also called activation or activity, has been used to model lexically specific phonological alternations (Smolensky et al. 2014; Inkelas 2015; Rosen 2016; Moore-Cantwell 2017). Here I present original data from Guébie (Kru) [Côte d’Ivoire], arguing that two seemingly unrelated phonological alternations that apply across a subset of the Guébie lexicon are best modeled with a single phonological representation: weak encoding strength. In this way, a single unified analysis grounded in psycholinguistic reality accounts for two distinct phonological alternations.

Clare Sandy (University of California, Berkeley)  
*The role of morphosyntax in Karuk prefix accentability*

The agreement system and the accentual system of Karuk (khy) are both complex and quirky. The present study investigates whether a Distributed Morphology model of agreement propsed for Karuk agreement (Béjar 2003; Béjar and Rezac 2009; Campbell 2012) can make sense of the prosodic status of agreement prefixes. Incorporating new observations regarding accentuation and affix combinatorics, accentual categories of agreement prefixes both provide support for the cyclic agreement theory and defy its power to explain prefix prosodic status, demonstrating a need for reference to purely morphological categories, in addition to syntactic and phonological factors.

Chelsea Sanker (Brown University)  
*Homophones, lexical retrieval, and sensitivity to detail*

I present an AXB perception task of English words, addressing how phonetic details and lexical knowledge influence decisions. Pairs of homophone mates (maid-made) and same pairs of homophones (made-made) were identified as ‘different’ more than pairs of words without homophones (cat-cat), suggesting that listeners are more uncertain about phonological contrasts for forms with multiple phonologically identical lexical entries. Acoustic differences between items were positively correlated with response time for the former two pair types, but not the last one, suggesting that attention to these details is mediated by expectations. Responses further interacted with word frequency and homophones’ difference in frequency.
K.J. Savinelli (University of California, Irvine)  
Greg Scontras (University of California, Irvine)  
Lisa Pearl (University of California, Irvine)  

Exactly two things to learn from modeling scope ambiguity resolution: developmental continuity and numeral semantics

Behavioral data suggest that both children and adults struggle to access the inverse interpretation of scopally-ambiguous utterances in certain contexts. To determine whether the causes of both child and adult difficulty are similar, we extend an existing computational model of children’s scope ambiguity resolution in context. We find that the same utterance-disambiguation mechanism is active in both children and adults, supporting the theory of developmental continuity. Moreover, because adult behavior requires an exact semantics for numerals, we also provide empirical support for this theory of linguistic representation.

Osamu Sawada (Mie University)  
P6

Scale structures in discourse: the discourse-pragmatic properties of the Japanese comparative expressions

This paper investigates the meaning/use of the Japanese discourse expressions sore-yori ‘than it’ and nani-yori ‘than anything’ and considers the roles of scale structure in discourse. I argue that sore-yori is non-endpoint-oriented in that it conventionally implicates that U in sore-yori(U) is preferable to the previous utterance. By contrast nani-yori is endpoint-oriented in that it conventionally implicates that U in nani-yori(U) is preferable to any alternative utterance. I argue that various kinds of pragmatic meanings such as ‘topic-shifting’ in sore-yori and the ‘priority listing’ or ‘additive reinforcing’ in nani-yori are pragmatically derived by the endpoint/non-endpoint distinction.

Ollie Sayeed (University of Pennsylvania)  
P6

Pre-cluster vowel length in Latin: evidence and relative chronology

Osthoff's Law, shortening long vowels before resonant-consonant clusters, was proposed to have applied in the prehistory of Greek by Hermann Osthoff - I discuss the evidence for its application in Latin. Some (e.g. Simkin 2004) argue that Osthoff shortening never took place in Latin; others (e.g. Weiss 2009) describe at least three separate instances within Latin of the sound change. I argue for a single Osthoff's Law in Latin, taking place some time after the 2nd century BCE. This sound change is shown not to be the same innovation as the similar-looking changes in Greek or the other Italic languages.

Lily Schaffer (Georgetown University)  
P6

“Im not, like, gay enough or whatever.” Non-modal phonation and stancetaking in narrative constructed dialogue

Various studies have demonstrated how non-modal phonation may be utilized as a stylistic resource in the construction of personae and in stance taking. Podesva & Callier (2015: 184) have discussed the ‘othering’ potential of non modal phonation, which serves as a resource in the enactment of stances and allows the speaker to reshape the social meanings of particular voice qualities. The speaker in the present study makes use of the ‘othering’ potential offered by constructed dialogue; her use of particular phonation types appears to pattern with constructed dialogue type, constructed speaker, and stance object (DuBois, 2007).

Natalie Schilling (Georgetown University)  
P6

‘Backwards talk’ in Smith Island, Maryland: production, perception, and persistence in the face of dialect loss

In previous apparent and real time studies, it was found that a number of phonological and morphosyntactic features of the endangered dialect of Smith Island, Maryland, increased rather than decreased as the island population declined. I here report on an island discourse feature known as ‘backwards talk’. This is irony, but it is distinctive in its pervasiveness, its elaborate formulation, and its iconic status. The analysis indicates that backwards talk is persisting and spreading to new contexts, in large part because irony serves to indicate contrast – between what is said and what is meant, and between insiders and outside forces.
**Patricia Schneider-Zioga** (California State University, Fullerton)  
*On the universality of case: evidence from a Bantu language*

This paper argues that inherent case is evident in the Bantu language Kinande, thus siding with researchers such as Halpert (2015) who reject the idea that nominal licensing via case is not relevant to Bantu language.

**Sylvia Schreiner** (George Mason University)  
*Distributed exponence and the order of morphological operations*

Perfect aspect in Classical Attic Greek is realized in three separate places in the inflected verb simultaneously: a reduplicative prefix, a suffix or special form of the verb root, and a dedicated set of inflections for person and number. I compare two solutions to this ‘circumfixal’ case of distributed exponence: a stem-listing approach and one employing readjustment rules. I show that Linearization must occur late, and that the phonological instantiation of the reduplicant must take place after both Vocabulary Insertion and linearization. The phonology assigns output forms to both affixes only after all morphological computations have occurred.

**Natalie M. Schrimpf** (Yale University)  
*Using rhetorical topics for automatic summarization*

Summarization involves finding the most important information to convey a document’s meaning. I present a method for using topic information to influence which content is selected for a summary. Texts are divided into topics using rhetorical information that creates a partition into a sequence of topics. I compare the output of summarizing a text without topics to summarizing individual topics and combining them into a summary. The results show that the use of rhetorical topics improves summarization performance compared to a summarization system that incorporates no topic information, demonstrating the utility of topic structure and rhetorical information for automatic summarization.

**Tessa Scott** (University of California, Berkeley)  
*Obligatory resumption in Swahili*

Resumptive pronouns have traditionally been analyzed as base-generated elements interpreted via binding. However, building on classic challenges for this view, recent work has uncovered several cases in which resumptive pronouns are more plausibly analyzed as realizations of lower copies in movement chains (Sichel 2014, van Urk 2017). In this paper, I present novel evidence from Swahili resumption in prepositional phrases that supports the conclusion that not only can both movement- and binding-based resumptive pronouns can coexist in a single language, but they can be morphologically distinct.

**Aroline Seibert Hanson** (Arcadia University)  
*The dynamic state of the Brunca language: an analysis of vitality*

Boruca or Brunca (brn), an indigenous language originating in Costa Rica, was declared extinct by Castro (2010). Since that time there has been no analysis of the current state of the language. The present study is a fieldwork analysis of Brunca’s vitality. We conducted a series of interviews in the community with members of the Boruca Cultural Committee, community elders, and local scholars involved in revitalization efforts in Costa Rica. We found that grassroots efforts are being made to bring back the language. Thus, the present study provides evidence of a recent positive change to the state of Brunca's vitality.

**Yaw Sekyi-Baidoo** (University of Education, Winneba)  
*Appellations among Akan, Ewe, and Ga*

Appellations may be classified with appellatives or onyms. In various studies into the use of appellations among the Akan, Ewe and Ga of Southern Ghana, discussions have often identified such names but have neither related them to names nor related them across the onomastic cultures. This study established the concepts and philosophy behind the nature of appellations and their distinction from names. The paper makes a distinction between denotative and associative appellations, with attention to the themes of associative appellation. Finally, the paper discusses the use of appellations and critical considerations for the use of appellations.
Milena Šereikaitė (University of Pennsylvania)

Active existential voice in Lithuanian: Burzio’s generalization revised
2nd Place, Student Abstract Award

Lithuanian exhibits an active existential Voice - a Voice which assigns accusative case and is realized by active morphology, but whose thematic subject is existentially closed at the level of Voice. This voice constitutes a counter-example to Burzio’s (1986) generalization, regardless of whether this is interpreted as assignment of accusative dependent on structural nominative (Marantz 1991), or as *f*-features, i.e., the weak implicit argument, in SpecVoiceP as sufficient for accusative to be assigned (Legate 2014). We propose that while accusative must be assigned by a thematic Voice, the assignment of accusative is independent from the selection of of a specifier.

Allison Shapp (New York University)

Long Island suburbs move towards nasal short-a split, still hold on to NYC features

In American English the most common pattern for the pronunciation of /æ/ is the “nasal” split, where the vowel is tense (raised, fronted) when preceding nasal consonants and lax (lowered, backed) otherwise. Contrastingly, NYC English has historically had a “complex short-a split.” This paper reports on new data from the eastern edge of the NYC dialect region: suburban Nassau County, Long Island. Using data from high school students, this paper shows that while young speakers in this region are moving towards the wider American nasal split, the local version of that split still carries vestiges of the NYC complex split.

Patricia A. Shaw (University of British Columbia)

On the relevance of community-centered archival research to language revitalization

Drawing on experiences from several community-centered “Breath of Life” archival institutes held in Berkeley, Washington DC, and Vancouver, this paper seeks to illustrate how archival research can contribute not only to traditional documentation domains, but can also significantly enhance revitalization initiatives beyond the reclamation of archival “data”. Most fundamentally, the model of partnering community-based language workers with linguistically-trained participants for knowledge-sharing creates a context where historically fraught concerns about trust, ownership, access can be openly shared from a diversity of perspectives. The development of reciprocally respectful research protocols enhances community control and capacity, and nurtures not only new “speakers”, but most significantly community-based “revitalization scholars”.

Andrew Shibata (University of California, Berkeley)

The influence of dialect in sound symbolic size perception

Previous research on the sound-symbolism of perceived referent object size demonstrates that words with front vowels or high vowels are perceived to refer to smaller objects compared to their respective counterparts (Sapir, 1929; Klink, 2000). Since front vowels are associated with smaller perceived size, I hypothesized that words with phonemic /u/ should correspond to smaller perceived size for speakers of English dialects with substantial /u/-fronting, such as California English. To test this hypothesis, I used Reading and Listening tasks with both California and non-California English speaker populations. My results are consistent with the conclusion that perceived object size is dialect-dependent.

Ryan Shosted (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)

Articulatory aspects of Tigrinya’s ejective fricatives

Shosted and Rose (2011: 61) claimed that Tigrinya /s’/ → [ts’] is “an example of a phonetically-natural, aerodynamically-conditioned sound change in progress”. This study presents physiological evidence using electropalatography and real-time magnetic resonance imaging (rt-MRI). Results demonstrate that the Tigrinya phoneme traditionally described as an alveolar ejective fricative typically manifests (1) complete linguopalatal occlusion in the anterior region of the hard palate; and (2) hypopharyngeal constriction most likely related to larynx raising. rt-MRI reveals that linguopalatal occlusion precedes larynx raising. The observed timing relation would seem to accommodate the oropharyngeal pressure increase widely associated with ejective consonants.
Irina Shport (Louisiana State University)  
*Discrimination of back Vietnamese vowels by English listeners*

Previous research on speech perception showed that the exemplar-based model can account for sound discrimination patterns better than the feature-based model (Ettlinger & Johnson, 2010; front vowel contrasts). This study examined whether these findings can be replicated in back vowels, in which the rounding contrast is typologically rare (Maddieson, 2013). Thirty native English speakers naïve to Vietnamese performed an ABX odd-man-out task for four vowel contrasts, two of which involved a height distinction and two involved a rounding distinction. The findings are discussed in terms of phonetic detail ([u]-fronting) interference in sound discrimination (Levy, 2009) and model testing.

Miikka Silfverberg (University of Colorado Boulder)  
Lingshuang Jack Mao (University of Colorado Boulder)  
Mans Hulden (University of Colorado Boulder)  
*Sound analogies with phoneme embeddings*

In computational linguistics, vector space models of words learned from unannotated data (word embeddings) have been shown to reliably encode subtle semantic information, offering capabilities such as solving proportional word analogy tasks of the format man:woman::king:X; answer: X = queen. We study how well such purely distributional properties carry over to similarly learned phoneme embeddings, and whether phoneme vector spaces align with articulatory distinctive features. We demonstrate a statistically significant correlation between distinctive feature spaces and phoneme vector spaces learned from raw data with different techniques. Furthermore, these distributed representations yield coherent models of proportional phoneme analogies such as p:b::t:d.

Richard VanNess Simmons (Rutgers University)  
*Linguistic description and innovation in Yuán and Ming rime tables: reflections of dialect diversity and change*

The Yuán (1271-1386), Ming (1368-1644), and Qing (1644-1911) were periods of remarkable linguistic awareness and discovery in China. Phonological compendiums compiled in these periods can provide many clues to the actual state of spoken dialects in the times and locales of their authors. This presentation examines a representative set of Yuán through Ming period rime books and rime tables to unearth what they reveal about the evolution of linguistic analysis of their time, and to uncover what the phonologies they outline might tell us about the dialects of their authors, of their periods, and of their places.

Adam Singerman (University of Chicago)  
*The synchrony and diachrony of evidentiality in Tupari (Tupian, Brazil)*

Whereas many members of the Tupian family of South America mark evidentiality through freestanding particles, in Tupari this is done through a verbal suffix that agrees in number with the subject. We discuss the use and meaning of this suffix, arguing that it never serves to mark doubt on the speaker's part as to the veracity of a proposition. Epistemic hedging is accomplished separately, through second position particles. We propose that this suffix grammaticalized from an independently attested stativizer which agrees in number with the subject, just as the evidential does, and which also inflects for the subject's physical position.

Yash Sinha (University of Chicago)  
*Hindi nominal suffixes are bimorphemic: a distributed morphology analysis*

I provide a Distributed Morphology analysis of Hindi nominal inflection. Unlike a previous such account by Singh & Sarma (2010), I argue that nominal suffixes are bimorphemic, and contain separate gender and number morphemes. I base this claim on (i) the morphological shape of the suffixes and (ii) their syntactic distribution. Finally, I account for the distribution of the gender and number morphemes with Impoverishment and Vocabulary Insertion rules.
Demonstratives and other determiners often encode information about visibility, i.e. the speaker’s _mode_ of perception of a referent (Matthewson 1998; Hanks 2011). Based on recent semantic fieldwork, I argue that Ticuna (isolate; Brazil, Colombia, Peru) has determiners which express the _time_ of the speaker's perception of the referent. These determiners encode the distance between utterance time and evidence time, defined as the time when the speaker last perceived the referent of the noun phrase. They represent a new kind of temporal marker, patterning apart both from verbal tense and from the nominal temporal markers of Tupi-Guarani languages (Tonhauser 2007).

In many languages, determiners, especially demonstratives, are said to encode whether the referent is visible (Anderson & Keenan 1985, Matthewson 1998). Yet little is known about the semantics of visibility contrasts. Drawing on fieldwork, I argue that the demonstratives of Ticuna (isolate; Brazil, Colombia, Peru) do systematically encode perceptual meanings, and that these meanings involve touch as well as vision. The centrality of perception in Ticuna’s demonstrative system challenges theories that treat demonstratives as simply indexing the location of an object in space. Rather, demonstratives encode perceptual and attentional as well as spatial meanings (Hanks 2011; Peeters and Ozyurek 2016).

The speech of members of the Rastafari community (originating in Jamaica) exhibits various linguistic innovations, including garden-variety extensions of productive morphological patterns to produce neologisms like upful ‘positive’ or livity ‘lifestyle’, as well as examples of punning/word-play like politricks ‘politics’. This speech variety, often called Rasta Talk also exhibits examples of more unusual linguistic innovations, known as "I-words", such as Iration ‘creation’ and Yoood ‘food’, both part of larger systems of morphological transformations. I present an Optimality Theoretic treatment which handles apparent exceptional patterns in I-word creation.

We examine the internal structure of a subclass of adverbials including several temporal adverbs, focussing on Hungarian, Hindi, and Nepali, with comparison to German and English. Connections between adverbials like "again" and "still" in Hindi, Nepali, and Hungarian suggest an underlying generalised relational adverbial, for which we present a templatic formalisation. This follows in the tradition of research which seeks to unite the different meanings of English "still" (e.g. Michaelis 1993, Beck 2016); we extend this to include "again" and "then", and also examines the interaction of additive particles in the creation of "concessive still".

This paper introduces a new methodology for integrating musical information into linguistic data, using ABC notation and open-source tools like MuseScore and Élan. Designed for portability and exportability, and to facilitate both linguistic analysis and community-oriented material development, this methodology is illustrated in a study of tone in Tlahuapa Tu'un Sävi (Mixtec). A multimodal analysis shows Tlahuapa Tu'un Sävi songs exhibit remarkable interactions between musical melody and linguistic tone, including melodic lines moving in parallel with lexical tone melodies. These results increase our understanding of Tlahuapa Tu'un Sävi, and show the potential of musical data in linguistic research and documentation.
Tyanna Slobe (University of California, Los Angeles)  
The role of voice in narrative: prosody and embodiment in Chilean youth narratives about police violence

This paper examines use of prosodic features including intonation, pitch, and voice quality in narrative to perform identity in the context of a carceral state. Data comes from interviews with teenagers about experiences of police violence during a 2016 student protest in Santiago, Chile. Attention to prosody in oral narration adds qualitative contextual meaning to linguistic analysis by anchoring the speaker’s past and present experiences of in the semiotic organization of the body during narration. Analysis of prosody in relation to speakers’ descriptions of violence against their bodies highlights the body as a source, instrument, and topic of personal narrative.

Caitlin Smith (University of Southern California)  
Partial transparency in harmony: a dynamic gestural model

Coeur d’Alene Salish exhibits a pattern of uvularization/pharyngealization harmony in which some vowels undergo harmony to only an intermediate degree. I analyze this as a case of partial transparency, and use it to argue for a theory of transparency in harmony based on competition between dynamically-defined gestures.

Jennifer L. Smith (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)  
Feature change is not like deletion: saltation in Harmonic Grammar

In saltation, segment /A/ maps to outcome C, ‘skipping’ a more similar outcome B. Hayes & White (2015) propose an anti-saltation learning bias, which they implement in part by rejecting constraint conjunction. What does this mean for Harmonic Grammar, where gang effects are intrinsic to the model? I show that saltation is not a general problem for HG, because gang effects cannot cause feature-scale saltation. But one pattern -- deletion saltation -- can indeed arise from a gang effect. If HG is the right grammar model, this predicts that deletion saltation should be easier to learn than feature-scale saltation.

Laura Catharine Smith (Brigham Young University)  
Rethinking Frisian and Scandinavian vowel balance in terms of the foot

This paper demonstrates the benefits of revisiting Vowel Balance in Frisian and Eastern Scandinavian dialects in terms of the foot rather than mora counting or accent placement alone. In this analysis of Vowel Balance, vowels following a short root stem syllable, i.e., ending in VC, are footed with the root syllable and are thus retained. However, they are reduced or lost (based on dialect) when following a long root syllable ending in VCC or V:C where they would be left unfooted. This approach aligns Vowel Balance with other Germanic phenomena which have been demonstrated to be driven by the foot.

Ryan Walter Smith (University of Arizona)  
Non-uniformity inferences in Persian m-reduplication as scalar implicature

Persian possesses a type of reduplication that applies to nouns to create a non-uniform plural: the plurality is understood to include individuals with a property distinct from the overtly mentioned base of reduplication (e.g. ketab ‘book’ ketab-metab ‘books and such’). This paper is concerned with the nature of this non-uniformity inference: is it an entailment of the reduplicative morpheme, or does it arise via implicature? The fact that the non-uniformity inference vanishes in implicature-cancelling contexts provides an argument for the latter position, and the non-uniformity inference is proposed to be derived from competition with the reduplicated nominal’s bare counterpart.

Paul Smolensky (Microsoft Research/Johns Hopkins University)  
Vertical integration of neural and symbolic computation: theory and experiment

I will present results of a research program that ‘vertically’ integrates symbolic and neural computation: one and the same computational system looks like neural computation at a lower, fine-grained level of description, and like a symbolic system at a higher, more abstract level. I will summarize current theoretical results on what symbolic functions can be computed in such systems. Then I will present recent experimental results on how learning in such systems can create structural roles in a data-driven way to solve problems in domains such as question-answering and image captioning. The symbolic level enhances the interpretability of these networks.
**Betsy Sneller** (University of Pennsylvania)  
*Using the Tolerance Principle to diagnose allophones*

This paper extends Yang's (2016) Tolerance Principle to phonology, arguing that productive phonological rules can handle a precise number of lexical exceptions. We demonstrate that theoretically controversial alternations such as trisyllabic shortening and the Philadelphia TRAP split, which has been analyzed as both allophonic (Kiparsky, 1995; Labov et al. 2016) and phonemic (Trager, 1934; Labov, 1989) easily pass the Tolerance Principle and can therefore be considered regular phonological rules. We end with some discussion of the implications of the Tolerance Principle on phonology and sound change.

**Laura Snider** (University of Connecticut)  
**Jon Sprouse** (University of Connecticut)  
*ERP responses to active vs. "passive" gap filling*

Our goal was to compare the ERP correlates of active vs. ‘passive’ gap filling in multiple-gap constructions. Active gap filling applies when the grammar predicts a gap in a structure, as in the second gap of across-the-board (ATB) constructions, and ‘passive’ gap filling applies when an unexpected gap appears, as in the second gap of parasitic gap (PG) constructions. We found that although these constructions are not processed in an identical way, showing differences 300-500ms after the structural word (and/before), the ERPs following the second gap in each construction (in the 1000ms window following the preposition) are not significantly distinct.

**Hooi Ling Soh** (University of Minnesota)  
*Mandarin Chinese sentence final de as a marker of private evidence*

I present a novel observation about a restriction in the use of Mandarin Chinese sentence final de and propose an analysis of de as a marker of ‘private evidence’. The proposed analysis connects de with discourse particles that mark the speaker’s belief about whether the (evidence for the) asserted proposition is shared knowledge between the speaker and the hearer and whether the (evidence for the) proposition is ‘verifiable on the spot’ (e.g., German ja (Kratzer 1999, 2004), English I’m telling you (Reese and Soh 2017)).

**Carolyn Spadine** (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
*Overt realizations of syntactic perspective: evidence from Tigrinya*

This talk presents novel data from Tigrinya for a perspectival projection in the left periphery of the clause. Previous works (Speas 2004, Sundaresan 2016, others) have argued that such a projection is necessary to account for morphosyntactic phenomena sensitive to discourse and pragmatic factors, such as evidentiality marking, indexical shift, and perspectival anaphora. However, the existing proposals that make use of this projection extrapolate its existence from indirect factors, like auxiliary choice, agreement, and binding. Tigrinya realizes this projection overtly; the head Persp is spelled out as \(\tilde{i}lu\), and introduces a perspective holder argument in the specifier of PerspP.

**Lisa Spira** (Ethnic Technologies)  
**David Spira** (AdMelora)  
*Building better forms: it starts with how you ask for a name*

Not everyone thinks of their name in terms of first name and last name. Those two fields alone are insufficient for accurately recording many names. How would Maria Garcia Perez de Rodriguez fill out the form? What about Hernawan? We will walk you through how to properly ask people for their name, why that’s beneficial to your users, and how to use the onomastic data to learn more about them. If you are mindful of names, you will improve the experience of the people filling out your form or using your service.
We introduce the Gazetteer of Southern Vowels (GSV), a web interface that permits users to interact with and visualize the formant measurements extracted from the Digital Archive of Southern Speech (DASS). The site includes various types of vowel plots and users can control what data is displayed as well as properties of the plots themselves. The GSV site makes the acoustic output of DASS freely available for visualization and analysis, allowing researchers to draw conclusions about this portion of the Linguistic Atlas of the Gulf States faster and easier than ever before, while producing high-quality, downloadable visualizations. (Available at http://lap3.libys.uga.edu/u/jstanley/vowelcharts/)

Consonantal variation in Utah English: what else is happening[k]?

We illuminate several consonantal features in Utah: the pronunciation of mountain and similar words as moun[ʔɨn], word-medial [t]-epenthesis, and word-final [k]-epenthesis. We find that only few of our 14 Utahns had [t]-epenthesis, but those who did used the form often. Nearly all speakers had [ŋk] with marginal frequency. In mountain, our most stigmatized variable, mainstream [ʔn] was the most common, only women had [ʔɨn], and two men were near-categorical users of [ˈpin]. We conclude that there is variation within Utah English, and there are still additional features of Utah English that should be studied.

Is your child learning Singlish? Word-final -t/d deletion among local and expatriate children in Singapore

Singapore English is commonly perceived to lack legitimacy relative to ‘native’ varieties, raising questions as to whether expatriate children accommodate to local norms. This study contrasts the -t/d realization patterns of children attending local and international schools in Singapore. While expat children attending international schools delete -t/d at rates comparable to British English, those in local schools use British rates only for read speech, with a rate intermediate between British and Singaporean norms for spontaneous speech. Rather than adopting or rejecting Singapore English, expatriate children enrolled in local schools are hybridizing various Englishes in socially appropriate ways.
Rebecca Starr (National University of Singapore)  
Tianxiao Wang (National University of Singapore)  
*Singapore, Singapura, Xinzjapo: trilingual lifespan change in the National Day messages of Lee Kuan Yew*

Societal language shift is often accompanied by changes in the linguistic repertoires of individuals. As individuals gain new language competencies while other varieties fall out of use, their production of each language may change over their lifespan. We examine shifts in the pronunciation of Singapore's founding father, Lee Kuan Yew, focusing on stop production in his English, Malay, and Mandarin National Day messages over the course of 24 years. Our findings suggest that lifespan change is mediated by levels of exposure to and integration with various speech communities, and that adult L2 study has a long-term influence on L1 production.

Adrian Stegovec (University of Connecticut)  
*Giving rise to idioms: 'No Fixed Spec' and cyclic interpretation*

This talk re-evaluates the "No Agent Idioms" generalization (Marantz 1984, 1997; Harley and Stone 2013) and proposes a more general condition that subsumes it - the "No Fixed Spec" generalization: "Arguments introduced in specifiers of functional heads cannot be a fixed part of a verbal idiom." It is shown that the generalization holds, despite some apparent counterexamples, and follows from a Distributed Morphology (DM) view of idiomatic meaning (Marantz 1997), but only under the proposed assumption that the association of syntactic structure with meaning takes place cyclically in a strict 'bottom up' fashion.

Zachary Stone (University of Maryland)  
*A structural theory of syntactic derivations*

We describe a category of structured sets and show how to use it to model syntactic derivations. Its objects are (derived) trees (as partial orders) connected by order-preserving maps. This generalization allows for feature-sharing (Pesetsky & Torrego 2007; Frampton & Gutmann 2000) and feature geometry (Harley and Ritter 2002; Bye & Svenonius 2011). This category induces good definitions for isomorphisms (which keep track of the dependency structure of each derived object, and relations between the dependency structures between steps) and substructures (describing constituency). The category admits many "good" constructions such as products and coproducts. We then give applications of these constructions for formalizing grammatical operations as pushouts (Ehrig et al. 1973; Ehrig et al. 1997; Van den Broek 1991), including showing consequences for feature-sharing models of agreement.

Michael Stoop (University of Florida)  
*Expressing movement in Copala Triqui*

Copala Triqui (CT) is an Oto-Manguean language of Oaxaca, Mexico. In this paper, we describe motion events in CT, including metaphorical extensions into time and mental state. Coming/going verbs in CT differ from other Oto-Manguean languages. In related languages, coming/going verbs describe round-trips (to goal and back to source). In CT, coming/going verbs are one-way. CT uses these verbs, along with verbs of arrival, verbs of return, adverbs, prepositions, and particles to describe motion events. These are often extended metaphorically by unique verbal senses, compound verbs, and phrasal metaphors.

Jesse Storbeck (University of Southern California)  
Elsi Kaiser (University of Southern California)  
*Possession type affects resolution of possessive pronouns in English VP ellipsis*

Strict identity does not need not hold between an antecedent verb phrase and its elided counterpart. For example, "Bill washed his car, and John did, too" is ambiguous: Did John wash Bill's car (coreferential interpretation) or his own car (bound variable interpretation)? Our experiment tested whether different types of possession (inalienable, kinship, ownership and relational) modulate adults' preference for bound variable over coreferential interpretations. We find significant differences between types of possessive relations, with ownership and inalienable relations triggering higher rates of bound variable interpretation.
**Lars Stromdahl** (University of Delaware)  
*Ananimacy, ditransitive verbs, and the control of two VP adjuncts*

This paper is about an interaction between animacy in ditransitive constructions and animacy in control. It offers a theoretical analysis of the fact that recipient goals can control object-gap purpose clauses, while locative goals cannot (Hallman 2015). Object-gap purpose clauses require animate controllers due to the fact that they utilize logophoric control (Landau 2015). The contrast between recipient goals and locative goals is accounted for by the proposal that the former are obligatorily animate, while the latter are obligatorily inanimate. This contrast is not found with infinitival adjuncts that utilize predicative control, which is insensitive to animacy (Landau 2015).

**Kristina Strother-Garcia** (University of Delaware)  
*Imdawn Tashlihyt Berber syllabification is quantifier-free*

Imdawn Tashlihyt Berber (ITB) is unusual due to its tolerance of non-sonorant syllabic nuclei. There are successful Rule-based and Optimality-Theoretic accounts of ITB syllabification, but they do not address the question of how complex this process is. Model theory and formal logic allow for comparison of complexity across theories by identifying the expressivity of linguistic formalisms in a grammar-independent way. I develop a mathematical formalism for representing ITB syllabification using Quantifier-Free logic, showing that ITB syllabification is relatively simple from a computational standpoint and that grammatical formalisms could succeed with even less powerful mechanisms than are currently accepted.

**Alexander Sugar** (University of Washington)  
*Event and aspect as syntactic heads: evidence from Uyghur -ip constructions*

This paper uses data from passivized Uyghur auxiliary constructions to provide morphosyntactic evidence for the existence of an inner aspect head between v and V, and for an event head selecting v. The former head has been widely championed as the site for determining telicity in a predicate (Travis 1991, MacDonald 2008 among others), while the latter head was proposed by Travis (2010) but is less widely adopted. This paper argues that the -ip suffix that attaches to non-finite verbs in Uyghur auxiliary constructions can be an overt realization of either head.

**Yenan Sun** (University of Chicago)  
**Laura Stigliano** (University of Chicago)  
**Eszter Ronai** (University of Chicago)  
**Amara Sankhagowit** (University of Chicago)  
**Anisia Popescu** (Université Paris Diderot)  
**Alan Yu & Ming Xiang** (University of Chicago)  
*The role of contextual-pragmatic information on speech perception: an eye-tracking study.*

Recent studies have shown that listeners integrate information from domains as disparate as phonetic perception and pragmatic inferences regarding upcoming coreference (e.g., Rohde & Ettlinger 2012). Pragmatic information, however, comes in many forms. Using a Visual World Paradigm, we investigate whether and how a different kind of pragmatic information, the contrastive function of prenominal adjectives (Sedivy et al. 1999) can affect listeners’ perception of voicing in initial plosives. Our results suggest that, pragmatic contrast inference did not affect the behavioral judgments on phonetic categorization, but it did have (albeit limited) influence during the online processing of VOT perception.

**Julia Swan** (San Jose State University)  
*The Third Dialect Shift: a change in progress in Vancouver, BC and Seattle, WA*

Despite 30 years of research describing the Canadian Vowel Shift and the apparently similar California Vowel Shift, there is no consensus about whether the two are part of the same phenomenon or whether this phenomenon is expected to affect other parts of the dialect region known as the West. Using data from lax vowels /u/, /æ/, and /e/ in Vancouver, BC and Seattle, WA, this analysis presents evidence that the Third Dialect Shift is a change in progress in both cities, compares the advancement of the change and examines nuanced phonetic differences of the shift in these two locations.
Julia Swan (San Jose State University)
Kara Becker (Reed College)

Perception in West Coast English: BAG-raising in three West Coast cities

This study explores how perceptions of BAG-raising vary across Western cities. Listeners from Seattle, Portland, and the Bay Area (n = 89) classified words from a seven-step synthesized vowel continuum from hag to Hague. Regression modeling identified significant differences across cities for vowel categorization, suggesting that BAG-raising is most advanced in Seattle, followed by Portland, then the Bay Area. Seattle listeners also increased their hag responses the least over the continuum, potentially indicating a phonemic merger of BAG, BEG, and BAKE. Results further elucidate variability in West Coast English and suggest a Pacific Northwest sub-region where BAG-raising is a defining feature.

Saurov Syed (University of Southern California)
Ksenia Bogomolets (University of Connecticut)

The curious case of the polar particle in Kyrgyz

The polar particle ‘bI’ in Kyrgyz can occur in a clause-final position, or in a non-final position, or interestingly in some cases, even simultaneously in both the final and the non-final positions. To analyze the patterns, we adopt the model in Syed & Dash (2017), where the polar particle is a focus-sensitive operator adjoined to a FocP. This adjunction happens to the left in Hindi, Bangla, Odia, but to the right in Turkish. Kyrgyz provides evidence that adjunction of this particle can occur to the left or right within the same language, and in some cases, even both.

Sali Tagliamonte (University of Toronto)

Beyond go slow and think quick: the suffixless adverb in North America

English manner adverbs, e.g. quick/quickly, are variable in contemporary dialects. Utilizing comparative sociolinguistic methods and geographically arrayed corpora, I analyze 3000 alternating manner adverbs and test the effect of social and linguistic factors using mixed effects modelling and other statistical techniques. The variation is stable with the hallmarks of a sociolinguistic marker (Labov, 1972): favoured by less-educated, males in blue-collar jobs. Whether the adverb is abstract or concrete, a characteristic found in Middle English (e.g. Jespersen, 1961), is statistically significant across the board. This evidence for systemic patterning of the suffixless form exposes the stability and strength of local vernaculars.

Sali Tagliamonte (University of Toronto)
Katharina Pabst (University of Toronto)

Really really rare, but stable stable: reduplication in spoken English

This paper provides an analysis of reduplication in North American English. Social and linguistic factors, individuals and lexical items were taken into account through statistical modelling. Reduplication is infrequent in vernacular spoken English. The data is dominated by doubles, intensifiers (54%), or adjectives (27%); however adverbs, quantifiers, nouns, pronouns, sounds and interjections also occur (N=482/2519). Contrastive Focus Reduplication (CFR) is scant, 1.8% (46/2519), morphologically simple, and speakers consistently have more intensifying reduplication than CFR. We found no effects of sex, age, education, occupation, community size or type. Instead, English speakers use reduplication as a structured component of their grammar.

Chikako Takahashi (Stony Brook University)

Locality restriction on CV metathesis in Harmonic Serialism

Consonant-Vowel metathesis is subject to locality restrictions: most known synchronic cases involve two adjacent segments. This paper accounts for these restrictions by analyzing CV metathesis in Harmonic Serialism (HS, Prince and Smolensky 1993/2004, McCarthy 2000) as copy+deletion and not as segment reordering, and shows that by removing metathesis as an atomic operation in HS, desirable restrictions on locality are enforced by interactions between active constraints in each language and gradualness of Gen in HS. The analysis simplifies the inventory of operations in HS. The typology of CV-metathesis can be predicted by deriving the patterns through sequential applications of simpler operations.
Chikako Takahashi (Stony Brook University) 35
Sophia Kao (Stony Brook University)
Hyunah Baek (Stony Brook University)
Alex HL Yeung (Stony Brook University)
Jiwon Hwang (Stony Brook University)
Ellen Broselow (Stony Brook University)

Native and non-native speaker processing and production of contrastive focus prosody

Our study addresses two questions: whether both non-native and native speakers of English are sensitive to the alignment of prosodic cues and semantic focus, and whether the use of prosodic cues in processing correlates with the use of these cues in production. Our results suggest that there is considerable heterogeneity even among native speakers in the use of prosodic cues in processing and production, and even those who do not use prosodic cues in processing may use them in production.

Meredith Tamminga (University of Pennsylvania) 76
Lacey Arnold Wade (University of Pennsylvania)
Wei Lai (University of Pennsylvania)

Stability and variability in phonetic flexibility

Individual differences in flexibility in perception and production have been proposed to be related to sound change. We investigate whether laboratory measures of perceptual learning and phonetic imitation show strong test-retest reliability and ask whether they are related to each other. Individual differences in phonetic imitation are consistent across two lab visits, 7-14 days apart. The perceptual learning results are more complex because the perceptual learning effect is longer-lived than expected. There may be a negative relationship between individuals’ tendencies towards perceptual learning and phonetic imitation. We discuss implications for models of sound change.

Hiroyuki Tanaka (Kwansei Gakuin University) P1

The derivation of passives and the height of v relative to the external argument

I propose a reanalysis of passive sentences by hypothesizing that, contrary to the standardly assumed vP structure, the accusative Case assigner v asymmetrically c-commands the base position of the external argument, and that v has an EPP feature. The active/passive alternation is reduced to the variability of order in which the features on v, i.e. Case and EPP, are processed: An active sentence is derived when EPP movement applies first, and a passive when Case assignment applies first. It is also shown that Japanese indirect passives can be analyzed as involving the same derivational order as that of (direct) passives.

Marie-Lucie Tarpent (Mount Saint Vincent University) 30

The Kalapuyan formant st in internal and areal perspective

The Santiam Kalapuya (SK) language of Central Oregon includes the pronouns stE- ‘1S’ and stoo ‘1P’. The initial formant st also occurs in the neighbouring languages Alsea and Chinookan, and in the more distant Tsimshianic, in all of which it is associated with Dual or Dual-related meanings. It is likely that the SK forms originally meant respectively ‘one of us two’ and ‘the two of us’. These findings link this Kalapuyan language (genetically or areally) with other Northern ‘Penutian’ languages rather than with Takelma to the South, which shows no trace of this formant or of Dual morphology.

Yuta Tatsumi (University of Connecticut) P3

A compounding analysis of plural reduplication

Based on Inkelas & Zoll’s (2005) analysis, this paper proposes that Japanese plural reduplication is an instance of value-wise antonym compounds. Plurality of plural reduplication arises because of cancelation of two opposite values of interpretable number features.
Yuta Tatsumi (University of Connecticut)  
Yoshiki Fujiwara (University of Connecticut)  

Splitting a coordination with ‘with’

This paper captures similarities between Japanese and Russian comitative constructions. We propose that Japanese split comitatives and coordinative comitatives are derived in a similar way to Russian split and coordinative comitatives. However, they differ in that Japanese comitatives are limited in theta positions, whereas Russian ones can appear in non-theta positions.

Arwen Taylor (Arkansas Tech University)  

Is there a Mormon English? Lexis and the identification of dialect

This paper considers the possibility of identifying Mormon English as a discrete dialect of English, conditioned by religious identity and concomitant community practice. While previous research has shown some limited divergence from the English of the Intermountain West in terms of phonetics and morphosyntax, it is on the lexical level that Mormon English exhibits the most marked departure from surrounding usage, with a substantial set of unique religious jargon, as well as an array of religiously peripheral lexical terms. Mormon English can be seen operating from a quasi-ethnic category that informs dialectical divergence along similar inherited and cultural lines.

Ming-Chew Teo (University of Houston)  

A neurocognitive model for the variation of past tense marking in Colloquial Singapore English

This study demonstrates how the application of a neurocognitive model, the Declarative/Procedural model (Ullman 2005), can help explain the variability of past tense marking in Colloquial Singapore English, and further our understanding of crosslinguistic influence. Fundamental differences between regular and irregular verbs can be explained by the lexicon-grammar distinction that is tied to the difference between the declarative and procedural memory system. For example, as L1-Tamil speakers have a similar past tense rule in their procedural memory system from the Tamil language, they generally mark past tense on regular verbs more frequently than other L1-speakers who do not have it.

Michael Henry Tessler (Stanford University)  
Judith Degen (Stanford University)  
Charles Jacob Foster (Stanford University)  
Chakia Hall-Watley (Stanford University)  
Noah D. Goodman (Stanford University)  

People are strange: investigating naturally occurring generics

Generalizations about categories (generics; e.g., ‘People are strange’) are ubiquitous in everyday conversation. Despite their ubiquity and relative morpho-syntactic simplicity, generics’ truth conditions have proven notoriously difficult to characterize. The data to be explained are complex but generally agreed-upon patterns of truth value or pragmatic felicity judgments of examples, typically made up by researchers. However, recent developments in experimental pragmatics highlight the importance of understanding the natural input that listeners receive as a source of constraints on linguistic theorizing. Thus inspired, we ask: Is there variability in listeners’ interpretation of generics? There is. We discuss consequences for theory-building.

Katerina A. Tetzloff (University of Massachusetts Amherst)  

Analyzing surface unnaturalness and opacity in phonetically natural steps: final devoicing and vowel lengthening in Friulian

In Friulian, vowels lengthen before underlyingly-voiced codas, and coda obstruents undergo final devoicing. These patterns both appear independently cross-linguistically, but what distinguishes Friulian is the counter-bleeding relationship between them: final-devoicing neutralizes the environment necessary for vowel-lengthening. This interaction introduces opacity and causes surface forms to appear to result from a phonetically-unnatural process. I analyze this synchronic opacity and phonetic unnaturalness using independently-motivated and phonetically or typologically natural markedness constraints in Harmonic Serialism (HS). I also compare this analysis with past approaches to these Friulian data and determine more general criteria for when counter-bleeding opacity can be analyzed in HS.
Margaret Thomas (Boston College)
Broca’s legacy to the twenty-first century

This presentation reviews 40 years of reconsideration of the professional reputation of Paul Broca (1824-1880), the French neurosurgeon and physical anthropologist credited with identifying the third frontal convolution of the left hemisphere as a critical brain center for productive language. The data reviewed include a dispute about historical precedence, and three charges that have been brought against Broca’s integrity as a scientist on the grounds that he repeatedly sought out and interpreted data to fit his unanalyzed socio-cultural convictions: his famous research on aphasia, his work in the field of physical anthropology, and his analysis of human sensory perception.

Margaret Thomas (Boston College)
Jared Collier (Boston College)
Wikipedia as an instructional tool in a course on the history of linguistics

Although rarely a topic of instruction in the U.S college curriculum, the history of linguistics (HoL) has many positive effects in developing a coherent sense of how and why language matters in both the intellectual world and in public life. We argue that assigning students to research, compose, edit, and post an original Wikipedia article is an accessible and valuable adjunct to a course on HoL. In end-of-semester reflective essays and in interviews conducted six months later, we found that (among other benefits), the assignment brought home to students the interdisciplinary thinking that goes into scientific analysis of language.

Gary Thoms (University of Glasgow)
David Adger (Queen Mary, University of London)
Caroline Heycock (University of Edinburgh)
Jennifer Smith (University of Glasgow)
Cliticization vs inflection: English contracted negation revisited

Zwicky and Pullum (1983) propose six criteria for distinguishing clitics from inflections and argue that these tell us that contracted auxiliaries (she’s there) are clitics while contracted negatives (she isn’t there) are inflections in English. Weir (2007) applies these to -na, an alternative contracted negation in Scots (she isna there), and argues that they diagnose -na as a clitic, in contrast to -n’t. However data from the Scots Syntax Atlas show that these criteria don’t apply uniformly to Scots dialects. We argue that the variation in negative contraction is best analysed as cliticization within a realizational model of morphology.

Paul Tilleson (University of Minnesota)
Floating all in the Upper Midwest Dialect of English

This study discusses quantifier float in wh-extraction environments in Upper Midwest English. The results of a survey conducted on Mechanical Turk show that people born in the Upper Midwest find sentences where the quantifier all is floated in a pre-verbal position as in ‘Who did she all see?’ more natural than people born in the United States but outside the Upper Midwest. The study provides evidence for successive-cyclic movement of wh-elements through Spec,vP, and shows a pattern of quantifier float distinct from the quantifier float in West Ulster English (McCloskey 2000, Henry 2012), showing that quantifier float exhibits dialectal variation.

Simon Todd (Stanford University)
Exceptionality and faithfulness in Polish stress: comparing mono- and multistratal approaches

Kraska-Szlenk (2003) presented a monostratal Optimality-Theoretic analysis of Polish stress involving foot-alignment constraints partially parameterized by prosodic domain and Output-Output faithfulness between cliticized and non-cliticized forms. I show that extending the foot-alignment constraints to be fully parameterized and introducing constraints specific to the head foot allows the analysis to be reformulated as multistratal, where strata are triggered successively by morphosyntactic operations (derivation, inflection, compounding, and cliticization) and subject to Input-Output faithfulness. Drawing on novel data, I argue that the multistratal approach offers superior treatment of exceptional stress and faithfulness.
Frank R. Treschel (Ball State University)

Agustín Fischer and the Lord's Prayer in Otomi

Agustín Fischer was the confessor and confidante of Emperor Maximilian during the French Intervention in Mexico in 1864-1867. He amassed a large and very important collection of colonial books and manuscripts related to the indigenous languages of Mexico. Included in the collection was a notebook containing manuscript copies of two very early catechisms in Otomi and a heretofore unrecognized version of the Lord's Prayer in the language, with morphological analysis and glossing in German. This presentation reviews the handwriting and other evidence and concludes that Father Fischer was the author of both the translation of the prayer and its analysis.

Matthew Tyler (Yale University)

Prosodic subcategorization interacts with MATCH WORD: evidence from English functional categories

There is a prevalent idea that while lexical categories are preferentially mapped to prosodic words, by an interface constraint like MATCH WORD, no such pressure exists for functional categories (Selkirk 2011, Truckenbrodt 1999, Elfner 2012). I argue instead that MATCH WORD treats lexical and functional categories identically. The pervasive phonological reduction of function words is a consequence of the prosodic subcategorization frames they are idiosyncratically associated with (Inkelas 1990, Zec 2005). This approach explains interactions that would be unexpected if MATCH WORD genuinely ignored functional categories. The evidence comes from the behavior of certain English function words.

Matthew Tyler (Yale University)

Michelle Yuan (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

Case-assignment before and after clitic doubling: evidence from Choctaw and Yimas

Choctaw and Yimas, two unrelated languages, display a NOM/ACC case alignment pattern on nominals but have different agreement systems (Choctaw: split-S; Yimas: ERG/ABS). We argue that this comes from two intersecting properties shared by both languages: (i) the agreement morphemes are doubled pronominal clitics, and (ii) each clause has two rounds of case computation—once over the sentence-level nominals (DPs) and once over the doubled clitics (D0 heads). The ordering of these two rounds in a given language is determined by the relative height of clitic doubling on the clausal spine.

Sayako Uehara (Michigan State University)

Suzanne Evans Wagner (Michigan State University)

Outlier perception accuracy for a vowel undergoing language change in progress

Listeners use vocalic outlier tokens to determine speakers’ intended vowel output, but they also perceive with a bias (Labov et al. 2010). We show here that outlier vowel tokens in the direction of an ongoing vowel shift in the US Inland North dialect area were perceived more accurately by Michiganders than traditional realizations of the vowel. This discrepancy in the accuracy may have been the result of the ‘perceptual magnet effect’ (Kuhl 1991). The less accurately perceived traditional vowels were pulled towards listeners’ vowel exemplar, which overlaps with Michiganders’ own production of the vowel in question, causing a bias.

Jan Ullrich (Lakota Language Consortium)

Additive focus in Lakota

Lakota (Siouan) has three particles that can be translated as ‘also.’ They are iŋš-eyá, kho and nakúŋ. They are very similar with respect to their total number of tokens in the text corpus, but they differ significantly in their syntactic constituent association. Unlike in English, the scope of the additive particles does not depend on prosody, but instead it is interpreted via interface between syntax and information structure. This paper provides a study of the distribution of the three particles and the criteria for their selection.
Jens Van Gysel (University of New Mexico)
A historical glottochronometric account of Enlhet-Enenlhet genetic relations

This paper studies the genetic relationships between four of the Paraguayan Enlhet-Enenlhet languages from a new perspective. Since Unruh & Kalisch (2003) argue that this language family has characteristics of a dialect continuum, François’ (2014) wave model of language diversification seems a more appropriate framework than a traditional family tree model. In general, Unruh & Kalisch’ predictions are confirmed: Enenlhet, Sanapaná and Guaná form together the most robust subgroup. Nevertheless, the Enlhet language shares a number of innovations with each of these languages as well, lending credence to the hypothesis that these languages evolved from a dialect continuum.

Charlotte Vaughn (University of Oregon)
Tyler Kendall (University of Oregon)
Kaylynn Gunter (University of Oregon)
Exploring the social meaning of adjective intensification

Patterns in adjective intensification in speakers’ productions have been well studied across English varieties, both synchronically and diachronically. However, few studies have considered how listeners socially evaluate speakers’ use of adjective intensifiers (Beltrama & Staum-Casasanto 2017). Investigating the social meaning of adjective intensifiers is especially important because their patterning is subject to relatively rapid change over time. This paper presents a perception experiment which asked how different intensifiers change listeners’ ratings of speakers, along several dimensions (speaker age, intelligence, etc.). Results demonstrate interesting patterns of evaluation across intensifiers overall, as well as in interaction with characteristics of speakers and listeners.

Alexandre Vaxman (University of Connecticut)
A Scales-and-Parameters account of morphologically conditioned accentual exceptions

This talk addresses the problem of morpheme-specific exceptions in accent assignment. I introduce here the Scales-and-Parameters theory, a new parametric, non-metrical theory of word accent. This is shown to uniformly capture regular and exceptional accent locations both within a given accent system (phonological, lexical, hybrid) and across different types of systems. In particular, the proposed grammar accurately and uniformly derives accent location in lexical accent systems with dominant suffixes and in phonological weight-sensitive systems in which certain morphemes exceptionally attract/repel word accent (“hybrid” systems).

Dunja Veselinovic (New York University)
Ailis Cournane (New York University)
It must be that the structure comes first: how syntax conditions children’s acquisition of different modal flavors

The period when children only use modal verbs with root meanings – between ≈2;0 and ≈3;0 in English-learning children - is known as the Epistemic Gap (EG). We argue for a grammatical account of EG, which predicts that syntactic differences between languages may affect the EG duration. We present the results of a grammaticality judgment study done on 25 adult speakers of Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian (BCS), which support the analysis that BCS modal verbs only get epistemic readings in CP-embedding constructions, and a CHILDES (SCECL) corpus study, which support a grammatical account of EG, simultaneously accounting for the BCS children's protracted EG.

Mark Visonà (Georgetown University)
Aisulu Raspayeva (Georgetown University)
Speech acts and frame alignment in emergency calls by L2 English speakers

Combining Imbens-Bailey and McCabe’s (2000) coding schema of speech acts in emergency calls with the concepts of "interactive frame" and "knowledge schema" (Tannen & Wallat, 1993), we analyze calls to university emergency police from non-native speakers of English (N=7). Comparing these calls to those with native speakers (N=33), we demonstrate how differences in schemas for the speech acts of call openings and floor work during call maintenance postpone frame alignment and complicate how callers and call-takers negotiate providing emergency services. We further identify several avenues for improving the delivery of emergency service in this and other contexts.
This paper is a model-theoretic study of a simplified version of Negative Polarity Item (NPI) licensing requirements in two languages, English and Hungarian. Using subregular logical formalisms defined over tree-languages, I show that neither pattern can be described with Tier-based Strictly Local (TSL) constraints, and suggest that they need more complex logical formula. In particular, Hungarian patterns can be described using Tier-based Locally Testable (TLT) constraints, whereas for English, even that is not sufficient. I also give a definition of two subregular tree-languages, TSL and TLT, previously only defined for String-languages.

This paper examines semantic and syntactic features of Southern Sierra Miwok demonstrative system. Three features are explored in detail and provide a comprehensive view on how this system functions in the language. Analyzing ordering, case marking, and co-occurrence of demonstratives with different parts of speech, we argue that the complexity and richness of Southern Sierra Miwok demonstratives contributes to cross-linguistic study of case semantics.

Southern Pomo (peq), a Pomoan language in Northern California, differs from neighboring congener in having regular penultimate stress. Its verb paradigms display complex syncope alternations which generally create a heavy syllable from two adjacent underlying light syllables. These changes do not interact in any way with the synchronic stress system. Neighboring Kashaya Pomo (kju), however, maintains a weight-sensitive stress system. This paper proposes a language-internal reconstruction of an earlier root-based, weight-sensitive stress system in Southern Pomo, which shared weight sensitivity with Kashaya, but differed from the Kashaya system in other respects.

We show how to predict the basic word-order facts of a novel language given only a corpus of its part-of-speech (POS) sequences. We predict how often direct objects follow their verbs, how often adjectives follow their nouns, and in general the directionality of all dependency relations. Although recovering syntactic structure is usually regarded as unsupervised learning, we train our predictor on languages of known structure. It outperforms the state-of-the-art unsupervised learning by a large margin, especially when we augment the training data with many synthetic languages. Full details can be found in http://www.cs.jhu.edu/~jason/papers/#wang-eisner-2017.

This paper will discuss a covered-box task investigating Mandarin-acquiring children’s interpretation of sentences with a universal quantifier and a numeralized NP, and a digit-span test to uncover the relation between processing capacity with scope interpretation. Results show: 1) both adults and preschoolers accept the surface-scope readings of ‘One > Every’ (OE) and ‘Every > One’ (EO); 2) as for the inverse-scope interpretation of OE, adults reject it, but children who have limited processing capacity allow it; 3) since yi (one) denotes quantity, the inverse-scope reading of EO is allowed by both adults and children.
Alex Warstadt (New York University)  
Samuel R. Bowman (New York University)  

*Acceptability judgments from a neural network*

We train an artificial neural network to perform acceptability judgments and test it on a large new corpus of example sentences from a representative set of syntax/semantics publications. Without any prior linguistic knowledge, our model achieves 87.1% accuracy on data from the lexical semantics literature, and does modestly well on the remainder of the data. These results suggest that neural networks are able to extract grammatically relevant information, although local information is more accessible. We discuss what this line of investigation might tell us about the role of Universal Grammar in human language acquisition.

Cathleen Waters (University of Leicester)  
Nicholas Smith (University of Leicester)  

*Register variation and change in Desert Island Discs: do demographics matter?*

Despite advances in corpus data, tools, and methodology, corpus-based studies of register tend to ignore social/demographic categories. Our study seeks to understand the consequences of this approach by designing and comparing two samples from the same BBC radio program (Desert Island Discs): one sampled randomly and another balanced for age, sex, education and occupation. Our quantitative results indicate that there are notable differences (p

Nicholas Waters (Independent Scholar)  

*The lost sons of Kansas*

A million Swedes migrated to the USA in the nineteenth century. Naturally, they brought their language with them. Generally, within three generations, Swedish was a dead language for the descendants of these migrants. The process of assimilation to the new land also meant that most anglicised their names. This study examines the changes and the three major modus operandi in the Anglicisation of Swedish family names. The research focuses on Lindsborg in Kansas where, even today, the names of many of the residents of ‘Little Sweden’ bear witness to Swedish ancestry and how migrants adapted to life in America.

Bonnie Webber (University of Edinburgh)  
Hannah Rohde (University of Edinburgh)  
Anna Dickinson (University of Edinburgh)  
Annie Louis (University of Edinburgh)  
Nathan Schneider (Georgetown University)  

*Explicit discourse connectives / implicit discourse relations*

While explicit discourse connectives can signal coherence relations, a common assumption is that only their absence or ambiguity necessitates relation inference. Using a crowdsourced conjunction completion task to collect 40K+ judgments on 50 discourse adverbials, we find this common assumption to be false. Instead, naive subjects systematically infer an implicit connective alongside an explicit discourse adverbial, but sometimes different subsets of subjects may each endorse different connectives. The size of these subsets means that such differences cannot be written off as error. Rather, they demonstrate how the coherence associated with explicit adverbials relates to coherence inferred between the clauses themselves.

Natalie Weber (University of British Columbia)  

*The effect of moraicity on segment deletion*

This paper presents evidence from orthographic representations and measurements of segment duration that Blackfoot (Algonquian) consonants with derived moraicity behave differently from both non-moraic and inherently moraic consonants, confirming Moren’s (1999) distinction between derived and inherent moraicity. The empirical data is a pattern of stem-final deletion, where the final consonant of CVC syllables deletes before suffixes, but stem-final CVVC and CVG syllables remain unchanged. I argue that word-final consonants in CVC syllables have derived moraicity, and that deletion occurs to avoid violations of an output-to-output (OO) correspondence constraint on moraicity (Benua 1997); CVVC and CVG syllables satisfy the constraint.
Information-reducing phonological rules are more common at the ends of words. Listeners process speech incrementally, meaning that earlier cues contribute more information in lexical access. Recent work suggests that lexicons allocate more informative segments toward word-beginnings. We investigate whether this asymmetry is reflected in phonological grammars. We assembled a database of phonological rules defined on a lexical domain edge. We categorized deletions or neutralizations as rules that reduce the information in the signal. We find two statistically significant patterns: more rules are defined on the domain ends than beginnings, and this end-bias is stronger for information-reducing rules.

Phillip Weirich (Indiana University Bloomington)

Varied perceptions of Southernness in dialect transition zones

Being on the periphery of the Southern dialect region, Indiana and Oklahoma both have elements of Southern language and culture mixed with other regional cultural and dialectal characteristics. Despite some similarities, Southernness is conceived of differently in the two states. Residents of these states completed cultural identity surveys and drew perceptual dialect maps. Generally, Indiana residents divide their state along an orth/south continuum, while Oklahomans divide their state very strongly along urban and rural lines. The results suggest that settlement history and beliefs about non-Southern cultural regions in the states contribute to variation in perceptions of Southernness.

Nicholas Welch (McMaster University)

Copular structures driving differential grammaticalization in Dene languages

Differential grammaticalization of the two copulas of several Dene languages was driven, I argue, by the presence of an external argument in constructions merging one copula, but not in the other, resulting in the reanalysis of one copula in higher argument-selecting positions. This analysis not only accounts for the different paths of grammaticalization, but also for the synchronic split between the uses of the two copulas, both as matrix verbs and as spellouts of higher functional heads.

Mia Wiegand (Cornell University)

‘I just know it’: intensification as evidence for non-presuppositional factivity

This paper addresses the paradoxical phenomenon whereby intensification of the predicate ‘know’ results in nonfactivity. The primary data comes from the construction ‘just know’, where ‘just’ serves as an intensifier but also suspends the usual factive inference of ‘know’. This is puzzling when analyzed purely as intensification, as nonfactivity is logically weaker than factivity. I argue that ‘just’ acts as a high-level exclusive over pragmatic inferences, in this case conventional implicatures. Thus, the factive inference usually associated with ‘know’ is reanalyzed as a conventional implicature, and is available for quantification and cancellation in the right contexts.

Erin Wilkinson (University of Manitoba)

Agnes Villwock (University of California, San Diego)
Pilar Piñar (Gallaudet University)
Jill P. Morford (University of New Mexico)

Fast eyes or slow ears: written word recognition in deaf signing students

Reading in deaf individuals is poorly understood. This study asks whether the unique visual experience of deaf readers impacts one aspect of reading: accessing meaning from visual word forms. Specifically, do documented enhancements to visual attention allow deaf middle school readers to access the meaning associated with a visual orthographic pattern more quickly than hearing students, or does restricted auditory experience slow lexical access due to poor phonological processing skills? 39 deaf ASL-English bilingual and 26 hearing English monolinguals completed a semantic similarity judgement task.
Kemp Williams (IBM Entity Analytics)

Balancing onomastic integrity in threat and fraud detection

Multicultural name search software may fail to match names users might expect. This is sometimes due to conflicts between onomastic integrity and search goals. For example, the first of two Hispanic surnames is required when only one surname is represented. Ricardo Cabrera is a good match for Ricardo Cabrera Garcia but is less acceptable for Ricardo Garcia Cabrera. However, in a possible fraud context, willful manipulation of naming conventions could occur. Name search software must somehow allow for less likely matches. This paper describes mechanisms in modern name search software to strike a balance between onomastic facts and user needs.

Ekarina Winarto (Cornell University)

Arguing for scrambling in Indonesian

This paper revisits Object Preposing in Indonesian (Chung 1976) whereby the object is sentence-initial. While subsequent papers on these constructions differentiate between two cases of object preposing: (i) bare passives and (ii) topicalization (Arka 1998), little has been done to further study the differences between these two constructions beyond the descriptive placement of the aspectual marker. I revisit the topicalization construction and argue that this is actually Japanese-style scrambling, as per Saito (1989), and that this movement is semantically vacuous due to ongoing changes in alignment in Indonesian.

Katarzyna Wojtylak (James Cook University)

Language contact in Caquetá and Putumayo river basins in Northwest Amazonia

The area between the Caquetá and Putumayo (C-P) River Basins, spanning southern Colombia and northern Peru, is loosely defined in the literature as the ‘People of the Centre cultural complex’ (Echeverri, 1997). It consists of eight ethnolinguistic groups that belong to three distinct language families (Witotoan, Boran, and Arawak), plus one isolate (Andoque). Traditionally, these groups lived next to each other, and displayed relative cultural homogeneity (Eriksen, 2011). The C-P languages share a daunting number of linguistic traits, including nominal classification, evidentiality, and differential object marking. Why so? This paper will report on work currently underway to uncover the patterns of contact-induced change between the extant languages in the C-P area.

Alan Wong (University of California, Davis)

Raul Aranovich (University of California, Davis)

The Saussurean sign, writing, and theory

A Saussurean conception of sign, in which language essentially has two components, form and meaning, has become the de facto working model of semiotics in much linguistics research. This position rests on the assumption that language (langue) is a code, essentially composed of discrete elements defined by oppositions. We argue that casting language as a code is not only a failure to properly distinguish speech from writing (an issue Saussure had brought much attention to), but also that it does not capture many facts about how language is actually used.

Samantha Wray (New York University Abu Dhabi)

Verbal productivity and root frequency in lexical access

This study presents the results of four auditory lexical decision experiments in Jordanian spoken Arabic, focusing on the role of the productivity of the Semitic verbal pattern paradigm: the binyan (pl. binyanim). Root and word frequency were manipulated simultaneously for words from productive and unproductive binyanim. Results indicate that the frequency of the root morpheme is a predictor of reaction time only when the root is in a verb formed with a productive binyan, and that the frequency of the whole word predicts reaction time regardless of binyan productivity.
Kelly Wright (University of Michigan)  
P6  
Eye-tracking for change: investigating institutionalized racism through the semantic enregisterment of racialized adjectives

This eye-tracking study was designed to determine the perception of racialized (and racializing) adjectives in popular media. This experiment sought to identify socially salient terms whose application to racialized images is near instantaneous, providing—would argue—evidence of semantic change in progress, and movement from one order of indexicality to the next. The results present eight significant lexemes indexing covert racism in this way and provide insight into which semantic categories may be most unstable. In saturated publications, a reader encounters a racialized adjective 1:500 words. We must address the harmful semiotics these lexical choices sustain.

Saundra Wright (California State University, Chico) 64  
Richard Hunt (Peloton Research Partners)  
Residential development names: a comparison of suburban vs. urban naming trends

As new residential developments spring up across the country, onomasticians cannot help but be fascinated by the creative names developers select for these communities. We argue this is intentional: developers are strategically targeting particular profiles of buyers by invoking a sense of place. This is nicely illustrated by comparing the different names chosen for newly built suburban and urban developments. Names for suburban developments highlight the importance of nature and serenity, depicting romanticized visions of landownership, wealth, and history. Meanwhile, names for new urban developments are often clever and trendy, highlighting the value of vertical living, action, and immediate locale.

Chenchen Xu (Michigan State University) 89  
Yen-Hwei Lin (Michigan State University)  
Karthik Durvasula (Michigan State University)  
Sonority bias in Rugao disyllabic syllable contraction

Two analyses, vowel sonority and linear order of vowels, were proposed to account for the vowel selection between two competing vowels in Chinese syllable contraction, i.e. two syllables merging into one. An experiment was run to test whether sonority and/or linear order bias the vowel selection in Rugao Mandarin syllable contraction. The results confirmed the role of sonority, and did not present any supporting evidence for the linear order analysis. Sonority hierarchies along the dimensions of both height and centrality exhibit the same consistent and robust pattern, providing a new perspective to look at competing vowels in vowel-related phonological processes.

Anthony Yacovone (Harvard University)  
Akira Omaki (University of Washington)  
P1  
Children’s comprehension and repair of garden-path wh-questions in English

This study investigates how 1) children’s incremental comprehension biases lead to misinterpretations of garden-path sentences and 2) language-specific syntactic distributions (e.g. French wh-in-situ preferences in embedded clauses, English obligatory wh-fronting) influence wh-question interpretation. In three story-based comprehension experiments, English-speakers preferred main clause responses in ambiguous conditions—just like French-speakers. In filled-gap conditions, English-speaking adults successfully revise their interpretations to provide embedded responses, while children struggle to overcome initial biases. Still, English-speakers outperform French-speakers in filled-gap conditions—suggesting that speakers of an obligatory wh-fronting language may inhibit main clause biases more effectively due to language-specific influences regarding syntactic distribution of wh-questions.

Shiying Yang (Brown University) 9  
Chelsea Sanker (Brown University)  
Uriel Cohen Priva (Brown University)  
The organization of lexicons: a cross-linguistic analysis of monosyllabic words

Lexicons utilize a fraction of licit structures. Different theories predict either that lexicons prioritize contrastiveness or structural economy. Study 1 finds that the lexicon of Mandarin is less distinctive for CVX syllables than a randomly sampled baseline using the phonological inventory, as predicted in Dautriche et al. 2017: lexicons are more regular rather than distinctive. Study 2 finds
that the lexicons of Mandarin and American English have fewer phonotactically complex words than the random baseline: Words tend not to have multiple infrequent components. This suggests that phonological constraints can have superadditive penalties for combined violations, consistent with e.g. Albright (ms.).

**Anthony Yates** (University of California, Los Angeles)

*On the diachrony of word stress in the Cupan languages*

This paper reassesses the diachronic development of word stress in the Cupan languages, in particular, in Cahuilla and Cupeño. I argue that their divergent stress systems result from differing responses to the loss of contrastive vowel length in each language, which caused the breakdown of the inherited quantity-sensitive system (Munro 1990). I propose that fixed root-initial stress in Cahuilla reflects the generalization of the predominant inherited pattern, whereas Cupeño's left-edge oriented lexical accent system (Hill 2005; Yates 2017) emerged through a more complicated set of developments: the stress domain was expanded from root to word, and word-internal stresses were lexicalized.

**Michelle Yuan** (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

*Inuktitut antipassive morphology and the Anaphor Agreement Effect*

The Anaphor Agreement Effect (AAE) refers to the inability for anaphors to be cross-referenced by phi-agreement. An ergative language, Inuit reportedly circumvents anaphor phi-agreement by using the antipassive ABS-OBL construction. However, in (Eastern Canadian) Inuktitut, the anaphor’s presence places restrictions on the antipassive (AP) itself: the otherwise-obligatory AP morpheme is blocked when an anaphor is present. I argue that this pattern is an AAE without phi-agreement. Thus, the AAE cross-linguistically reflects a general inability of anaphors to be formally licensed by Agree (of which phi-agreement is just one instantiation), because anaphors are featurally/structurally reduced compared to R-expressions and pronouns.

**Jeff Yule** (Dixie State University)

*Naming extinctions: navigating extinction borders*

The naming of extinction events and the language we use in discussing them influences how both specialists and society in general understand biodiversity and endangered species and, as a result, how we attempt to predict, prevent, and respond to extinctions. Addressing the evolutionary ecology of extinctions, the conservation biology activities it inspires (which fall under the umbrellas of such terms as “de-extinction” and “rewilding”), and then moving from the scientific literature to popular nonfiction, fiction, and film reveals that the language on which we rely with this naming exerts a significant influence on how we do—and don’t—address extinction.

**Chiara Zanchi** (University of Pavia)

*Pseudoreversative constructions in Ancient Greek*

This paper analyzes Ancient Greek (AG) preverbs that build antonyms out of the simplex verbs onto which they attach (kalúμ ptō ‘cover’, apo-kalúμ ptō ‘away_from-cover’, ‘disclose’) within a constructional framework. After providing the catalogue of preverbs and verbs occurring in antonymic constructions, I argue that they are best analyzed as pragmatically-based pseudoreversative constructions, in which preverbs offer a directionality to the composite that contradicts the directionality of the modified simplex verb. I also show the similarities between AG and Vedic pseudoreversative constructions, and offer an explanation as to how preverbs developed pseudoreversative meanings from their etymological spatial semantics.

**Georgia Zellou** (University of California, Davis)

**Katharine Graf Estes** (University of California, Davis)

*Enhanced coarticulation facilitates statistical learning of continuous speech in adults*

Coarticulation, articulatory overlap of discrete sounds during speech production, is natural and ubiquitous in language. We ask whether coarticulation influences how learners segment words in a continuous, artificial language speech. Adult participants were exposed to an artificial language speech stream that either contained enhanced coarticulation, reduced coarticulation or natural coarticulation on CVNV words. We find that these coarticulatory patterns affect word segmentation during statistical learning of an artificial language. Listeners were reliably more accurate at parsing words in a speech stream where coarticulatory cues were enhanced, i.e., signaling greater gestural overlap between a vowel and an upcoming heterosyllabic nasal consonant.
Anqi Zhang (University of Chicago)  
*Referentiality and non-culminating reading in Mandarin*

As an exception to Krifka's (1989) famous generalization that a quantized incremental theme always induces a event-homomorphic completive reading, Singh (1991) observes that in Hindi only the quantized mass noun phrases as the incremental theme have a completive reading, quantized count nouns phrases can have an incomplete reading. She argues that count nouns can introduce partial thematic relationship, whereas mass nouns introduce total thematic relationship. With new data in Mandarin, I argue instead that referentiality is the crucial factor, because the non-culmination readings are a result of a partial thematic relationship with the referential objects.

Borui Zhang (University of Minnesota)  
Dustin Chácón (University of Minnesota)  
*Embedding, covert movement, and intervention in Kathmandu Newari*

In this paper, we present evidence from Kathmandu Newari, a wh-in-situ language spoken in Nepal. We propose that wh-operators do not require covert movement in main clauses, i.e., we find no evidence for crossover effects or island constraints. Thus, a mechanism like unselective binding or in-situ composition are required. We find these effects in embedded clauses. We argue that wh-operators cannot take sentential scope from this position, but by covertly moving to the higher clause. Additionally, we find intervention effects for embedded wh-operators but not main clause ones.

Chun Zheng (Purdue University)  
Elaine Francis (Purdue University)  
*Typological variation in linguistic flexibility shapes production of causative motion expressions*

This study tests Slobin’s (1996, 2004) Thinking for Speaking hypothesis, which predicts that typological differences in motion event encoding affect production planning. We investigated how typological variations in linguistic flexibility (Kuchinsky, 2009) affect online production of causative motion expressions in Mandarin and English. Results from three experiments - elicitation, semantic priming, and structural priming - showed that Mandarin speakers display greater flexibility in how they talk about causative motion events, which indicates that they are more sensitive than English speakers to competition among lexical and structural variants during production. These findings suggest typological variation affects production planning for causative motion.

Zhiling Zhong (Georgetown University)  
*“We are people”: intertextuality and membership in positioning of a police officer in an interview*

This research examines the responses of a police officer in a sociolinguistic interview to explore how he uses language to index simultaneous identities via positioning (Davis and Harré, 1990). It also investigates how intertextuality contributes to identity construction. By examining the membership categorization devices (Sacks, 1972), the analysis reveals that the police officer positions himself and other police as members in various social categories to create a sense of sameness with other members (Bamberg, 2009). It also shows that intertextuality functions as a source for meaning making and constructing membership, which ultimately creates a sense of sameness with others.

Chen Zhou (University of Delaware)  
Irene Vogel (University of Delaware)  
*High Vowel Deletion in Uzbek*

High Vowel Devoicing (HVD) is observed across diverse languages, where it is typologically characterized as gradient, both in its degree of devoicing and its frequency of occurrence (Gordon, 1998). The present paper investigates HVD in Uzbek, a Turkic language spoken primarily in Uzbekistan. While the available resources (Bidwell, 1995; Bodrogligeti, 2003; Sjoberg, 1992) mention the possibility of some reduction of high vowels, we present data, based on acoustic analysis, showing that many vowels are fully deleted. Additionally, duration gradience is observed when they are produced, and with regard to their frequency in different contexts.
**Hanzhi Zhu** (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

*Mandarin cai: a later-than-expected inference*

I investigate the presuppositional content of particles claimed to have an earlier/later-than-expected presupposition. I propose an analysis for German erst / Mandarin *cai* ‘only ... so far, only just’ which unifies two previously disparate readings. Under this analysis, a meaning component which directly captures the counter-expectation inference is the common thread to both readings.

**Jesse Zymet** (University of California, Los Angeles)

*Evidence for word-specific propensity to undergo variable phonological processes: corpus and experimental studies on French liaison*

Recent phonological theories have suggested that individual morphemes can bear gradient propensities to trigger or undergo a variable process (Zuraw 2000, Moore-Cantwell & Pater 2016, Smolensky & Goldrick 2016, Zuraw & Hayes to appear). Is there evidence for such propensities in corpora, and if so, do humans track them? This investigation focuses on variable French liaison, obtaining the following results: statistical models of liaison in a corpus of spoken French are improved by encoding word-specific propensities, even after factors previously found to affect liaison are controlled for; moreover, experimental investigation into speakers’ intuitions suggests that these propensities are learned.
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Yuki Kuroda Fund

The LSA is pleased to announce the establishment of a new student fellowship in honor of the late S.-Y. (Yuki) Kuroda. LSA member Susan Fischer has generously provided the founding contribution of $50,000 for the fund in memory of her late husband, Dr. Kuroda. We invite LSA members and colleagues of Drs. Fischer and Kuroda to make additional contributions to help us reach our goal of raising a total of $85,000 to fully endow the fellowship fund. This new student fellowship will be reserved for linguistics students from Japan to attend the LSA’s biennial summer Linguistic Institute. It will cover tuition, travel, lodging, and board. Preference will be given to Japanese who haven't yet started studying in the US.

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.

Charles Fillmore Fund

Established in memory of former LSA President Charles Fillmore, this fund provides support for the LSA’s continuing sponsorship of student fellowships at the biennial Linguistic Institute. The LSA’s goal is to raise enough funds to support an endowed Fillmore Fellowship award at each future 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. So far, we have raised a little more than half of our goal. Please consider making a donation to support a new student fellowship in time the 2019 Institute at UC Davis.

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