Meeting Handbook

Linguistic Society of America

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

89th Annual Meeting

Hilton Portland and Executive Tower
Portland, OR
8-11 January, 2015
New from Annual Reviews:

**Annual Review of Linguistics**

linguistics.annualreviews.org • Volume 1 • January 2015

Co-Editors: **Mark Liberman**, University of Pennsylvania and **Barbara H. Partee**, University of Massachusetts Amherst

The *Annual Review of Linguistics* covers significant developments in the field of linguistics, including phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, pragmatics, and their interfaces. Reviews synthesize advances in linguistic theory, sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, neurolinguistics, language change, biology and evolution of language, typology, and applications of linguistics in many domains.

Complimentary online access to the first volume will be available until January 2016.

**TABLE OF CONTENTS:**

- Suppletion: Some Theoretical Implications, Jonathan David Bobaljik
- Ditransitive Constructions, Martin Haspelmath
- Quotation and Advances in Understanding Syntactic Systems, Alexandra D'Arcy
- Semantics and Pragmatics of Argument Alternations, Beth Levin
- Events and Situations, Sandro Zucchi
- Vagueness and Imprecision: Empirical Foundations, Stephanie Solt
- Cross-Linguistic Temporal Reference, Judith Tonhauser
- Variation in Information Structure with Special Reference to Africa, Tom Güldemann, Sabine Zerbian, Malte Zimmermann
- Diachronic Semantics, Ashwini Deo
- The Indo-European Homeland from Linguistic and Archaeological Perspectives, David W. Anthony, Don Ringe
- Correlational Studies in Typological and Historical Linguistics, D. Robert Ladd, Seán G. Roberts, Dan Dediu
- Advances in Dialectometry, Martijn Wieling, John Nerbonne
- Sign Language Typology: The Contribution of Rural Sign Languages, Connie de Vos, Roland Pfau
- Genetics and the Language Sciences, Simon E. Fisher, Sonja C. Vernes
- Language Abilities in Neanderthals, Sverker Johansson
- How Nature Meets Nurture: Universal Grammar and Statistical Learning, Jeffrey Lidz, Annie Gagliardi
- Bringing Machine Learning and Compositional Semantics Together, Percy Liang, Christopher Potts
- Bilingualism, Mind, and Brain, Judith F. Kroll, Paola E. Dussias, Kinsey Bice, Lauren Perrotti
- Taking the Laboratory into the Field, D.H. Whalen, Joyce McDonough

Access all Annual Reviews journals via your institution at www.annualreviews.org.
Meeting Handbook

Linguistic Society of America

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

Hilton Portland & Executive Tower
Portland, OR
8-11 January 2015
Introductory Note

The LSA Secretariat has prepared this Meeting Handbook to serve as the official program for the 89th Annual Meeting of the Linguistic Society of America (LSA). In addition, the Handbook is the official program for the 2015 Annual Meetings of the American Dialect Society (ADS), the American Name Society (ANS), the North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences (NAAHoLS), the Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics (SPCL), the Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas (SSILA), and The Association for Linguistic Evidence (TALE).

We gratefully acknowledge the assistance provided by the LSA Program Committee: Co-chairs Molly Diesing and Marlyse Baptista, and members Karlos Arregi, José Camacho, Andries Coetsee, Chad Howe, Michael Israel, Sun-Ah Jun, Line Mikkelson, Jon Sprouse, Laura Wagner, and Brent Woo.

This year, the Program Committee received 14 preliminary proposals for organized sessions, 12 of which were accepted for presentation. The Committee received 606 individual abstracts, of which 186 were accepted for presentation as 20-minute papers and 150 were accepted for presentation as posters. All individual abstracts were reviewed anonymously. This year, each abstract was reviewed by the Program Committee and these external reviewers, who are listed below:

We are also grateful to David Boe (NAAHoLS), Carole Chaski (TALE), Ivy Doak (SSILA), Allan Metcalf (ADS), Iman Nick, (ANS), and Eric Russell (SPCL). We appreciate the help given by LSA Interns James Heckathorn, who assisted with preparation of this Handbook, and Brent Woo, who designed the 2015 Annual Meeting logos. Thanks are also due to the staff of the LSA Secretariat—Executive Assistant Rita Lewis, LSA Executive Director Alyson Reed, Director of Communications Brice Russ, Director of Membership and Meetings David Robinson, and Executive Director Alyson Eggleston.

Cover photograph used by permission of Travel Portland.

LSA Executive Committee
January, 2015, Portland, Oregon
Contents

Overview of This Handbook..........................................................................................................................4
Exhibit Hall Floor Plan..................................................................................................................................5
Poster Session Floor Plan...............................................................................................................................6
Meeting Room Floor Plans ..........................................................................................................................9
General Meeting Information .....................................................................................................................10
Special Events at the LSA Meeting .............................................................................................................12
Especially for Students ..................................................................................................................................14
Meetings at a Glance

Thursday ......................................................................................................................................................18
Friday .........................................................................................................................................................20
Saturday ....................................................................................................................................................22
Sunday .......................................................................................................................................................24

Programs

Linguistic Society of America (LSA) ................................................................................................................29
  Thursday Afternoon .................................................................................................................................31
  Evening ..................................................................................................................................................33
  Friday Morning .........................................................................................................................................34
  Afternoon ................................................................................................................................................38
  Evening ..................................................................................................................................................41
  Saturday Morning .....................................................................................................................................49
  Afternoon ................................................................................................................................................53
  Evening ..................................................................................................................................................56
  Sunday Morning ......................................................................................................................................57

American Dialect Society (ADS) ..................................................................................................................61
American Name Society (ANS) .....................................................................................................................65
North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences (NAAHoLS).................................69
Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics (SPCL).........................................................................................71
Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas (SSILA) .........................................74
The Association for Linguistic Evidence (TALE) ..........................................................................................79

Abstracts

LSA Plenary Addresses .................................................................................................................................83
LSA Organized Session .................................................................................................................................91
All Regular Papers/Posters ............................................................................................................................129
Overview of this Handbook

This Handbook has been prepared with the intention of assisting attendees at the 89th Annual Meeting of the Linguistic Society of America (LSA) and the meetings of its Sister Societies: the American Dialect Society (ADS), American Name Society (ANS), North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences (NAAHoLS), Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics (SPCL), Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas (SSILA), and The Association for Linguistic Evidence (TALE). Below are some guides to using specific portions of this Handbook.

Page 5 contains a diagram of the Exhibit Hall, which is accessed via the Ballroom Level of the hotel. We encourage meeting attendees to visit our exhibitors and to view the poster presentations on display there on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday. Complimentary hot beverages will be served in the Exhibit Hall on Friday and Saturday from 10:00 AM to 5:30 PM and on Sunday from 8:30 to 11:00 AM, and hors d'oeuvres on Friday and Saturday at 3:00 PM.

Page 9 contains a diagram of the meeting rooms at the Hilton Portland & Executive Tower. Please note that:

- Meeting rooms on the Ballroom (lower) level house plenary sessions (Grand Ballroom I), exhibits and poster sessions (Exhibit Hall), and LSA concurrent sessions (Galleria rooms and Parlor B/C). The Plaza level (2nd floor) houses the meeting registration and job information desks and information about Portland and Washington, DC (Plaza Foyer), LSA Organized Sessions (Pavilion East/Pavilion West) and LSA concurrent sessions (Broadway rooms).
- The Presidential Address and other plenary meetings will take place in Grand Ballroom I. The LSA Business Meeting and, later, the Graduate Student Panel, will take place on Friday evening in Pavilion East, and the Presidential Reception will take place on Saturday evening in the Pavilion rooms and the Plaza Foyer.
- The Student Lounge will be located in Parlor C.
- Meetings of the North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences, the Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics, and the Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas will take place in 3rd and 23rd floor meeting rooms in the hotel's main building. Meetings of the American Name Society and The Association for Linguistic Evidence will take place in the Salon rooms on the B Level (one floor below the lobby) of the Executive Tower.
- Committee meetings, office hours, and “open houses” will take place in 3rd floor and Ballroom level meeting rooms; check the schedule on pages 10-11 for details.
- Job interviews will be held in small 3rd floor meeting rooms and other rooms throughout the property. Check with the interviewers or the job information desk for more details.

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. Pages 14 and 15 contain a list of events designed especially for the one-third of meeting attendees who are students, including resource sessions scheduled for the Student Lounge. Pages 16 and 17 contain detailed descriptions of some events making their debut at this meeting, including presentations in celebration of the 20th anniversary of CEDL, the Committee on Ethnic Diversity in Linguistics; a suite of activities for linguists seeking careers outside of Academia; and a Wikipedia Edit-a-Thon. 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 29. 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 129.

Finally, abstracts for all presentations are listed beginning on page 83. Abstracts for LSA plenary presentations are listed first in chronological order, then abstracts for LSA organized sessions (with session abstracts as well as abstracts of individual presentations), also in chronological order. Abstracts for individual posters and papers for the LSA and Sister Society meetings are listed alphabetically by first author beginning on page 129. Each abstract is identified with a session number, appearing to the right of the presenter’s name, which will enable you to locate it in the LSA or Sister Society program of which it is a part. An author index at the end of the Handbook will facilitate navigation.

A link to an online evaluation form will be e-mailed to all attendees shortly after the conclusion of the Meeting. We would very much appreciate it if you would complete this survey by the indicated date; the information collected is useful to the LSA in planning our future meetings.
We thank our 2015 Annual Meeting exhibitors for their support. Please stop by the exhibit hall in Grand Ballroom II to visit their representatives on Friday, 9 January and Saturday, 10 January from 10:00 AM to 5:30 PM and on Sunday, 11 January from 8:30 to 11:00 AM.

Exhibitor Booth(s)
Annual Reviews 1
Brill 14, 15
Cambridge University Press 6, 7
De Gruyter Mouton 28, 29, 30, 31
Duke University Press 2
Equinox Publishing 3
Georgetown MLC 23
Hituzi Syobo Publishing 16
IXL 24
John Benjamins 12, 13
Lakota Language Consortium 19
The LINGUIST List 18
LSA/Joint Exhibit Booth 27
MIT Press 5
Oxford University Press 4
Recovering Languages & Literacies of the Americas 17
SIL International 25, 26
Sona Systems 11
Springer 22
Taylor & Francis 20, 21
University of Chicago Press 10
Wiley-Blackwell 8, 9

Join us for complimentary hot beverages in the Exhibit Hall throughout the day.

Complimentary hors d’oeuvres will be served on Friday and Saturday at 3:00 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 membership, registration to the 2016 Annual Meeting in Washington, DC, LSA merchandise, books from our exhibitors, and more!
Poster Session Floor Plan
Exhibit Hall

Posters will be on display in the Exhibit Hall on Friday and Saturday from 10:00 AM to 5:00 PM. Posters will be attended by their presenters during the plenary poster sessions on Friday and Saturday from 10:30 AM to 12:00 PM.

Each poster is assigned to a specific poster board number, as represented on the diagram to the left. Poster board assignments may be found on pages 36-38 and 51-53 of this Handbook.

Stop by the Exhibit Hall to view posters anytime during exhibit hours and for complimentary hot beverages. Light hors d’oeuvres will be served on Friday and Saturday at 3:00 PM.

Visit all exhibitors to complete your “LSA Passport” and stop by the LSA table to spin a prize wheel. Prizes include complimentary LSA memberships, registrations for the 2016 Annual Meeting, LSA swag, and books from our exhibitors.
Create a lasting legacy in support of Linguistics...

Support the LSA’s continuing programs through:
- a charitable bequest in your will; or
- designating the LSA as a beneficiary of your life insurance or retirement policy.

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

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

Save the Dates!

- July 6-31, 2015: LSA Linguistic Institute, University of Chicago
- January 7-10, 2016: LSA 90th Annual Meeting, Washington, DC
- June 20-21 and July 5-22, 2016: CoLang, University of Alaska Fairbanks
- January 5-8, 2017: LSA 91st Annual Meeting, Austin, TX
- January 4-7, 2018: LSA 92nd Annual Meeting, Salt Lake City, UT
- January 3-6, 2019: LSA 93rd Annual Meeting, New York, NY
LSA LEADERSHIP CIRCLE 2014

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

Joseph Aoun  Eileen Fitzpatrick  Olanike Orie  
Edwin Battistella  Hans Henrich Hock  Keren Rice  
Lowell Bouma  John T Hogan  Robert A Rothstein  
Paul Chapin  Gary Holland  Kathleen Shea  
Donna M Christian  Alan Hyun-Oak Kim  Shirley K Silver  
David Cox  Jared S Klein  Dan Slobin  
Laura Downing  Ilk-Hwan Lee  Bernard J Spolsky  
Connie Eble  Diane Lillo-Martin  Edward F Tuttle  
Julia Falk  Richard P Meier  Robert Underhill  
Patrick Farrell  Raja T Nasr  George Wilmes  


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.
General Meeting Information

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

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

Exhibit
The exhibit hall, including the LSA Joint Book Exhibit, is accessed through the Ballroom level. Complimentary hot beverages will be served in the exhibit hall during exhibit hours, and complimentary hors d’oeuvres on Friday and Saturday at 3:00 PM. The exhibit hall will be open during the following hours:

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

Job Information Desk
On Friday, 9 January and Saturday, 10 January the job information desk will be set up in the Plaza 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 CVs for employers who plan to interview at the Meeting. It is incumbent upon employers to retrieve any CVs left for them at the job information 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
- **African American Linguistics SIG**: Saturday, 10 January, Cabinet Room, 9:30 – 10:30 AM
- **LSA Executive Committee**: Thursday, 8 January, Skyline 3, beginning at 9:00 AM
- **Committee on Endangered Languages and their Preservation (CELP)**: Sunday, 11 January, Skyline 3, 8:00 – 9:00 AM
- **Committee of Editors of Linguistics Journals (CELxJ)**: Sunday, 11 January, Executive Room, 8:00 – 9:00 AM
- **Committee on Ethnic Diversity in Linguistics (CEDL)**: Friday, 9 January, Executive Room, 8:00 – 9:30 AM
- **Committee on Public Policy (CoPP)**: Saturday, 10 January, Cabinet, 2:00 – 3:00 PM
- **Committee on the Status of Women in Linguistics (COSWL)**: Saturday, 10 January, Senate Room, 2:00 – 3:00 PM
- **Committee on Student Interests and Concerns (COSIAC)**: Friday, 9 January, Senate Room, 3:30 – 5:00 PM
- **Language in the School Curriculum Committee (LiSC)**: Sunday, 11 January, Senate Room, 8:00 – 9:00 AM
- **Linguistics in Higher Education (LiHE)**: Saturday, 10 January, Cabinet Room, 8:00 – 9:00 PM
- **Program Committee**: Sunday, 11 January, Cabinet Room, 8:00 – 9:00 AM
- **Publications Committee**: Sunday, 11 January, Executive Room, 9:30 – 11:00 AM
- **Public Relations Committee**: Saturday, 10 January, Studio Suite, 8:00 -9:00 AM

Office Hours
- **CoLang 2016**: Friday, January 9, Cabinet Room, 4:00 – 5:00 PM
- **Editor of Language** (Greg Carlson): Saturday, 10 January, Senate Room, 9:00 – 10:30 AM
- **Editor of Semantics and Pragmatics** (Kai von Fintel): Saturday, 10 January, Skyline 4, 8:00 – 9:00 AM
- **Endangered Language Fund**:
  - **Open Annual Meeting**: Friday, 9 January, Senate Room, 8:30 – 9:30 AM
  - **Office Hour**: Friday, 9 January, Senate Room, 9:30 – 10:30 AM
- **LINGUIST List**: Saturday, 10 January, Cabinet Room, 2:00 – 3:30 PM
- **2015 Linguistic Institute, University of Chicago** (Alan Yu/Karlos Arregi): Saturday, 10 January, Skyline 4, 9:00 – 10:30 AM
- **National Science Foundation**: Saturday, 10 January, Executive Room, 8:00 – 9:30 AM
Special Events

Thursday, 8 January
- ANS Executive Committee Meeting, Salon Ballroom II, 3:00 – 6:00 PM
- ADS Executive Council Meeting, Skyline 2, 1:00 – 3:00 PM
- ADS Business Meeting: Skyline 2, 3:00 – 3:30 PM
- ADS Word of the Year Nominations: Skyline 2, 6:15 – 7:15 PM
- LSA Minicourse – Praat Scripting: Galleria I, 9:00 AM – 3:00 PM
- LSA Minicourse – Python: Galleria II, 10:00 AM – 3:00 PM
- LSA Minicourse – Thriving as an Early Career Faculty Member: Galleria III, 10:00 AM – 3:00 PM
- LSA Welcome: Grand Ballroom I, 7:15 PM
- LSA Invited Plenary Address: Grand Ballroom I, 7:30 – 8:30 PM. Bruce Hayes (University of California, Los Angeles), “Phonological Acquisition is Not Always Accurate: Extending the Kiparskyan Research Program.”
- LSA Special Film Presentation – The Race to Save Cherokee: Pavilion East, 5:30 – 7:00 PM
- LSA Special Film Presentation – The E Word: Pavilion East, 8:30 – 10:00 PM
- Sister Society Meet-and-Greet Reception: Porto Terra Lounge, Executive Tower, 8:30 – 10:00 PM
- TALE – ILER ILER Tutorial: Salon Ballroom I, 1:00 – 5:00 PM

Friday, 9 January
- ADS/ANS Word of the Year/Name of the Year Vote: Skyline 1, 5:30 – 6:30 PM
- ADS Bring Your Own Book Reception: Skyline 2, 6:45 – 7:45 PM
- LSA Name of the Year Discussion and Balloting: Salon Ballroom II, 11:30 AM – 12:45 PM
- LSA Invited Plenary Address: Grand Ballroom I, 12:45 – 1:45 PM. David Poeppel (New York University): “Three Challenges for the Neuroscience of Language: The Maps Problem, the Mapping Problem, and the Timing Problem”
- LSA Business Meeting and induction of 2015 Class of LSA Fellows: Pavilion East, 6:30 – 7:30 PM
- LSA Invited Plenary Address: Grand Ballroom I, 7:30 – 8:30 PM. Carmen Silva-Corvalán (University of Southern California): “Early Bilinguals and Adult Heritage Speakers: What Are the Links?”
- LSA Panel on Careers in Linguistics Outside of Academia: Pavilion East, 8:30 – 10:00 PM
- Student Mixer (sponsored by Sona Systems): Rock Bottom Restaurant and Brewery, 206 SW Morrison, 10:00 PM – 12:00 AM

Saturday, 10 January
- ADS Annual Luncheon: Skyline 4, 12:15 – 1:45 PM
- ANS Annual Business Meeting and Awards Presentation: Salon Ballroom II, 11:30 AM – 12:30 PM
- ANS Executive Committee Meeting: Salon Ballroom II, 5:45 – 6:45 PM
- ANS Conference Dinner: Mother's Bistro and Bar, 212 SW Stark St., 7:30 – 10:00 PM
- NAAHoLS Business Meeting: Studio Suite, 3:30 – 4:30 PM
- SPCL Plenary Speaker and Lifetime Achievement Award Presentation: Skyline 3, 4:00 – 5:15 PM. Mervyn Alleyne (University of Puerto Rico): “The Naming of the 'New World': Interrogating the Creole Concept”
- LSA Awards Ceremony: Grand Ballroom I, 5:30 – 6:00 PM
- LSA Presidential Address: Grand Ballroom I, 6:00 – 7:00 PM. Joan Maling (Brandeis University): “A Syntactic Rubin's Vase: The Inherent Ambiguity of Non-promotional Passives and Unspecified Subject Construction.”
- LSA Presidential Reception: Pavilion East/Pavilion West/Plaza Foyer, 7:00 – 9:00 PM
- LSA Roundtable for Department Chairs and Program Heads: Skyline 4, 2:30 – 4:00 PM
- SSILA Special Film Presentation: The Race to Save Cherokee: Forum Suite, 3:30 – 5:00 PM
Special Events at the LSA Meeting

**Awards Ceremony:** Saturday, 10 January, 5:30 – 6:00 PM
LSA awards—the Best Article in *Language* 2014 Award, the Leonard Bloomfield Book Award, the Early Career Award, the Kenneth L. Hale Award, the Excellence in Community Linguistics Award, the Linguistic Service Award, the Linguistics Journalism Award, and the Student Abstract Awards—will be presented immediately before the Presidential Address.

**Best Paper in Language Award:** Prior to the Presidential Address, Saturday, 10 January, 5:30 – 6:00 PM
This award, made for the first time in 2012, is given for the best paper published in the journal in any given year. The 2015 Award, for articles appearing in *Language* v. 90 (2014) will be presented Nikolaus P. Himmelmann of the Universität zu Köln for his article on "Asymmetries in the prosodic phrasing of function words: Another look at the suffixing preference" (*Language* Vol. 90 No. 4).

**Committee on Ethnic Diversity in Linguistics (CEDL) 20th Anniversary Events:** Friday, 9 January 8:15 – 9:30 AM and 6:00 – 7:00 PM
The morning session will feature presentations by emerging minority scholars, and the afternoon session will present a progress report by senior minority scholars on the position of minority linguists within US American Academia. See page 17 for more information.

**Department Chairs and Program Heads Roundtable:** Saturday, 10 January, 2:30 – 4:00 PM
The Roundtable will focus on the status of linguistics as an academic discipline. If your department/program head cannot attend, you may send a faculty representative. The meeting is open to any attendee with an interest in this topic.

**Early Career Award:** Prior to the Presidential Address, Saturday, 10 January, 5:30 – 6:00 PM
This award is given for a new scholar who has made an outstanding contribution to the field of linguistics. It provides travel reimbursement and complimentary registration for the next Annual Meeting. In 2015, this award will be presented to Lev Michael (University of California, Berkeley).

**Excellence in Community Linguistics Award:** Prior to the Presidential Address, Saturday, 10 January, 5:30 – 6:00 PM
This award recognizes the outstanding contributions that members of language communities make for the benefit of their community's language. In 2015, this award will be given to Muriel Fisher (Muriel of Skye) for her outstanding work with the teaching, promotion and documentation of Scottish Gaelic.

**Induction of the 2015 LSA Fellows:** At the LSA Business Meeting, Friday, 9 January, 5:30 – 7:00 PM
The following members of the Society will be inducted as LSA Fellows in recognition of their distinguished contributions to the discipline:

John Baugh, Washington University in St. Louis; Lyle Campbell, University of Hawai‘i; Andries Coetzee, University of Michigan; C.-T. James Huang, Harvard University; Patricia Keating, University of California, Los Angeles; Donna Jo Napoli, Swarthmore College; Robin Queen, University of Michigan; Bernard Spolsky, Bar-Ilan University, Emeritus; Donca Steriade, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Thomas Wasow, Stanford University.

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

**Kenneth L. Hale Award:** Prior to the Presidential Address, Saturday, 10 January, 5:30 – 6:00 PM
The Hale Award recognizes outstanding linguistic scholarship undertaken by a junior or senior scholar that documents a particular endangered or no longer spoken language or language family. In 2015 this award will be given to Anvita Abbi (Jawaharlal University, Emerita), for her decades of work documenting and evaluating the minority languages of India, particularly Great Andamanese.

**Leonard Bloomfield Book Award:** Prior to the Presidential Address, Saturday, 10 January, 5:30 – 6:00 PM
The winning book is chosen by a three-member committee from among works submitted to the LSA for consideration. The winner of the 2015 Award is *The Oxford Reference Guide to English Morphology* by Laurie Bauer, Rochelle Lieber, and Ingo Plag (Oxford University Press, 2013).
**Linguistic Service Award:** Prior to the Presidential Address, Saturday, 10 January, 5:30 – 6:00 PM
This award honors members who have performed distinguished service to the Society and the discipline. In 2015, it will be given to Jim Bauman (Center for Applied Linguistics, Ret’d) for numerous volunteer services to the LSA over many years.

**Linguistics Journalism Award:** Prior to the Presidential Address, Saturday, 10 January, 5:30 – 6:00 PM
The Linguistics Journalism Award, newly established by the LSA in 2014, honors "the journalist whose work best represents linguistics during the 12-month consideration period indicated in the call for nominations". The winner of the 2015 Award is journalist Ben Zimmer.

**Linguistics Outside of Academia:** Various Times and Locations
The 2015 Annual Meeting will feature several activities spotlighting the work of linguists outside of Academia, including a “salon” for linguists in industry, a panel on jobs for linguists in industry, and a Career Exploration Expo. See page 16 for more details.

**LSA Business Meeting:** Friday, 9 January, 6:30 – 7:30 PM
This Handbook contains written reports, beginning on page 43, from the LSA Secretariat, the Secretary-Treasurer, Program Committee, and the editors of *Language* and *Semantics and Pragmatics*. The 2015 LSA Fellows will be inducted, and Honorary Members proposed, during this meeting.

**Presidential Reception:** Saturday, 10 January, 7:00 – 9:00 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. An “open mike” period will be held from 7:30 to 8:00 where brief toasts may be made to celebrate colleagues’ accomplishments or milestone.

**Review of LSA Accomplishments in 2014:** Saturday, 10 January, between the Awards Ceremony and the Presidential Address
LSA Executive Director Alyson Reed will briefly review the major accomplishments of the Society over the past calendar year.

**Student Abstract Awards:** Prior to the Presidential Address, Saturday, 10 January, 5:30 – 6:00 PM.
These awards provide stipends for the submitters of the three highest-ranked student-authored abstracts for the LSA Annual Meeting. For 2015, the awards will be presented to Jason Zentz (Yale University): "The composite derivation of Shona partial wh-movement"; Danielle Barth (University of Oregon): "Reduction in Child Speech, Child-Directed Speech and Inter-Adult Speech"; and Bryan Rosen (University of Wisconsin-Madison): "Diagnosing Direct Modification in Hocąk”.

**Wikipedia Edit-a-Thon:** Saturday, 10 January, 8:00 – 10:00 PM
The Wikipedia Edit-A-Thon is a workshop organized by Gretchen McCulloch (Lexicon Valley) and the LSA. Participants will learn how to edit Wikipedia, how to pick an article where editing can do the most good, and will then have time to improve an article or several, while practicing their linguistics-explaining skills and networking with other linguists. Participants will also discuss how to incorporate editing Wikipedia as a class assignment. See page 17 for more information.
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, 9 January, 3:30 – 5:00 PM in the Student Lounge
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.

**Graduate Student Panel on Jobs for Linguists in Industry:** Friday, 9 January, 8:30 – 10:00 PM in Pavilion East
Sponsored by COSIAC (Committee on Student Issues and Concerns)
Panelists – Greg Alger (Lexicon Branding), Ron Kaplan (Nuance), Tatiana Libman (Google), Meg Mitchell (Microsoft), and Lisa Radding (Ethnic Technologies) – will brief describe the kinds of linguistic work being done at the industries they represent, and then answer questions. The panel will be chaired by incoming LSA president John R. Rickford. The panel is open to all and will include significant time for questions from the audience.

**Job Information Desk**
On Friday, 9 January and Saturday, 10 January the Job Information Desk will be set up in the Plaza Foyer, near the LSA Registration desk, from 8:30 AM – 5:30 PM. The Sunday hours will be 9:00 – 11:00 AM. Lists of job openings will be available, and applicants may leave copies of their CVs for employers who plan to interview at the Meeting. 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, 10 January, 5:30 – 6:00 PM in Grand Ballroom I
These awards provide stipends for the submitters of the three highest-ranked student-authored abstracts for the LSA Annual Meeting. For 2015, the awards will be presented to Jason Zentz (Yale University): "The composite derivation of Shona partial wh-movement"; Danielle Barth (University of Oregon): "Reduction in Child Speech, Child-Directed Speech and Inter-Adult Speech"; and Bryan Rosen (University of Wisconsin-Madison): "Diagnosing Direct Modification in Hočak".

**Student Mixer:** Friday, 9 January, 10:00 PM – 12:00 AM, Rock Bottom Restaurant, 206 SW Morrison Street
Join your fellow students for a few hours of R&R, courtesy of sponsor Sona Systems and the LSA’s Committee on Student Issues and Concerns (COSIAC).

**Student Resource Center and Lounge**
The Student Resource Center and Lounge, located in Parlor C on the Ballroom level, will operate from 8:30 AM to 5:30 PM on Friday and Saturday, 9 and 10 January, and from 9:00 AM to 12:00 Noon on Sunday, 11 January as a space for students to meet, discuss, and socialize. The room will be stocked with hot beverages and snacks, and several special resource sessions will take place, co-sponsored by COSIAC.
Student Lounge Resource Sessions

Fifteen-minute time slots will be available for students wishing to consult with experts on the topics listed below. Sign up online at http://www.signupgenius.com/go/10c0948aba729abf94-student or scan the QR code at the bottom of the page to sign up for a time slot.

**CV Consultation**
Saturday, 9:00 – 10:30 AM
Marlyse Baptista (University of Michigan)

**Funding Consultation**
Friday, 9:00 – 10:30 AM
Andries Coetzee (University of Michigan)

**Linguistic Fieldwork**
Friday, 3:30 – 5:00 PM
Colleen Fitzgerald (University of Texas at Arlington)

**Professional Self-presentation**
Sunday, 9:00 – 10:30 AM
Anna Trester (FrameWorks Institute)

**Web Presence Consultation**
Friday, 2:00 – 3:30 PM
Colin Phillips (University of Maryland)

Also in the student lounge, but not requiring sign-up, will be a Linguists in Industry Career Expo on Saturday from 3:30 – 5:00 PM and a Wikipedia Edit-a-Thon on Saturday from 8:00 – 10:00 PM.

Scan the QR code below to sign up for a time slot. To read QR codes with your mobile device, you will need a QR code reader app such as Scan (iPhone, Android) or I-Nigma (iPhone, Android, Blackberry, Windows Mobile).
Linguistics Outside of Academia

Linguistic Salon
Friday, 9 January, 6:00 - 7:00 PM in Pavilion West
Organizer: Anna Trester (FrameWorks Institute)

A chance for professionally-minded linguists to brainstorm and network, to mix and mingle, to share ideas and resources and to learn from one another's professional experiences. Organizer Anna Trester (FrameWorks Institute) has borrowed this term “salon” from Reid Hoffman, founder of LinkedIn, and his description of the key elements of a salon from his book *The Start Up of You*: “high quality people, a common bond, an ethos of sharing and cooperation, concentrated in a region or industry.” As for the structure, “the gatherings are focused yet informal, like [Benjamin] Franklin’s. A laid-back atmosphere encourages candor, intellectual risk-taking, and ultimately leads to the generation of better and more interesting ideas.” In 2014, Anna organized two linguist salons, one in New York City and one in the Bay Area. She will begin by sharing some of the learnings from these events, and then, after a round of initial introductions, attendees will break into interest groups, focused by either region or industry (or both). The goal is to provide the majority of time for informal small-group interaction, but the entire group will reconvene at the end to talk about how we would like to structure this event going forward and discuss ideas that the group might have for the Special Interest Group (SIG) of linguists in industry, business, and government.

Panel: Jobs for Linguists in Industry
Friday, 9 January 8:30 – 10:00 PM, in Pavilion East
Organizer: John Rickford (Stanford University), LSA Vice President/President-Elect

Panelists – Greg Alger (Lexicon Branding), Ron Kaplan (Nuance), Tatiana Libman (Google), Meg Mitchell (Microsoft), and Lisa Radding (Ethnic Technologies) – will briefly describe the kinds of linguistic work being done at the industries they represent, and then answer questions.

LSA 2015 Career Exploration Expo
Saturday, 10 January, 3:30-5:00 PM, in the Student Lounge (Parlor C)
Facilitator: Anastasia Nylund, Interim Director of the MA in Language and Communication at Georgetown University

Interested in finding out more about the varied career options available for linguists? The Career Exploration Expo is a focused networking event, a space for attendees to meet linguists working across a range of professional fields, get to know key contacts at organizations that hire and work with linguists, and identify career options available for individuals with training in all branches of linguistics.

At the Expo, linguists representing fields including research, marketing, branding, speech technology, data science, media, and journalism, will be available to talk to attendees about how they broke into their field, how the skills they acquired during their linguistics training help them in their current careers, marketing a linguistics degree for industry careers, acquiring and building key skills, and how linguists can begin their own career exploration within and beyond the academy.

Confirmed participants include Greg Alger (director of linguistics at Catchword Branding); Grant Barrett (radio host, public speaker, lexicographer and journalist; Zhaleh Feizollahi (computational linguist at Microsoft); Ron Kaplan (vice president of Nuance Communications); Gretchen McCulloch (writer and editor of Slate’s Lexicon Valley blog); Meg Mitchell (researcher at Microsoft); Anastasia Nylund (MA program director at Georgetown University); Lisa Radding (director of research and product development at Ethnic Technologies); Tyler Schnoebelen (chief analyst at Idibon), and Anna Marie Trester (associate at FrameWorks Institute).

The Expo’s 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 Expo is not designed to be a job fair but an opportunity for conversation.
Committee on Ethnic Diversity
20th Anniversary Celebration

The year 2014 marks the 20th anniversary of the LSA’s Committee on Ethnic Diversity in Linguistics (CEDL). To honor this birthday, a two-part celebration will be held on Friday, the 9th of January. Part One will take place from 8:15-9:30 AM, in conjunction with the CEDL meeting in the Executive Room, and will feature presentations from the following outstanding minority emerging scholars: Ms. Erica Verde (Florida International University), Mr. Yong-Cheol Lee (University of Pennsylvania), Ms. Jessi Grieser (Georgetown University), and Ms. Nicole Holliday (New York University). These panelists will present concrete steps which US American Higher Education can take to better recognize and respect the incredible gifts of this new generation of scholars.

Part Two of the celebration will take place Friday afternoon, from 3:00 – 4:00 PM, also in the Executive Room. During this event, distinguished senior scholars will offer a progress report on the position of minority linguists within US American academia. What improvements have taken place since CEDL’s inception? What objectives have perhaps gotten lost along the way? Addressing these challenging questions: Professors John Baugh (Washington University in St. Louis/Stanford University), Sun-Ah Jun (University of California, Los Angeles), Manuel Diaz-Campos (Indiana University), and Ana Sánchez-Muñoz (California State University, Northridge).

Wikipedia Edit-a-Thon

Many linguistics-related Wikipedia articles are incomplete or out of date, and yet they're often still the first results that show up online. Improving articles about key linguistic ideas, under-documented languages, and prominent linguists helps provide a quick, accurate reference for both linguists looking outside our subfield and for non-linguists, especially media and prospective students.

The Wikipedia Edit-A-Thon is a workshop organized by Gretchen McCulloch (Lexicon Valley) and the LSA. You'll learn how to edit Wikipedia, how to pick an article where you can do the most good, and then have time to improve an article or several, while practicing your linguistics-explaining skills and networking with other linguists. We'll also talk about how to incorporate editing Wikipedia as a class assignment.

No experience is necessary. All levels of linguistics background are welcome. Bring a laptop or other device to edit on. The Edit-a-Thon will take place in the Student Lounge (Parlor C) on Saturday night from 8:00 to 10:00 PM.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Grand Ballroom I</th>
<th>Exhibit Hall</th>
<th>Pavilion East</th>
<th>Pavilion West</th>
<th>Broadway I/II</th>
<th>Broadway II/IV</th>
<th>Galleria I</th>
<th>Galleria II</th>
<th>Galleria III</th>
<th>Parlor A/B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Minicourse:</td>
<td>Minicourse:</td>
<td>Minicourse:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Praat Scripting</td>
<td>Python</td>
<td>Thriving as</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>an Early Career</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Faculty Member</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Minicourse:</td>
<td>Minicourse:</td>
<td>Minicourse:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Syntax:</td>
<td>Syntax:</td>
<td>Thriving as</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Case,</td>
<td>Agreement,</td>
<td>an Early Career</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>and Free</td>
<td>Faculty Member</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Relatives</td>
<td>Relatives</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Minicourse:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Syntax:</td>
<td></td>
<td>Typology</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Case,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Agreement,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>and Free</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Relatives</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The Publishing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Process</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>LingSync</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>and ProsodyLab-Aligner</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Diverse</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Methodologies in Sociolinguistic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Syntax:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Determiners, Clitics, and Focus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Segmental Phenomena</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Syntax: Case, Agreement, and Free Relatives</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Typology</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Contact-induced Change</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Minicourses**
- Minicourse: Praat Scripting
- Minicourse: Python
- Minicourse: Thriving as an Early Career Faculty Member

**Films**
- Film: The Race to Save Cherokee
- Film: The E-Word

**Plenary Address**
- Plenary Address: Bruce Hayes
## Sister Societies at a Glance

**Thursday, 8 January**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>ADS</th>
<th>ANS</th>
<th>NAAH0LS</th>
<th>SPCL</th>
<th>SSILA</th>
<th>TALE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sessions
- **Session 1**
  - Muskogean, Tsamosan, and Tonkawa
  - Matacoan and Maipurean
  - Hokan, Siouan, and Tanoan

### Other Events
- **Executive Council Meeting**
- **Business Mtg**
- **Word of the Year Nominations**
- **Executive Committee Meeting**

### Special Events
- **Sister Society Meet-and-Greet Reception**
  - Porto Terra Restaurant and Bar
  - Executive Tower
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Grand Ballroom I</th>
<th>Exhibit Hall</th>
<th>Pavilion East</th>
<th>Pavilion West</th>
<th>Broadway I/II</th>
<th>Broadway II/IV</th>
<th>Galleria I</th>
<th>Galleria II</th>
<th>Galleria III</th>
<th>Parlor A/B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Workshop: Linguistics for Everyone</td>
<td>Recovering Prosody</td>
<td>Phonetics/ Phonology</td>
<td>Phonological Theory</td>
<td>Neuro-linguistics</td>
<td>(Bimodal) Bilingualism</td>
<td>Experimental Linguistics</td>
<td>Gender Effects in Language Use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Plenary Poster Session</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Visit our exhibitors between 10:00 AM and 5:30 PM and enjoy complimentary hot beverages.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Uto-Aztecan Historical Linguistics at the Centennial</td>
<td>Expertise and Methodology in Forensic Linguistics</td>
<td>Production and Perception of Voicing</td>
<td>Semantics, Pragmatics, Psycholinguistics</td>
<td>The Social Contexts of Language Change</td>
<td>Socio-phonetics</td>
<td>Semantics and Pragmatics I</td>
<td>Syntax: Ellipsis and Doubling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>LSA Business Meeting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Plenary Address: C. Silva-Corvalán</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Careers in Linguistics Outside Academia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Sister Societies at a Glance

**Friday, 9 January**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>ADS</th>
<th>ANS</th>
<th>NAAHolS</th>
<th>SPCL</th>
<th>SSILA</th>
<th>TALE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:00</td>
<td>Skyline 2</td>
<td>Salon II</td>
<td>Salon III</td>
<td>Studio</td>
<td>Skyline 3</td>
<td>Skyline 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:30</td>
<td>ADS Session 2</td>
<td>Welcome</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Morphology and Syntax</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:30</td>
<td></td>
<td>Names and Literature</td>
<td>Names and Place I</td>
<td>Linguists and Their Activities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:30</td>
<td>ADS Session 3</td>
<td>Names of the Year Selection</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:00</td>
<td>ADS Session 4: Teaching Panel</td>
<td>Pres. Address: Donna Lillian</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:30</td>
<td>ADS Session 5</td>
<td>Names and Time</td>
<td>Names and Place II</td>
<td>Linguistic Backgrounds and Origins</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:30</td>
<td>BYOB</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7:00</td>
<td>Exhibit and Reception</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Grand Ballroom I</td>
<td>Exhibit Hall</td>
<td>Pavilion East</td>
<td>Pavilion West</td>
<td>Broadway I/II</td>
<td>Broadway II/IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>“Being There” with the Language</td>
<td>Popularizing Linguistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>Plenary Poster Session</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:30</td>
<td>Plenary Address: Alicia Wassink</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Utilization of Language Archives</td>
<td>Aspects of Creaky Voice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Visit our exhibitors between 10:00 AM and 5:30 PM and enjoy complimentary hot beverages.

Visit our exhibitors between 10:00 AM and 5:30 PM and enjoy complimentary hot beverages.

Presidential Reception
Pavilion East/West, Plaza Foyer
## Sister Societies at a Glance
### Saturday, 10 January

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>ADS</th>
<th>ANS</th>
<th>NAAHoLS</th>
<th>SPCL</th>
<th>SSILA</th>
<th>TALE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:00</td>
<td>Skyline 2</td>
<td>Salon II</td>
<td>Salon III</td>
<td>Studio</td>
<td>Skyline 3</td>
<td>Skyline 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:30</td>
<td></td>
<td>ADS Session 6</td>
<td>Names and Gender</td>
<td>Names, Ethnicity &amp; Origins I</td>
<td>Contact and Language Change</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>8:30</td>
<td>ADS Session 7</td>
<td>Names and Literature III</td>
<td>Names, Ethnicity and Origins II</td>
<td>First-person Testimonies as Resources</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:30</td>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>ADS Session 8</td>
<td>Business Mtg/Awards</td>
<td>Names and Products I</td>
<td>Reassessments and Reevaluations</td>
<td>Historical Linguistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00</td>
<td>10:00</td>
<td>Luncheon (Skyline 1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00</td>
<td>11:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00</td>
<td>12:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:30</td>
<td>12:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:00</td>
<td>2:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:30</td>
<td>2:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:00</td>
<td>3:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:30</td>
<td>3:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:00</td>
<td>4:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:30</td>
<td>4:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:00</td>
<td>5:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:00</td>
<td>6:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7:30</td>
<td>7:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Grand Ballroom 1</td>
<td>Exhibit Hall</td>
<td>Pavilion East</td>
<td>Pavilion West</td>
<td>Broadway I/II</td>
<td>Broadway II/IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Sister Societies at a Glance

**Sunday, 11 January**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>ADS</th>
<th>ANS</th>
<th>NAAHoS</th>
<th>SPCL</th>
<th>SSILA</th>
<th>TALE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>ADS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Penutian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:30</td>
<td>Session 9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Amazonian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Western South America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>ADS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00</td>
<td>Session 10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00</td>
<td>ADS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:30</td>
<td>Session 11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:30</td>
<td>ADS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:00</td>
<td>Session 12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:00</td>
<td>ADS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:30</td>
<td>Session 13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:30</td>
<td>ADS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:00</td>
<td>Session 14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:00</td>
<td>ADS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:30</td>
<td>Session 15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7:30</td>
<td>ADS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:00</td>
<td>Session 16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>ADS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:30</td>
<td>Session 17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Congratulations to our friend and colleague Nikolaus P. Himmelmann for having received the

"Best Paper in Language Award for 2014"

Nikolaus has received this award for his paper “Asymmetries in the prosodic phrasing of function words: Another look at the suffixing preference.” For many years, one of Nikolaus’s main interests has been to explore the interaction of prosody and morphosyntax in a cross-linguistic perspective. We are delighted to see his work recognized in this way.

The Department of General Linguistics at Cologne has a long tradition of typological research that has added much to our understanding of linguistic universality and variation. Nikolaus continues and expands this tradition with his keen interest in the mechanics of language in use. His work and personal commitment make our department a vibrant place for research and study that attracts scholars and students from around the world. Visit us at http://ifl.phil-fak.uni-koeln.de/gl.html
The Master of Arts in Language and Communication program (MLC) is a professionally-oriented sociolinguistics program, housed in the Department of Linguistics at Georgetown University.

The program is uniquely designed to explore professional applications of linguistics. The program features a flexible, individualized curriculum to develop analytical abilities in sociolinguistics, discourse analysis, and pragmatics, helping students acquire skills which can be applied in the professional arena of their choice.

MLC students participate in tailored professional development events and career education activities to articulate how their skills and training contribute to workplace settings, institutions, and professions that depend largely upon knowledge of language to accomplish their goals.

Career paths of our alum include, but are not limited to, healthcare, marketing, consulting, non-profit management, research, communication strategy, usability testing, public relations, technical writing, interpretation and translation.

For more information:

Contact Dr. Anastasia Nylund, at anastasia.nylund@georgetown.edu

Visit our website at http://mlc.linguistics.georgetown.edu

Find out more about the Department of Linguistics at http://linguistics.georgetown.edu

Follow us on Twitter! @MLCGeorgetown
Meeting Programs

Linguistic Society of America

American Dialect Society
American Name Society
North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences
Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics
Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas
The Association for Linguistic Evidence
The University of Chicago Press is delighted to announce a new series in linguistics.

CHICAGO STUDIES IN LINGUISTICS

Editors
Diane Brentari • Anastasia Giannakidou
John Goldsmith • Lenore A. Grenoble • Jason Merchant

Inquiries to Christopher Rhodes at the University of Chicago Press booth #10
clrhodes@press.uchicago.edu

Explore more linguistics literature from Chicago Journals.

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF AMERICAN LINGUISTICS
A world forum for the study of all languages native to North, Central, and South America
ISSN: 0020-7071 | e-ISSN: 1545-7001
Editors: David Beck and Donna Gerdts

CURRENT ANTHROPOLOGY
Anthropological scholarship on the human condition, past and present
ISSN: 0011-3204 | e-ISSN: 1537-5382
Sponsor: The Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research
Editor: Mark Aldenderfer

SIGNS AND SOCIETY
Theorizing semiosis in the realms of social action, cognition, and cultural form
ISSN: 2326-4489 | e-ISSN: 2326-4497
Sponsors: Semiosis Research Center at Hankuk University of Foreign Studies and Brandeis University
Editors: Richard J. Parmentier and Paig-Ki Kim

CRITICAL INQUIRY
Publishing the best critical thought in the arts and humanities
ISSN: 0093-1896 | e-ISSN: 1539-7858
Editor: W. J. T. Mitchell

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS JOURNALS
press.uchicago.edu/journals
Diverse Methodologies in Sociolinguistic Research
Room: Broadway I/II
Chair: Vineeta Chand (University of Essex)

4:00 Charlie Farrington (University of Oregon), Janneke Van Hofwegen (Stanford University): A form- and corpus-based approach to understanding aspectual be in African American English
4:30 Aaron Freeman (University of Pennsylvania): The dynamics of register choice: An agent-based modeling approach
5:00 Annette D’Onofrio (Stanford University): Social meaning in early linguistic perception: Evidence from eye-tracking
5:30 Jonathan Dunn (Illinois Institute of Technology), Shlomo Argamon (Illinois Institute of Technology): The linguistic status of predictions and feature ranks from SVM text classifiers
6:00 Abby Walker (Virginia Tech), Yourdanis Sedarous (The Ohio State University): Automating categorical coding of phonological variables: Implementation and evaluation
6:30 Christopher Ahern (University of Pennsylvania), Meredith Tamminga (University of Pennsylvania): A data-driven approach to stylistic identification

Syntax: Determiners, Clitics, and Focus
Room: Broadway III/IV
Chair: Patricia Schneider-Zioga (California State University, Fullerton)

4:00 Sarah Ouwayda (University of Geneva), Ur Shlonsky (University of Geneva): Order in the DP!
4:30 Peter Jenks (University of California, Berkeley): Determiners, bare nouns, and donkey sentences in numeral classifier languages
5:00 Michael Diercks (Pomona College), Rodrigo Ranero (Cambridge University), Mary Paster (Pomona College): Linkers in unexpected places: Object symmetry and object clitics in Kuria (Bantu)
5:30 Philip Duncan (University of Kansas), Travis Major (University of Kansas), Mfon Udoinyang (University of Kansas): Searching high and low for focus in Ibibio
6:00 Nagarajan Selvanathan (Rutgers University): Explaining predicate inversion with a clause-internal focus phrase
6:30 Athulya Aravind (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): The structure and interpretation of Malayalam clefts

Contact-induced Change
Room: Parlor A/B
Chair: Sameer ud Dowla Khan (Reed College)

4:00 Holman Tse (University of Pittsburgh): Retroflexion in Somali Bantu Kizigua: Language shift and a contact-induced explanation to what looks like an internally motivated sound change
4:30 Anna Babel (The Ohio State University): Salience and iconicity as motivations for borrowing: Aspirates and ejectives in Quechua-influenced Spanish
5:00 Jane Mitsch (Ohio State University): Wolof at the edge: Linguistic variation in the Senegal-Gambia borderland
5:30 Justin Davidson (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign): Diffusion amidst language contact: Sociophonetic /s/ variation in Catalans’ Spanish
6:00 Michael Shepherd (California State University, Fresno), Ya-Shu Liang (California State University, Fresno): A variationist study of contact-induced vowel nasalization in Mandarin Chinese
6:30 Sabriya Fisher (University of Pennsylvania): Contact and linguistic behavior: African Americans in Philadelphia
### Segmental Phenomena

**Room:** Galleria I  
**Chair:** Rachel Walker (University of Southern California)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Speaker and Affiliation</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4:00</td>
<td>Jonah Katz (West Virginia University)</td>
<td>Continuity lenition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:30</td>
<td>Gašper Beguš (Harvard University)</td>
<td>Post-nasal devoicing as a sound change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:00</td>
<td>John Merrill (University of California, Berkeley)</td>
<td>Nasalization as a repair for voiced obstruent codas in Noon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:30</td>
<td>Aaron Braver (Texas Tech University), William G. Bennett (Rhodes University)</td>
<td>Phonology or morphology: Inter-speaker differences in Xhosa labial palatalization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:00</td>
<td>Keith Plaster (Brandeis University)</td>
<td>Dead center: Vowel reduction in Tocharian A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:30</td>
<td>Naknyung Yoon (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign), Gerardo Villalobos Romo (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)</td>
<td>Lexical frequency and voicing assimilation of /s/ in Mexico City Spanish</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Syntax: Case, Agreement, and Free Relatives

**Room:** Galleria II  
**Chair:** Judy Bernstein (William Paterson University)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Speaker and Affiliation</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4:00</td>
<td>Arto Anttila (Stanford University)</td>
<td>Free variation in Finnish structural case</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:30</td>
<td>Travis Major (University of Kansas), Gülmar Eziz (University of Kansas)</td>
<td>The effects of prosody on Uyghur conjunct agreement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:00</td>
<td>Asia Pietraszko (University of Chicago)</td>
<td>Discourse configurationality and agreement in Ndebele</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:30</td>
<td>Nicholas Baier (University of California, Berkeley)</td>
<td>Adjective agreement in Noon: Evidence for a split theory of noun-modifier concord</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:00</td>
<td>Gregory Johnson II (Michigan State University)</td>
<td>The morphosyntax of whatever in free relatives: Variation and optionality in Appalachian English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:30</td>
<td>Emily Hanink (University of Chicago)</td>
<td>The `Missing-P' phenomenon in German: Free relatives are super light-headed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Typology

**Room:** Galleria III  
**Chair:** Andrea Sims (The Ohio State University)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Speaker and Affiliation</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4:00</td>
<td>Xia Lu (University at Buffalo)</td>
<td>Probabilistic graphical modeling of linguistic universals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:30</td>
<td>Hannah Sarvasy (University of California, Los Angeles)</td>
<td>Split number in Nungon (Papuan)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:00</td>
<td>Michael Cahill (SIL International)</td>
<td>Labial-velars: A questionable diagnostic for a linguistic area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:30</td>
<td>Dibella Wdzenczny (University of California, Santa Barbara)</td>
<td>/u/ and /i/ have seen what time does: A typology of sound change within vowel harmony systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:00</td>
<td>Rolando Coto-Solano (University of Arizona)</td>
<td>Symmetrical contact and its correlation with morphological complexity in endangered languages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:30</td>
<td>Justin McIntosh (University of Texas at Austin)</td>
<td>Teotepec Eastern Chatino inflectional classes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Special Session on the Publishing Process

**Room:** Pavilion East  
**Organizer:** Greg Carlson (University of Rochester)  
**Sponsors:** LSA Committee on Student Issues and Concerns (COSIAC), LSA Committee of Editors of Linguistics Journal (CELxJ)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Speaker and Affiliation</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4:00</td>
<td>Troy Messick (University of Connecticut)</td>
<td>Welcome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:05</td>
<td>Greg Carlson (University of Rochester), Editor, Language</td>
<td>Introduction of panel members</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:10</td>
<td>Brian Joseph (The Ohio State University), former Editor, Language, and present editor, Journal of Greek Linguistics</td>
<td>From thesis (or term paper) to submission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:20</td>
<td>Kai von Fintel (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Co-editor, Semantics and Pragmatics</td>
<td>Open access</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:30</td>
<td>Keren Rice (University of Toronto), former Editor, International Journal of American Linguistics</td>
<td>What is peer review?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:40</td>
<td>Joseph Salmons (University of Wisconsin-Madison), Editor, Diachronica</td>
<td>The review process</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4:00

**Tutorial: LingSync and ProsodyLab-Aligner: Tools for Linguistic Fieldwork and Experimentation**
Room: Pavilion West
Organizers: Alan Bale (Concordia University), Jessica Coon (McGill University)

4:00

*Alan Bale (Concordia University), Jessica Coon (McGill University), Michael Wagner (McGill University): Introduction: context, use, and results*

4:15

*Joel Dunham (Concordia University): LingSync tutorial*

5:30

Break

5:45

*Kyle Gorman (Oregon Health & Science University): ProsodyLab-Aligner tutorial*

**Special Film Presentation: First Language: The Race to Save Cherokee**
Room: Pavilion East
Time: 5:30-7:00 PM

The Cherokee language was spoken in North America thousands of years before the arrival of Europeans, and is still used today by the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians in the mountains of North Carolina. However, this fascinating language is now endangered, with the final generation to learn the language in the home now reaching middle age and the number of native speakers dwindling.

In addition to long-standing efforts by the tribal schools and a summer language camp, a total immersion preschool and elementary school offers fresh hope that the Cherokee people may retain this vital component of their history and heritage.

FIRST LANGUAGE documents the extraordinary fight to rescue the very heart of Cherokee identity.

**Welcome**
Room: Grand Ballroom I
Time: 7:15 PM

*Joan Maling (Brandeis University), President, Linguistic Society of America*

**Invited Plenary Address**
Room: Grand Ballroom I
Chair: Ellen Kaisse (University of Washington)
Time: 7:30-8:30 PM

*Bruce Hayes (University of California, Los Angeles)*

“Phonological acquisition is not always accurate”: Extending the Kiparskyan research program

**Special Film Presentation: The E-Word**
Room: Pavilion East
Time: 8:30-10:00 PM

This documentary critically considers the Ebonics Resolution as well as the myriad of influences on the public debate (or lack thereof) that erupted as a result of the Resolution. Through the use of archival footage and interviews with scholars, policymakers and, most importantly, those directly involved with the Resolution, the documentary pursues a coherent and comprehensive engagement of Ebonics.
Friday, 9 January
Morning

Student Lounge
Where: Parlor C
Time: 8:30 AM – 5:30 PM (See list of activities on p. 15 of this handbook.)

Phonetics/Phonology
Room: Broadway I/II
Chair: Ellen Broselow (Stony Brook University)
9:00 Yong-cheol Lee (University of Pennsylvania), Ting Wang (Tongji University), Mark Liberman (University of Pennsylvania): Production and perception of tone-3 focus in Mandarin Chinese
9:30 Samantha Cornelius (University of Texas at Arlington): Multisyllabic rhyme in contemporary American Hip Hop
10:00 Jonah Katz (West Virginia University), Melinda Fricke (Pennsylvania State University): Lenition/fortition patterns aid prosodic segmentation

Phonological Theory
Room: Broadway III/IV
Chair: Sameer ud Dowla Khan (Reed College)
9:00 Ashley Farris-Trimble (Simon Fraser University): Real-time processing of phonologically opaque forms
9:30 George Pescaru (University of Utah): Coordinated variation in markedness suppression

Gender Effects in Language Use
Room: Parlor A/B
Chair: Michael Shepherd (California State University, Fresno)
9:00 Alan Yu (University of Chicago), Daniel Chen (Zurich University), Katie Franich (University of Chicago), Yosh Halberstam (University of Toronto), Jacob Phillips (University of Chicago), Betsy Pillion (University of Chicago): The peril of sounding manly: A look at vocal characteristics of lawyers before the United States Supreme Court
9:30 Jennifer Carolina Gomez Menjivar (University of Minnesota): Why now? Mayan women, prestige and Belizean Kriol
10:00 Joseph Tyler (Morehead State University): Women, but not men, perceive declarative rises more positively than falls

Neurolinguistics
Room: Galleria I
Chair: John Hellermann (Portland State University)
9:30 Polly O’Rourke (University of Maryland), Gregory J. H. Colflesh (University of Maryland): P600 dominance predicts comprehension of garden-path sentences
10:00 Stephen Politzer-Ahles (New York University Abu Dhabi): "Maybe" not all scalar implicatures are created equal
### (Bimodal) Bilingualism

**Room:** Galleria II  
**Chair:** Kate Davidson (Yale University)

**9:00**  
Melinda Fricke (Pennsylvania State University), Orren Arad-Neeman (Pomona College), Judith F. Kroll (Pennsylvania State University), Paola E. Dussias (Pennsylvania State University): Switch costs in spontaneous bilingual codeswitching: Evidence from disfluencies and speech rate

**9:30**  
Elena Koulidobrova (Central Connecticut State University): ASL-English bilingualism and advantages of deafness

**10:00**  
Ronice Muller de Quadros (Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina), Deborah Chen Pichler (Gallaudet University), Diane Lillo-Martin (University of Connecticut): Linguistic features of code-blending in bimodal bilingual development

### Experimental Linguistics (Phonetics, Syntax, Semantics)

**Room:** Galleria III  
**Chair:** Lynn Santelmann (Portland State University)

**9:00**  
Jason B. Bishop (City University of New York), Adam J. Chong (University of California, Los Angeles), Sun-Ah Jun (University of California, Los Angeles): Explicit prosodic phrasing in relative clause attachment

**9:30**  
Sebastian Sauppe (Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics): (A)symmetry in voice systems: Pupillometric evidence from sentence production in Tagalog and German

**10:00**  
Todor Koev (University of Stuttgart): Verb type and mood in shifted appositive relatives in German: An experimental study

### Workshop: Linguistics for Everyone: Tools and Tips for Do-It-Yourself-ers

**Room:** Pavilion East  
**Organizers:** Joan Maling (Brandeis University/National Science Foundation), Barbara Pearson (University of Massachusetts Amherst)

**9:00**  
Introduction of presenters and themes

**9:10**  
Cecile McKee (University of Arizona), Elly Zimmer (University of Arizona), Hui-Yu Huang (University of Arizona): Linguistics at festivals

**9:20**  
Kathryn Campbell-Kibler (The Ohio State University), Cynthia G. Clopper (The Ohio State University), Kiwako Ito (The Ohio State University), Leslie Moore (The Ohio State University), Shari R. Speer (The Ohio State University), Laura Wagner (The Ohio State University): Language outreach within a science museum

**9:30**  
Jeffrey Lidz (University of Maryland). Ellen Lau (University of Maryland), Chris Heffner (University of Maryland), Rachel Dudley (University of Maryland), Colin Phillips (University of Maryland): Expanding our reach and theirs with linguistics outreach

**9:40**  
Barbara Pearson (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Joan Maling (Brandeis University/National Science Foundation): Discussion of resources available

**9:50**  
Q&A, solicitations of topics for panel

**10:00**  
Panel discussion

**10:30**  
Posters associated with this session will be on display in the Exhibit Hall

### Panel: Recovering Prosody: Case Studies in the Prosodic Phonology of Ancient Indo-European Languages

**Room:** Pavilion East  
**Organizers:** Andrew Miles Byrd (University of Kentucky), Ryan Sandell (University of California, Los Angeles)

**9:00**  
Sam Zukoff (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): Syllable-level OCP effects in Indo-European reduplication

**9:30**  
Andrew Byrd (University of Kentucky), Ryan Sandell (University of California, Los Angeles): Extrametricality and non-local compensatory lengthening: The case of Szemerényi’s Law

**10:00**  
Donca Steriade (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): Reduplication and reconstructed syllable structure in Indo-European
Friday Morning Plenary Poster Session
Room: Exhibit Hall
Time: 10:30 AM – 12:00 PM

Note: Assigned poster board number (see diagram on page 6) is found in parentheses after each poster’s title.

I-Hsuan Chen (University of California, Berkeley): Word order constrains the diachronic development of mandarin ‘One’-phrases as NPIs (1)
Keith Snider (SIL International), Larry S. Hayashi (Canada Institute of Linguistics): ComparaLex: An online comparative wordlist database (2)
Ljuba Veselinova (Stockholm University): Cycles in language change: The case of the negative existential cycle (3)
Colin Phillips (University of Maryland), Tess Wood (University of Maryland): Langscape: Mapping global linguistic diversity (4)
Ronald Schaefer (Southern Illinois University Edwardsville): Forceful contact in a result prominent language (5)
Ayaka Sugawara (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Ken Wexler (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): Acquisition of inverse-scope readings: Evidence from Japanese scrambling and contrastive topic prosody (6)
Juliana Gerard (University of Maryland), Jeffrey Lidz (University of Maryland): Using Principle C to rule out an attachment account of adjunct control in 4-5 year olds (7)
Gita Martohardjono (City University of New York), Ian Phillips (City University of New York), Ricardo Otheguy (City University of New York), Reid Vancelette (City University of New York), Kevin Guzzo (City University of New York); Richard G. Schwartz (City University of New York); Valerie L. Shafer (City University of New York); Jennifer C. Hamano (City University of New York): Linguistic change in first- and second-generation bilinguals: An ERP study (8)
Stephen Crain (Macquarie University), Peng Zhou (Macquarie University): Free choice inferences are not conjunctive entailments in child language (9)
Kadir Gokgoz (University of Connecticut), Diane Lillo-Martin (University of Connecticut), Ronice M. Müller de Quadros (Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina): Function, distribution and duration of pointing in mimodal bilingual language development (10)
Emily Moeng (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill): How do infants pick out “high quality” vowel tokens when acquiring phoneme categories? (11)
Jie Zhang (University of Kansas), Hanbo Yan (University of Kansas): The production and perception of laryngeal contrasts in Shanghai Wu (12)
Ho-Hsin Huang (Michigan State University), Yin-Hwei Lin (Michigan State University): When an unnecessary repair becomes necessary: The case of nasal insertion in Standard Mandarin loanwords (13)
Stephen Matthews (University of Hong Kong), Jackson Lee (University of Chicago): The representation of Cantonese tone: Evidence from music (14)
Miranda McCravel (University of Utah): Lexical selection within harmonic serialism (15)
Clare Sandy (University of California, Berkeley): Stem-level vs. word-level accentual defaults in Karuk: Evidence for stratal phonology (16)
William G. Bennett (Rhodes University): Zulu imbrication as correspondence-driven coalescence (17)
Eric Bakovic (University of California, San Diego): The relative and the absolute: The Tunica stress conspiracy revisited (18)
Blake Allen (University of British Columbia), Michael Becker (Stony Brook University): Learning irregular alternations from surface forms using sublexical phonology (19)
Dustin Bowers (University of California, Los Angeles): Learning composite phonological representations (20)
Jeremy Needle (Northwestern University), Janet Pierrehumbert (Northwestern University), Jennifer Hay (University of Canterbury): PseudoMatic: A flexible pseudoword generator with triphones (21)
Ogyoung Lee (University of Oregon): Frequency effects in morphologization of Korean /n/-epenthesis (22)
Chen Qu (Université du Québec à Montréal): L1 acquisition of the Mandarin phonemic tonal inventory (23)
Amy Smolek (University of Oregon), Vsevolod Kapatsinski (University of Oregon): Testing psychological reality of phonaesthemes with masked priming (24)
Clara Cohen (University of California, Berkeley): A cascading activation model for phonetic enhancement of paradigmatically probable morphemes (25)
Laurel A. Lawyer (University of California, Davis), David P. Corina (University of California, Davis): Neurolinguistic evidence of alternation-based underspecification (27)
Nathan Arnett (University of California, Santa Cruz): Interference effects in subject-verb attachment: Case, position, and clause-finiteness (28)
Robin Melnick (Stanford University): On the time-course of discourse linking: Experiments with Turkish wh-in-situ islands (29)
Colin Wilson (Johns Hopkins University), Rebecca Scarborough (University of Colorado): Comparing neighborhood density and phonotactic probability in nasal coarticulation (30)
Jesse Stewart (University of Manitoba), Martin Kohlberger (Leiden University): Earbuds: A new method for measuring nasality in the field (31)
Katherine Hilton (Stanford University): How character types mediate the effect of gender on phonetic variation (32)
William Labov (University of Pennsylvania), Sabriya Fisher (University of Pennsylvania), Anita Henderson (University of Pennsylvania), Hilary Prichard (University of Pennsylvania), Betsy Sneller (University of Pennsylvania): A systematic partition of the speech community: Short-a in Philadelphia (33)
Nicole Holliday (New York University), Zachary Jaggers (New York University): Revisiting linguistic profiling: Testing accuracy and the influence of prosodic variables on listener judgments of ethnicity (34)
Michael Fox (North Carolina State University): Measuring regional variation in coda consonant coarticulation: A locus equation analysis (35)
Ruping Ruby Tso (Rice University): Chinese characters and speech perception: The interplay between orthography and listener expectation (36)
Suzanne Wagner (Michigan State University), Ashley Hesson (Michigan State University): Assessing sociolinguistic monitor function as a function of individual differences (37)
Farzad Karimzad Sharifi (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign): Inter-community variation and optimal grammar of language use: Azeri-Farsi-English code-switching (38)
Paul Reed (University of South Carolina): Social class in rural population: Rethinking paradigms (39)
Staci Defibaugh (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign): Understanding agency: A sociolinguistic analysis of nurse practitioner-patient interactions (40)
Hadas Kotek (McGill University): A new compositional semantics for wh-questions (41)
Julian Grove (University of Chicago): Kinds and monotonicity (42)
Erin Zaroukian (École Normale Supérieure), Lyn Shan Tieu (École Normale Supérieure): Hedging arguments (43)
Osamu Sawada (Mie University): Polarity sensitivity of the Japanese intensifier *tometo ‘very’* (44)
Amalia Skilton (University of California, Berkeley): The pragmatics of reversed-polarity questions in Māihikī (Western Tukanoan) (45)
Wei Cheng (University of South Carolina), Man Yuan (Independent Scholar), Fernanda Ferreira (University of South Carolina), Amit Almor (University of South Carolina): Referent predictability is affected by the degree of syntax-semantics mismatch (46)
Aron Hirsch (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): Exhaustive answers and polarity-mismatch (47)
Dawei Jin (University at Buffalo): Coherence relation from a crosslinguistic perspective: The case in Chinese (48)
Roger Levy (University of California, San Diego), Christopher Potts (Stanford University): Communicating in language, and about language, using disjunction (49)
Yuki Ito (University of Maryland): A unified treatment of the exceptions to the agent/ECM correlation (50)
Dennis Storoshenko (University of Calgary): Variation within variation: The use of non-standard reflexive forms in English (51)
Rose-Marie Déchaîne (University of British Columbia), Mark Baltin (New York University), Martina Wiltschko (University of British Columbia): Two types of variables (52)
Teresa O’Neill (City University of New York): A Topic Time coreference analysis of tense ‘harmony’ in pseudoclefts (53)
Jim Wood (Yale University), Iris Nowenstein (University of Iceland), Einar Freyr Sigurðsson (University of Pennsylvania): Inverse attraction in Icelandic relative clauses (54)
Poppy Slocum (LaGuardia Community College): Overt imperative subjects in English (55)
Michael Yoshitaka Erlewine (McGill University): On the position of focus adverbs (56)
Mythili Menon (University of Southern California): On the syntax and semantics of measuring: The view from Malayalam (57)
Paul Tilleson (University of Minnesota): Severing valuation from interpretability in negative concord: Evidence from S’gaw Karen (58)
Allison Germain (University of Washington): Linearizing Lithuanian reflexive -si-: A syntactic account (59)
Meredith Johnson (University of Wisconsin-Madison), Bryan Rosen (University of Wisconsin-Madison), Mateja Schuck (University of Wisconsin-Madison): Diagnosing (non)configurationality: Evidence from Hocâk (60)
Hector Velasquez (University of Southern California): Sentence modal adverbs in low sentence positions: A focus and movement approach (61)
Antariksh Bothale (University of Washington), Emily Bender (University of Washington): Extraposition and head-initial CPs in head-final Marathi: An HPSG-based analysis (62)
Laurence B-Violette (Harvard University): Object-subject obviation in French (63)
Theodore Levin (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): Toward a unified analysis of antipassive and pseudo noun incorporation constructions (64)
Robert Santana-LaBarge (Arizona State University): Third-factor grammaticalization and the Macedonian determiner phrase (65)
Patricia Schneider Zioga (California State University, Fullerton): Equating copulas: Evidence from a Bantu language (66)
Justin Rill (University of Delaware), Mai Ha Vu (University of Delaware): Extreme locality in Balinese complex sentences (67)
Nadine Grimm (Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin): Inchoative as a tense category in Gyeli (Bantu) (68)
Niken Adisasmito-Smith (California State University, Fresno), Brian Agbayani (California State University, Fresno), Chris Golston (California State University, Fresno), Holly Wyatt (Chukchansi Tribe): Verb-adverb tense agreement in Chukchansi Yokuts (69)

Friday, 9 January
Afternoon

Invited Plenary Address

Room: Grand Ballroom I
Chair: Colin Phillips (University of Maryland)
Time: 12:45 – 1:45 PM

David Poeppel (New York University)
Three Challenges for the Neuroscience of Language: The Maps Problem, the Mapping Problem, and the Timing Problem

Production and Perception of Voicing

Room: Broadway I/II
Chair: Andries Coetzee (University of Michigan)

2:00 Colin Wilson (Johns Hopkins University), Eleanor Chodroff (Johns Hopkins University): Weighting perceptual cues to stop voice by modeling talker differences
2:30 Kuniko Nielsen (Oakland University), Rebecca Scarborough (University of Colorado Boulder): More vs. less: Asymmetries in the perception of nasality and VOT
3:00 Harim Kwon (University of Michigan): Phonetic and phonological imitation of Seoul Korean aspirated stops
3:30 Jesse Stewart (University of Manitoba): Voice onset time production and perception in Media Lengua, Quichua, & Spanish
4:00 Ryo Masuda (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): Pitch as a stop voicing cue is affected by minimal pairs and prosody: Hypo- and hyperarticulation in Japanese
4:30 Eli Asikin-Garmager (University of Iowa): Hindi speech rate effects and the phonology of voiced aspirates
### Semantics, Pragmatics, Psycholinguistics
**Room:** Broadway III/IV  
**Chair:** Emily Bender (University of Washington)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Speaker(s)</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2:00</td>
<td>Andrew Kehler (University of California, San Diego), Hannah Rohde (University of Edinburgh)</td>
<td>Pronominal reference and pragmatic enrichment: A Bayesian analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:30</td>
<td>Martin Hackl (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Erin Olson (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Ayaka Sugawara (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)</td>
<td>Processing only: Scalar presupposition and the structure of ALT(S)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:00</td>
<td>Daniel Goodhue (McGill University), Michael Wagner (McGill University)</td>
<td>The effect of the contradiction contour on the interpretation of ambiguous yes-no responses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:30</td>
<td>Joseph Tyler (Morehead State University), Hannah Rohde (University of Edinburgh)</td>
<td>Blocking causal interpretations between juxtaposed propositions: Experimental evidence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:00</td>
<td>Peter Klecha (The Ohio State University), Martina Martinovic (University of Chicago)</td>
<td>Exhaustive identification is predication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:30</td>
<td>Wataru Uegaki (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)</td>
<td>Predicting the variation in the exhaustivity of embedded interrogatives</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Syntax: Ellipsis and Doubling
**Room:** Parlor A/B  
**Chair:** David Basilico (University of Alabama at Birmingham)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Speaker(s)</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2:00</td>
<td>Craig Sailor (University of Groningen)</td>
<td>On the derivational nature of ellipsis and the syntactic status of head movement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:30</td>
<td>Tracy Conner (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Jeremy Hartman (University of Massachusetts Amherst)</td>
<td>Apparent raising out of do so anaphora</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:00</td>
<td>David Potter (Northwestern University), Michael Frazier (Northwestern University), Masaya Yoshida (Northwestern University)</td>
<td>On the structural ambiguity of gapping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:30</td>
<td>Travis Major (University of Kansas), Mahire Yakup (Nazarbayev University)</td>
<td>Uyghur A-not-A constructions: Ellipsis after all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:00</td>
<td>Kathryn Davidson (Yale University), Elena Koulidobrova (Central Connecticut State University)</td>
<td>Polarity at the syntax/discourse interface: Doubling and negation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### The Social Contexts of Language Change
**Room:** Galleria I  
**Chair:** Kathryn Campbell-Kibler (The Ohio State University)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Speaker(s)</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2:00</td>
<td>James Grama (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)</td>
<td>Real time phonological change in Hawai‘i Creole: A trend study of the short front vowels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:30</td>
<td>Derek Denis (University of Toronto)</td>
<td>On the non-gradual development of I think</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:00</td>
<td>Vineeta Chand (University of Essex)</td>
<td>Diversity, not homogeneity: The incrementation of sound change within a community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:30</td>
<td>Rebecca Starr (National University of Singapore), Joseph Sung-Yul Park (National University of Singapore)</td>
<td>Say the Word: Negotiating standard English on a Singaporean pronunciation game show</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:00</td>
<td>Roey Gafter (Stanford University)</td>
<td>What is a stigmatized variant doing in the word list?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:30</td>
<td>Janis Nuckolls (Brigham Young University), Alexander Rice (Brigham Young University), Diana Sun (Brigham Young University), Sarah Hatton (Brigham Young University), Tod Swanson (Arizona State University)</td>
<td>Ideophone-gesture composites: Depictive type, sensory class, and modality</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

39
**Sociophonetics**

Room: Galleria II  
Chair: Molly Babel (University of British Columbia)

2:00  Brendan Regan (University of Texas at Austin): The demerger of ceceo through the urbanization of Andalucía  
2:30  Luiza Newlin-Lukowicz (New York University): Co-occurrence of sociolinguistic variables in the construction of ethnic identities  
3:00  Jessica Grieser (Georgetown University): When the vernacular becomes the standard: Final consonant devoicing among professional class African Americans  
3:30  Teresa Pratt (Stanford University): BOOT-fronting in inland California: The role of trajectory measurements in characterizing vowel quality  
4:00  Kelsey Sipple (Dartmouth College), James Stanford (Dartmouth College): "Boston Strong": South Boston dialect features across 70 years of apparent time  
4:30  Janneke Van Hofwegen (Stanford University): The new normal: Multi-modal distributions signifying loci of vocalic stylization

**Semantics & Pragmatics I**

Room: Galleria  
Chair: Alan Bale (Concordia University)

2:00  Teresa Galloway (Cornell University): Verbal telicity and postnominal markers in American Sign Language  
2:30  Jeremy Kuhn (New York University), Valentina Aristodemo (Institut Jean Nicod): Iconicity in the grammar: Pluractionality in (French) Sign Language  
3:00  Kathryn Davidson (Yale University), Deanna Gagne (University of Connecticut): Evidence from ASL for domain arguments in quantified noun phrases  
3:30  Natasha Abner (University of Chicago), Kensi Cooperrider (University of Chicago), Susan Goldin-Meadow (University of Chicago): Creating meaning in the palm of your hand  
4:00  Lilia Rissman (University of Chicago), Susan Goldin-Meadow (University of Chicago): Morphological & lexical markers of causation in the gestures of a child homesigner  
4:30  Kathryn Davidson (Yale University): Quotation and classifier predicates: Iconicity through event modification

**Symposium: Uto-Aztecan Historical Linguistics at the Centennial**

Room: Pavilion West  
Organizers: Jason D. Haugen (Oberlin College)  
William L. Merrill (Smithsonian Institution)  
Sponsor: Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas (SSILA)

2:00  Brian Stubbs (College of Eastern Utah-San Juan): The Proto-Uto-Aztecan lexicon: Distribution of cognate sets and language family history  
2:30  Susan Steele (Independent Scholar): Inflection in Uto-Aztecan  
3:00  Zarina Estrada Fernández (Universidad de Sonora): Is a Proto-Uto-Aztecan syntax possible?  
3:30  Marianna Di Paola (University of Utah): A Uto-Aztecan vowel shift: Evidence from Takic, Southern Uto-Aztecan, and Numic  
4:00  John E. McLaughlin (Utah State University): Northern Uto-Aztecan: Sprachbund, diffusion, or inheritance?  
4:30  Jason D. Haugen (Oberlin College), Michael Everdell (Oberlin College), Benjamin A. Kuperman (Oberlin College): Lexicostatistics, Tubar, and “Sonoran”
Symposium: Expertise and Methodology in Forensic Linguistics  
Room: Pavilion West  
Organizer: Carole E. Chaski (The Institute for Linguistic Evidence/George Washington University/University of Nebraska-Lincoln)  
Sponsor: The Association for Linguistic Evidence (TALE)  

2:00  
*Steven T. Wax, Esq. (Oregon Innocence Project): Expertise and the role of experts in legal proceedings*  

2:30  
*Carole E. Chaski (Institute for Linguistic Evidence): Three approaches to expertise in forensic linguistics as linguistics*  

3:00  
*Keith Walters (Portland State University): Applying linguistics: US court cases involving Speak-English-Only in the Workplace rules*  

3:30  
*Carole E. Chaski (Institute for Linguistic Evidence/George Washington University), Seung-Man Kang (Chungbuk National University/Institute for Linguistic Evidence), Ángela Almela Sánchez Lafuente (Universidad Católica San Antonio de Murcia/Institute for Linguistic Evidence), Abdesalam Soudi (University of Pittsburgh/Institute for Linguistic Evidence): Building forensic linguistic algorithms, cross-linguistically*  

4:00  
*John Baugh (Washington University in St. Louis/Stanford University): Defending linguistics in pursuit of justice*  

---  

**Friday, 9 January**  
**Evening**  

**LSA Business Meeting and Induction of 2015 Class of Fellows**  
Room: Pavilion East  
Chair: Joan Maling (Brandeis University), President, Linguistic Society of America  
Time: 6:30 – 7:30 PM  

**Invited Plenary Address**  
Room: Grand Ballroom I  
Chair: Sarah Thomason (University of Michigan)  
Time: 7:30 – 8:30 PM  

Carmen Silva-Corvalán (University of Southern California)  
Early Bilinguals and Adult Heritage Speakers: What are the links?  

**Panel: Jobs for Linguists in Industry**  
Room: Pavilion East  
Chair: John Rickford (Stanford University), Vice President/President-Elect, Linguistic Society of America  
Time: 8:30 – 10:00 PM  

Panelists – Greg Alger (Lexicon Branding), Ron Kaplan (Nuance), Tatiana Libman (Google), Meg Mitchell (Microsoft), and Lisa Radding (Ethnic Technologies) – will briefly describe the kinds of linguistic work being done at the industries they represent, and then answer questions.  

**Student Mixer: Sponsored by Sona Systems (www.sona-systems.com)**  
Location: 206 SW Morrison St.  
Time: 10:00 PM – 12:00 AM
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.
In 2014, the LSA continued its strong record of accomplishment in furthering its mission to advance the scientific study of language. In addition to supporting a broad range of ongoing initiatives, the LSA Secretariat devoted focused attention to implementing new projects in the following major areas:

Published Scholarly Research
- Continued a significant expansion to its flagship journal, *Language*, publishing content in new online sections focused on: Teaching Linguistics, Historical Syntax, Public Policy, and Perspectives. As part of the expansion, established the first-ever open access archive of *Language* articles.
- Launched the publication of *Proceedings of the Annual Meetings in Phonology*.

Advocated on behalf of language preservation and linguistic scholars
- Launched a major campaign to support enactment of federal legislation to further enable preservation and revitalization of Native American languages, generating over 700 letters to Congress, while developing a coalition of more than 40 organizations working to support the two companion bills.

Advanced the Profession
- Following a major fundraising drive, established two new student fellowships in honor of Ivan Sag and Charles Fillmore, and a new Linguistic Institute Professorship in memory of Dr. Fillmore.
- Presented the first-ever Excellence in Community Linguistics Award to Mary Ann Metallic of the Listuguj Education Directorate within the Listuguj Mi'gmaq Government.
- Collaborated with the organizers of CoLang and the Linguistics Olympiad to become a co-sponsor of those events, including financial support for student participation.
- Awarded travel grants to four student linguists to attend the LSA Annual Meeting, under the auspices of the LSA’s Committee on Ethnic Diversity.

Raised Public Awareness
- Issued the first-ever LSA Annual Report on the State of Linguistics in Higher Education.
- With financial support from linguistics departments and programs, launched the LSA News Stories Initiative, a broad-based effort to increase coverage of linguistics research in the popular news media.
- Expanded the staff to hire the first-ever LSA Director of Communications to lead the Society’s public outreach, media relations, and legislative advocacy efforts.
- Sponsored a linguistics booth at the USA Science & Engineering Festival, attended by thousands of students and families from the national capital region.
Secretary-Treasurer’s Report
Patrick Farrell

Budget and Finance

The LSA’s financial position continues to be strong. Although the expanding content of *Language* led to spending over budget, as did expenses incurred for the Annual Meeting in Minneapolis, expenses associated with the migration of eLanguage content, and the implementation of our expanding communications strategy, operating income was such as to leave a surplus of more than $20,000.

The Society’s investment portfolio performed well during the year, due not just to the generous endowment of the Charles J. Fillmore Fund but also to earnings on investments and increases in charitable contributions to other new funds, including the Ivan Sag Institute Fund, the LSA News Stories Initiative, and the Fillmore Student Fellowship Fund. The total value of our Smith Barney Morgan Stanley investments rose from $1,104,842 at the end of September, 2013 to $1,499,711 at the end of September, 2014.

The LSA’s budget documents and financial statements are available for inspection by any member. If you wish to see them, contact the Secretariat.

Membership

The total number of individual memberships on October 2, 2014 was 3,365. This is down from about the same time last year, when the total was 3,762. This decrease is due in part to a 10% decrease in memberships generated by the Annual Meeting in Minneapolis in 2014 and the lack of a fellowship competition for an upcoming Linguistic Institute. As the fellowship application for the 2015 Institute in Chicago is now available and the Annual Meeting in 2016 will be in Washington, D.C., which is a popular destination, there is expected to be membership growth in the next fiscal year. Nevertheless declining membership continues to be a concern. David Robinson, Director of Membership and Meetings, has organized a membership consultancy group consisting of representatives of student members, regular members, sister society members, linguists in industry, and others, with the goal of making additional concrete proposals for services, features, and events that will encourage existing members to retain their LSA memberships and encourage potential members to join.

Election Results

Online voting was open to all LSA members from September 1 to November 8, 2014. The votes cast resulted in the election of Alice Harris (University of Massachusetts, Amherst) as Vice-President/President-elect and Jeff Good (University at Buffalo) and Natalie Schilling (Georgetown University) as members at-large of the Executive Committee for three-year terms. A suite of amendments to the LSA Constitution and Bylaws was also approved.

In Memoriam

Regrettably, the following LSA members passed away (in 2014, unless another year is noted):

- Emmon Bach
- Kurt Baldinger (2007)
- Frank G. Banta
- Ana Maria Barrenechea (2010)
- Ana Morpurgo Davies
- Charles J. Fillmore
- Ward Goodenough (2013)
- James Higginbotham
- William H. Jacobsen
- Aryon Dall’Igna Rodrigues
- Rev. Denice J. Szafran
- Peter Meijjes Tiersma
Program Committee Report, 2015 Annual Meeting
Molly Diesing

The Program Committee (PC) oversaw the evaluation and selection of the abstracts submitted to the Annual Meeting. We received a total of 603 submissions. Submitters indicated a mandatory first choice and an optional second choice of format (20 minute paper or poster presentation). The distribution of submissions for this year appears in Table 1, with totals from recent years included for comparison.

Table 1: Poster and paper submission and acceptance 2006-2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Posters subm1</th>
<th>Papers subm2</th>
<th>Total subm</th>
<th>Acceptance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Portland</td>
<td>417</td>
<td>552</td>
<td>603</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Minneapolis</td>
<td>437</td>
<td>508</td>
<td>525</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Boston</td>
<td>498</td>
<td>676</td>
<td>699</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Portland</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>575</td>
<td>604</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Pittsburgh</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>522</td>
<td>541</td>
<td>55.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Baltimore</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>497</td>
<td>61.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>San Francisco</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>511</td>
<td>534</td>
<td>56.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>527</td>
<td>542</td>
<td>55.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Anaheim</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>419</td>
<td>457</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Albuquerque</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>370</td>
<td>395</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 This number is the sum of the ‘poster’ submissions and the ’20-min OR poster’ submissions that were not accepted as 20-min papers.
2 This number combines the total number ’20-min’ and ’20-min OR poster’ submissions.

Since 2013, we have had two plenary poster sessions with roughly 75 posters each, thereby nearly doubling the number of posters from 2012 and prior years, and increasing the overall number of presenters at the Annual Meeting from 302 to 336.

Abstracts were evaluated by members of the PC and by a panel of 203 outside experts covering a range of subfields. All non-student members of the LSA were invited to volunteer to review, the fifth year we have had an all-volunteer reviewing team. All abstracts received at least 3 ratings, up to a high of 8 ratings. The median number of ratings per abstract was 6; the average number of ratings per abstract was also about 6. External reviewers were asked to rate no more than 20 abstracts; members of the Program Committee each rated between 60 and 240 abstracts. During review, the PC and external reviewers identified a number of potentially newsworthy abstracts, which could later be publicized in the media materials for the Annual Meeting.

The numbers of (self-identified) subfields for submitted papers to subfields for accepted papers were as follows, with the major subfields including syntax (140 submitted abstracts), phonology (74), sociolinguistics (66), semantics (43), phonetics (37), psycholinguistics (24), morphology (33), language acquisition (45), historical linguistics (23), pragmatics (26), and typology (24).

Individual abstracts in an Organized Session (OS) proposal were evaluated on their own merit, in an effort to ensure the quality of Organized Sessions in Annual Meetings. In May and June the PC evaluated 14 OS proposals that were submitted for consideration, with each proposal being reviewed by three members of the PC. After compiling the reviews, 12 OS proposals were accepted for inclusion in the 2014 Annual Meeting.

The PC invited four plenary speakers: Bruce Hayes, David Poeppel, Carmen Silva-Corvalan, and Alicia Wassink. Joan Maling will deliver the Presidential address.

The PC also solicited proposals for minicourses, to be held Thursday, before the first session of the meeting, and approved three such courses: Thriving as an early faculty member (Bowie/McCarvel/Temkin Martinez); Praat (McGowan); and Python (Daland).

Table 2: Members of the 2015 Program Committee

Changes
In this past year we were joined by Chris Kennedy as associate editor. Many thanks to outgoing associate editors Elsi Kaiser and Jim McCloskey for their excellent service to the journal. This was Book Review Editor Helen Goodluck’s first year, and all went extraordinarily smoothly, due to Helen’s efforts and former BR Editor Natsuko Tsujimura’s excellent planning.

The journal continued on its digital publishing agenda with the appearance of papers in new online-only sections this past year: “Language and Public Policy,” “Historical Syntax,” “Teaching Linguistics,” and “Perspectives” each made an appearance. The “Phonological Analysis” section will soon make its own debut. Late in the summer a new online submission system was introduced, the outcome of more than a year’s work. Journal Assistant Kerrie Merz and the LSA’s Jessi Grieser are working closely with Executive Editor Stan Dubinsky and the other editors to try and get everything running smoothly.

Volume 90 of *Language* for the year 2014 consists of four issues comprising 1003 pages. The volume contains 20 articles, four short reports, two discussion notes, one review article and 31 book reviews.

Papers submitted in 2014. In all, 160 new submissions were received between November 15 of 2013 and November 15 of 2014. Of these, 31 were submitted to one of the online sections of LANGUAGE and 129 to the print journal. By way of comparison, 173 manuscripts were submitted to LANGUAGE during the same time period the previous year.

Decisions. Including papers submitted in 2013 but still under review, nine papers submitted to the online sections were accepted; seven were rejected and three had revisions invited. Average time to decision was 12 weeks. For the print edition, including papers submitted the previous year, but still pending action as of November 15, 2013, a total of 124 papers were acted on between November 15, 2013 and November 15, 2014. In all, 25 papers were accepted, 33 were returned for revision with suggestion to resubmit, and 66 were rejected. Acceptance rate of all papers acted on in 2014 is 20 percent. Length of time between submission and decision for that time period ranged from one week to 75 weeks, the average time to decision was 20 weeks. This represents a one-week reduction over the previous year.

Thanks. Hope Dawson’s editorial work, and Audra Starcheus’, remain vital to the journal’s health. Kerrie Merz deserves accolades for her continued guidance to keep the editorial staff moving in the right direction. The support of the LSA staff – Alyson Reed, David Robinson, Brice Russ, and Rita Lewis – and the Executive Committee is gratefully acknowledged.

Agenda for 2015. We hope to begin instituting electronic publication of papers in advance of print, with the goal of becoming a fully electronic journal in the near future. *Language* remains open to proposals and ideas about its online-only organization and contents, and how it might enhance the Society’s overall publishing activities.
Semantics and Pragmatics Annual Report for 2014
Kai von Fintel and David Beaver

As of December 1, 2014, S&P has received 90 submissions this calendar year so far. 64 of those have received a final decision. 9 were accepted (14%), 55 were declined (86%). Of the rejections, 15 were desk rejections. 26 submissions are still in the editorial process: 5 of those await revisions and, assuming those revisions are satisfactory, will eventually be accepted; 16 are still under review.

Our average time to a first decision on papers that went out for review is 67 days.

We have published 11 articles so far this year, 9 main articles and 2 shorter articles (one squib and one commentary). The total number of pages is 504.

There are 10 further articles in production and 6 more that will sooner or later be in production (see above). By year's end, we expect that a few more of the articles now in production will be published. With that, 2014 will have been S&P's biggest year so far in terms of articles (and pages) published.

We are working on the following issues:

- with the Secretariat, we are trying to get S&P indexed by all major services;
- an S&P newsletter should help with converting more S&P readers and authors into LSA members;
- we are revising our submission guidelines to include stricter length limits, to stem an increasing tide of overly long manuscripts;
- we need better workflows for submissions not in LaTeX format (i.e. Word);
- we are further streamlining the production workflow (natural turnover in graduate student assistants means that a short but effective training process is crucial);
- we dealt with one submission that was unethically submitted simultaneously to three different semantics journals;
- we are issuing two corrigenda on articles that contain author errors.
LINGUISTIC THEORY IN A WORLD OF BIG DATA

2015 LINGUISTIC SUMMER INSTITUTE

DIRECTORS
Karlos Arregi and Alan Yu, University of Chicago

COLLITZ PROFESSOR
Johanna Nichols,
University of California, Berkeley

FILLMORE PROFESSOR
Daniel Jurafsky,
Stanford University

HALE PROFESSOR
Anthony Woodbury,
University of Texas Austin

SAPIR PROFESSOR
Paul Smolensky,
Johns Hopkins University

AMERICAN DIALECT SOCIETY PROFESSOR
Joseph Salmons,
University of Wisconsin

DICTIONARY SOCIETY OF NORTH AMERICA PROFESSORS
Paul Cook,
University of New Brunswick, and Edward Finegan,
University of Southern California

NAACSL PROFESSOR
Alex Clark,
King's College London

FORUM LECTURERS
Andrew Garrett,
University of California, Berkeley, and
Masha Polinsky,
Harvard University

JULY 6 – 31, 2015
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LSA2015.UCHICAGO.EDU
Saturday, 10 January
Morning

Student Lounge
Room: Parlor C
Time: 8:30 AM – 5:30 PM (See list of activities on p. 15 of this handbook.)

Syntactic Variation
Room: Broadway I/I
Chair: Sonja Lanehart (University of Texas at San Antonio)
9:00 Marisa Brook (University of Toronto): Syntactic categories informing variationist analysis: The case of English copy-raising
9:30 Bonnie Krejci (Stanford University), Katherine Hilton (Stanford University): There's three variants: Agreement variation under existential there
10:00 Taylor Jones (University of Pennsylvania), Christopher Hall (York St. John University): Semantic bleaching and the emergence of new pronouns in AAVE

Infant-directed Speech
Room: Broadway III/IV
Chair: Stephen Crain (Macquarie University)
9:00 Andrew Martin (RIKEN Brain Science Institute), Thomas Schatz (Laboratoire de Sciences Cognitives et Psycholinguistique), Maarten Versteegh (Laboratoire de Sciences Cognitives et Psycholinguistique), Emmanuel Dupoux (Laboratoire de Sciences Cognitives et Psycholinguistique), Reiko Mazuka (Duke University), Kouki Miyazawa (RIKEN Brain Science Institute), Alejandrina Cristia (Laboratoire de Sciences Cognitives et Psycholinguistique): Infant-directed speech is not hyperarticulated: A comprehensive study
9:30 Georgia Zellou (University of California, Davis), Rebecca Scarborough (University of Colorado at Boulder): Comparing lexical age-of-acquisition effects in infant-directed and adult-directed speech
10:00 Danielle Barth (University of Oregon): Reduction in child speech, child-directed speech and inter-adult speech (2nd place winner, Student Abstract Award)

Dependency Processing
Room: Parlor A/B
Chair: Colin Phillips (University of Maryland)
9:00 Lauren Ackerman (Northwestern University), Nina Kazanina (University of Bristol), Masaya Yoshida (Northwestern University): Cataphoric dependency search overrides, but local coherence lingers
9:30 Manuel F. Borja (Inetnon ~mot yan Kutturan Natibu), Sandra Chung (University of California, Santa Cruz), Matthew Wagers (University of California, Santa Cruz): Filler-gap order and online licensing of grammatical relations: Evidence from Chamorro

Non-local Phenomena in Phonology
Room: Galleria I
Chair: Lev Blumenfeld (Carleton University)
9:00 Rachel Walker (University of Southern California): Feature-restricted evaluation of surface identity
9:30 Raphael Girard (University of British Columbia): Contrastiveness and similarity in nasal consonant harmony: The case of Chiquitano
10:00 Kevin McMullin (University of British Columbia), Blake Allen (University of British Columbia): Phonotactic learning and the conjunction of tier-based strictly local languages
Constraints on Phonetic Variation
Room: Galleria II
Chair: Robert Painter (Northeastern University)

9:00  Livia Oushiro (University of São Paulo), Gregory R. Guy (New York University): Co-variation and cohesion in Brazilian Portuguese: The effect of linguistic constraints
9:30  Kirk Hazen (West Virginia University): Phonemic boundaries floating on sociophonetic variation: Driving forces in Z devoicing
10:00 Alexander Buchner (The Ohio State University): Divergent [s] accommodation in a gendered shadowing task

Phonological Change
Room: Galleria III
Chair: Alan Yu (University of Chicago)

9:00  Emily Gasser (Swarthmore College): /β, r, k/ in Wamesa: A historical route to a crazy rule
9:30  Hiroto Uchihara (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México): Antitonogenesis in Quiaxvini Zapotec
10:00 Andrew Wedel (University of Arizona), Scott Jackson (University of Maryland): Lexical functional load predicts the direction of phoneme system change

Symposium: “Being There” with the Language: Language Documentation in Its Ethnographic Context
Room: Pavilion East
Organizers: Lise Dobrin (University of Virginia)
James Slotta (University of California, San Diego)
Sponsor: American Anthropological Association (AAA)

9:00  Lise M. Dobrin (University of Virginia): Elicitation as an interactional genre: An anthropological perspective on the interview
9:30  James Slotta (University of California, San Diego): Secret stories and public records: Language documentation as a communicative context in Papua New Guinea
10:00 Robert Moore (University of Pennsylvania): Speaking to, and from, the archive: Chinookan research(ers) in 1905 and 2005

PechaKucha Datablitz: Popularizing Linguistics through Online Media
Room: Pavilion West
Organizer: Douglas S. Bigham (San Diego State University)

9:00:00  Douglas Bigham (San Diego State University): Introduction: Rethinking digital humanities and linguistics
9:07:30  Michael Maune (Purdue University): #Lingchat: Space and community for linguists on Twitter
9:15:00  Gretchen McCulloch (Lexicon Valley at Slate): Calling all tumblinguists
9:22:30  Neal Whitman (The Ohio State University): Engaging with a prescriptive audience: Guest-writing for Grammar Girl
9:30:00  Ben Zimmer (The Wall St. Journal/Vocabulary.com): Popularizing linguistic topics in mainstream media outlets
9:37:30  Arika Okrent (Mental Floss/The Week): Linguistics through listicles
9:45:00  Michael Erard (Independent Scholar): Igniting the Schwa Fire: A report
9:52:30  Anne Curzan (University of Michigan): Discussant
10:10:00  Question & Answer
Saturday Morning Plenary Poster Session

Room: Exhibit Hall
Time: 10:30 AM – 12:00 PM

Note: Assigned poster board number (see diagram on page 6) is found in parentheses after each poster’s title.

Valerie Freeman (University of Washington), Richard Wright (University of Washington), Gina-Anne Levow (University of Washington): The prosody of negative yeah (1)
Sejin Oh (Chung-Ang University), Yongeun Lee (Chung-Ang University): Effects of language proficiency on phonetic accommodation patterns in L2 spontaneous English speech (2)
Sunghye Cho (University of Pennsylvania): The spread of the high toned /i/ in Seoul Korean: From ‘one’ to other meanings (3)
Yu-Leng Lin (University of Toronto): Sociophonetic variation of coronal sibilants in Taiwan Mandarin (4)
Masaki Noguchi (University of British Columbia), Chenchao Chiu (University of British Columbia), Po-Chun Wei (University of British Columbia): Uncovering sibilant fricative merger in Taiwan Mandarin: Evidence from ultrasound imaging and acoustics (5)
Seung Kyung Kim (Stanford University), Meghan Sumner (Stanford University): Understanding who said what how: The role of phonetically-cued talker information in spoken language understanding (6)
Rory Turnbull (The Ohio State University): Unreduced speech facilitates retrieval at multiple levels of processing (7)
Diane Rak (University of Chicago): Phonological relations affecting phonetic productions in English-Spanish code-switching (8)
Thomas R. Sawallis (University of Alabama), Pierre Badin (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique), Laurent Lamalle (Institut National de la Santé et de la Recherche Médicale): Articulation in a bilingual speaker: Preliminary models and phonemic comparisons (9)
Ewan Dunbar (University of Maryland), Bronwyn Bjorkman (University of Toronto): Eliminating cyclicity: A reanalysis of Chamorro stress (10)
Shira Calamaro (Yale University): Understanding the effects of multi-level grammar (11)
Mark VanDam (Washington State University), Paul De Palma (Washington State University), William E. Strong (Washington State University), Enna Kelly (Washington State University): Child-directed speech of fathers (12)
Katherine Vadella (Georgetown University): Problemita, or problemito: A distributed morphology approach to -(c)ito diminutive allomorphy (13)
David Basilico (University of Alabama at Birmingham): Noun incorporation in Frisian (14)
Morgan Rood (Georgetown University): Contextual allomorphy in the Mehri DP (15)
Sharon Inkelas (University of California, Berkeley), Jem E. Orgun (University of Colorado Boulder): Informativity and affix ordering: A pilot study of Turkish (16)
Matthew Adams (Heinrich-Heine Universität Düsseldorf): Structural variation is fundamentally comparative: The case of English comparative variation (17)
Michael Yoshitaka Erlewine (McGill University), Theodore Levin (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Coppe van Urk (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): Voice morphology as extraction marking (18)
Michael Barrie (Sogang University), Isaiah Yoo (Sogang University): Bare DP adverbs and the syntax of relative clauses (19)
Bum-Sik Park (Dongguk University), Hyosik Kim (Dongguk University): Rescuing broken dependency at PF (21)
Marina Sherkina-Lieber (Carleton University): Syntactic knowledge and cross-linguistic influence in Russian-English bilingual children (22)
Robert Wilder (University of Pennsylvania): Inter-speaker variation in the grammaticality of tough-constructions (23)
Lauren Ackerman (Northwestern University), Masaya Yoshida (Northwestern University): A third wh-phrase increases acceptability of ditransitive multiple-wh-questions (24)
Filippa Lindahl (University of Göteborg): Swedish relative clauses as weak islands (25)
Dave Kush (Haskins Laboratories), Terje Lohndal (Norwegian University of Science and Technology), Jon Sprouse (University of Connecticut): Experimental syntax and the cross-linguistic variation of island effects in Norwegian and Swedish (26)
Jacopo Torregrossa (University of Cologne), Christiane M. Bongartz (University of Cologne), Ianthi Maria Tsimpli (Aristotle University of Thessaloniki): Testing accessibility: A cross-linguistic comparison of the syntax of referring expressions (27)
Laurence Horn (Yale University), Jim Wood (Yale University), Raffaella Zanuttini (Yale University): The syntax of speech acts: Evidence from Southern American English dialects (28)
Jesse Bisogni (University of Southern California), Elsi Kaiser (University of Southern California): Pronoun production by adults and children: Turn-taking and grammatical role effects (29)

Janet Randall (Northeastern University): Improving juror comprehension: Reading while listening (30)

So-One Hwang (University of California, San Diego), Diana Andriola (Gallaudet University), Ezra Plançon (Gallaudet University), Rehana Omardeen (Swarthmore College), Jessica Hernandez (University of California, Los Angeles), Man Manh (University of California, Irvine), Jason Javier (High Tech High International), Emma Washburn (San Diegouito Academy), Carol Padden (University of California, San Diego): The communicative efficiency of language: A comparison of rate and redundancy in sign language and gesture production (31)

Svitlana Antonyuk-Yudina (Stony Brook University): Against the QR parameter: New evidence from Russian scope freezing (32)

Marjorie Pak (Emory University): How is contraction not possible here? (33)

Sylvia Schreiner (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign): Degrees of central coincidence across categories (34)

Charles Lam (Purdue University): Boundedness of verbal and adjectival predicates in Mandarin (35)

Zachary Smith (Cornell University): For-phrases in middle constructions as low benefactives (36)

Douglas Cole (University of Iowa): Adversatives in Lao (37)

Robert Frank (Yale University), Dennis Storoshenko (University of Calgary): Experiencing scope: Inverted expectations of QR in raising (38)

Nicholas P. Moores (Stanford University), Kevin McGowan (Stanford University), Meghan Sumner (Stanford University), Michael C. Frank (Stanford University): Children use phonetically-cued talker information to infer speaker meaning (39)

Mark VanDam (Washington State University), Paul De Palma (Washington State University), William E. Strong (Washington State University), Enna Kelly (Washington State University): Child-directed speech to preschoolers who are hard-of-hearing (40)

Stephen Crain (Macquarie University), Vasfiye Geçkin (Macquarie University), Rosalind Thornton (Macquarie University): Disjunction and negation in Turkish: A comparison of children and adults (41)

Lauren Winans (University of California, Los Angeles), Jessica Rett (University of California, Los Angeles), Nina Hyams (University of California, Los Angeles), Laura Kalin (University of Connecticut): Children’s comprehension of syntactically encoded evidentiality (42)

Jacee Cho (University of Wisconsin-Madison): Discourse-new and old definites in L2 English (43)

Julia Trippe (University of Oregon), Eric Pederson (University of Oregon): The rhythm of Native American Aviation English (44)

Bradley Hoot (DePaul University): Focus in bilingual Hungarian: A test of the interface hypothesis (45)

Michael Claus (University of Massachusetts Amherst): English free relative clauses in development (46)

Fred Eckman (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), Jae Yung Song (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee): Covert contrast in the L2 acquisition of English vowels by native speakers of Portuguese (47)

Jill Waybright (George Mason University): Distinguishing counterfeeding patterns across three acquisition scenarios (48)

Felix Hao Wang (University of Southern California), Elsi Kaiser (University of Southern California): Lexical dependencies in an artificial language: prime relative clauses: Evidence from Spanish (49)

Mihi Park (National University of Singapore), Rebecca Starr (National University of Singapore): The role of formal L2 learning experience in L3 acquisition among early bilinguals (50)

Joseph Tyler (Morehead State University), Ezra Keshet (University of Michigan), Anne Spence (University of Michigan): Prosodic disambiguation of conditional vs. logical conjunction (51)

James Gruber (Georgetown University): Intrusive syllables: A perceptual experiment of vocalic intrusions (52)

Paul Olejarczuk (University of Oregon), Vsevolod Kapatsinski (University of Oregon): Is quantity-sensitive stress 'natural'?

Evidence from a learning experiment (53)

Mao-Hsu Chen (University of Pennsylvania): Accommodation of presupposition in quantified sentences (54)

Irit Meir (University of Haifa), Ariel Cohen (Ben-Gurion University of the Negev): Metaphors involving body-parts in Israeli Sign Language (55)

Rebekah Baglin (University of California, San Diego): Reference to states across languages (56)

Cornelia Loos (University of Texas at Austin): A class of their own? Adjectives in ASL (57)

Elena Benedicto (Purdue University): The syntax of analytic complex-path motion predicates (58)

Marianne Huijsmans (University of Victoria): Salish subject pronouns: A wave model of diffusion (59)

Tammy Stark (University of California, Berkeley): The emergence of auxiliaries in Southern Arawak (60)

Hannah Haynie (Yale University): Contact, boundaries, and variation in Eastern Miwok (61)

Paul Fallon (University of Mary Washington): The qualitative lexicostatistics of Central Cushitic (Agaw) (62)

Robin Melnick (Stanford University), Eric Acton (Eastern Michigan University): Function words, power, and opposition: A socio-pragmatic “deep” corpus study (63)
Allison Shapp (New York University): Gender variation in the pragmatic uses of Twitter hashtags (64)
Robert Kennedy (University of California, Santa Barbara), Michael LaRosa (University of California, Santa Barbara): Perceptual dialectology of intrastate variation in California: A matched guise approach (65)
Kate Lyons (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign): Mapping the linguistic ecosystem: A quantitative analysis of South Delhi’s linguistic landscape (66)
Emily Nguyen (New York University): Ethnic identity and /æ/-raising among Vietnamese Americans (67)
Julie Roberts (University of Vermont), Kara Freeman (University of Vermont), Nicholas Chappel (University of Vermont), Alexandra Dezenzo (University of Vermont): Vermont: A third dialect area in transition (68)
Tridha Chatterjee (University of Michigan), Acrisio Pires (University of Michigan): Acquisition of English by bilingual English-Bengali speakers: The case of determiners (69)
Archna Bhattia (Carnegie Mellon University), Chu-Cheng Lin (Carnegie Mellon University), Lorraine Levin (Carnegie Mellon University), Mandy Simons (Carnegie Mellon University): Exploring the form-function mappings of definiteness in typologically diverse languages (70)
Joel Schneier (North Carolina State University): Intra-speaker variation in syllable timing: The Zeitlin tapes and reconsidering PVI (71)
Yen-Ting Lin (University at Buffalo): Evidence of language contact: Data from SOURCE prepositional phrases in Taiwanese Southern Min (72)
Dorothea Hoffmann (University of Chicago): Serialization in complex predicates in MalakMalak (73)

Saturday, 10 January
Afternoon

Invited Plenary Address

Room: Grand Ballroom I
Chair: John Rickford (Stanford University)
Time: 12:45 – 1:45 PM

Alicia Wassink (University of Washington)
Dialect Evolution in the Pacific Northwest: Reanalysis and Conventionalization of a Universal Phonetic Pattern

Phonetics

Room: Broadway I/II
Chair: Kuniko Nielsen (Oakland University)

2:00 Bryan Gick (University of British Columbia): Towards an embodied phonetics
2:30 Kevin McGowan (Stanford University), Meghan Sumner (Stanford University): A phonetic explanation for the usefulness of within-category variation
3:00 Georgia Zellou (University of California, Davis), David Embick (University of Pennsylvania): Abstraction of phonetic detail: Lexicality and phonetic imitation
3:30 Meghan Sumner (Stanford University), Kevin McGowan (Stanford University), Annette D’Onofrio (Stanford University), Teresa Pratt (Stanford University): Casual speech is more sensitive to top-down information than careful speech
4:00 Jevon Heath (University of California, Berkeley): Convergence through divergence: Compensatory changes in phonetic accommodation
4:30 Molly Babel (University of British Columbia), Jamie Russell (University of British Columbia): Expectations, alignment, and speech intelligibility
**Historical Linguistics**

Room: Broadway III/IV  
Chair: Jeana McClure (Independent Scholar)

2:00  
Chundra Aroor Cathcart (University of California, Berkeley): The relationship between areality and frequency of usage: Drift vs. diffusion

2:30  
Andrea Beltrama (University of Chicago): A "totally awesome" trajectory: Modeling the emergence of speaker-oriented meaning.

3:00  
Shane Blau (University of California, Davis), Jeffrey Davis (University of Tennessee), Kerriann Lawler (Gallaudet University), Lyra Behnke (Gallaudet University): Diachronic change in Plains Indian Sign Language

3:30  
Jorge Rosés Labrada (University of Western Ontario): Proto-Sáliban subject marking and the grammaticalization of copulas into TAME and polarity morphology

4:00  
Lev Michael (University of California, Berkeley), Natalia Chousou-Polydouri (University of California, Berkeley), Zachary O'Hagan (University of California, Berkeley), Erin Donnelly (University of California, Berkeley), Keith Bartolomei (University of California, Berkeley): A Bayesian phylogenetic internal classification of the Tupi-Guarani family

4:30  
Christopher Sundita (Cornell University): Reconstructing the Central Philippine verb morphology paradigm

**Syntax: Operators and Locality**

Room: Parlor A/B  
Chair: Matt Pearson (Reed College)

2:00  
Anisa Schardl (University of Massachusetts Amherst): Partial movement in wh-questions: An analysis involving Q

2:30  
Jason Zentz (Yale University): The composite derivation of Shona partial wh-movement (1st place winner, Student Abstract Award)

3:00  
Coppe van Urk (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): The A/A'-distinction in Dinka

3:30  
Zuzanna Fuchs (Harvard University): Determining the syntactic source of variation in availability of coordinated-WH questions

4:00  
Ruth Brillman (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Aron Hirsch (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): An anti-locality approach to English subject/non-subject asymmetries

4:30  
Andrew Weir (Ghent University): Fragment answers in English: A PF-movement account

**Syntax: Indigenous Languages of North America**

Room: Galleria I  
Chair: Elena Benedicto (Purdue University)

2:00  
Michael Hamilton (McGill University): Ditransitives and "possessor raising" in Mi'gmaq

2:30  
Michael Hamilton (McGill University), Brandon Fry (University of Ottawa): Algonquian Long-Distance Agreement: a syntactic account

3:00  
Rose-Marie Déchaine (University of British Columbia), Heather Bliss (University of Victoria), Tomio Hirose (Kanagawa University): The Syntax of P: Evidence from Algonquian

3:30  
Bryan Rosen (University of Wisconsin-Madison): Diagnosing direct modification in Hocąk (3rd place winner, Student Abstract Award)

4:00  
Meredith Johnson (University of Wisconsin-Madison), Bryan Rosen (University of Wisconsin-Madison), Mateja Schuck (University of Wisconsin-Madison): Quantification and configurationality: The view from Hocąk

4:30  
Nicholas Welch (University of Toronto): Mapping the frontier: Discourse particles and the cartography of the Dene clause

**Semantics & Pragmatics II**

Room: Galleria II  
Chair: Kai von Fintel (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

2:00  
Eva Czípák (Georg-August Universität Göttingen): The semantics of two types of relevance conditionals

2:30  
Aaron Steven White (University of Maryland): Soft implicative entailments
3:00  Prerna Nadathur (Stanford University): Towards an explanatory account of conditional perfection
3:30  James Collins (Stanford University): Be about to and the proximal future
4:00  Bern Samko (University of California, Santa Cruz): The emphatic implicature of English verb-phrase preposing
4:30  Jon Ander Mendia (University of Massachusetts Amherst): Superlative modified numerals as domain wideners

**Experimental Syntax**

Room:  Galleria III
Chair:  Bradley Hoot (DePaul University)

2:00  Philip Crone (Stanford University): Purported blocking effects in English causatives revisited
2:30  Jason Overfelt (University of Massachusetts Amherst): The heterogeneity of extraposition from NP
3:00  Paul Mains (Carleton College), Kevin B. McGowan (Stanford University), David J. Medeiros (University of New Hampshire): Gradient acceptability by length in heavy NP shift
3:30  Lauren Ackerman (Northwestern University), Michael Frazier (Northwestern University), Masaya Yoshida (Northwestern University): Resumptive pronouns ameliorate island violations in forced-choice tasks
4:00  Mark Myśliń (University of California, San Diego), Roger Levy (University of California, San Diego): Comprehenders infer interaction between meaning intent and grammatical probability
4:30  Roger Levy (University of California, San Diego): Grammatical knowledge is fundamentally probabilistic

**Symposium: Utilization of Language Archives in Endangered Language Research, Revitalization, and Documentation**

Room:  Pavilion East
Organizers:  Andrea L. Berez (University of Hawai‘i), Gary Holton (University of Alaska Fairbanks), Bradley McDonnell (University of California, Santa Barbara), Ruth Rouvier (Education Development Center)

2:00  Andrea Berez (University of Hawai‘i), Gary Holton (University of Alaska Fairbanks), Bradley McDonnell (University of California, Santa Barbara), Ruth Rouvier (Education Development Center), Ryan Henke (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa): The use of archives in endangered language preservation: The state of the art
2:30  Justin Spence (University of California, Davis): Managing uncertainty in archival linguistic research
3:00  Daryl Baldwin (Miami University): aapisaataweeyankwimahsinaakanenkonci: Reviving our language from documentation
3:30  Michael Shepard (University of British Columbia): The significance of language ideology and culture in endangered language archiving practices
4:00  Jennifer O’Neal (University of Oregon): Archives, access, and collaborative solutions

Posters (Exhibited Sunday, 9:00 – 10:30 AM, in the Exhibit Hall. Assigned poster board number (see diagram on page 6) is found in parentheses after each poster’s title.)

Carmen Jany (California State University, San Bernardino), Uldis Balodis (University of Helsinki): Grammar writing for Yuki and Chimariko based solely on archival material (1)
Clare Sandy (University of California, Berkeley): Bringing archival materials together to expand the Karuk text corpus (2)
Lewis Lawyer (University of California, Davis), James Sarmento (University of California, Davis), Lajos Szoboszlai (University of California, Davis): Relying on the past: Quests for knowledge using language archives (3)
Lynnika Butler (Wiyot Tribe): Using archival data to revitalize Wiyot (4)
Megan Luukaniec (University of California, Santa Barbara): From archives to adult and child language learning: Reconstructing and revitalizing Wendat (Iroquoian) (5)
Natalia Fernandez (Oregon State University): Oregon Tribal Archives Institute: Assisting tribal communities through archival education (6)
Susan Gehr (Humboldt State University): Breath of Life: Revitalizing California’s Native languages through archives (7)
Mary S. Linn (Smithsonian Institution): Ethnography and metadata: Simple ways to capture the most (8)
Susan Smythe Kung (Archive of the Indigenous Languages of Latin America): How language researchers can enhance and improve archival materials: Suggestions from the Archive of the Indigenous Languages of Latin America (9)
Miranda Rectenwald (Washington University in St. Louis): Thinking outside the (archival) box: Innovative uses of Jules Henry’s Field Notes (10)

Gina Rappaport (Smithsonian Institution): Endangered language resources at the National Anthropological Archives: Scope, use and collaborations (11)

Tutorial: Aspects of Creaky Voice

Room: Pavilion West
Organizer: Irene Vogel (University of Delaware)

2:00 Marc Garellek (University of California, San Diego), Patricia Keating (University of California, Los Angeles): Phrase-final creak: articulation, acoustics, and distribution

2:30 Ela Thurgood (California State University, Chico): The centrality of creaky and other phonation in tone differentiation

3:00 Robert Podesva (Stanford University), Anita Szakay (Queen Mary, University of London), Patrick Callier (Stanford University): Gender differences in the acoustic realization of creaky voice: evidence from conversational data collected in inland California

3:30 Ikuko Patricia Yuasa (Illinois Wesleyan University): Perception of female American creaky voice (vocal fry): a cross-regional study of West Coast and Midwest listeners’ perception

4:00 Angeliki Athanasopoulou (University of Delaware), Nadya Pincus (University of Delaware), Irene Vogel (University of Delaware): Acquisition of creaky voice in English

4:30 Discussion

Posters (Exhibited Sunday, 9:00 – 10:30 AM, in the Exhibit Hall. Assigned poster board number (see diagram on page 6) is found in parentheses after each poster’s title.)

Patricia Keating (University of California, Los Angeles), Marc Garellek (University of California, San Diego): Acoustic analysis of creaky voice (21)

Jianjing Kuang (University of Pennsylvania): The covariation between pitch and phonation: creaky voice in Mandarin tones (22)

Taylor Miller (University of Delaware), Angeliki Athanasopoulou (University of Delaware), Nadya Pincus (University of Delaware), Irene Vogel (University of Delaware): The effect of focus on phonation in Northern Vietnamese tones (23)

Nadya Pincus (University of Delaware), Angeliki Athanasopoulou (University of Delaware), Taylor Miller (University of Delaware), Irene Vogel (University of Delaware): The reliability of various phonation measurements (24)

Stefanie Shattuck-Hufnagel (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Elizabeth Choi (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): Distribution of glottalized onsets in task-directed American English speech (25)

Stefanie Shattuck-Hufnagel (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Jennifer Cole (University of Illinois): Imitation as a tool for investigating cues to prosodic structure (26)

Saturday, 10 January
Evening

Awards Ceremony

Room: Grand Ballroom I
Chair: Keren Rice (University of Toronto), Chair, LSA Awards Committee
Time: 5:30 – 6:00 PM

Presentation of awards: Best Paper in Language 2014; Leonard Bloomfield Book Award; Early Career Award; Excellence in Community Linguistics Award; Kenneth L. Hale Award; Linguistic Service Award; Linguistics Journalism Award; Student Abstract Awards
Presidential Address
Room: Grand Ballroom I
Chair: Ray Jackendoff (Tufts University)
Time: 6:00 – 7:00 PM
Joan Maling (Brandeis University)
A Syntactic Rubin’s Vase: The Inherent Ambiguity of Non-promotional Passives and Unspecified Subject Constructions

Presidential Reception
Room: Pavilion Rooms, Plaza Foyer
Time: 7:00 – 9:00 PM

Wikipedia Edit-a-Thon
Room: Parlor C
Time: 8:00 – 10:00 PM
Many linguistics-related Wikipedia articles are incomplete or out of date, and yet they are often still the first results that show up online. Improving articles about key linguistic ideas, under-documented languages, and prominent linguists helps provide a quick, accurate reference for both linguists looking outside our subfield and for non-linguists, especially media and prospective students.

The Wikipedia Edit-A-Thon is a workshop organized by Gretchen McCulloch (Lexicon Valley) and the LSA. Participants will learn how to edit Wikipedia, how to pick an article where editing can do the most good, and will then have time to improve an article or several, while practicing their linguistics-explaining skills and networking with other linguists. Participants will also discuss how to incorporate editing Wikipedia as a class assignment.

No experience necessary. All levels of linguistics background welcome. Participants should bring a laptop or other device to edit on.

Sunday, 11 January
Morning

Student Lounge
Room: Parlor C
Time: 9:00 AM – 12:00 PM

Stress and Prosody
Room: Broadway I/II
Chair: Vsevolod Kapatsinski (University of Oregon)
9:00 Kara Hawthorne (University of Alberta), Lauren Rudat (University of Alberta), LouAnn Gerken (University of Arizona): Prosody bootstraps some hierarchically-organized structures better than others
9:30 Stephanie Shih (University of California, Merced): Probabilistic prosodification of lexical versus grammatical words
10:00 Zahra Foroughifar (University of Oregon), Melissa A. Redford (University of Oregon), Laura C. Dilley (Michigan State University): Developmental changes in the alignment of syntactic and prosodic structures
10:30 Lev Blumenfeld (Carleton University), Phillip Burness (Carleton University), Erin Riley (Carleton University): Stress and length in Nauruan
11:00 Laura McGarrity (University of Washington): Onset-sensitive stress is prominence-based not weight-based: Evidence from Tümpisa Shoshone
11:30 Robert Staubs (University of Massachusetts Amherst): Modeling nonfinality effects on the typological frequency of stress systems
12:00 Anna Greenwood (University of California, Santa Cruz): Substance bias in stress pattern learning
Morphology
Room: Broadway III/IV
Chair: Loren Billings (Hankuk University of Foreign Studies)

9:00  Adam Ussishkin (University of Arizona), Luke Galea (University of Cologne), Andrew Wedel (University of Arizona), Samantha Wray (University of Arizona): The phonological status of Maltese word patterns: Evidence from auditory priming

9:30  Lisa Dawdy-Hesterberg (Northwestern University): When speakers fail to utilize a highly-predictive morphophonological cue: The case of the Arabic masdar

10:00 Peter Guéguzeian (University of Southern California): Templatic morphology in Chukchansi Yokuts as a consequence of phase-based spellout

10:30  Constantine Lignos (Children’s Hospital of Philadelphia), Hilary Prichard (University of Pennsylvania): Quantifying cronuts: Predicting the quality of blends

11:00  Andrea Sims (The Ohio State University): Inflectional defectiveness as evidence for autonomous morphology

11:30  Mike Pham (University of Chicago), Jackson Lee (University of Chicago): Combining successor and predecessor frequencies to model truncation in Brazilian Portuguese

12:00  Natasha Abner (University of Chicago), Savithry Namboodiripad (University of California, San Diego), Elizabeth Spaepen (University of Chicago), Susan Goldin-Meadow (University of Chicago): Morphology in child homesign: Evidence from number marking

Syllables and Phonotactics
Room: Parlor A/B
Chair: Kyle Gorman (Oregon Health & Science University)

9:00  Megan Keough (University of British Columbia), Uriel Cohen Priva (Brown University): Even in Berber: Complex codas in Imdlawn Tashlhiyt Berber as evidence against strict domination

9:30  Betsy Sneller (University of Pennsylvania): A phonotactic analysis of /th/-fronting in AAVE production data

10:00  Savithry Namboodiripad (University of California, San Diego), Eric Bakovic (University of California, San Diego), Marc Garellek (University of California, San Diego): Moraic geminates in Malayalam: Evidence from minimal word effects and loanword adaptation

10:30  Adam I. Cooper (Northeastern University): The interaction of place and consonant syllabicity: A three-way typology

11:00  Karl Reza Sarvestani (University at Buffalo): “Prenasalized consonants” as clusters: Evidence from Miao speech errors

11:30  Saleh Batais (King Saud University), Caroline Wiltshire (University of Florida): Word and syllable constraints in Indonesian adaptation: OT analysis

12:00  Suyeon Yun (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): Auditory properties explain cluster-dependent epenthesis asymmetries

Acquisition and Learnability
Room: Galleria I
Chair: Mary S. Erbaugh (University of Oregon)

9:00  Stephen Crain (Macquarie University), Shasha An (Macquarie University), Peng Zhou (Macquarie University), Rosalind Thornton (Macquarie University): Dou and disjunction in child Mandarin

9:30  Kaitlyn Harrigan (University of Maryland), Valentine Hacquard (University of Maryland), Jeffrey Lidz (University of Maryland): Children’s knowledge of the verb hope

10:00  Martin Hackl (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Ayaka Sugawara (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Ken Wexler (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): Question-answer (in)congruence in the acquisition of only

10:30  Virginia Valian (City University of New York), Edward Wadsworth (University of Pennsylvania), Charles Yang (University of Pennsylvania): Determining the abstractness of determiners

11:00  Ailis Cournane (University of Toronto): Input-divergent L1 acquisition in the direction of diachronic V-to-INFL reanalysis
11:30  Rebecca Starr (National University of Singapore), Stephanie Shih (University of California, Merced): Perception of moraic and syllabic text-setting among Japanese native speakers and learners
12:00  Jane Chandlee ( Nemours/Alfred I. DuPont Hospital for Children), Jeffrey Heinz (University of Delaware): Using locality to learn long-distance phonological processes

**Morphosyntax**

Room:  Galleria II
Chair:  Heidi Harley (University of Arizona)

9:00  David Medeiros (University of New Hampshire): The morphosyntax of the Hawai’ian causative
9:30  Yadav Gowda (University of Chicago): Simultaneous vocabulary insertion in Kannada complex predicates
10:00  Colin Davis (Independent Scholar): The dual morphosyntax of the copula ol in North Azeri
10:30  Hannah Sande (University of California, Berkeley): Phonological features of roots in syntax: Evidence from Guébie
11:00  Cara DiGirolamo (Cornell University): Redefining the weak pronoun
11:30  Jenny (So-Yeon) Lee (Harvard University): On the nature of middle verbs in Ranmo
12:00  Scott Jackson (University of Maryland), Jeffrey Punske (Southern Illinois University Carbondale): The structure and phonology of Persian compounds and ezafe in distributed morphology

**Crosslinguistic Semantics**

Room:  Galleria III
Chair:  Ron Schaefer (Southern Illinois University Edwardsville)

9:00  Amy Goodwin Davies (University of Pennsylvania): A semantic analysis of definiteness morphology in Swedish determiner phrases
9:30  Troy Messick (University of Connecticut): 1st person agreement with 3rd person pronouns in Telugu embedded contexts
10:00  Patrick Littell (University of British Columbia): Kwak’wala exclusive and additive focus as hybrid constituent/verum focus
10:30  Elizabeth Bogal-Allbritton (University of Massachusetts Amherst): Decomposing attitudes: The view from Navajo
11:00  Lev Michael (University of California, Berkeley): A topological semantics for Matsigenka directionals
11:30  Masoud Jasbi (Stanford University): The semantics of differential object marking in Persian
12:00  M. Ryan Bochnak (University of California, Berkeley), Eva Csipak (Georg-August Universität Göttingen): The semantics of supposed to as a reportative evidential

**Symposium: Linguists Working with Related Professions**

Room:  Pavilion East
Organizers:  Susan J. Behrens (Marymount Manhattan College)
Carole E. Chaski (Institute for Linguistic Evidence)
Judith A. Parker (University of Mary Washington)

9:00  Susan Behrens (Marymount Manhattan College): Linguistics and education: Why teaching centers need linguists
9:30  Abdesalam Soudi (University of Pittsburgh): Linguistics and medicine: Managing the research relationship
10:00  Evelyne Tzoukermann (StreamSage): Computational linguistics: Opportunities for linguists in an ever-evolving field
10:30  Carole E. Chaski (Institute for Linguistic Evidence): Linguistics and law: Challenges, opportunities and resources for linguists
11:00  Judith A. Parker (University of Mary Washington): Linguistics, women’s studies and social activism
Symposium: Making the Most of Language Archives: Automatic Analysis of Audio and Video for Enhanced Linguistic Analysis

Room: Pavilion West
Organizers: D. H. Whalen (City University of New York/Haskins Laboratories)
           Damir Cavar (Indiana University/LinguistList)
           Helen Aristar Dry (University of Texas at Austin)
           Anthony Aristar (LinguistList (retired))
           Malgorzata Ewa Cavar (Indiana University/LinguistList)

9:00  Tanja Schultz (Karlsruhe Institute of Technology), Helen Aristar Dry (University of Texas at Austin): The role of automatic audio and video analysis in language archives
9:20  Chris Cieri (University of Pennsylvania), Mark Liberman (University of Pennsylvania): Incorporating automatic speech analysis into language archives
9:40  Shrikanth Narayanan (University of Southern California): Extraction of linguistic and paralinguistic information from audio-visual data
10:00 Christian DiCanio (Haskins Laboratories), Hosung Nam (Haskins Laboratories), D.H. Whalen (Haskins Laboratories): Labor-saving use of "forced alignment" for two endangered languages
10:20  Monica Macaulay (University of Wisconsin-Madison): Making field recordings useful to language revitalization
10:40 Arienne M. Dwyer (University of Kansas): Optimizing multiple layers of annotation for rapid search
11:00  Gary Simons (SIL International): Going forward with language archives
11:20  D.H. Whalen (City University of New York/Haskins Laboratories): Discussant
American Dialect Society
Thursday, 8 January
Afternoon

Executive Council Meeting
Room: Skyline 2
Time: 1:00 – 3:00 PM
Chair: ADS President Jesse Sheidlower

Open meeting; all members welcome

Annual Business Meeting
Room: Skyline 2
Time: 3:00 – 3:30 PM

Most of the business of the Society is conducted at the preceding Executive Council meeting, to which all members are invited (see above). But it is this Business Meeting that elects new ADS officers.

ADS Session 1
Room: Skyline 2
Chair: TBA

4:00  Jack Grieve (Aston University): Mapping lexical spread in American English
4:30  Taylor Jones (University of Pennsylvania): ‘Yeen kno nun bout dat’: Using Twitter to map AAVE dialect regions
5:00  Tracy Conner (University of Massachusetts Amherst): Ellipsis licensing and copula/possessive optionality in African American English
5:30  Erica Britt (University of Michigan-Flint): Preaching, performance, and the comedy of Richard Pryor

Words of the Year Nominations
Room: Skyline 2
Time: 6:15 – 7:15 PM
Chair: Ben Zimmer (Vocabulary.com)

Open meeting of the New Words committee; ADS members and friends welcome. This meeting reviews nominations for Words of the Year 2012. Final candidates will be identified in preparation for the vote at 5:30 p.m. Friday.

Sister Society Meet and Greet Reception
Room: Porto Terra Restaurant and Bar, Executive Tower
Time: 8:30 – 10:00 PM
Friday, 9 January
Morning

ADS Session 2: Speech in the Western States 38
Room: Skyline 2
Chair: Betsy Evans (University of Washington)

8:30  Kara Becker (Reed College), Anna Aden (Reed College), Katelyn Best (Reed College), Haley Jacobson (Reed College): Variation in West Coast English: The case of Oregon
9:00  Valerie Fridland (University of Nevada Reno), Tyler Kendall (University of Oregon), Craig Fickle (University of Oregon): It’s Nev-ae- da, not nev- ah- da!
9:30  Robert Kennedy (University of California, Santa Barbara), James Grama (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa), Heather Llewellyn (University of California, Santa Barbara): On the nucleus-offglide trajectory of the mid-back rounded vowel in California English.
10:00  Annette D’Onofrio (Stanford University), Penelope Eckert (Stanford University), Robert Podesva (Stanford University), Teresa Pratt (Stanford University), Janneke Van Hofwegen (Stanford University): Low vowel variation in California English.
10:30  Alicia Beckford-Wassink (University of Washington): Vowel raising in Washington State: What’s the BAG deal?

ADS Session 3 39
Room: Skyline 2
Chair: TBA

11:30  Charles Boberg (McGill University): World War I and the consolidation of Canadian English
12:00  Matt Hunt Gardner (University of Toronto), Sali A. Tagliamonte (University of Toronto): The bike, the back, and the boyfriend: Confronting the “definite article conspiracy” in Canadian and British English

ADS Session 4: Teaching Panel 40
Room: Skyline 2
Chair: Anne Curzan (University of Michigan).

1:30  Robert Bayley, (University of California, Davis) Chelsea Escalante (University of California, Davis), Renee Kemp, (University of California, Davis) Alex Mendes (University of California, Davis), Emily Moline (University of California, Davis): Where have all the participles went? Using Twitter data to teach multivariate analysis
2:00  Dan Villarel (University of California Davis), Ariel Loring (California State University Sacramento): Teaching world Englishes to undergraduates: Tensions and pedagogical insights
2:30  Kelly Abrams (University of Wisconsin-Madison): Discovering DARE: Creating a DARE curriculum for secondary and postsecondary coursework

ADS Session 5 41
Room: Skyline 2
Chair: TBA

3:30  Laurence Horn (Yale University), Jim Wood (Yale University), Raffaella Zanuttini (Yale University), Grace Brody (Yale University), Laura DiNardo (Yale University), Luke Lindemann (Yale University): Here’s us a new methodology: The Southern Presentative Dative meets Mechanical Turk
4:00  Paulina Bounds (Tennessee Tech University), Jacqueline Hettel (Arizona State University): Signal-to-noise ratio in creation of perceptual maps
4:30  Allison Burkette (University of Mississippi), Lamont Antieau (Anvil Editing): Individual language as a complex system
Friday, 9 January
Evening

Words of the Year Vote
Room: Skyline 1
Time: 5:30 – 6:30 PM

Words in half a dozen categories as well as a Word (or Phrase) of the Year 2014 will be chosen from the slate of nominees determined at Thursday evening’s meeting. Before each vote, brief statements will be invited from advocates for or against the candidates.

The hour will begin with the American Name Society’s vote on its choice of Name of the Year. All ADS members, ANS members, and friends are welcome to participate.

Bring-Your-Own-Book Exhibit and Reception
Room: Skyline 2
Time: 6:45 – 7:45 PM

Saturday, 10 January
Morning

ADS Session 6
Room: Skyline 2
Chair: TBA

8:30 Lara Downing (The Ohio State University): “Dutchified” English among the Mennonites of Ohio
9:00 David Durian (Northern Illinois University): Revisiting the development of the Northern Cities Shift in late 19th and early 20th Century Chicago: Another look at Pederson’s PEMC data, DARE, and LANCS
9:30 Kelly Abrams (University of Wisconsin-Madison), Tom Purnell (University of Wisconsin-Madison): Locating the Appalachian dialect boundary in Maryland: Morpho-syntactic evidence

ADS Session 7
Room: Skyline 2
Chair: TBA

10:30 Phillip M. Carter (Florida International University), Salvatore Callesano (Florida International University): Perceiving Spanish in Miami: The interaction of top-down and bottom-up stimuli
11:00 Mary Kohn (Kansas State University), Erin Callahan (Western Carolina University): Local and supra-local variation in Latino English
11:30 Phillip M. Carter (Florida International University), Nandi Sims (Florida International University), Lydda López (Florida International University): Spanish substrate influence on Miami Latino English
Saturday, 10 January
Afternoon

**ADS Annual Luncheon**
Room: Skyline 1
Time: 12:15 – 1:45 PM

Cost is $40. Students who are members of ADS may attend free. Reservations may be made in advance with ADS Executive Secretary Allan Metcalf at americandialect@mac.edu.

**ADS Session 8**
Room: Skyline 2
Chair: TBA

2:00  *Katie Carmichael (Virginia Tech):* “I’m so New Orleans, when I go out of town people ask me if I’m Canadian”: Canadian Raising as an innovation in New Orleans English

2:30  *Janelle Serediak (University of Victoria), Alexandra D’Arcy (University of Victoria):* Old njooz or noo nooz? A diachronic look at yod dropping

3:00  *Sky Onosson (University of Victoria), Becky Roeder (University of North Carolina at Charlotte), Alexandra D’Arcy (University of Victoria):* City, province, or region? What do the vowels of Victoria tell us?

3:30  *Burns Cooper (University of Alaska Fairbanks), Siri Tuttle (University of Alaska Fairbanks):* Front vowels in Fairbanks

---

Sunday, 11 January
Morning

**ADS Session 9**
Room: Skyline 2
Chair: TBA

8:30  *Joel Schneier (North Carolina State University):* Style-shifting in texting: Quantitative evidence from an elicitation experiment

9:00  *Jon Forrest (North Carolina State University):* Frequency effects and vowel lenition in (ING)

9:30  *Ruth Maddeaux (University of Toronto):* Me, myself & I: The role of the untriggered reflexive in the English pronominal system

10:00  *Jennifer Renn (Center for Applied Linguistics):* Investigating the relationship between African American English use and early literacy skills

**ADS Session 10**
Room: Skyline 2
Chair: TBA

11:00  *Emily Nguyen (New York University):* L-vocalization among Vietnamese Americans in Minnesota

11:30  *Danielle Schuld (University of Wisconsin-Madison), Joe Salmons (University of Wisconsin-Madison):* Hearing a new accent: Changing perceptions of Wisconsin English over time

12:00  *Paul Reed (University of South Carolina):* Appalachian local orientation and intonation: A sociophonetic account
American Name Society
Thursday, 8 January
Afternoon

Executive Committee Meeting
Room: Salon Ballroom II
Time: 3:00 – 6:00 PM

Thursday, 8 January
Evening

Sister Society Meet and Greet Reception
Room: Porto Terra Restaurant and Bar, Executive Tower
Time: 8:30 – 10:00 PM

Friday 9 January
Morning

Conference Opening Address
Room: Salon Ballroom II
Chair: Donna L. Lillian (Appalachian State University)

9:00 Donna Lillian (Appalachian State University): Welcome and Opening Remarks

Names and Literature I
Room: Salon Ballroom II
Chair: Mirko Casagranda (University of Calabria)

9:30 Gretchen Lutz (Houston Community College-Southeast): Albatross, Albatross!: Shreve McCannon in Faulkner’s Absalom, Absalom
10:00 Grant Smith (Eastern Washington University): Names as signs in The Taming of the Shrew
10:30 Christine Devinne (Notre Dame of Maryland University): The Dicken’s you say: Names in Household Words

Names and Place I
Room: Salon Ballroom III
Chair: Michael McGoff (Binghamton University)

9:30 Dwan Lee Shipley (Western Washington University): A linguistic and historical comparative analysis of Acadian place names in Canada and the United States
10:00 David Robertson (University of Victoria): Naming Chinook Jargon
10:30 Peter Jordan (Austrian Academy of Sciences): The endonym: A social-geographical approach to an iridescent term

Names of the Year Selection
Room: Salon Ballroom II
Time: 11:30 AM – 12:45 PM
Chair: Cleveland Evans (Bellevue University)
Friday, 9 January
Afternoon

**Lunch Break**
Room: TBD
Time: 12:45 – 2:00 PM

Personal/Literary Names Interest Group Lunches: Locations and Leaders TBD

**Keynote Speech: Presidential Address**
Room: Salon Ballroom II
Chair: Carol Lombard (University of the Free State)
Time: 2:00 – 3:00 PM

Donna Lillian (Appalachian State University): Names and Magic

**Names and Time**
Room: Salon Ballroom II
Chair: Christine Devinne (Notre Dame of Maryland University)

3:15 Anja Collazo (Kyoto University): A diachronic look at Japanese first names
3:45 Maryann Parada (University of Illinois at Chicago): Name ethnicity as a factor in perceptions of U.S. Latinos’ Spanish language abilities
4:15 Cleveland Kent Evans (Bellevue University): The uniqueness of Utah names: An update after 14 years

**Names and Place III**
Room: Salon Ballroom III
Chair: Dwan Lee Shipley (Western Washington University)

3:15 Konrad Rybka (University of Amsterdam): Place names and places: An exploration of a Lokono place-naming system
3:45 Rosamond Rodman (California State University, Northridge): Biblical placenames: Scriptualizing the U.S.
4:15 Luisa Caiazzo (University of Naples): Plotting identity and subjectivity: The Bombay/Mumbai naming controversy

**Word of the Year Vote**
Room: Skyline 1
Time: 5:30 – 6:30 PM

Saturday, 10 January
Morning

**Names and Gender**
Room: Salon Ballroom II
Chair: Priscilla Ord (McDaniel College)

8:30 Herbert Barry III (University of Pittsburgh): The masculine ending of name of wife of the USA presidents
9:00 Yi-An Jason Chen (University of Florida): The rise and fall of female personal names in Taiwan (1980-2013)
Names, Ethnicity, and Origins I
Room: Salon Ballroom III
Chair: Mirko Casagranda (University of Calabria)

8:30 Osita Nwagbo (University of Lagos): Identity and nicknames among the Igbo of Nigeria: A sociolinguistic approach
9:00 Michel Nguessan (Governors State University), Sidiki Bamba (Université Félix Houphouët-Boigny): Disambiguation of personal names among the Baoulé and the Malinké of Côte d’Ivoire

Names and Literature III
Room: Salon Ballroom II
Chair: Carol Lombard (University of the Free State)

9:45 Joshua Newberry (Clemson University): The magic of names: Rothfuss, Pierce, and Derrida
10:15 Dorothy Ellin Dodge Robbins (Louisiana Tech University): The biographer’s tale: A taxonomy of names and namers
10:45 Grace Gomashie (University of Ghana): Names and symbols in Gabriel Garcia Marquez’s novel, Chronicle of a Death Foretold: Interface between culture and identity

Names, Ethnicity, and Origins II
Room: Salon Ballroom III
Chair: Lisa Radding (Ethnic Technologies)

9:45 Olav Veka (Hamar University College): Scandinavian surnames in the US: Do they convey a national origin?
10:15 Michel Nguessan (Governors State University): The traditional concept of family among the Baoulé of Côte d’Ivoire
10:45 Nancy Coleman (Hamar Katedralskole): Given names from Norse mythology

Annual Business Meeting and Awards Presentation
Room: Salon Ballroom II
Time: 11:30 AM – 12:30 PM

Saturday, 10 January
Afternoon

Lunch Break
Room: TBD
Time: 12:30 – 1:30 PM

Trade Names/Place Names Interest Group Lunches: Place and Leaders TBD

Guest Lecture
Room: Salon Ballroom II
Chair: Iman Nick (University of Cologne)
Time: 1:30 – 2:30 PM

Jennifer Moss (Babynames.com): How the Internet has Changed Baby Naming

Names and Products I
Room: Salon Ballroom II
Chair: Michael McGoff (Binghamton University)

2:45 Carol Lombard (University of the Free State): The socio-onomastic role of American cattle brands: A regional case study
Names and Academia
Room: Salon Ballroom III
Chair: Donna L. Lillian (Appalachian State University)

2:45  Meilin Zhan (University of California, San Diego): Chinese students and their English/Anglicized names
3:15  Iman Nick (University of Cologne): I would never give my child that name!: A sociolinguistic investigation of modern German university students’ perceptions of names popular during the Third Reich

Names and Products II
Room: Salon Ballroom II
Chair: Kemp Williams (IBM Corporation)

4:00  Nancy Friedman (Wordworking.com), Christopher Johnson (Nameinspector.com): Namifying trendily: Why startup businesses choose copycat names
4:30  Laurel Sutton (Catchword Brand Name Development): Dr Pepper, Dr Skipper, and Dr Bob: The rise of private label soda brands
5:00  Nancy Friedman (Wordworking.com): Velvet Elvis at the Mary Mart: The new normal nomenclature of legal cannabis

ANS Executive Committee Meeting
Room: Salon Ballroom II
Time: 5:45 – 6:45 PM

ANS Conference Dinner Mother’s Bistro and Bar
Venue: Mother’s Bistro and Bar, 212 SW Stark Street
Time: 7:30 – 10:00 PM
North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences
Thursday, 8 January
Evening

Sister Society Meet and Greet Reception
Room: Porto Terra Restaurant and Bar, Executive Tower
Time: 8:30 – 10:00 PM

Friday, 9 January
Morning

Linguists and their Activities
Room: Studio Suite
Chair: David Boe (Northern Michigan University)

9:45 Welcome and Opening Remarks
10:00 Danilo Marcondes (Pontífícia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro): Spinoza’s grammar of Hebrew More Geometrico Demonstrata
10:30 Hope C. Dawson (The Ohio State University): From Toronto to Lahore: The life and work of Canadian Indologist A.W. Stratton
11:00 Joseph L. Subbiondo (California Institute of Integral Studies): John Stoddart’s Philosophy of Language (1861): The “last truly universalist work” of nine centuries of universal grammar

Friday, 9 January
Afternoon

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

2:00 Marcin Kilarski (Adam Mickiewicz University), Piotr Cichocki (Adam Mickiewicz University): The 19th century paradigm shift in the accounts of North American Indian languages
2:30 Giedrius Subačius (University of Illinois-Chicago): Skill versus innovation in Lithuanian orthographic variation: The case of Simonas Daukantas
3:00 Weiying Chen (Zhejiang University): From dependence to independence: A brief history of Chinese linguistics from the 19th to the 21st century
3:30 Break
3:45 Bethany Christiansen (The Ohio State University): Sexual vocabulary and where Old English lexicography has historically gone astray
4:15 David Boe (Northern Michigan University): Murray, lexicography, and historical principles
Special Session: First-Person Testimonies as Resources in Linguistic Historiography

This organized session consists of three presentations. The first provides an overview of recent discussion among critics and historians about revelations and difficulties opened by the use of first-person accounts as primary sources in historiography (Bal, 1993; Eaken, 2004; Lasen, 2007; Popkin, 2005; Sarlo, 2005). Much of this discussion has been provoked by extreme cases of the “public airing of private hurt” (Eaken, 2004, p. 3; e.g., by Holocaust survivors or by Guatemalan activist Rigoberta Menchú). The moral stakes are not as high in modern linguists’ narrations of the development of their subfields; however, a historiographer of linguistics working with first-hand accounts still confronts very complex problems. These issues will be illustrated by an analysis of diverse first-hand accounts of Roman Jakobson’s 1941 immigration to New York and his entry into mid-century American linguistics.

The next two presentations will be by working historians of linguistics who have recently completed major projects that narrate the development of their own sub-fields (for one, applied linguistics/second language acquisition; for another, variationist sociolinguistics), based on first-person narratives or testimonies as constructed by individuals who have been intellectual and organizational leaders in those sub-fields. The two panelists/authors have been invited to discuss how their own research faced some of these problems, including: criteria for selection of interviewees; representation of interviewees’ opinions and experiences; distinction between information offered “off the record” versus information intended for public dissemination; establishing an authorial stance capable of assessing and organizing data that still lets interviewees speak for themselves; issues of historical importance that first-person testimony seems to address successfully, versus issues that posed special challenges to historical research based on first-person testimony.

Each presentation ends with discussion with the audience.

10:00  Margaret Thomas (Boston College): First-person testimonies as resources in linguistic historiography
10:30  Kees de Bot (University of Groningen): Using interview data for a history of applied linguistics
11:00  Sali A. Tagliamonte (University of Toronto): Off the cuff and from the heart: A history of variationist sociolinguistics from personal narratives

Reassessments and Reevaluations in the History of Linguistics

2:00  Rachel S. Burdin (The Ohio State University), David M. Howcroft, (Universität des Saarlandes), Cynthia A. Johnson (The Ohio State University), Rory Turnbull (The Ohio State University): “All models are wrong, but some are useful”: A history of mathematical modeling in historical linguistics
2:30  Marc Pierce (University of Texas at Austin): The “Luther myth” and Anglophone handbooks of the history of German
3:00  Brian D. Joseph (The Ohio State University): Balto-Slavic: What Meillet was thinking, or, What WAS Meillet thinking?!

NAAHoLS Business Meeting

Room:  Studio Suite
Time:  3:30 – 4:30 PM
Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics
Thursday, 8 January
Evening

Sister Society Meet and Greet Reception
Room Porto Terra Restaurant and Bar, Executive Tower
Time: 8:30 – 10:00 PM

Friday 9 January
Morning

Session 1: Morphology and Syntax
Room: Skyline 3
Chair: Peter Bakker (Aarhus University)
8:45 Rocky Meade (University of the West Indies, Mona), President: Welcome and Opening Remarks
9:00 Dorothea Hoffmann (University of Chicago): Asymmetrical serial verb constructions in Kriol of Northern Australia
9:30 Tridha Chatterjee (University of Michigan), Marlyse Baptista (University of Michigan): On the development of copulas in Bengali: A contact-induced change?
10:00 Arthur Spears (City University of New York): Vin, a TMA marker in Haitian Creole
10:30 Coffee break

Session 2a: Phonology
Room: Skyline 3
Chair: Eric Russell (University of California, Davis)
11:00 Caroline Myrick (North Carolina State University): Question formation on the island of Saba: An acoustics-based analysis of syntactic and prosodic variation
11:30 James Grama (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa): Variationist contributions to the study of creole communities: Sociophonetic analysis of real-time change in Hawai‘i Creole vowels
12:00 Tanyia Joy Wilkins (University of the West Indies, Mona): The rhythmic patterns of Jamaican English

Session 2b: Education and Language Learning
Room: Skyline 4
Chair: Arthur Spears (City University of New York)
11:00 Arlene Clachar (University of Miami): Markedness and the acquisition of English relative clauses by Creole-speaking children
11:30 Rocky Meade (University of the West Indies, Mona), Nicole Scott (The Mico University College): Oral exams in English: The Creole speaker’s plight
12:00 Trecel Messam-Johnson (University of the West Indies, Mona): The manifestation of L1 attrition in the DP of Jamaican Creole

Lunch 12:30-2:00pm
Note: Please return promptly for afternoon sessions
Note: Please sign up for the Saturday evening SPCL dinner early (sign-up sheets will circulate at conference)
Friday 9 January
Afternoon

Session 3a: Typology and Grammaticalization
Room: Skyline 3
Chair: Fred Field (California State University, Northridge)

2:00  Nala Huiying Lee (National University of Singapore/University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa): Baba Malay: Not one but two varieties
2:30  Peter Bakker (Aarhus University), Kristoffer Friis Bøegh (Aarhus University), Aymeric Daval-Markussen (Aarhus University): How African-like are creoles?
3:00  Pui Yiu Szeto (The Chinese University of Hong Kong), Stephen Matthews (The Chinese University of Hong Kong/The University of Hong Kong), Virginia Yip (The Chinese University of Hong Kong): The emergence of perfective aspect in Cantonese-English bilingual children as a case of contact-induced grammaticalization

Session 3b: Sociolinguistics
Room: Skyline 4
Chair: Rocky Meade (University of the West Indies, Mona)

2:00  Don E. Walicek (Universidad de Puerto Rico en Río Piedras): Sociohistory, language, and revolution in Anguilla: A foundation for sustainable language policy
2:30  Havenol Douglas (University of the West Indies, Mona): The positive-negative phenomenon and phono-semantic matching in Rasta Talk
3:00  Kadian Walters (University of the West Indies, Mona): “Just come straight down”: An analysis of the procedural discourse of public service representatives
3:30  Mie Hiramoto (National University of Singapore), Rusyidiah Razak (National University of Singapore): Clause final – nya and punya in Colloquial Malay: Influence from contact languages

Saturday, 10 January
Morning

Session 4: Contact and Language Change
Room: Skyline 3
Chair: Nicole Scott (The Mico University College)

8:45  Remarks and Updates
9:00  Mie Hiramoto (National University of Singapore), Yoshiyuki Asahi (The National Institute for Japanese Language and Linguistics): Use of foreign-origin personal pronouns: Observations in overseas varieties of Japanese
9:30  Aymeric Daval-Markussen (Aarhus University), Peter Bakker (Aarhus University): Using relaxed phylogenetics to measure the speed of change in creoles
10:00 David Robertson (Consulting Linguist): Heiltsuk pidgin and contact-language hotspots
10:30 Coffee Break
Session 5: Semantics and the Lexicon
Room: Skyline 3
Chair: Marlyse Baptista (University of Michigan)
11:00 Micah Corum (University of Puerto Rico/East Tennessee State University): Observations on the extensional range of *imbody* in Ghanaian Student Pidgin
11:30 Ming Chew Teo (Stanford University): Transferability of semantic functions in contact-induced grammaticalization: Singapore English *one*
12:00 R. Sandra Evans (University of the West Indies, St. Augustine): Exploring medical Kwéyol lexicon: The digestive system and common associative disorders

Lunch 12:30-2:00pm
Note: Please return promptly for afternoon session
Note: Please sign up for the Saturday evening SPCL dinner early (sign-up sheets will circulate at conference)

Saturday, 10 January
Afternoon

Session 6: Historical Linguistics
Room: Skyline 3
Chair: Clancy Clements (Indiana University Bloomington)
2:00 Ilia Nicoll (Memorial University of Newfoundland), Gerard Van Herk (Memorial University of Newfoundland): ‘People make this style’: New Hawaiian Pidgin English data, 1902-1920
2:30 Ian Smith (York University): The earliest grammar of Sri Lanka Portuguese
3:00 Henry Zenk (Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde), Jed Schrock (Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde): Chinook Jargon (Chinuk Wawa) and obsolescent Kalapuyan

Session 7: Plenary Speaker and Lifetime Achievement Award Presentation
Room: Skyline 3
Time: 4:00 PM
4:00 Mervyn Alleyne (University of Puerto Rico): The naming of the “New World”: Interrogating the Creole concept
5:00 Presentation of the Lifetime Achievement Award
5:10 Closing Remarks

Conference Dinner
Venue: TBA
Time: 7:00 PM
Transportation: by shared taxi. Please sign up for the SPCL dinner early (sign-up sheets will circulate at conference)
Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas
Thursday, 8 January
Afternoon

Muskogean, Tsamosan, and Tonkawa
Room: Forum Suite
Chair: Emmon Bach (University of Massachusetts Amherst/School of Oriental and African Studies)

4:00 Colleen Fitzgerald (University of Texas at Arlington), Joshua Hinson (Chickasaw Language Revitalization Program): Narrative genres and language documentation in Chickasaw

4:30 Colleen Fitzgerald (University of Texas at Arlington), Jonelle Battise (Alabama-Coushatta Tribe), Hali Dardar (Houma Tribe/Louisiana State University) and Daniel Amy (The University of Texas at Arlington): Community-based language projects for Alabama

5:00 Juliet Morgan (University of Oklahoma): Chickasaw learner varieties: A preliminary analysis of adult apprentices

5:30 David Robertson (Consulting Linguist): /wamš (Lower Chehalis) aspect and its uses

6:00 Thomas Wier (Free University of Tbilisi). Switch-reference in Tonkawa: A reappraisal

Matacoan and Maipurean
Room: Council Suite
Chair: Patricia Shaw (University of British Columbia)

4:30 Analia Gutierrez (University of British Columbia): Glottalized vowels in Nivaclé: A prosodic perspective

5:00 Alejandra Vidal (CONICET/Universidad Nacional de Formosa): Active and hierarchical marking in Nivaclé (Mataguayan)

5:30 Ana Paula Brandao (Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina): Subordination in Paresi-Haliti (Arawak)

6:00 Steffen Haurholm-Larsen (Universität Bern): Tense-aspect marking as a clue to information structure in Garifuna

Hokan, Siouan, and Tanoan
Room: Director’s Suite
Chair: Richard Rhodes (University of California, Berkeley)

4:00 Carmen Jany (California State University, San Bernardino): The role of passives in the formation of hierarchical systems in Northern California

4:30 Andrew Garrett (University of California, Berkeley), Erik Maier (University of California, Berkeley), Line Mikkelsen (University of California, Berkeley), Clare Sandy (University of California, Berkeley): Exploring Karuk morphology in a parsed text corpus

5:00 Bryan James Gordon (University of Arizona), Vida Stabler (Umō'ho' Nation Public School): Back off the library shelf: Repurposing Umō’ho’ lye documentation for Umō’ho’ people.

5:30 Evan Ashworth (University of British Columbia): Language ideologies and orthographic development for Than Ówíŋgeh Tewa

Sister Society Meet and Greet Reception
Room: Porto Terra Restaurant and Bar, Executive Tower
Time: 8:30 – 10:00 PM
**Friday, 9 January**

**Morning**

### Dene, Inuit, and Unangam Tunuu

Room: Forum Suite  
Chair: Alice Taff (University of Alaska Southeast)

- **9:30** Olga Lovick (First Nations University of Canada), Siri Tuttle (University of Alaska Fairbanks): Direct and indirect prohibitives in Koyukon and Upper Tanana Athabascan
- **10:00** Gary Holton (University of Alaska Fairbanks), David Jason Harris (University of Alaska Fairbanks): Place naming strategies in Lower Tanana Dene (Athabascan)
- **10:30** Lenore Grenoble (The University of Chicago), Hilary Head McMahan (The University of Chicago): Navigating the Arctic landscape: The language of place in Kalaallisut
- **11:00** Lawrence Kaplan (University of Alaska Fairbanks): Diomede Inupiaq: A case of vowel merger in progress
- **11:30** Anna Berge (Alaska Native Language Center): Information structure in Aleut (Unangam Tunuu)

### Colonial Valley Zapotec

Room: Council Suite  
Chair: George Aaron Broadwell (University at Albany)

- **9:00** George Aaron Broadwell (University at Albany): Two stative markers in Colonial Valley Zapotec
- **9:20** Brook Danielle Lillehaugen (Haverford College), Carolyn Jane Anderson (Swarthmore College): The morphosyntax of negation in Colonial Valley Zapotec
- **9:40** Pamela Munro (University of California, Los Angeles): Covert subjects in Colonial Valley Zapotec
- **10:00** Discussion
- **10:20** Break
- **10:30** Michael Galant (California State University, Dominguez Hills): Some clause-initial adverbs in Colonial Valley Zapotec
- **11:00** May Helena Plumb (Haverford College): The pragmatics of conjunction in Colonial Valley Zapotec
- **11:10** Elizabeth Peters (Haverford College): This I believe: Confessions of faith in Zapotec wills
- **11:30** Discussion

### Siouan and Caddoan

Room: Director’s Suite  
Chair: Jessica Coon (McGill University)

- **9:00** Wallace Chafe (University of California, Santa Barbara): Unsystematic number marking in Caddo
- **9:30** Catherine Rudin (Wayne State College): Coordination and coordinators in Siouan
- **10:00** Lisa Sprowls (University of Montana): Tense and the Biloxi particle o

**Friday, 9 January**

**Afternoon**

### Symposium: Uto-Aztecan Historical Linguistics at the Centennial

Room: Pavilion West  
Organizers: Jason D. Haugen (Oberlin College), William L. Merrill (Smithsonian Institution)  
Sponsor: Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas (SSILA)

- **2:00** Brian Stubbs (College of Eastern Utah-San Juan): The Proto-Uto-Aztecan lexicon: Distribution of cognate sets and language family history
- **2:30** Susan Steele (Independent Scholar): Inflection in Uto-Aztecan
3:00 Zarina Estrada Fernández (Universidad de Sonora): Is a Proto-Uto-Aztecan syntax possible?
3:30 Marianna Di Paolo (University of Utah): A Uto-Aztecan vowel shift: Evidence from Takic, Southern Uto-Aztecan, and Numic
4:00 John E. McLaughlin (Utah State University): Northern Uto-Aztecan: Sprachbund, diffusion, or inheritance?
4:30 Jason D. Haugen (Oberlin College), Michael Everdell (Oberlin College), Benjamin A. Kuperman (Oberlin College): Lexicostatistics, Tubar, and “Sonoran”

Algonquian
Room: Forum Suite
Chair: Fernando Zuñiga (University of Bern)
2:00 Richard Rhodes (University of California, Berkeley): The semantics of Algonquian motion verbs
2:30 Amy Dahlstrom (University of Chicago): Obviation and information structure in Meskwaki
3:00 Cherry Meyer (University of Chicago): Word order and information structure in Ojibwe
3:30 Marianne Mithun (University of California, Santa Barbara): How intriguing! Converging routes to exclamation
4:00 Hiroto Uchihara (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México): Hierarchical structure of Cherokee verb
4:30 Michael Barrie (Sogang University): Gender and person mismatches and ellipsis in Cayuga

Otomanguean, Chocó, and Mayan
Room: Council Suite
Chair: Lenore Grenoble (University of Chicago)
2:30 Harold Torrence (University of Kansas): The position of indefinites in Cocuilotlatzala Mixtec
3:00 David Beck (University of Alberta): Primary and secondary objects in Upper Necaxa Tonotac
4:00 Barbara Peifer (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México), Alejandro Curiel (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México), Clifton Pye (University of Kansas): The acquisition of negation in Yucatec and Tojolab’al
4:30 Clifton Pye (University of Kansas): The acquisition of negation in Mam and K’iche’ Maya

Saturday, 10 January
Morning

Dictionaries, text editions, and corpora: Ensuring value for multiple stakeholders
Room: Forum Suite
Organizers: Andrew Garrett (University of California, Berkeley), Joana Jansen (University of Oregon)
11:00 Ewa Czaykowska-Higgins (University of Victoria): Constructing a dictionary for academic and community audiences: The Nxaʔamxcin Project
11:30 Virginia Beavert (University of Oregon), Sharon Hargus (University of Washington): Dictionaries and texts for all: An Ichishkiin case study
12:00 Kayla Carpenter (University of California, Berkeley), Justin Spence (University of California, Davis): Beyond words: Enhancing a learner’s dictionary with texts in Hupa (Athabaskan)
12:30 Tim Thornes (Boise State University), Merceline Boyer (Shoshone-Bannock Tribes), Ruth Lewis (Burns Paiute Tribe), Steve Weiser (Klamath Tribes): Corpus development for and with teachers and learners.
1:00 Marianne Ignace (Simon Fraser University), Ronald Ignace (Skeetchustin Indian Band): From telling to text to recreating: Examples from indigenous language story-work in British Columbia
1:30 Andrew Garrett (University of California, Berkeley), Joana Jansen (University of Oregon): Discussion and questions
Mayan
Room: Council Suite
Chair: Harriet Klein (Stony Brook University)

9:00 Robin Quizar (Metro State University of Denver): Language attrition in the verbal complex of Ch’orti’ (Mayan)
9:30 Raina Heaton (University of Hawai’i at Mānoa): The state of syntactic ergativity in Kaqchikel
10:00 Michael Yoshitaka Erlewine (McGill University): Restructuring and agent focus in Kaqchikel
10:30 Elizabeth Carolan (McGill University), Jessica Coon (McGill University): Negation in Chuj progressives
11:00 Lauren Clemens (McGill University), Jessica Coon (McGill University): Deriving Mayan V1: A fresh look at Chol
11:30 Elizabeth Carolan (McGill University): An exploration of tense in Chuj

Uto-Aztecan
Room: Director’s Suite
Chair: Colleen Fitzgerald (University of Texas at Arlington)

9:00 Stacey Oberly (University of Arizona), Viktor Kharlamov (Florida Atlantic University): The phonetic realizations of devoiced vowels in the Southern Ute language
9:30 Andrés Aguilar (University of California, San Diego), Gabriela Caballero (University of California, San Diego), Lucien Carroll (University of California, San Diego), Marc Garellek (University of California, San Diego): Multi-dimensionality in the tonal realization of Choguita Rarámuri (Tarahumara)
10:00 Patrick Thomas (University of Arizona): The central vowel of Kawaiisu
10:30 Alex Trueman (University of Arizona): Hiaki complex motion predicates
11:00 Maziar Toosarvandani (University of California, Santa Cruz): The semantics of durative gemination in Northern Paiute

SSILA Business Meeting
Room: Forum Suite
Time: 2:00 – 2:30 PM

Special Film Presentation: First Language: The Race to Save Cherokee.
Produced by North Carolina Language and Life Project and the Eastern Band of Cherokee
Danica Cullinan and Neal Hutcheson, producers; Walt Wolfram, executive producer.

Room: Forum Suite
Time: 3:30 PM

The Cherokee language was spoken in North America thousands of years before the arrival of Europeans, and is still used today by the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians in the mountains of North Carolina. However, this fascinating language is now endangered, with the final generation to learn the language in the home now reaching middle age and the number of native speakers dwindling.

In addition to long-standing efforts by the tribal schools and a summer language camp, a total immersion preschool and elementary school offers fresh hope that the Cherokee people may retain this vital component of their history and heritage.

FIRST LANGUAGE documents the extraordinary fight to rescue the very heart of Cherokee identity.
Sunday Morning

Sunday, 11 January
Morning

Penutian
Room: Forum Suite
Chair: Scott Delancey (University of Oregon)

9:00 Catherine Callaghan (The Ohio State University): Preserving Lake Miwok in diaspora
9:30 Marie-Lucie Tarpent (Independent Scholar): Frachtenberg’s disputed legacy: The case of “Takelman”
10:00 Charlie O’Hara (University of Southern California): Vowel raising and positional privilege in Klamath
10:30 Sharon Hargus (University of Washington), Virginia Beavert (University of Oregon): The Northwest Sahaptin “present perfect” in texts
11:00 Paul Kroger (Indiana University): Denominals in Alsea
11:30 Lewis Lawyer (University of California, Davis): Documenting Patwin phonetics from the archival record

Amazonian
Room: Council Suite
Chair: Willem de Reuse (University of North Texas)

9:00 Amalia Skilton (University of California, Berkeley), Stephanie Farmer (University of California, Berkeley): Māihiki serial verb constructions challenge the typology of one-word serial verbs
9:30 Amalia Skilton (University of California, Berkeley): Structural change under language obsolescence in an Amazonian speech community
10:00 Adam Singerman (University of Chicago): Negation as nominal-to-nominal derivation in Tupari
10:30 Jaime Peña (University of Oregon): The expression of locational relations in Wampis
11:00 Thiago Castro (University of Oregon): Predication and word classes in Djeoromitxi (Macro-Jê, Brazil)

Western South America
Room: Director’s Suite
Chair: Fernando Zuñiga (University of Bern)

9:00 David Andrés Páez Acevedo (University of New Mexico), Karol Ibarra Zetter (University of New Mexico): Rhythm in Colombian languages: Embera-Chamí, Kamsá, Kogui, and Wayúu
9:30 Carlos Cisneros (University of Chicago): Two analyses of floating numerals in Guaymi
10:00 Lev Michael (University of California, Berkeley): The prosodic system of Iquito as a mixed tone-stress system
10:30 Zachary O’Hagan (University of California, Berkeley): The grammaticalization of purpose clause markers in Proto-Omagua-Kokama
11:00 Charitini Karadamou (University of Bern): Nasal harmony and stress within and beyond the phonological word in Amawaka
11:30 Daniel J. Hintz (SIL International): Sound change, reborrowing, and doublets: The anomalous third affricate in Corongo Quechua
The Association for Linguistic Evidence
Thursday, 8 January
Afternoon

**ILER Tutorial**
Room: Salon Ballroom I  
Time: 1:00 – 5:00 PM  
Tutor: Carole E. Chaski (Institute for Linguistic Evidence)

**Thursday, 8 January**
**Evening**

**Sister Society Meet and Greet Reception**
Room: Porto Terra Restaurant and Bar, Executive Tower  
Time: 8:30 – 10:00 PM

**Friday, January 9**
**Afternoon**

**Symposium: Expertise and Methodology in Forensic Linguistics**
Room: Pavilion West  
Organizer: Carole E. Chaski (Institute for Linguistic Evidence)

2:00  *Steven T. Wax. (Oregon Innocence Project):* Expertise and the role of experts in legal proceedings  
2:30  *Carole E. Chaski (Institute for Linguistic Evidence):* Three approaches to expertise in forensic linguistics as linguistics  
3:00  *Keith Walters (Portland State University):* Applying Linguistics: US court cases involving Speak-English-Only in the Workplace rules  
3:30  *Carole E. Chaski (Institute for Linguistic Evidence), Seung-Man Kang (Chungbuk National University), Ángela Almela Sánchez-Lafuente (Universidad Católica San Antonio de Murcia), Abdesalam Soudi (University of Pittsburgh):* Building forensic linguistic algorithms, cross-linguistically  
4:00  *John G. Baugh (Washington University in St. Louis/Stanford University):* Defending linguistics in pursuit of justice

**Saturday, January 10**
**Morning**

**Welcome and Opening Remarks**
Room: Salon Ballroom I  
Time: 8:45 – 9:00 AM  
Chair: Carole E. Chaski (Institute for Linguistic Evidence)

**Open Discussion on Recent Rulings**
Room: Salon Ballroom I  
Time: 9:00 – 10:00 AM  
Discussion Leaders: Keith Walters (Portland State University), Abdesalam Soudi PhD (University of Pittsburgh)  
Discussion Topic: The Recent USPTO Ruling on the Washington, DC NFL Team’s “Redskins” Trademark
Saturday Morning

Session 1: Authorship Identification and Linguistic Profiling
Room: Salon Ballroom I
Chair: Keith Walters (Portland State University)

10:00 Jonathan Dunn (Illinois Institute of Technology), Shlomo Argamon (Illinois Institute of Technology): Evaluating profile-based authorship analysis for distinguishing similar individuals
10:30 Russell C. Johnson (Institute for Linguistic Evidence): Author terrain maps
11:00 Gunnar Gerstenkorn (Kiel University): Distinguishing authorship in German texts via adjunct position
11:30 Carole E. Chaski (Institute for Linguistic Evidence), Gary Holness (Delaware State University), Michael J. Harris (University of California, Santa Barbara): Extension of a syntax-based author identification method for full automation
12:00 Michael J. Harris (University of California, Santa Barbara), Stefan Th. Gries (University of California, Santa Barbara), Viola G. Miglio (University of California, Santa Barbara): Prosodic coding of information structure and its application to forensic linguistics

Saturday, 10 January

Afternoon

Open Discussion on Research Requests
Room: Salon Ballroom I
Time: 2:00 – 2:30 PM
Discussion Leader: Larry Barksdale (University of Nebraska)
Discussion Paper: Sgt. Larry Barksdale (University of Nebraska): What methods in forensic linguistics are most needed by law enforcement investigators?

Session 2: Cross-Cultural Perspectives on/and Text-Typing
Room: Salon Ballroom I
Chair: Larry Barksdale (University of Nebraska)

2:30 Abdesalam Soudi (University of Pittsburgh), Carole E. Chaski (Institute for Linguistic Evidence): Cross-cultural communication in forensic linguistics: Arabic interviewing
3:00 Subhash Chandra (SUNY Downstate Medical Center), Carole E. Chaski (Institute for Linguistic Evidence): Testing SNARE as a classifier of Hindisuicide notes
3:30 Keith Walters (Portland State University): When an apology is not an apology: Discourse analysis in a court case
4:00 Jerome Mwingelle (East Tennessee State University): Translating a legal document
4:30 Seung-Man Kang PhD (Chungbuk National University), Carole E. Chaski (Institute for Linguistic Evidence): Comparing methods of Korean deception detection

TALE Dinner Meeting
Venue: TBD
Time: 5:00 PM
Social Media
Annual Meeting hashtag for Twitter/Instagram:

#LSA2015

Follow the LSA on our social pages:

facebook.com/LingSocAm  @LingSocAm

bit.ly/LSAlinkedin  youtube.com/LingSocAm

If you have any questions or comments about our social media, contact LSA Director of Communications Brice Russ (bruss@lsadc.org).
Abstracts of LSA Plenary Addresses
American Dialect Society

Dedicated to the study of North American English since 1889

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 americanspeech.dukejournals.org
- keyword and table-of-contents alerts
- a copy of the annual supplement Publication of the American Dialect Society

Recent issues of PADS

“The Way I Communicate Changes but How I Speak Don’t: A Longitudinal Perspective on Adolescent Language Variation and Change” (#99)

“Bidialectalism: An Unexpected Development in the Obsolescence of Pennsylvania Dutchified English” (#98)

American Dialect Society Membership

Individual, $60
Student, $25 (photocopy of valid ID required)
To become a member, visit dukeupress.edu/ads.
“Phonological acquisition is not always accurate”: Extending the Kiparskyan research program

Bruce Hayes
University of California, Los Angeles

A peculiar aspect of phonological analysis is that we teach our students to strive to do it perfectly, but on scientific grounds the perfect analysis is not always what we should be looking for. In a compelling research program put forth in 1960’s and 1970’s, Paul Kiparsky argued that phonological theory should predict the grammar and lexicon that the child will construct when confronted with any particular corpus of learning data (as provided to her by her parents). The research literature in acquisition and historical linguistics is replete with examples in which children create nonveridical grammars that fail to match the parental input in some interesting way. I adopt Kiparsky’s view that the best phonological theory is that which makes the correct predictions about the result of the child’s encounter with the learning data. This is an old topic, but considerable research has taken place since the time of Kiparsky’s initial plunge into the problem. In this talk I will take up various themes.

To start I will give some vivid examples of the startling disparities between the data that children receive and the grammars that they occasionally create. My primary example is drawn from work in progress on Odawa phonology by Dustin Bowers. I next raise the issue whether the kind of problem sets typically used in phonological training have given phonologists-in-training a distorted picture of the empirical situation. I argue, with examples, that problem sets are characteristically cleaned up to reflect a pristine state of the language, and — more crucially — that the clean-up process may well exclude the data of greatest theoretical interest from the Kiparskian point of view.

I also will discuss the role of diachrony in creating the phonological pattern that the children see, and how phonological theories, notably SPE-phonology and Harmonic Serialism, are especially well fitted to describing such diachronically-created patterns. It is these cases where the differences in perspective — the viewpoint of the linguist, and the viewpoint of the language-acquiring child — have the sharpest consequences for theoretical argumentation.

Lastly, I discuss how to advance the Kiparskian program further. The original program hit a snag (Kiparsky 1978), in the form of gradual acquisition, which results in the appearance of not-fully-general, irrational-seeming grammar changes, frozen in mid course. The way forward, I think, is to engage in direct computational modeling of the acquisition process, which could incorporate such gradualism. Some elements that I think may increase our chances of success are (1) avoiding unnecessary expansions of the hypothesis space; (2) being willing to analyze in great detail where it matters, since experiments suggest children do just this; (3) making use, with appropriate math, of learning biases, such as paradigm uniformity and phonetic naturalness, as part of the system of UG.

Bruce Hayes received his graduate training at MIT (Ph.D. 1980) where his principal teachers were Morris Halle, Paul Kiparsky, and S. J. Keyser. He taught for a year at Yale University before taking up his current position in 1981 in the Department of Linguistics at UCLA, where he is currently a Distinguished Professor and serves as department Chair. In his research career, Hayes focused originally on phonological representations (moras, phonological phrasing, and especially metrical stress theory) and in later years shifted his research focus to issues of phonetic naturalness, learnability, and the treatment of gradience and frequency. He develops and sponsors software meant to assist phonological analysis and pedagogy. Hayes is the author of two books: Metrical Stress Theory (1995) and the textbook Introductory Phonology (2008).

Website: http://www.linguistics.ucla.edu/people/hayes/
Three challenges for the neuroscience of language:
The maps problem, the mapping problem, and the timing problem

David Poeppel
New York University/Max-Planck-Institute

Three problems in current research are discussed. The first challenge concerns how to develop a theoretically well motivated and biologically sophisticated functional anatomy of the language processing system. This "maps problem" is a practical issue. As is true for other domains, language research needs fine-grained maps of the regions that underpin the domain; which techniques can be harnessed to build an articulated model remains difficult. The second, related challenge concerns the "parts list" or the set of primitives for language actually under consideration. What ontological commitments are likely to provide a plausible link to neurobiological infrastructure? This "mapping problem" constitutes a more difficult, principled challenge: what is the appropriate level of analysis and granularity that allows us to map between (or align) the biological hardware and the computational requirements of language processing? The first challenge, the maps problem, addresses how to break down linguistic computation in space. The second challenge, the mapping problem, addresses how to break down language function into computational primitives suitable for biology. The third challenge, the timing problem, illustrates one linking hypothesis, breaking down the temporal structure. Human language is hierarchically structured, and mental representations of such structure are necessary for successful language processing. In speech, however, hierarchical linguistic structures, such as words, phrases, and sentences, are not clearly defined physically and must therefore be internally constructed during comprehension. How multiple levels of abstract linguistic structure are built and concurrently represented remains unclear. We demonstrate that, during listening to connected speech, cortical activity of different timescales is entrained concurrently to track the time course of linguistic structures at different hierarchical levels. Critically, entrainment to hierarchical linguistic structures is dissociated from the neural encoding of acoustic cues and from processing the predictability of incoming words. The results demonstrate syntax-driven, internal construction of hierarchical linguistic structure via entrainment of hierarchical cortical dynamics.

David Poeppel is a Professor of Psychology and Neural Science at NYU. From 2014 on, he is also the Director of the Neuroscience Department of the new Max-Planck-Institute in Frankfurt, Germany. Trained at MIT in cognitive science, linguistics, and neuroscience, Poeppel did his post-doctoral training at the University of California San Francisco, where he focused on functional brain imaging. Until 2008, he was a professor at the University of Maryland College Park, where he worked in the Cognitive Neuroscience of Language laboratory. He has been a Fellow at the Wissenschaftskolleg (Institute for Advanced Studies Berlin), the American Academy Berlin, and a guest professor at many institutions. He is a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.
A central concern of scholars of bilingualism is the extent and causes of phenomena that seemingly result from the close contact of two (or more) grammatical systems. Studies of bilingual language acquisition share the insight that although the languages of a bilingual develop on the whole autonomously, bilinguals show signs of crosslinguistic influence (CLI) manifested in acceleration or delay in the acquisition of some constructions, or in the production of non-target constructions unattested in monolingual acquisition (Argyri & Sorace 2007; Müller & Hulk 2001; Nicoladis 2012; Yip & Mathews 2007). As for adult heritage bilinguals, community-based studies have found scant evidence for contact-induced grammatical change (e.g., King 2000, Poplack & Levey 2010; Silva-Corvalán 1994), but researchers have identified simplification of some grammatical domains in the functionally restricted language (Gutiérrez 2003, Zentella 1997, among many). In this context, a frequent question is whether grammatical simplification is due to incomplete acquisition in the early years of a bilingual’s life, or a result of processes of attrition or loss of acquired knowledge of the underused language (Cuza 2010, Montrul 2005).

I examine these recurring questions primarily in a corpus of data obtained during the first six years of life of two English-Spanish bilingual siblings (Silva-Corvalán 2014). The children have learned Spanish through the input of parents and grandparents at home, and have used it mainly at home. They have learned English from multiple sources and have used it within the family and in public domains. Their development in English does not differ from what has been reported in studies of monolingual acquisition. On the other hand, CLI is evident in various aspects of Spanish; in particular, in the realization and placement of subjects and in lexical complexes. Qualitative and quantitative analyses give evidence that when exposure to the predominant language (English) increases to the detriment of the minority language around the age of 4;0, the siblings begin to diverge from the typical monolingual development in Spanish, from the patterns of proficient bilingual children, and from the “target” input to which they are exposed (e.g., using discourse-pragmatic inappropriate subjects, copying lexical complexes from English).

I will show that by the age of 6;0, the siblings’ unequal control of the minority language finds parallels in the range of proficiencies identified across heritage speakers. This finding lends support to the idea that at least some of the reduced grammars of heritage speakers appear to result from a halted process of acquisition in the early years of life rather than attrition or loss of knowledge acquired in childhood. Furthermore, given that the siblings’ input in Spanish is not attrited or reduced, the results suggest that some of the language changes that have been identified across generations of bilinguals develop naturally in the acquisition of the heritage language in childhood, seemingly regardless of the linguistic quality of the input.

I conclude the presentation with some proposals about the causes of and constraints on CLI. For instance, the existence of structures that are perceived to be parallel in the two languages of a bilingual is an important cause of influence from the dominant to the weaker language. Finally, I consider the implications of the findings for our general understanding of bilingual language acquisition and language contact.

Carmen Silva-Corvalán is Professor Emerita of Spanish and Portuguese at the University of Southern California. She taught at this university since obtaining her PhD in Linguistics from the University of California at Los Angeles in 1979. She has been awarded two NSF grants for the study of Spanish in Los Angeles. Her book Language contact and change: Spanish in Los Angeles (Oxford, 1994) is widely cited in studies of bilingualism and language contact. Within the framework of variation theory, Silva-Corvalán has published on the discourse-pragmatic constraints which condition syntactic variation in different Spanish varieties. She is in the board of editors of numerous journals and was co-editor of Bilingualism: Language and Cognition (Cambridge UP) from 2005 to 2013; she is currently a member of its editorial board. Her publications include Sociolinguística y pragmática del español (Georgetown UP, 2001), Spanish in four continents: Studies in language contact and bilingualism (Georgetown UP, 1995), and over one hundred articles in journals and anthologies. Her recent book, Bilingual Language Acquisition: Spanish and English in the first six years (Cambridge UP, 2014), reflects her current research focus on child language development and bilingualism.
Dialect evolution in the Pacific Northwest
Reanalysis and conventionalization of a universal phonetic pattern
Alicia Beckford Wassink
University of Washington, Seattle

This talk considers one way that a phonetic pattern might evolve from an “imperceptible phonetic effect” to a “dialect marker.” I reconsider the idea that linguistic change proceeds by imperceptible increments, making it impossible to observe (Bloomfield, 1933). I argue that the path taken by the sound change of interest may be confidently inferred at the level of the speech community in apparent time. The increments of interest are the dynamic, time-varying phonetic details of changing forms.

Sound segments in connected speech are highly sensitive to phonetic context. There is an extensive research into coarticulation, the automatic, context-dependent adaptations phones show under pressure from neighboring segments (Hardcastle and Hewlett, 1999). But there is also evidence that there is a limit to this sensitivity. Some aspects of coarticulation may be due not to universal properties of the speech production system, but to language-specific phonological rules (Clumeck, 1976). What if we could find lawful variation in the extent of coarticulatory effects within a dialect over time?

While the collection of phonetic investigations of coarticulation has now grown to include data from a number of languages, studies looking at differences across generations within the same dialect over time are not to be found. Synchronic research has shed light on, for example, interarticulator coordination, jaw kinematics, overlap of gestures, and the impacts of these on vowel duration and vowel quality, primarily in real time. Importantly for this talk, coarticulation has also been implicated in sound change (Ohala, 1981). Coarticulation results in cues that may be ambiguous. Listeners may “misapprehend” these, mistaking an /u/ produced in an apical context, for example, as an [yu], [i] or [y]. Over time, one of the fronted variants becomes the underlying phoneme.

Conversely, while sociolinguistic research has long used cross-generational samples to examine the progression of sound change, it is still common to represent changing sounds in terms of static impressionistic or acoustic properties. Instrumental analysis is sometimes difficult or irrelevant to the research question at hand.

It is not a new idea to claim that dialect studies are valuable for understanding language change (Trudgill, 1988; Labov, 1994; McMahon, 1999). What I hope to accomplish in this talk is to continue building the intellectual bridge between instrumental phonetics and sociolinguistics. Insights from both fields have helped elucidate possible mechanisms for actuation and transmission of a vowel change Washington state English. (æg) bag, (eg) beg, and (eyg) vague are in close proximity in acoustic space for speakers in a three-generation sample. The raising of these two vowels is, first, a potential problem for the functional economy of the phonological system, because we must consider that these vowels, if all merge to (ey), threaten phonemic distinction. While two-way mergers are problematic, three-way mergers are more so.

A detailed acoustic analysis of similarities and differences in speakers’ treatment of the phonetic environments conditioning occurrence of innovative forms points to a possible phonetic motivation for the change. Second, intergenerational patterns of variation point to a new underlying norm for one of the changing vowels. The latter point is critical to understanding how an innovative pattern may become what Beddor (2013) calls “publicly manifested” in speech production. Regular use opens the door for this pattern to undergo conventionalization as a dialect norm, and phonological reanalysis. Such evidence, of a coarticulatory pattern becoming public, is needed in theories of sound change. We need to sample both the acoustic and the social variation spaces in order to see these processes take place over time. Here, the story is not in the abstract characteristics of these phonemes. The story is in the variation.

Alicia Beckford Wassink received her PhD from the University of Michigan in 1999. Since then, she has taught in the Department of Linguistics, University of Washington, Seattle, and directs the Sociolinguistics Laboratory. Wassink’s research has explored a wide range of topics including the acoustic characterization of vowel systems, dialect contact, sound change, language ideology, development of sociolinguistic competence in children, and creole linguistics. Reports of her research have appeared in the Journal of The Acoustical Society of America, Journal of Phonetics, the International Journal of Speech-Language Pathology, Language in Society, Language Variation and Change, and Journal of English Linguistics. Wassink was Ronald McNair faculty mentor of the year in 2001, nominated for an excellence in teaching award in 2007, and served as an Affiliate Professor, Center for Mind, Brain and Learning, University of Washington (now iLabs).
Although the passive is one of the most scrutinized constructions across varying theoretical and typological perspectives, some subtypes consistently pose categorization problems for linguists, and, I will argue, for speakers acquiring their mother tongue. Based on historical and synchronic data from Icelandic, Irish, Kaqchikel, Polish, and Ukrainian, I argue that so-called “impersonal passives” are the linguistic analogue of optical illusions like the famous Rubin’s Vase: they are in principle syntactically ambiguous, and can be interpreted in more than one way, either as canonical passives or as impersonal actives with null unspecified human subjects (see also Haspelmath 1990). Transitive “non-promotional” passives are a key example: I show that even those governing accusative objects may be categorized as either passives or impersonal actives based on their syntactic behavior, with changes over time attesting to their ambiguous nature. The historical dimension is significant. As the Icelandic, the Irish and the Polish/Ukrainian cases tell us, the syntactic behavior of such constructions can change over time as a result of this ambiguity.

It is not just speakers who diverge in their interpretation of these linguistic objects. In their typological survey, Keenan & Dryer (2007) delve into disputes among linguists over the border between impersonal actives and non-promotional passives. Recognizing the historical dimension may help us to understand several long-standing debates about such cases.

As a case study, I will discuss in some detail the New Impersonal construction (NI) that is developing in Icelandic. The innovative construction takes the form in (2); compare the standard passive illustrated in (1):

$\begin{align*}
(1) & \quad Að lokum var stelpun í aðalhlutverkið. \\
 & \quad \text{at end was girl.the-NOM chosen-FEM in lead.role.the} \\
(2) & \quad Að lokum var valið stelpuna í aðalhlutverkið. \\
 & \quad \text{at end was chosen-NEUT girl.the-ACC in lead.role.the}
\end{align*}$

Note that the sentence in (2) could be translated in either of two ways: (a) as a passive, or (b) as an active with an unspecified human (hence “impersonal”) subject.

a. In the end, the girl was chosen for the lead role.

b. In the end, they chose the girl for the lead role.

The proper analysis of the New Impersonal construction has been the subject of lively debate in recent years, but there is no disagreement that a major syntactic innovation is taking place, and that the construction is rapidly gaining ground. This system-internal change is not the result of borrowing, nor is it the result of phonological change or morphological weakening. The new variant does not replace the canonical passive, but co-exists alongside it.

Based on results from two nationwide studies, I argue that the transitive New Impersonal in Icelandic is syntactically active, just like the Irish autonomous form (McCloskey 2007) and the Polish –no/ to construction, but unlike the Ukrainian –no/ to construction (Maling & Sigurjónsdóttir 2002, Maling 2006, inter alia). A surprising and unexpected result of the survey came from the adult controls: about half of the 200 adult speakers accepted two of the diagnostics for active constructions — reflexives and subject-oriented adjuncts — in traditional impersonal passives of intransitive verbs. This variation supports the claim that non-promotional passives are inherently ambiguous. The ongoing syntactic change in Modern Icelandic indicates that native (adult) speakers do not all necessarily come to the same grammatical analysis of every construction; on the contrary, speakers may come to radically different analyses of the same data as they acquire their mother tongue. The readily observable data undetermines the analysis, allowing the speaker to perceive either interpretation of this syntactic Rubin’s Vase. It is only by pushing the speaker to judge more complex, or less common (even “vanishingly rare”) sentences that we can see the empirical consequences of choosing one syntactic representation over another. In December, 2009, she was awarded an honorary doctorate by the University of Iceland for her contributions to Icelandic linguistics. She is currently serving as Director of the Linguistics Program at the U.S. National Science Foundation.
BIRDSONG, SPEECH, AND LANGUAGE
Exploring the Evolution of Mind and Brain
edited by Johan J. Bolhuis and Martin Everaert
foreword by Robert C. Berwick and Noam Chomsky
Prominent scholars consider the cognitive and neural similarities between birdsong and human speech and language.
544 pp., 93 illus., $50 cloth

RUSSIAN CASE MORPHOLOGY AND THE SYNTACTIC CATEGORIES
David Pesetsky
A proposal for a radical new view of case morphology, supported by a detailed investigation of some of the thorniest topics in Russian grammar.
Linguistic Inquiry Monographs series
180 pp., $30 paper

CHILDREN WITH SPECIFIC LANGUAGE IMPAIRMENT
Second Edition
Laurence B. Leonard
The landmark reference in the field, completely updated: a comprehensive treatment of a disorder that is more prevalent than autism.
Language, Speech, and Communication
A Bradford Book • 472 pp., 32 illus., $65 cloth

AGREEMENT AND ITS FAILURES
Omer Preminger
A novel proposal regarding predicate-argument agreement that combines detailed empirical investigation with rigorous theoretical discussion.
Linguistic Inquiry Monographs series
320 pp., $35 paper

GRAMMATICAL THEORY AND BILINGUAL CODESWITCHING
edited by Jeō MacSwan
Theoretically significant work on the grammar of codeswitching by the leading researchers in the field.
288 pp., 15 illus., $50 cloth

VOICE AND V
Lessons from Acehnese
Julie Anne Legate
An investigation of the syntactic structure of voice and v, using Acehnese (Malayo-Polynesian) as the empirical starting point.
Linguistic Inquiry Monographs series
160 pp., $30 paper

CLASSICAL NEG RAISING
An Essay on the Syntax of Negation
Chris Collins and Paul M. Postal
foreword by Laurence R. Horn
An extended argument for syntactic view of NEG raising with consequences for the syntax of negation and negative polarity items.
Linguistic Inquiry Monographs series
272 pp., $55 paper

CHOMSKY ANNIVERSARY EDITIONS
ASPECTS OF THE THEORY OF SYNTAX
50th Anniversary Edition
Noam Chomsky
with a new preface by the author
304 pp., $28 paper

THE MINIMALIST PROGRAM
20th Anniversary Edition
Noam Chomsky
with a new preface by the author
400 pp., $30 paper

Visit the MIT PRESS BOOTH for a 30% DISCOUNT

The MIT Press mitpress.mit.edu
Abstracts of LSA Organized Sessions
Best wishes
to

William Labov

past President, constant supporter, teacher, mentor, and innovator in empirical linguistics

on his retirement.

William Labov has been an integral part of modern linguistics since he presented his Master’s degree findings about language use on Martha’s Vineyard to the Linguistic Society of America’s annual meeting in 1963. Linguistics has been fundamentally changed by his unceasing curiosity, his engagement with the individuals who use the language we study, and his unique fascination with the poetic and expressive side of language, and with language as an object amenable to scientific enquiry.

Labov has always been a force to be reckoned with. The approach to linguistics that he has developed since embarking on work with Uriel Weinreich in the 1960s has been variably described as a theory, a set of methods and a philosophy. Its proper nature may be debated, but what is indisputable is that Labov’s work made people central to linguistics – people as speakers, with individual stories to tell, and connected to one another through the mysterious and evanescent ties of shared norms and speakers’ shared evaluation of those norms.

For sociolinguists the world over, for the speakers of non-standard varieties who he has loved to learn from, for the Philadelphia kids who have benefited from the Penn Reading Initiative, for the students in Labov’s classes at the University of Pennsylvania over the last 45 years, and for the scholars he has helped to find their own voice as linguists, Labov is both a fact of life and a force of nature.

As Labov himself put it, “some facts – the ones that affect people’s life chances – are more important than others”. By virtue of the impact he has had on so many people’s lives, Labov himself stands as one of the most important facts in modern linguistics.

The members of the Linguistic Society of America thank him and honor him for his service to date, and we count on his stiletto-like insights and witty turns of phrase enlivening LSA meetings for many years to come.
Special Session on the Publishing Process  
Pavilion East  
4:00 – 5:30 PM

Organizers: Greg Carlson (University of Rochester)  
Troy Messick (University of Connecticut)

Sponsors: LSA Committee of Editors of Linguistics Journal (CELxJ)  
LSA Committee on Student Issues and Concerns (COSIAC)

Participants: Greg Carlson (University of Rochester)  
Kai von Fintel (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
Brian Joseph (The Ohio State University)  
Jeffrey Lidz (University of Maryland)  
Troy Messick (University of Connecticut)  
Keren Rice (University of Toronto)  
Joseph Salmons (University of Wisconsin-Madison)

The purpose of this panel is to try and make the workings of the evaluation and publication process for linguistics articles as transparent as possible, and for the editors to receive feedback from LSA members about what they would wish to see for the future. Discussion we expect will also include consideration of how online publishing opportunities are affecting and will affect the publishing process.

Abstracts:

**Brian Joseph** (The Ohio State University), former Editor, *Language*, and present editor, *Journal of Greek Linguistics*  
*From thesis (or term paper) to submission*  
I discuss the differences between a piece of work prepared as part of a student’s requirements, e.g. a thesis or term paper, and a journal article, and how to navigate from the former to the latter. I concentrate on matters of audience, deciding what part(s) of the work to focus on in the article, and general stylistic/organizational issues.

**Kai von Fintel** (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Co-editor, *Semantics and Pragmatics*  
*Open Access*  
I discuss options for ensuring that your work is as appropriately placed and widely accessible as possible (open access repositories, open access journals, etc.).

**Keren Rice** (University of Toronto), former Editor, *International Journal of American Linguistics*  
*What is peer review*  
Peer review is considered the ‘gold star’ in publication. In this short presentation, I discuss what peer review is, how reviewers are chosen, the notion of double blind, and the value of peer review to authors.

**Joseph Salmons** (University of Wisconsin-Madison), Editor, *Diachronica*  
*The review process*  
What happens after you submit a paper to a journal until you get an editorial decision? I sketch the stages of the editorial process typical for linguistics journals.

**Jeffrey Lidz** (University of Maryland), Editor, *Language Acquisition*  
*Revise & Resubmit*  
Revising an article for resubmission requires careful attention to the comments of reviewers and the guidance of the editor. Here I discuss the importance of being responsive to reviews and learning to incorporate suggestions effectively. I also discuss strategies for disagreeing with reviewers and for writing an effective revision and response letter.
LingSync and ProsodyLab-Aligner: Tools for Linguistic Fieldwork and Experimentation
Pavilion West
4:00 – 7:00 PM

Organizers: Alan Bale (Concordia University)
Jessica Coon (McGill University)

Participants: Alan Bale (Concordia University)
Jessica Coon (McGill University)
Joel Dunham (Concordia University)
Kyle Gorman (Oregon Health & Science University)
Michael Wagner (McGill University)

The tutorial will introduce two free and open-source tools—LingSync and ProsodyLab-Aligner—currently being developed by linguists and programmers for use in fieldwork and experimentation. LingSync helps researchers and language documentarians collaboratively build searchable, annotated databases that facilitate data-sharing and language revitalization efforts. It has been designed not only to be used in the field, but also as a tool to teach best practices in classes that focus on field methods. The program is easy to use and requires very little training. As will be demonstrated in the tutorial, databases can be built quickly due to the ability of LingSync to handle multiple users working together simultaneously on the same database.

The ProsodyLab-Aligner helps researchers annotate the time boundaries of segments and words based on an orthographic transcription and a phonetic dictionary. The alignment of text with sound is done automatically after minimal training on a small data-set. As a result, it can be used to annotate a variety of different languages. Furthermore, the ProsodyLab-Aligner enables researchers to analyze large amounts data quickly, by-passing labour intensive manual transcription.

The tutorial begins with a brief overview of the context in which these tools were developed and how they became an integral part of a collaborative research project focused on language revitalization. It then instructs participants on the nature and function of LingSync and the ProsodyLab-Aligner. Tutorial participants are encouraged (but not required) to bring a laptop and work with the tools hands-on.

Abstracts:

Alan Bale (Concordia University)
Jessica Coon (McGill University)
Michael Wagner (McGill University)

Introduction: context, use, and results

Preceding the two application-specific sub-tutorials, we will provide a short (roughly 10 minutes) introduction to the background and rationale for the development of these tools, along with a summary of the positive effect that they have had on an ongoing collaborative language revitalization/research partnership on Mi’gmag (Eastern Algonquian). While these tools are useful to linguists working on any language, they fill a particular gap with respect to under-documented, under-resourced, and endangered languages. By allowing researchers to collaboratively contribute to a secure and centralized database and by automating the audio-transcription alignment task LingSync and ProsodyLab-Aligner make substantive increases in efficiency possible. Furthermore, by increasing the accessibility of linguistic data, these tools have the potential to give native speakers a more active role in the research process while also providing a more direct way for linguistic research to have a positive impact on community-driven language revitalization and reclamation efforts.

Joel Dunham (Concordia University)

LingSync tutorial

LingSync (www.lingsync.org) is a free, open-source, and cross-platform language database program for collaborative work between linguists and language consultants. The LingSync tutorial will consist of a tour of the program, as well as a demonstration in which new users enter language data into a shared corpus. Several features of LingSync will be demonstrated, including (i) the ability for different researchers to modify the same database simultaneously and to track changes; (ii) the ability
to assign collaborators different roles and editing privileges with respect to the database; (iii) the ability to import and export data in a variety of formats; (iv) search capabilities, both within a single database and across databases; (v) automated data-processing functions such as auto-glossing. LingSync was designed with Field Methods classes in mind and the tutorial will outline how it has been used in such classes and in research on endangered and under-documented languages.

Kyle Gorman (Oregon Health & Science University)
ProsodyLab-Aligner tutorial

ProsodyLab-Aligner (prosodylab.org/tools/aligner/) is a free, open-source system for forced alignment, which allows researchers to automatically annotate the time boundaries of segments and words based on an orthographic transcription and a phonetic dictionary. Since orthographic transcriptions can be generated 10-20x times faster than manual transcription of phoneme boundaries, this makes large-scale acoustic analysis feasible. And, unlike other similar packages, ProsodyLab-Aligner can be used to align text in virtually any language with a small amount of training data. The tutorial will introduce users to the forced alignment task and illustrate the use of the tool. Several features of the aligner will be illustrated, including (i) the ability to train acoustic models for new languages; (ii) the ability to manipulate training parameters such as sample rate; (iii) the ability to save, share, and reuse language-specific acoustic models; and (iv) the ability to automatically identify out-of-vocabulary words and transcription errors.
Linguistics for Everyone: Tools and Tips for Do-It-Yourself-ers
Pavilion East
9:00 – 10:30 AM

Organizers: Joan Maling (Brandeis University/National Science Foundation)
Barbara Pearson (University of Massachusetts Amherst)

Participants: Kathryn Campbell-Kibler (The Ohio State University)
Cynthia G. Clopper (The Ohio State University)
Rachel Dudley (University of Maryland)
Chris Heffner (University of Maryland)
Hui-Yu Huang (University of Arizona)
Kiwako Ito (The Ohio State University)
Ellen Lau (University of Maryland)
Jeffrey Lidz (University of Maryland)
Joan Maling (Brandeis University/National Science Foundation)
Cecile McKee (University of Arizona)
Leslie Moore (The Ohio State University)
Barbara Pearson (University of Massachusetts Amherst)
Colin Phillips (University of Maryland)
Shari R. Speer (The Ohio State University)
Laura Wagner (The Ohio State University)
Elly Zimmer (University of Arizona)

In this session “Linguistics for Everyone,” we share our excitement about communicating the importance and fascination of linguistics to diverse public audiences. Too often, we find a lay person’s response to learning we are linguists is to marvel at the large number of languages we speak and/or worry that we will correct their grammar. Few people outside the field appreciate their own implicit knowledge of grammar and the central contribution the scientific study of language makes in our daily lives and in many fields of knowledge. In order to address the challenge of changing the public perception, our aim in the session is to inspire fellow linguists to present the goals, methods, and results of their scholarship to non-academic audiences through a variety of outreach activities. Three groups of faculty and students from different campuses—University of Arizona, Ohio State, and University of Maryland—will share their experiences and demonstrate sample activities that they have used successfully in various venues.

Outline of the Session: demonstrations, a panel discussion, and linked posters.

- The **demonstrations** will showcase specific, proven activities from the presenters’ experience at science festivals, museum spaces and in public schools.
- The **panel** will present an overview of related activities and resources in linguistics and other fields and will engage the audience in a discussion of general principles for the choice of activities, and the practical aspects of organizing them. Topics for the panel include
  - engaging students and faculty,
  - selecting and training participants,
  - suggestions for venues other than those in the demonstrations;
  - finding existing community connections at one’s institution;
  - forging new connections;
  - funding mechanisms, and
  - evaluation of outreach efforts.
- **Posters** on the same themes will reinforce the topics from the oral session and will provide a backdrop for further demonstrations, individual discussion, and consultations.

It is a great national priority to improve science education and general science literacy, and especially to find ways to engage traditionally excluded groups so their untapped talent can add to our reservoir of brainpower. Linguistic argument illustrates advanced scientific reasoning quite easily, and demonstrations can be easy to implement. Since knowledge about language systems is an effective way to combat prejudice against stigmatized groups, the scientific study of language has special tools to advance this agenda.
A strong focus of the three facets of the session will be to give attendees tools and tips on effective delivery of their message and how to undertake similar initiatives themselves. We will present an inventory of resources from public outreach among linguists, as well as general strategies for communicating about science.

Abstracts:

Cecile McKee (University of Arizona)
Elly Zimmer (University of Arizona)
Hui-Yu Huang (University of Arizona)

Linguistics at festivals

Demos: We will describe festivals where we have hosted exhibits, and we will demonstrate interactive stations that use linguistic methods or guide visitors to discover results from linguistic research. The stations are designed more to spark interest in the discipline than to teach specific concepts/terms/models per se. One example uses Praat to show people some phonetic details in their names; another invites festival goers to choose which attachment of a prepositional phrase corresponds to each interpretation of an ambiguous string.

Tools and Tips Panel: We will focus on both external connections (e.g., finding and joining festivals) and internal connections (e.g., soliciting and training volunteers). We will refer to resources from fields that are far ahead of linguistics. We will also address how such activities can be adjusted for different ages, levels of interest or knowledge, native languages, and amounts of time.

Kathryn Campbell-Kibler (The Ohio State University)
Cynthia G. Clopper (The Ohio State University)
Kiwako Ito (The Ohio State University)
Leslie Moore (The Ohio State University)
Shari R. Speer (The Ohio State University)
Laura Wagner (The Ohio State University)

Language outreach within a science museum

This presentation will describe a language science lab housed within a science museum, a large glass-enclosed space where visitors to the museum can watch research being conducted and can participate as research subjects in ongoing studies. The lab projects use a variety of experimental paradigms, including eye-tracking, speech recording, and pencil & paper methods, to collect data. Museum visitors learn about language science research first from the perspective of our experiments. The outreach is augmented through interactive activities developed by faculty and students to engage the public and teach them about different aspects of language, such as how the vocal tract works, the automaticity of reading, children’s word learning strategies, and auditory-speech feedback loops in language production.

We also describe a week-long summer school program for high-school students, the Summer Linguistics Institute for Youth Scholars (SLIYS) and a university course which teaches principles of informal science learning and how to communicate about language science with the public.
Jeffrey Lidz (University of Maryland)
Ellen Lau (University of Maryland)
Chris Heffner (University of Maryland)
Rachel Dudley (University of Maryland)
Colin Phillips (University of Maryland)

Expanding our reach and theirs with linguistics outreach

We describe an outreach program that began with a partnership with a single majority-minority high school, and grew to include several other schools and public outreach activities. Students and faculty from diverse areas of language science engage in talks, demos, and discussions with children and families, often using elements of popular culture as a springboard to explore both broad and subtle principles in language science: For example, we have used YouTube videos of infants as a preparation for discussing how to explore infants’ knowledge of language; games to illustrate how language connects with extralinguistic cognition; and comparisons of the speech of Siri, the Terminator, and Commander Data to begin a session on computational linguistics.

Evaluations of a program for underrepresented high school students showed several benefits to the students. We find an internal benefit, as well: they make us better communicators, strengthen cross-department research community, and promote a broad sense of civic engagement.
Recovering Prosody: Case Studies in the Prosodic Phonology of Ancient Indo-European Languages

Pavilion West
9:00 – 10:30 AM

Organizers: Andrew Miles Byrd (University of Kentucky)
Ryan Sandell (University of California, Los Angeles)

Participants: Andrew Miles Byrd (University of Kentucky)
Ryan Sandell (University of California, Los Angeles)
Donca Steriade (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)
Sam Zukoff (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

This workshop provides a forum for discussion of recent developments in research into the phonological systems of the oldest Indo-European languages (e.g., Vedic Sanskrit, Ancient Greek, Latin, Hittite, and Gothic), the phonological system of their last common ancestor, Proto-Indo-European (PIE), and the study of diachronic changes in the phonological grammars of those languages. The specific emphasis of this panel falls on the prosodic phonology and morphology of those languages. The papers included in this panel fit into and build upon a burgeoning research trend made possible by the increasing engagement of scholars trained explicitly in Indo-European philology and linguistics with the deep literature on prosodic phonology and constraint-based phonological analyses.

In the papers included in this panel, three issues consistently come to the fore: (1) what kinds of evidence can be employed to recover prosodic phenomena in corpus languages, (2) what are licit procedures for the reconstruction of the prosodic grammar in proto-languages, and (3) what factors motivate diachronic changes in prosodic systems? For example, since direct evidence for primary (let alone secondary) word stress/accent is often missing, one must, in the first place, infer the surface position of the stress/accent from other phonological processes, such as vowel reduction or syncope. Similarly, because the accent systems in many Indo-European languages (Sanskrit, Ancient and Modern Greek, Russian, Lithuanian) depend in part on morphological structure, not only phonological structure, the evidence for metrical structure is also often indirect. Given an adequate recovery of the synchronic prosodic systems, one confronts the question of how to reconstruct the constraints on prosodic structure for the last common ancestor of those languages. Can one compare and reconstruct phonological constraints in the same fashion that one can compare and reconstruct linear phonological sequences? In instances where the phonological grammars that determine the prosodic systems of daughter languages diverge, what methods and heuristics can be employed to discern the directionality and causes behind the divergences?

This panel should be of interest to historical linguists, phonologists, and morphologists, as well as any linguist with specialized knowledge of older Indo-European languages. Above all, we aim for this panel to exemplify methodologically sound and falsifiable research into aspects of historical phonology and morphology.

Abstracts:

Sam Zukoff (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)
Syllable-level OCP effects in Indo-European reduplication

Proto-Indo-European is reconstructed with a pattern of CV prefixal reduplication: /C1(C2)V- → C1e-C1(C2)V-. This pattern is continued productively in Greek, Indic, and Anatolian, and is also well-attested although non-productive in Celtic, Germanic, and Italic. In many of the languages, however, there are “exceptional” patterns alongside the CV pattern:

- Sanskrit CaC roots: \( √pāt \) ‘fly’ → perfect pētur \(< pā-p.t-ur\)
- Gothic Class IV-V preterites: \( √gib \) ‘give’ → preterite gēbum \(< *g-e-g.b-um\)
- Ancient Greek non-rising-sonority roots: \( √kten \) ‘kill’ → perfect e-ktona (not xke-ktona)
- Ancient Greek “Attic Reduplication”: \( √ag \) ‘lead’ → perfect agōgermai

Under certain assumptions about sonority and syllable structure in these languages, we can trace these patterns to a single motivation: a constraint that bans identical segments from co-occurring across a vowel within the same syllable, which can be a sort of OCP constraint. We thus have an example of a single constraint inducing different effects in related languages.
Andrew Byrd (University of Kentucky)
Ryan Sandell (University of California, Los Angeles)

Extrametricality and non-local compensatory lengthing: The case of Szemerényi’s Law

The nominative singular of animate nouns in Proto-Indo-European exhibits a complementary distribution in morphological marking: an ending *[-s] appears on stems ending in vowels and stops, while stems ending in sonorants or fricatives lack *[-s], and the vowel of the final syllable is long. Further data points to a constraint against fricatives as the second member of complex codas. Our presentation addresses two problems:

1. To account for the realization of underlying /VCF#/ as surface [V:C#], we invoke final consonant extrametricality and treat the compensatory lengthening as mora preservation: */VµCµF#/ → *[V:µµ(C)#]. We argue that widespread evidence for final consonant extrametricality in IE daughter languages permits the reconstruction of this prosodic feature using the Comparative Method.

2. We discuss whether CL is best handled as a mapping between surface forms at different diachronic stages, or by employing a neo-derivational approaches within constraint grammars (such as Harmonic Serialism or Stratal OT).

Donca Steriade (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

Reduplication and reconstructed syllable structure in Indo-European

The reduplication system of old IE languages appears to distinguish complex onsets from other clusters: only onsets undergo C1-copy (Hermann 1923).

This talk re-examines onset-copy analyses and concludes that there is no relation between the syllabic position of cluster members and reduplication. Onset-sensitive reduplication predicts that differences in syllabic parsing will match differences in metrical weight. Judging by this prediction, the syllabic analysis of reduplication fails almost everywhere. The clearest failures are Vedic and Homeric Greek, where every CC sequence contributes weight to a preceding vowel, consistent only with a general VC.CV division for all clusters. I propose an OCP-based analysis (starting from Zukoff’s 2013) of IE reduplication, where the dispreference for CiVCi sequences is modulated by the duration of the intervening V, with longer vowels providing better separation between identical consonants. The linking hypothesis is that the heavier falling sonority clusters are associated with shorter preceding vowels.
One hundred years ago, Edward Sapir completed an analysis of the linguistic genetic connections among the Indigenous languages spoken from Idaho to Central America that had been identified as likely constituting a single language family, labelled “Uto-Aztecan”. The publication of his analysis, under the title “Southern Paiute and Nahuatl: A Study in Uto-Aztekan,” was disrupted by World War I and appeared in three parts, the first in France in 1913, the second and third in the United States in 1915. Although Sapir regarded his study as preliminary, he presented comparative phonological data that established definitively the historical relationships among these languages. His work thus provided the point of departure for all subsequent Uto-Aztecan historical linguistic research and as such is a milestone in the historical linguistics of the Americas. Further, Sapir’s study represents a major contribution to historical linguistics in general, being “one of the first systematic demonstrations of the applicability of the comparative method to languages without long traditions of writing” (Lyle Campbell and William J. Poser, Language Classification: History and Method, Oxford University Press, 2008, p. 118).

This Symposium commemorates the centennial of the publication of Sapir’s landmark study by presenting six examples of current research in Uto-Aztecan comparative and historical linguistics. Together these papers assess the state of the art in the field, evaluate features of Proto-Uto-Aztecan that can or cannot be reconstructed, and identify crucial areas for future research, including aspects of comparative Uto-Aztecan phonology, morphology, and syntax, and the internal classification of the Uto-Aztecan languages. They also provide the general linguistics community an indication of advances in Uto-Aztecan historical linguistics that have occurred since Sapir’s foundational work and contribute to a more profound understanding of the cultural and linguistic histories of Indigenous societies in Western North America.

Abstracts:

Brian Stubbs (College of Eastern Utah-San Juan)
The Proto-Uto-Aztecan lexicon: Distribution of cognate sets and language family history

This paper focuses on the differential distribution of cognates among the Uto-Aztecan languages and examines potential insights into Uto-Aztecan linguistic and cultural history that the patterns in this distribution offer. Based on his 2011 compilation of over 2700 Uto-Aztecan cognate sets, the author has determined that some sets include cognates from throughout the family and therefore support the reconstruction of Proto-Uto-Aztecan etyma, while others have cognates in only a few subfamilies or languages, suggesting lexical innovations following the breakup of the Proto-Uto-Aztecan speech community. Various categories and combinations of subsets among Uto-Aztecan cognate sets are identified, which support several preliminary hypotheses regarding the internal diversification of the Uto-Aztecan language family and interaction across these genetic linguistic boundaries.
Symposium

Friday, 9 January

Susan Steele (Independent Scholar)
Inflection in Uto-Aztecan

This paper is concerned with the morphological expression of three notional properties – temporality, number and person – in Uto-Aztecan (UA). The first of these is universally indicated by inflection in the UA daughters; inflection for number and person is almost universal. All three are edge phenomena. None of these properties is particularly unique. What is noteworthy is that all three have both left-edge and right-edge instances, both across the language family and within some of its daughters, although the balance between these two options varies with the notional property. Other language families have their morphological hallmark – cf. the consonant and vowel templates of Semitic or the ablaut of Indo-European. This paper argues that the stability of the expression of inflection on both left and right edges is the hallmark of Uto-Aztecan.

Zarina Estrada Fernández (Universidad de Sonora)
Is a Proto-Uto-Aztecan syntax possible?

This paper presents the results of a diachronic-comparative study of the formation of comparative constructions in four Uto-Aztecan languages spoken today in northwestern Mexico: Pima Bajo, Tarahumara, Guarico, and Northern Tepehuan. A comparison of morphological, syntactic, and pragmatic differences in the encoding of such constructions in these languages allows two hypotheses to be proposed: (1) juxtaposing two clauses is the simplest way that they express comparison, and (2) the most complex constructions reflect interaction with Spanish speakers. The application of comparative and internal reconstruction methodologies demonstrates that the antecedent paratactic comparative construction evolved into a hypotactic construction by means of a relational particle and that in some languages, the expression of comparison between two entities is related to the expression of the notion of uncertainty. This study supports the conclusion that syntactic reconstruction is possible for different stages in the development of modern Uto-Aztecan languages.

Marianna Di Paolo (University of Utah)
A Uto-Aztecan vowel shift: Evidence from Takic, Southern Uto-Aztecan, and Numic

This paper considers vowel shifts identified as key to understanding the genetic relationships among the Uto-Aztecan languages. Although the Central Numic languages are generally regarded as conservative in their retention of Proto-Uto-Aztecan vowels, the present-day variation in these languages suggests a unified vowel shift encompassing those documented for Takic and Southern-Uto-Aztecan languages, suggesting independent parallel developments in different sub-groups. Documentation of these Central Numic shifts comes from: (1) a study of acoustic data from speakers of four different Shoshoni dialects born in the early twentieth century; (2) a pan-dialect database comprised of lexicons from a range of Shoshonean dialects; and (3) a corpus of recently recorded word lists from speakers representing dialects spoken from southern Nevada to southern Idaho. The paper concludes by considering the Uto-Aztecan evidence to weigh the explanatory power of language “drift” as opposed to inherited language variation, employing the notion of “parallel developments” (Joseph 2006).

John E. McLaughlin (Utah State University)
Northern Uto-Aztecan: Sprachbund, diffusion, or inheritance?

The genetic unity of the northern branch of Uto-Aztecan—comprising the Hopi, Numic, Takic, and Tübatulabal subfamilies—has been proposed based on evidence of shared phonological and morphological innovations but challenged by lexicostatistical studies. An evaluation of the historical relationships among these languages must consider various aspects of grammatical and lexical diffusion. This paper examines similarities and differences in dual number marking in the Northern-Uto-Aztecan (NUA) languages. Some languages have dual verbs while others do not. Those languages lacking dual verbs achieve dual marking through different combinations of singular, dual, and plural verbs and nouns: Hopi, for example, combines dual nouns with singular verbs, Ute (Colorado River Numic) combines plural nouns with singular verbs, and Comanche (Central Numic) combines dual nouns and plural verbs. A careful survey and analysis of such features across the NUA languages is required to distinguish between diffusion among these languages and innovation within specific languages.
This paper explores different approaches to evaluating historical relationships among the Southern Uto-Aztecan languages by considering the possible linkages of the now-extinct Tubar language. Tubar was spoken until the early twentieth century in an area of northwestern Mexico where languages of the Tepiman and Taracahitan subfamilies were also spoken, and genetic links between Tubar and both subfamilies have been proposed. The authors present the results of their analysis of the entire documented Tubar lexicon and the Uto-Aztecan cognate sets in which Tubar words appear. Their comparison of the lexicostatistical results derived from recent alternative comparative word lists reveals that the placement of Tubar varies depending on the word list used. They conclude that considering all available cognates rather than just those represented in these lists provides a more reliable basis for understanding the relationship between Tubar and the other Uto-Aztecan languages.
The use of linguistic evidence in American trials has a long history: as far back as the 1800’s, cases in US courts have referred to some features of language as evidence. Early references to language as evidence obviously pre-date the development of modern linguistics in the 1920’s with the advent of structural linguistics (e.g. Boaz, Sapir). In fact, modern linguistic analysis was not brought to bear on linguistic evidence until the 1960’s, when Jan Svartvik, a well-respected corpus linguist, coined the term “forensic linguistics” to describe his syntactic analysis of witness statements in a murder investigation (Svartvik 1968): this was the first case in which linguistics per se was applied to forensic data by an academically-trained and practicing linguist. Forensic linguistics —or the application of linguistics to forensic data—began flourishing in Germany in the 1970’s with Hannes Kniffka’s work, and reached English and the United States in the 1980’s. But even now, the “language expert” might be drawn from many different disciplines, including handwriting identification; law enforcement (interrogation, crisis negotiation, behavioral analysis and polygraphy); English literature; rhetoric and communication; Classics; computer science; psychology; statistics; engineering; foreign language instruction, and, finally, linguistics (Chaski 1998).

Meanwhile, just as the scientific study of language has been developing since the 1920’s, so also have the role of an expert and the definition of expertise in the law been developing in the same time frame, with the Frye ruling in 1923 (Frye v United States 294 F. 1013 (D.C. Cir. 1923)) and the Daubert ruling in 1993 (Daubert v Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (509 U.S. 579 1993)). In each of these rulings the United States Supreme Court produced guidelines for how judges should determine if an expert witness’ testimony should be admitted into trial or not. These legal standards are used to determine the admissibility of scientific evidence, and have affected how the courts perceive the “language expert.” Linguists who are consulted for their expertise need to be aware of these standards and how the standards affect the admissibility of linguistic expertise.

In this symposium, presenters provide information to answer questions such as:

- What is the role of the expert from the legal perspective?
- What is the difference between investigative and probative evidence?
- How is evidence determined to be admissible —i.e. used in trial?
- What is the role of the linguist as a language expert?
- What can linguists do to make linguistic evidence admissible, or not?
- How can linguists make linguistics relevant and useful?

We focus specifically on three general roles for linguists: first, the linguist can apply already-established linguistics that is directly relevant to a forensic issue; second, the linguist can develop methods based on already-established linguistic analytical techniques to answer a forensic question; third, the linguist can review and if necessary rebut analyses that rely on models of language that inaccurately represent linguistics and language (e.g prescriptivism). Expertise in linguistics thus becomes a prerequisite for and foundation of forensic linguistics.
Abstracts:

**Steven T. Wax** (Oregon Innocence Project)

*Expertise and the role of experts in legal proceedings*

The law needs scientific expertise in order to investigate civil and criminal matters, and to assist the jury in understanding the weight and value of evidence in a case. Thus, the law regulates the use of scientific expertise through rules of evidence, often based on rulings of the United States Supreme Court. This talk focuses on how the law regulates scientific expertise in different ways by examining Rule 702: Testimony by Expert Witnesses in the Federal Rules of Evidence.

Points examined include: how the qualifications of an expert are determined, the role(s) of the expert as consulting, testifying and sometimes both; the admissibility of scientific evidence based on the Frye and Daubert factors on methodology (e.g. general acceptability of method, and error rate of method). The talk provides the audience with a legal perspective on what an expert is expected to do, with integrity, in the forensic setting. Finally, we examine how linguistic evidence has fared in a discussion of an important published Federal ruling, *United States v van Wyk* (83 F. Supp. 2d 515 (2000)).

**Carole E. Chaski** (Institute for Linguistic Evidence)

*Three approaches to expertise in forensic linguistics as linguistics*

In forensic linguistics, there are at least three models of language from which analyses arise: prescriptivism, the dictionary, and linguistics. “Language experts” who function as “forensic linguists” come from a wide range of fields, not just linguistics. But empirical tests of various methods have demonstrated, not surprisingly, that forensic linguistic methods rooted in linguistics are more accurate and more reliable than non-linguistic methods (Chaski 2013). The primary focus of this talk is the question of how do methods in linguistics get translated (or not) into a forensic application for use in an investigation or trial. Another way of asking this question is: how is forensic linguistics an application of linguistics? There are three approaches to forensic linguistics as linguistics. These three approaches are (i) immediate application (where the linguistics can go directly to the forensic issue, such as identifying non-native English in a trade secrets case and a defamation case; (ii) building a forensic method using other standard methods in linguistics, such text-typing for threat assessment and suicide note assessment in murder investigations; and (iii) defending linguistics in forensic linguistics when the linguistic method is either applied incorrectly or not actually a linguistic method such as incorrect and misleading use of terminology in linguistics in a trademark case; Lakoff’s masterful dealing with prescriptivism in the Unabomber case, Crystal’s (1994) critique of forensic stylistics regarding linguistic norms, and Nunberg’s piercing assessment of forensic stylistics for authorship in a custody case.

**Keith Walters** (Portland State University)

*Applying linguistics: US court cases involving Speak-English-Only in the Workplace rules*

This presentation focuses on the ways research methods and findings from linguistics have been applied in building support for arguments in court cases involving Speak-English-Only in the Workplace rules in US courts, including some of the challenges of doing so. Drawing on my experience as expert witness in three such cases, two of which involved the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission as named plaintiff and all of which settled out of court, I discuss the analysis of (a) information and data related specifically to the case, including (i) depositions, (ii) data collected from the plaintiffs, whether these are behavioral or report data; and (iii) discussions with the plaintiff’s attorneys; (b) claims based on published research; and (c) the use of hypothetical examples, a common method for illustrating phenomena in linguistics textbooks but far less common in legal discourse. Predictably, key relevant issues in these cases include the nature of bilingualism and the systematicity of codeswitching (e.g., Bhatia & Ritchie 2012). However, depending on the details of the case, topics from other subfields of linguistics can quickly become relevant (e.g., whether a letter from a manager to an employee that is characterized by the defendants as a letter of apology should, in fact, be construed as such). In contrast, the most vexing challenges are those arising from the very different understandings of bilingual language “choice” held by sociolinguists and psycholinguists, on the one hand, and the general public and courts (Ainsworth 2010), on the other.
Forensically-significant questions can produce research questions for linguistics. One such question is authorship identification. What are the linguistic characteristics of authorship such that an author can be identified with a particular text? This question does not have an answer that can be directly retrieved from standard linguistic analysis. Instead, this forensically-significant question requires building a method specifically for the forensic issue using standard methods in linguistics. Chaski developed ALIAS SynAID (Automated Linguistic Identification and Assessment System Syntactic Author Identification), using computational linguistics and syntactic theory. The ALIAS SynAID method requires 2000 words and/or 100 sentences and has attained strong reliability with 95% and 94% cross-validated accuracy on forensically-feasible data from experimental collection and known documents in casework, respectively (Chaski 2013), and it has been accepted in Federal and State courts as admissible testimony. Meanwhile, researchers such as Peng et al (2003) have presented a cross-linguistic method based on graphemic characters alone, with up to 100% accuracy on their datasets. We report on a character-based method (UniAIDE, or Unicode Author Identity Estimator) using Arabic, Korean and Spanish datasets vetted for authorship (Chaski 2014) and on building a method for forensic authorship identification using standard syntactic analysis and corpus and computational linguistics, cross-linguistically. This work extends ALIAS SynAID, so that it can be used in other languages, such as Korean, Spanish and Arabic.

Defending linguistics in pursuit of justice

Many criminal and civil court cases coincide with evidence that is frequently related to language usage and other forms of linguistic content. Many non-linguists evaluate this evidence during various legal proceedings without the benefit of (potential) rigorous linguistic assessments. This discussion surveys a host of different cases where informed linguistic analyses could make the difference between winning or losing in a court of law. Some of the civil cases under consideration will describe instances of linguistic profiling, with specific references to cases of housing discrimination and employment discrimination, while criminal cases will introduce illustrations from murder trials, robberies, and sexual assaults.

Although there are some circumstances where professional linguists might disagree about the relevant facts regarding language usage that could be central to any specific case, thereby presenting opposing expert evaluations, the vast majority of cases where linguistic expertise is likely to be beneficial do not represent instances where professional linguists are in disagreement, but where non-linguists have been hired to evaluate the crucial language that may be central to the outcome of the case. Unfortunately, there have also been instances in which linguists have presented prescriptivist analyses of language use.

The paper concludes with specific policy suggestions regarding important limitations associated with linguistic contributions in both civil and criminal cases, and recommendations about how best to defend linguistic findings during legal proceedings, particularly so when opposing experts lack any linguistic expertise. The ultimate goal is to advance efforts that enlist linguistic science in forensic linguistics.
Linguists’ interests have been converging with those of anthropologists in recent years as linguists have returned to their descriptivist roots in an effort to document and revitalize endangered languages. One place we see this convergence is in discussions about field methods, in particular the potential for “ethnography” to helpfully inform language documentation (Ahlers 2009, Dobrin and Berson 2011, Franchetto 2006, Harrison 2005, Hill 2006). Meanwhile, debates about methods among anthropologists over the past 30 years (e.g., Clifford and Marcus 1986, Fabian 1983, Wolf 1982) have led to a number of changes in the way ethnographic research is carried out and reported, but linguists have not always kept abreast of these developments. What does it mean to take an ethnographic approach to language documentation, and what is to be gained from doing so? Does it affect the outcome in a substantive way, e.g., ensuring that certain categories of information are collected? Is it meant to improve the way the research is conducted? This panel, sponsored jointly by the Linguistic Society of America and the American Anthropological Association, offers an ethnographic perspective on linguistic fieldwork, illustrating how some of the fundamental methodological commitments of contemporary interpretive anthropology can provide insight for documentary linguists as they seek to achieve their own goals in learning about languages through “being there” with the people who speak them.

Linguists’ approach to being cognizant of the research context are often characterized by a concern to create a more objective record that maximizes the naturalness of the materials collected by minimizing traces of the documentary process itself. Building on a tradition of participant observation, anthropologists, by contrast, turn their attention to field research itself as a set of social activities that are inextricably entwined in the data they collect and present. From this perspective, to remove traces of the interactional context from the data is not only impossible but counter-productive.

While this might be taken as a challenge to the authenticity or empirical soundness of the documentary record, it also provides an opening for deeper investigation. The papers in this session illustrate how careful analysis of the research process itself can create a richer record, one that makes more explicit the communicative practices and the social and cultural surround from which archived documentary records are derived. As each of the papers demonstrates, the documentary context need not be seen as a source of contamination to be expunged, but a valuable source of information about how language is actually used.

The panel develops the themes outlined here through a set of three papers that look at linguistic fieldwork from an ethnographic perspective, highlighting a variety of ways in which the process of language documentation involves social, political, and culturally-informed activities that leave their mark both on the documentary record and on the communities in which research takes place.

Abstracts:

Lise M. Dobrin (University of Virginia)
Elicitation as an interactional genre: An anthropological perspective on the interview

Discussions of elicitation in field methods texts tend to emphasize strategies for avoiding bias. But there is no such thing as “neutral” speech unaffected by interactional context. Even in elicitation, where linguistic forms and structures are directly queried in an interview format, participants have interactional goals that shape the event in subtle ways. As I will illustrate using examples from fieldwork on Arapesh languages in Papua New Guinea, interview data often belie participants’ interactional goals in both form and content, an unavoidable infiltration of the “subjective” into the research process. An interactional perspective on
linguistic field methods encourages us to rethink the range of research practices with which elicitation is typically contrasted, including text collection and native speaker introspection, and creates an opening for linguists to see why anthropologists take embodied knowledge to be an unparalleled source of insight into unconscious aspects of human social life.

**James Slotta** (University of California, San Diego)

*Secret stories and public records: Language documentation as a communicative context in Papua New Guinea*

This paper highlights the way language documentation corpora are shaped by the social contexts of documentation itself. I draw on my work in New Guinea, where people to my surprise were intent on having their confidential stories made publicly available in language archives. To understand why, I offer an ethnographic account that attends to the activities participants understood themselves to be engaged in when telling their stories to me. These story-tellings were for them less an opportunity to preserve their language and culture, than an opportunity to promote their local political and economic interests by rendering their stories official and legitimate accounts of history through inclusion in the documentation project. Careful ethnographic investigation and elucidation of language documentation as a social activity, I argue, is an important supplement to standard field research methods, providing a way to better contextualize materials contained in documentary corpora from “the native’s point of view.”

**Robert Moore** (University of Pennsylvania)

*Speaking to, and from, the archive: Chinookan research(ers) in 1905 and 2005*

The rich archive of documentary work on Chinookan languages presents opportunities to explore the social, cultural, and political contexts of linguistic research, and to read the presence of these contexts in the archive itself. Here I discuss data generated in a specific type of elicitation task: translating an English text, sentence by sentence, into Chinookan—in some ways the mirror-image of (Boasian) text-collecting. Examining two encounters of this sort—one from 1905, one from 2004-2005—shows how shifts over time in the alignment and “division of linguistic labor” of participants can illuminate broader shifts in the ideological and sociopolitical field, showing how Americanist descriptive linguistics in “salvage” mode has been transformed as a function of the intersection of changing cultures of language in Indigenous communities and in the community of researchers.
Public awareness of linguistics and language research is set to reach a new precedent in the coming decades. Through the various avenues provided by online media, non-specialists now have access to linguistic news and opinion in ways only remotely related to the traditional peer-reviewed "expert voice" standards of the past. Utilizing the PechaKucha "datablitz" presentation format, the speakers in this panel argue that online venues are valuable not only for the perception of the field as a whole, but also for the sustained and increased interest generated when "experts" and "laypeople" interact. The immediate feedback provided by mechanisms like comments, retweets, and reblogs creates discussions of linguistic research, findings, and philosophies that are inherently both open and public. This kind of expert-mediated-yet-user-generated personal interaction with linguistic information has the potential power to change how the field is viewed by linguists and non-linguists alike. By going beyond the traditional press-release and pop-best-seller model of linguistic outreach, the work presented here opens its own discussion about how we might best use these new and developing tools for communicating linguistics and language-focused research to a wider audience.

The panel begins with an introduction by Douglas Bigham, who argues from his experience with online pedagogical tools like YouTube and interactive websites that the culture of online information means that public outreach is itself research—a digital humanities approach to linguistics. Michael Maune follows with a description of his work on Twitter, organizing linguists across the globe in a real-time, synchronous discussion under the #Lingchat hashtag. Continuing the focus on micro-platforms, Gretchen McCulloch discusses the emergent community of self-styled tumblinguists, Tumblr users who are "in the linguistics fandom". Next, Neal Whitman argues from his experience as a scriptwriter for the Grammar Girl podcast that rather than avoiding prescriptive grammarians, linguists would do well to remember that popular ideologies are often the public's first understanding of linguistics. Continuing the discussion of prescriptivist ideologies, Ben Zimmer's talk provides suggestions for how we may use popular media to subvert these ideologies and lead to a deeper appreciation of linguistic issues within individual communities. In another kind of journalism, Arika Okrent shows how the traffic-driven "link bait" standards that have developed around online journalism can be turned into tools for overturning long-held beliefs and getting real linguistic "facts" into the public discourse. Finally, Michael Erard brings us full-circle by discussing his experience in creating a wholly-linguistic online media outlet, Schwa Fire—a digital magazine focusing solely on linguistic content. After our seven PechaKucha talks, Anne Curzan acts as discussant, informed from her perspective as both a writer for the popular Lingua Franca blog on the Chronicle of Higher Education website and as a current member of the LSA's own Public Relations committee.

**Abstracts:**

**Douglas Bigham** (San Diego State University)

*Introduction: Rethinking digital humanities and linguistics*

From the beginning, the notion of online space has been one of an emergent community built around shared interests and social practices, where expert knowledge gained from offline training and experience is but one way of valuing understanding, one in competition and collaboration with community popularity, delivery and argumentation style, and the ability to call upon previously constructed and archived texts. Drawing upon my experience creating YouTube videos and interactive websites for linguistic pedagogy, I argue that although the intersection of linguistics and digital humanities research tends to focus on things like computational n-grams, big data corpora, and self-styled culturomics, the kinds of discursive practices we see in online publics are already inherently bound by the tenets of digital humanities—challenging existing paradigms, generating new
questions, and spearheading new approaches to research—and that, therefore, public outreach online is a digital humanities approach to linguistics.

**Michael Maune** (Purdue University)

*#Lingchat: Space and community for linguists on Twitter*

Twitter has become a major medium for professional development in academia. The creation of #Lingchat was a collaborative effort among linguists around the world to begin discussing linguistics in a public digital forum in realtime. While the hashtag often receives traffic in the form of sharing links or asking for assistance, the primary use of #Lingchat is the synchronous chat. As #Lingchat has grown, a community has developed; linguists as well as other professionals have shared their knowledge and increased their awareness of linguistic issues, ultimately leading to the development of a set of public engagement strategies on the #Lingchat website. Additionally, renowned linguistics scholars have participated in open forums to discuss their research and theories. The chat has also led to professional collaboration, such as presentations at colloquium and a joint project on popularizing linguistics to the general public.

**Gretchen McCulloch** (Lexicon Valley at Slate)

*Calling all tumblinguists*

The community of linguists and linguistically-interested users on tumblr, organized around the tags #linguistics and #tumblinguists, is active, highly engaged, and equally interested in wug jokes as in explanations of Canadian Raising or scope ambiguity. As the author of the popular tumblr blog All Things Linguistic, I discuss how linguistic outreach happens on tumblr, a site whose young demographics and unique system of category tags and extensive reblogging make it easy for information to spread between linguistically-themed tumblr blogs and general purpose ones. This, in turn, is fostering a community where a broader exposure of basic linguistic ideas can lead to increased participation in external linguistics events such as NACLO, linguistics course enrollment, and also serve as a springboard, increasing the number of linguists in the public eye. (128 words)

**Neal Whitman** (The Ohio State University)

*Engaging with a prescriptive audience: Guest-writing for Grammar Girl*

In 2006, Mignon Fogarty's podcast—“Grammar Girl’s Quick and Dirty Tips for Better Writing”—has provided nonjudgmental observations on language and of what’s actually happening in the language and given practical advice on how to handle times when traditional rules don’t reflect common usage. Since 2010, I have written about 50 guest episodes for the podcast, presenting topics on grammar and usage alongside more linguistic content, whether it’s history of the English language, or concepts such as “grammatical function.” This increased linguistic awareness in the podcast teaches us that the lesson is not to avoid those working with prescriptive grammar. They’re language enthusiasts, too, and with their more popular appeal, can be allies in bringing linguistics to a wider audience.

**Ben Zimmer** (The Wall St. Journal/Vocabulary.com)

*Popularizing linguistic topics in mainstream media outlets*

Writing about language in traditional print media has often fallen to journalists and pundits with only a passing familiarity with linguistic scholarship. Lately, however, writers with academic backgrounds in linguistics have increasingly found their way into widely read media outlets. While this is a welcome development, linguists engaging in mainstream commentary may find themselves facing entrenched language ideologies, not just from lay readers but from editors serving as gatekeepers of journalistic content. Such ideologies can be exerted in sometimes subtle ways, nudging the language commentator into choosing subject matter that is most easily engaged in the popular press. These editorial pressures tend to favor lexicographically minded writers who address questions of word usage, etymology, and semantics. Even within this “lexicocentric” style, however, linguistically informed commentary can combat unexamined assumptions about language, leading to a deeper public appreciation of the diversity of linguistic forms and the communities that use them.

**Arika Okrent** (Mental Floss/The Week)

*Linguistics through listicles*

Over the past several years, online media has begun to converge on a particular traffic-driven style: tempting topics that allow readers to express something about themselves through the act of sharing on their networks. This state of affairs has been adequately bemoaned but perhaps not adequately appreciated, for what we have here is the discovery of a sort of ideal public
information delivery format. The parameters of the format are underspecified enough to make it useful for all kinds of linguistic edification, though it does tend to drift toward common tropes like “mistakes you may be making” and “words we hate.” I work within this format at Mental Floss and will talk about some of the ways its conventions can be exploited to subvert these tropes, dislodge mistaken assumptions, and generate curiosity about language science, especially in an audience looking for interesting factoids and trivia. (145 words)

Michael Erard (Independent Scholar)

*Igniting the Schwa Fire: A report*

After more than a decade of writing language journalism for major English-language publications, Michael Erard founded Schwa Fire, a popular publication about language that uses innovations in digital publishing technology. Start-up funds for Schwa Fire were raised via Kickstarter, a crowd-funding platform, and the first issue was published in May, 2014 on Creatavist, a publishing platform developed specifically for long-form, multimedia storytelling. In his talk, Erard will talk about lessons learned and opportunities for expanding the scope of the content, supporting the business, and reaching language enthusiasts.
A renewed emphasis on language documentation (Hale et al. 1992, Himmelmann 1998) has led to the availability of an unprecedented wealth of linguistic data. Over the past decade the field has made significant advances in designing and adopting protocols for ensuring long-term preservation of these data, most of which are now created in digital form, through archiving materials in dedicated repositories. The value of archiving as a platform for meeting the needs of endangered language documentation and preservation is now understood as an integral part of the research workflow (e.g., Conathan 2012), and much has been written to encourage and instruct linguists to archive their materials (e.g., Nathan 2012, Woodbury 2011).

Until recently, language archives have been primarily valued for storage of endangered language data, with access and utility primarily relegated to the responsibility of those with the time, inclination, and resources to harvest materials in the service of a narrow set of research questions. Now, however, we can begin to consider new ways to interact with archived data, making possible a data-driven science of linguistics through which hypotheses can be tested against a wide range of data from the world’s languages. At the same time these data can form a foundation for the maintenance and revitalization of endangered languages. By providing new access to large quantities of data, language archives have the potential to transform the way we do linguistics (Seifart 2012). Archived data can enrich research and revitalization programs, and research and revitalization efforts can in turn enrich the archival record. In addition, self-reflexive examination of archive use can influence how we create new collections. Several important questions emerge. Are archives meeting the needs of current users? How can archive usage inform our approaches to language documentation? How can archival materials best be utilized for revitalization projects? What kinds of linguistic questions can we ask now that we couldn’t before? What ethical dilemmas does “open access” raise for endangered language communities?
This panel and poster session examines this transformation by exploring the various ways in which archives are being utilized by linguists, scholars from other disciplines, language learners, and language activists. The presentations and posters are clustered around six topics: integration of archived materials into linguistic research; use of archives for sleeping languages; use of archives by language communities; accessibility; user-centered design of language archives; and enhancement of archival resources based on linguistic research. Members of the panel and poster session include members of language communities, students, archivists, linguists, and other scholars.

References


Abstracts: Papers

Andrea Berez (University of Hawai’i)
Gary Holton (University of Alaska Fairbanks)
Bradley McDonnell (University of California, Santa Barbara)
Ruth Rouvier (Education Development Center)
Ryan Henke (University of Hawai’i at Mānoa)
The use of archives in endangered language preservation: The state of the art

This presentation is intended as an introduction to the panel and poster session. We cover the rise of discussion about linguistic archiving as it relates to language documentation, description and revitalization. We talk about the change in the past two decades in (i) the nature of archives (from analog to digital), (ii) users of archives (from academic researchers to language communities and beyond), and (iii) conceptualization of archives (from storage facilities to living centers of access). We introduce the questions listed in the session abstract and preview the speakers and poster presentations on those topics.

Justin Spence (University of California, Davis)
Managing uncertainty in archival linguistic research

Archival linguistic documentation can be fraught with uncertainties, especially where materials were haphazardly collected over many decades by researchers with varying interests, aptitudes, and training in linguistics. While interpretive research can yield valuable insights about particular languages, it is sometimes unclear what such archival collections can contribute to more broadly generalizable knowledge – “research” as a theory-oriented enterprise as it is traditionally understood in academia. Drawing on archival work exploring variation and recent innovations in Hupa and other Pacific Coast Athabaskan languages, I argue that in some cases at least they can contribute a great deal, provided that the research questions one seeks to answer are framed in an appropriate way. Often enough reasonable assumptions guided by insights in one theoretical domain or sub-domain (grammatical, typological, or historical) can produce interesting results in others; in principle this is no different from many other kinds of linguistic research drawing on non-archival data.
**Symposium Saturday, 10 January**

**Daryl Baldwin** (Miami University)
*apisaataweyankwi mahsinaakanenkonci: Reviving our language from documentation*

The Myaamia (Miami) language has been undergoing a community revival since the mid 1990s. This language ceased to be spoken in the early 1960s forcing community educators to turn towards the vast language documentation as a source for its revitalization effort. From documentation, to community programming, and emerging as a living language again, is a process requiring a great deal of tools, support, training, and caution from specially trained individuals. This talk demonstrates how the Miami Tribe of Oklahoma has supported the development of this 20 year effort and how the use of extant language archives has lead to the reclamation of their indigenous knowledge system and is empowering a younger generation of myaamia youth.

**Michael Shepard** (University of British Columbia)
*The significance of language ideology and culture in endangered language archiving practices*

Endangered language documentation is occurring globally to address processes of language shift. Increasingly these documentation efforts are occurring in the context of small community based archives. My presentation describes research on community archive initiatives in Alaska and Washington, and draws comparisons to selected international archive platforms. I focus on the identification of existing language ideologies and cultural values in the community to increase the efficacy of language preservation efforts. I find that language archive strategies closely reflect local ideologies and values, especially in relation to sovereignty and self-determination. As we work toward mobilizing the knowledge found in archives to support revitalization efforts, cultural factors that make archival collections relevant, accessible and participatory are increasingly important. Additionally, initiatives that facilitate application of archival collections for language education can benefit from processes that are culturally grounded and pedagogically sound.

**Jennifer O’Neal** (University of Oregon)
*Archives, access, and collaborative solutions*

One of the main tenets of the archival profession is to provide open and equitable access to archival records and to ensure that accurate descriptions and inventories accompany those collections. This access is especially important for language records that can often be hidden or buried in other collections, such as fieldnotes, research files, and reports. However, researchers can find it difficult to navigate these often large collections that are frequently not inventoried at an item level. In addition, some cultural heritage communities may request that access limitations be placed on language archives in non-tribal repositories based on culturally sensitive content. This talk will highlight access parameters for cultural heritage language archives and suggest best practices for successful collaboration between repositories and communities.

**Abstracts: Posters**

**Carmen Jany** (California State University, San Bernardino)
**Uldis Balodis** (University of Helsinki)
*Grammar writing for Yuki and Chimariko based solely on archival material*

One of the main disadvantages for grammar writing solely based on archival materials is the inability to collect additional data for verification purposes and to fill gaps. For some languages, however, archives represent the only source of data available to communities and linguists today. California has historically been characterized by a great deal of linguistic diversity (Golla 2011). During the decades prior and following the turn of the twentieth century, John P. Harrington and Alfred L. Kroeber extensively documented many of these native California languages, collecting a considerable amount of elicited material and connected speech (Golla 2011). The material is so vast in scope that even these linguists themselves did not have the opportunity to fully analyze it during their lifetimes. This paper examines the utilization of this archival data for the purpose of grammar writing for two languages: Yuki and Chimariko.
Clare Sandy (University of California, Berkeley)
*Bringing archival materials together to expand the Karuk text corpus*

Many archival materials on Karuk exist, but their accessibility for research is often limited, e.g., audio without transcription or translation. I demonstrate how connecting related materials housed at different archives has been essential for rendering texts useful to researchers. An audio recording of Karuk, made by Franz Boas in 1929 and archived at the Phoebe Hearst Museum, is matched with a corresponding transcription in John P. Harrington's field notes archived at the Smithsonian. Recordings made by William Bright and archived at the California Language Archive are reunited with his transcriptions, archived at the American Philosophical Society. Audio recordings of texts in Bright's field notes archived at the Survey for California and Other Indian Languages have also been located at the American Philosophical Society. These archival materials are used to expand and improve the Karuk text corpus, which is vital to research on the phonology and morphology of this highly endangered language.

Lewis Lawyer (University of California, Davis)
James Sarmento (University of California, Davis)
Lajos Szoboszlai (University of California, Davis)
*Relying on the past: Quests for knowledge using language archives*

Archived language materials can provide stop-gaps to language disappearance in cases where intergenerational transmission has ceased. Yet these materials are merely records of past knowledge; they do not constitute knowledge in themselves. The task of the archival linguist is to illuminate the knowledge encapsulated in the archival record, and to make sure that this knowledge is accessible to those who need it. This poster outlines four aspects of the process of archival linguistic research. 1. Finding and assembling sources for specific languages from scattered locations into a central accessible repository. 2. Confronting the task of digitizing materials written in a variety of incompatible orthographies (and representing sounds for which current orthographic conventions are inadequate). 3. Transforming archives into community-friendly pedagogical materials for use in reviving ancestral languages. 4. Addressing issues of ownership and access of culturally sensitive texts in light of conflicting interests of tribal communities and academic institutions.

Lynnika Butler (Wiyot Tribe)
*Using archival data to revitalize Wiyot*

Until recently, archival records of the Wiyot language were largely inaccessible to the Wiyot tribal community, comprising a range of materials written in a variety of orthographies, together with untranscribed audio materials. This has posed a major obstacle to revitalization efforts, since the last known Wiyot speaker died over fifty years ago, making archival records the only source of information about the language. Since 2008, a major effort of the Wiyot Tribe’s Language Program has been to digitize all known source materials in the form of a language database. Thanks to the comparative analysis and rapid search functions made possible by this database, we now use archival language data as the basis for beginning Wiyot language classes, language learning materials, mini-dictionaries, answers to language inquiries, and interpretive signage and other projects. This poster will illustrate selected examples of recent Wiyot language revitalization and outreach projects made possible by archival data.

Megan Lukaniec (University of California, Santa Barbara)
*From archives to adult and child language learning: Reconstructing and revitalizing Wendat (Iroquoian)*

Recent discussions about language documentation reiterate the need for appropriate, accessible and responsible archival practices (Austin 2006; Bird & Simons 2003; Bowern 2008; Johnson 2004; Nathan 2011; Thieberger & Berez 2012), focusing on the trajectory from fieldwork to archives. This paper, however, discusses a different archival perspective, one in which materials are 'taken off the shelf' and subsequently transformed into pedagogical materials and taught in language courses. The different stages of the revitalization process, from archival access and manuscript processing to linguistic reconstruction, teacher training, and language teaching, are described for the dormant language Wendat (Iroquoian). Moreover, this presentation illustrates the complexities of using such material for linguistic reconstruction as well as the implications for developing a methodology to proceed from manuscripts to language courses. Furthermore, examples drawn from the Wendat context provide valuable insights into how archival materials inform, shape, and constrain the reconstruction and revitalization process.
Symposium  Saturday, 10 January

Natalia Fernandez (Oregon State University)
Oregon Tribal Archives Institute: Assisting tribal communities through archival education

In August of 2012, the Oregon Multicultural Archives at Oregon State University, with assistance from various partners, hosted the Oregon Tribal Archives Institute, the culmination of a two-year grant project made possible by an Oregon State Library LSTA (Library Services & Technology Act) grant. The weeklong Institute was designed to address the need for in-depth archives training for Oregon’s nine federally recognized tribes to support the development, preservation, and use of their community archives. Over the course of two years, the project included site visits during the summer of 2011 to each of the tribes to conduct an archives needs assessment, the development of the curriculum and planning of the Institute, and hosting the Institute. This project is a potential model for other institutions to assist their local tribal communities in their professional development through archival education. For more information visit: http://scarc.library.oregonstate.edu/oma/tai/index.html.

Susan Gehr (Humboldt State University)
Breath of Life: Revitalizing California's Native languages through archives

The Advocates for Indigenous California Language Survival held its first Breath of Life Workshop in 1996. The Breath of Life Workshop connects tribal participants with Native American language archival collections at the University of California at Berkeley for the purpose of bringing back into use languages with no or very few living fluent speakers. During Breath of Life, participants use the materials to complete a research project that can be completed in a week. Participants finish the workshop prepared to conduct archival research independently. Participants use their archival research to develop curriculum for language learning, to study language around cultural practices such as basket weaving or regalia making, and restore ceremonies that were interrupted by genocide and assimilation.

Mary S. Linn (Smithsonian Institution)
Ethnography and metadata: Simple ways to capture the most

This poster will seek to address ways in which language researchers and documenters can improve the quality of their metadata during their research. I will concentrate on ethnographic and language genre information that we capture in the catalog (database) the Native American Languages collections at the Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History and are often overlooked by linguists in the field. Thus, the poster will encourage language documentation situated in ethnography. In addition, I will give two examples of metadata collection from language researchers -- a linguist and a language educator -- who have donated their materials to the museum. These examples emphasize how researchers can capture and easily organize metadata without it becoming an overwhelming task.

Susan Smythe Kung (Archive of the Indigenous Languages of Latin America)
How language researchers can enhance and improve archival materials: Suggestions from the Archive of the Indigenous Languages of Latin America

In this poster, staff of the Archive of the Indigenous Languages of Latin America offer suggestions for how archival language collections can be enhanced and improved beyond the obvious addition of transcriptions, translations, and interlinearizations, and they offer ideas on how language researchers can both use and enhance archival materials--either their own or someone else's--in their own fieldwork.

Miranda Rectenwald (Washington University in St. Louis)
Thinking outside the (archival) box: Innovative uses of Jules Henry’s Field Notes

Archived documents can provide multi-faceted, dynamic opportunities for teaching and learning in academia and indigenous communities. Anthropologist Jules Henry compiled extensive linguistic and cultural notes in the 1930s while living among the Xokleng Laklânô (Brazil) and Pilaga (Argentina) communities. Until recently, these documents archived at Washington University in St. Louis were seldom used. However, by starting a collaborative digital project with Unicamp State University (São Paulo, Brazil) a number of innovative uses have emerged, including: The Unicamp Linguistics Department turning digitized documents into teaching materials for Xokleng community schools. A Washington University professor incorporated the project into a course on indigenous communities and human rights. Anthropology undergraduates are helping digitize documents, and gaining hands-on experience with 21st century skills, such as metadata. By expanding the classic archival view of how collections can be used, a wealth of possibilities emerge from what, at first glance, are only archival boxes of paper.
Gina Rappaport (Smithsonian Institution)

Endangered language resources at the National Anthropological Archives: Scope, use and collaborations

The Smithsonian Institution’s National Anthropological Archives (NAA) historical linguistic collections relating to endangered Native North American languages is one of the largest of its kind in the world. Because of this, the NAA is committed to making these resources available to their source communities and traditional knowledge keepers, and is in continual collaboration with individuals, tribes, organizations, universities, cultural centers, and others to develop innovative ways to share the information in the collections. This poster will present an overview of the scope of the NAA’s endangered language resources, provide examples of their use in language revitalization projects, and highlight important collaborative projects and programs that aim to enhance access to and use of these collections.
Investigation of voice quality, or phonation, is a component of many types of linguistic research including articulatory and acoustic phonetics, speech perception, sociolinguistics, segmental and prosodic phonology and phonological typology. Despite common interests and challenges, there is relatively little dialogue among researchers in the various sub-disciplines. This Special Session (5 papers and 6 associated posters) hopes to develop such dialogue.

Core issues of what creaky voice is are addressed in the initial discussion of the phonetics of creaky voice and non-modal phonation in general: its articulation, acoustics, and distribution. Included are such questions as the effect of phonological properties on phrase-final creak and how the acoustic and articulatory properties of final creak compare to those in other positions (Garrelek & Keating). The acoustic properties associated with creaky voice are known to play different roles in the phonological systems of different languages, however, it appears that they interact with tones in significantly similar ways across languages, as demonstrated for three unrelated languages: Iu-Mien, Hainan Cham, and Anong (Thurgood). Unlike most phonetic / phonological properties of language, creaky voice evokes strong reactions among many listeners, particularly as it is associated with the speech of (younger) females. The actual distribution of this phenomenon is examined with an acoustic analysis of a large corpus of conversational data from males and females of different ages, and contrary to common belief, it is shown that creaky voice has not suddenly emerged among females in the last few years (Podesva et al.). Nevertheless, people do express emotional reactions to speakers who use creaky voice, although the reactions differ in males and females, and in different regions of the US (Yuasa). Moreover, even if not novel, creaky voice seems to be quite prevalent among younger women, and this suggests that may be a new “norm” in American English. It would thus be acquired by children as part of their phonology, something that is in fact demonstrated in the analysis of the speech of children between 6 and 12 years old (Athanasopoulou et al.).

Posters follow up with a review of acoustic measures used to distinguish modal from laryngealized (including creaky) voice and information on how researchers can obtain relevant measurements semi-automatically using UCLA’s VoiceSauce program (Keating & Garellek). The challenge and reliability of different acoustic measures for creaky voice are further examined in several languages that exhibit the phenomenon in somewhat different ways (cf. Pincus et al.), and in a comparison of task-driven, as opposed to more controlled, speech (Shattuck–Hufnagel & Choi). The interaction of phonation and tone systems is also addressed in more detail for Mandaring Chinese (Kuang) and Vietnamese (Miller et al.). Finally, listener sensitivity to phonation is further examined in relation to perception and the extent to which phonation properties in English are recognized as part of the basic phonological composition of a sentence, or something that may exist as a distinct component that may or may not be adopted by an individual speaker (Shattuck–Hufnagel & Cole).
Abstracts: Papers

Marc Garellek (University of California, San Diego)
Patricia Keating (University of California, Los Angeles)

Phrase-final creak: articulation, acoustics, and distribution

We address several issues regarding the articulation, acoustics, and distribution of phrase-final creak: (1) what phonological factors favor the occurrence of creak; (2) its acoustic characteristics; (3) whether phrase-final creak differs from non-final creak. Based on an analysis of recordings from four English speakers in the BU Radio News Corpus, results indicate that the presence of phrase-final creak is favored by several prosodic factors, including higher phrasal break indices and longer phrasal duration. To determine what acoustic properties characterize phrase-final creak, creaky vs. non-creaky phrase-final syllables are compared on several acoustic measures. Results indicate that there exists substantial cross-speaker variability in the acoustic realization of phrase-final creak.

Lastly, creaky phrase-final syllables are compared to creaky non-final syllables in another corpus that includes recordings from 12 speakers of English and Spanish. Differences between phrase-final and non-final types of creak are described acoustically, as well as articulatorily via electroglottographic measures.

Ela Thurgood (California State University, Chico)

The centrality of creaky and other phonation in tone differentiation

The paper focuses on the interaction of pitch and phonation in three languages, each from a different language family: Iu-Mien (Hmong-Mien), Hainan Cham (Austronesian), and Anong (Tibeto-Burman). In each case, the phonation could be ignored allowing the tones to be described as phonemicized pitch patterns, but a closer examination of each language shows that this is not the case. The study shows that when a tightly clustered pitch patterns occur in multiple tone languages, phonation differences not only provide a way to keep the tones separated but also a way by which tones merge through loss of pitch differences, and a way by which tones realign in acoustic space.

Robert Podesva (Stanford University)
Anita Szakay (Queen Mary, University of London)
Patrick Callier (Stanford University)

Gender differences in the acoustic realization of creaky voice: evidence from conversational data collected in inland California

This paper draws on an acoustic investigation of a large corpus of conversational data from speakers of English in California to illustrate that women exhibit robustly creakier phonation than men. Measures of spectral tilt (H1-H2, H1-A1, H1-A2, H1-A3) and cepstral peak prominence were taken at the midpoint of all vowels in the corpus, and data for each measure were fitted to mixed effects linear regression models, which reveal that several linguistic factors influence measures of phonation, and women are creakier than men. Even though the rise of creaky voice among young women is characterized as a recent trend in media coverage of “vocal fry,” our study offers no evidence that young women exhibit acoustically distinct patterns from women of other ages.

Ikuko Patricia Yuasa (Illinois Wesleyan University)

Perception of female American creaky voice (vocal fry): a cross-regional study of West Coast and Midwest listeners’ perception

The present investigation compares and contrasts how young male and female informants (99 males; 77 females) across two US regions of the West Coast and Midwest perceive female American creaky voice. The study generated complex results, showing the most negative comments (particularly by females) in the Midwest, however, there were generally mostly positive or neutral comments made by the informants in both regions. There was a tendency for male listeners in the Midwest to perceive older-sounding female creaky voice as more attractive, but for male listeners on the West Coast to perceive younger-sounding female creaky voice as more attractive. The results of this study indicate that young American listeners may be in the process of reinterpreting females creaky voice as a new type of feminine voice.
Angeliki Athanasopoulou (University of Delaware)
Nadya Pincus (University of Delaware)
Irene Vogel (University of Delaware)

Acquisition of creaky voice in English

It has been observed that creaky voice has been increasing in American English, particularly among young women. The question we address is whether children who are exposed to this variety of speech develop creaky voice as an integral part of their language acquisition. To this end, we analyze the speech of children 5, 7 and 10 years old, and adults, specifically the first and final words in sentences of the structure: “Tom’s/Emma’s X is at the top/bottom.” As expected, the adults use creaky voice extensively at the end of the sentence, but less at the beginning, and a similar pattern is observed in the oldest group of children. The younger children use more modal phonation, however, it appears that they are indeed acquiring creaky voice as they develop other aspects of their phonology and creaky voice is thus becoming a standard, as opposed to a stylistic, aspect of English prosody.

Abstracts: Posters

Patricia Keating (University of California, Los Angeles)
Marc Garellek (University of California, San Diego)

Acoustic analysis of creaky voice

In this presentation we will review acoustic measures that have been shown to distinguish modal voice from laryngealized voice, including creaky voice. These measures of the speech spectrum include various differences in harmonic amplitudes (e.g., H1*-H2*, H1*-A2*), various relations between energy in harmonics vs. in spectral noise (e.g., HNR and CPP), and a measure of energy in harmonics vs. subharmonics (SHR), as described by previous researchers. We will then show how these measurements can be obtained semi-automatically and for large corpora using VoiceSauce, a free analysis program from UCLA. We will discuss correction of harmonic amplitudes for vowel formants, as well as the challenge of estimating fundamental frequency (F0) in creaky voice, which may arise from unpredictable changes in F0 and the amplitude of voicing, as well as from prominent subharmonics.

Jianjing Kuang (University of Pennsylvania)

The covariation between pitch and phonation: creaky voice in Mandarin tones

This study aims to provide several pieces of experimental evidence to answer the question whether allophonic creaky voice in Mandarin is tied to tonal categories or is driven by phonetic pitch ranges. We showed that: the presence of creak is not exclusively limited to Tone 3, but can occur with any of the low targets in the Mandarin tones; Tone 3 is less creaky when the overall pitch range is raised, but more creaky when the overall pitch range is lowered; Tone 1 is also subject to similar variations; overall, voice quality co-varied with pitch height in a wedge-shaped function. In sum, voice quality is quite systematically tied to F0 in Mandarin. Voice quality thus has the potential to enhance the perceptual distinctiveness of extreme pitch targets.

Taylor Miller (University of Delaware)
Angeliki Athanasopoulou (University of Delaware)
Nadya Pincus (University of Delaware)
Irene Vogel (University of Delaware)

The effect of focus on phonation in Northern Vietnamese tones

The Northern Vietnamese tonal system involves pitch movement and phonation differences. Given that focus typically enhances the acoustic manifestation of words, we ask to what extent focus affects specific properties in Vietnamese. Specifically, we compare two rising tones that differ primarily in phonation: (i) modal sâc and (ii) creaky ngã. Ten Hanoi speakers produced a total of 1920 target vowels (/a, i, u/) in real three-syllable compounds appearing in focus and non-focus contexts. Our findings show focus enhancement of duration and intensity for both tones, but focus did not enhance phonation or pitch properties. These findings are consistent with the broader claim that the acoustic properties used to express prominence in a language are selected such that they do not interfere with the manifestations of crucial contrasts of the language, specifically tone and creaky voice (and other phonation properties) in Vietnamese.
The reliability of various phonation measurements

Many phenomena are referred to as “creaky voice”, but both visual inspection of spectrograms and waveforms, and auditory assessment of speech samples suggest that several distinct phonation patterns are involved. Various measurement procedures have been proposed for phonation phenomena, raising the question of which is the most reliable for creaky voice. A crucial problem in analyzing phonation is that measurements typically depend on formants and harmonics, but if F0 is disrupted or missing, such measurements are questionable. We present conflicting findings from previous studies, and examine different options for our data from English, French and Vietnamese, languages that are claimed to have creaky voice, but where the appearance and auditory properties are quite diverse. We propose that measurement of specific aspects the disruption of F0 in creaky voice might also be needed in order to understand phonation, and shed light on different types of phonation that are termed “creaky voice.”

Distribution of glottalized onsets in task-directed American English speech

The systematic appearance of irregular pitch periods at prosodically significant locations, such as the onsets of intonational-phrase-initial and pitch-accented vowel-initial words in American English, has been reported in read laboratory speech (Pierrehumbert and Talkin 1992) and professionally-read radio news speech (Dilley et al. 1996). We extend these findings in a survey of irregular pitch period episodes in a corpus of task-driven speech (Kenney et al. 2013), using the map-task method (Anderson et al. 1991) to elicit 16 short dialogues from 8 pairs of adult female speakers of an East Coast dialect of American English. These dialogues were hand-labelled for episodes of irregular pitch periods, as part of a larger effort to mark the acoustic cues to prosodic structure and phonological feature contrasts. This study compares the consistency of laryngeal marking of prosodic structure across several speech samples from the same speaker, as well as the differences among the 8 speakers.

Imitation as a tool for investigating cues to prosodic structure

Recent work has revealed systematic variation in the phonetic realization of word forms, including voice quality variation across different prosodic contexts. Phenomena related to glottal configuration (e.g. breathiness and irregular pitch periods) occur at the onsets of prosodic constituents, and at prominences marked by pitch accents (Pierrehumbert & Talkin 1992, Dilley et al. 1996, inter alia); phrase-finally (Henton and Bladon 1987, Docherty et al. 1997, Redi and Shattuck-Hufnagel 2001); and as glottalized variants of word-internal-final /t/. We asked whether speakers imitating utterances reproduce voice quality variations in the target, or use their own typical voice quality patterns. Results suggest that listeners do not reproduce target voice quality variation, consistent with the hypothesis that, although patterns of laryngeal marking of prosodic structure are systematic, and contain information perceptible to listeners, they do not form part of the representation formed by a listener to govern an imitation of a heard utterance.
Linguists Working with Related Professions
Pavilion East
9:00 AM – 12:00 PM

Organizers: Susan J. Behrens (Marymount Manhattan College)  
Carole E. Chaski (Institute for Linguistic Evidence)  
Judith A. Parker (University of Mary Washington)

Participants: Susan J. Behrens (Marymount Manhattan College)  
Carole E. Chaski (Institute for Linguistic Evidence)  
Judith A. Parker (University of Mary Washington)  
Abdesalam Soudi (University of Pittsburgh)  
Evelyne Tzoukermann (StreamSage)

Linguistics can contribute creative solutions to pressing needs in the world. Linguists possess analytical skills, knowledge of problem-solving, and understanding of language and language behavior that eludes most non-linguists. Professionals working in educational settings, health care systems, businesses, legal contexts and community organizations can benefit from working with linguists, and linguists can benefit as well. Susan Behrens focuses on a broad picture of the great need in higher education for an awareness of language grounded in linguistics, specifically language variation and social attitudes, for educators and students. Behrens shows that, as teaching and learning centers continue to grow, the need for a linguist on the staff is evident. Abdesalam Soudi reports on the important functions a linguist can serve in medical settings by discussing challenges and opportunities he has identified, developed and successfully undertaken over a nine-year period. The tasks involve working in health/medical settings with patients with Limited English Proficiency, and with personnel in a medical school and medical center, primary care centers. He also discusses carefully building successful working relationships with key individuals to carry out research on human-computer interaction in the medical context. Evelyne Tzoukermann discusses many opportunities for linguists in the field of computational linguistics, aka human language technology (HLT), presenting an overview of several decades’ span of this work. She describes projects from early text analyses and machine translation to speech recognition and synthesis. As the field is ever changing, social network analysis is another current, rich source for linguists, demonstrating that the linguist continues to contribute important and necessary information to computational analysis. Carole E. Chaski reports on challenges, opportunities and resources for linguists interested in working with law enforcement, attorneys and security executives to provide linguistic evidence relevant to criminal and civil issues. Challenges include the law’s reluctance to use experts in language and law enforcement’s reluctance to work with academics. These challenges present opportunities for research and the development of resources and a professional venue where linguists as researcher-practitioners collaborate with professionals in security, law and intelligence. The primary means of overcoming the challenges has been empirical research demonstrating that forensic methods based in linguistics offer superior results and tools to attorneys and police as consumers of forensic linguistic evidence. In the context of social activism countering violence against women, Judith A. Parker discusses avenues for linguists to provide useful information about language from aspects of a survivor’s lexicon to an attorney’s courtroom discourse, explaining how expertise about the language of sexual assault and violence against women is needed to better understand a survivor’s narrative, and how an understanding of critical discourse analysis, power dynamics and gender issues developed in women’s studies can strengthen linguistic analyses. These applications of linguistics are among many that Parker recommends to professionals working with students and campus issues, professional counselors, victim advocates, politicians, those in the legal profession, those committed to local and global social change. Each of the speakers demonstrate that linguists working with related professions not only supply other professions with linguistic analysis but also bring interesting research questions back to linguistics.

Abstracts:

**Susan Behrens** (Marymount Manhattan College)

*Linguistics and education: Why teaching centers need linguists*

Linguistics is largely overlooked as a pedagogical resource in higher education. This presentation argues for the need to increase the presence and influence of linguistics in colleges and universities. The time is right, for two reasons. First, higher education has begun to embrace the notion that professors need development as classroom teachers, that expertise in one’s discipline does not easily translate to excellence in working with learners. As a result, more teaching centers have been established over the last 20 years to assist faculty who have questions and concerns about teaching. Secondly, writing has spread from the first-year composition classroom and English major into writing-across-the-curriculum (WAC) and writing-in-the-discipline (WID)
movements. All this is progress, but what is still largely ignored in such professional development is the role that overt knowledge about language, including a command of linguistic terminology, plays in academic teaching and learning. Ignoring language means failing to address a key component of learning: mastery of academic discourse. Academic English has been labeled a gatekeeper to access and success in high education, part of a hidden curriculum that students face, comprised of invisible criteria and vaguely defined. Many students are left to sink or swim, for they cannot be guided by teachers who have succeeded largely on their own linguistic instincts and assumptions. While it is unrealistic to think that all professors will enroll in Linguistics 101, they do ask questions, and they do use teaching centers. Every center should have a resident linguist.

Abdesalam Soudi (University of Pittsburgh)
Linguistics and medicine: Managing the research relationship

It is extremely difficult to gain access to hospitals for research especially for a linguist. Firstly, due to privacy regulations, the hospital belongs to a “closed access group.” Additionally, it is difficult to secure data and sustain collaboration with physicians in their rushed environments. A third difficulty is the unpopularity of linguistic tools in an environment that is dominated by biomedical approaches, evidence-based medicine, and clinical trials. I have been able to successfully work with the medical profession, bringing a linguistic perspective to analysis of the medical interview. I established a long-term collaboration with the School of Medicine. My experience as a linguist practitioner positioned me for a strong collaboration with the department of Family Medicine. This same collaboration helped me gain and negotiate access to several primary care centers. This helped establish trust with key stakeholders at the University of Pittsburgh Medical Center, eventually enabling me to collect the data necessary for my research. However, despite all the practical advantages of linguistics, without collaboration with the chair of family medicine, a passionate herself about cultural competency, I would not have been able to secure data for my research and sustain a long-term collaboration. I worked closely with this connection, to identify a faculty physician to work with before launching the study. This faculty physician assisted with patient and physician recruitments. My collaboration with medicine continues to flourish, and findings from this research are being used to support the meaningful use of health information technology and improve healthcare delivery.

Evelyne Tzoukermann (StreamSage)
Computational linguistics: Opportunities for linguists in an ever-evolving field

Computational Linguistics (CL), sometimes known as Human Language Technology (HLT), is the combination of Computer Science and Linguistics. The field builds on many types of linguistic information (phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, pragmatics) and CL applications span from analyzing parts-of-speech in texts, to text understanding, text summarization, machine translation, and speech technologies.

The field of CL has seen tremendous changes in the past decades. In its very early years in the 1960’s, statistical approaches to analyzing language were in vogue for uses such as text understanding and translation. In the late 1980’s a computational linguist tended to code rules about languages for applications such as speech synthesis or translation. These were the days of rule-based symbolic systems requiring deep linguistic knowledge. In the early 1990’s, a statistical revolution re-occurred and a computational linguist needed a background in statistics and probabilistic modeling. Little by little, syntax and morphology have been added back into statistical models to enrich them.

Social network analysis is a growing field in computational linguistics, used to understand trends in blogs, tracking opinions in on-line discussions, understand sentiment in products reviews. Linguistics plays an important role in the interpretation and the analysis of social networks. Cross-fertilization between fields are continually growing. In Computer Vision, for example, a new direction of research is focused on bridging the so-called semantic gap between low-level features extracted from imagery and linguistic descriptions of image content. To achieve this goal, linguistic expertise is essential.

Carole E. Chaski (Institute for Linguistic Evidence)
Linguistics and law: Challenges, opportunities and resources for linguists

Among many ways that linguistics can be useful to the legal and investigative professions, as documented in Levi (1982) and Chaski (2010), forensic linguistics provides linguistic evidence that can be used investigatively or in trial. The first challenge in forensic linguistics is demonstrating the linguistic analysis is actually needed to help investigators, the judge or jurors. But there are some tasks recognized as the place for expert linguists—author identification and text-typing being two in which I have worked and testified about in trial. Another challenge is that law enforcement often has a skeptical view of academics. Both of these challenges can be overcome by producing strong empirical research results. These challenges actually led me to
opportunities and the development of resources. First, by understanding what methods are needed in the field by investigators, I began to conduct litigation-independent to develop software tools for law enforcement and intelligence analysts. Research in forensic linguistics is an open area ripe with opportunities for academically-trained linguists, especially theoreticians and computational linguists. Methods based in linguistics offer superior results to the law, thus overcoming challenges. Second, resources such as the Institute for Linguistic Evidence and The Association of Linguistic Evidence with their interdisciplinary membership help the research stay focused on real needs of the consumers of forensic linguistic evidence. ILE’s journal, Linguistic Evidence in Security, Law and Intelligence, has an international, interdisciplinary board that highlights forensic linguistic research. Finally, the LSA’s Summer Institute offers short courses in both language and law and forensic linguistics.

Judith A. Parker (University of Mary Washington)

Linguistics, women’s studies and social activism

Linguists can provide much support in contexts where expertise in language can be crucial to interpretation of communication about experiences of sexual assault and other violence against women (and others). In women’s studies and gender studies, the role of gender is prominent in analyzing the social construction and functioning of social identity and behavior. Across these disciplinary and interdisciplinary boundaries, a linguist’s analytical skills can generate innovative, informative perspectives on language and power, useful to those involved in sexual assault experiences, whether a survivor narrating her story to a counselor or in the parameters of a criminal investigation. Bringing language into focus provides an additional analytical tool to identify and unpack complex aspects of gender identity and performance. Critical discourse analysis, feminist theories and intersectionality theory enable linguists to bring their skills for examination of language about violence against women, as well as other populations. Linguists trained in women’s studies, with the focus on women’s lives and experience, as well as feminist theories and intersectionality theory, have useful analytical perspectives. Linguists working in all languages, along with indigenous and endangered languages, can participate in projects to preserve the women’s stories. Recent invitations many of us have received to engage in campaigns for I-VAWA clearly reflect the growing consciousness of acting responsibility through social activism for justice for girls and women around the world.
One outgrowth of the recent focus on endangered languages has been the increasing prominence of digital archives devoted to language documentation. The last two decades have seen the establishment and growth of archives such as AILLA, PARADISEC, ELAR, and the Language Archive at MPI; and, as the number of documentation projects increases, the number of hours of audio and video material potentially available to such archives has also grown exponentially. Researchers have become increasingly aware of the unique preservation and distribution services that archives can perform; and most intend to place their audio and video documentation in an archive "as soon as transcription and analysis are complete."

However, transcription and analysis are almost never complete. And yet, archive clients can easily use only documentation that is transcribed, aligned, and at least minimally annotated. Partly for this reason, most digital language archives are currently underused.

In 2012, the AARDVARC (Automatically Annotated Repository of Digital Video and Audio Resources Community) project was funded by the National Science Foundation in order to explore the possibility of deploying advances in speech to text processing to address the "transcription problem," i.e., the mountain of untranscribed language documentation which is one of the factors impeding optimal use of language archives, both by potential depositors and potential users of documentation. Emerging from the two AARDVARC workshops was the conclusion that completely automated transcription of under-resourced languages is still impractical despite several promising "bootstrapping" projects. Nevertheless much can be accomplished through automating parts of the transcription and annotation process, e.g., alignment, phone recognition, and scene identification. Since the technology involved remains out of the reach of most individual linguists, AARDVARC explored the possible extension of these services to already archived material. The symposium proposed here presents some of the results of these discussions.

The symposium begins with a presentation by Tanja Schultz and Helen Aristar Dry, giving an overview of speech and visual scene technologies as highlighted in the AARDVARC workshops. Automatic analysis of the main signals of interest to linguists are then outlined: audio by Chris Cieri and Mark Liberman, and video processing by Shrikanth Narayanan.

These papers set the stage for the next series of papers in the symposium which are devoted to the value of automatic analysis in the work of individual linguists. Christian DiCanio, Hosung Nam and D. H. Whalen discuss time savings in analyzing two endangered languages by applying forced alignment between transcriptions and audio signals. Monica Macaulay sketches the use that Native communities might make of enhanced annotation in archives. Advanced methods for searching are presented by Arienne Dwyer.
Finally, Gary Simons will present a plan of action for language archives going forward, emphasizing the need to archive language material sooner rather than later, and proposing incentives for doing so.

Abstracts:

**Tanja Schultz** (Karlsruhe Institute of Technology)
**Helen Aristar Dry** (University of Texas at Austin)

*The role of automatic audio and video analysis in language archives*

Speech technology has made great strides in recent years, but the implementation of these advances in archives has been slow. Here, we outline the improvements in automatic speech recognition (ASR) and video motion analysis that could change the way we use language archives. The largest bottleneck in the detailed analysis of archives is the great amount of time that is required for transcription and annotation. ASR's percentage of error remains too high for some purposes, but the time savings in transcription is substantial at this point. While systems underlying such success have depended on very large corpora, various techniques leverage the advances in one language for use with other languages. The automatic analysis of video data is more limited, though often because of limited lighting and camera angles. We will discuss our expectations for future implementation of automatic analysis that should allow for greater use of archival materials.

**Chris Cieri** (University of Pennsylvania)
**Mark Liberman** (University of Pennsylvania)

*Incorporating automatic speech analysis into language archives*

Advances in Human Language Technologies (HLT) implemented on modern computing infrastructure promise immense benefits to scholars working with speech and text data. Technologies such as Speech Activity Detection, Language and Speaker Recognition, Speech Recognition, Diarization and Forced Alignment have helped reduce the human effort required to process, prepare, annotate and analyze data. However, only a few HLTs are currently in a state where the average linguist, without relevant technical training, could hope to use them successfully. They require collaboration among linguists and technology developers to customize for a specific data type. In this paper, we will describe a range of technologies that impact linguistic analysis, give examples of their use in the literature, discuss their effect on downstream analysis, show performance rates and finally describe the kinds of data needed to train such systems for new languages and data types.

**Shrikanth Narayanan** (University of Southern California)

*Extraction of linguistic and paralinguistic information from audio-visual data*

Audio-visual data are at the confluence of sensing, communication and computing technologies that are allowing capture and access to data in ways that were unimaginable even a few years ago. Importantly, these data afford the analysis and interpretation of multimodal cues of verbal and non-verbal human behavior. Recent computational approaches have yielded significant advances in deriving rich information from multimodal sources including human speech, language, and videos of visual behavior. This talk will highlight some of our ongoing efforts in Behavioral Signal Processing (BSP)—technology and algorithms for quantitatively and objectively understanding typical, atypical and distressed human behavior—with a specific focus on communicative, affective and social behavior. Using examples drawn from different application domains in the human mental health realm, the talk will also illustrate Behavioral Informatics applications of these techniques that contribute to quantifying higher-level, often subjectively described, human behavior in a domain-sensitive fashion.

**Christian DiCanio** (Haskins Laboratories)
**Hosung Nam** (Haskins Laboratories)
**D.H. Whalen** (Haskins Laboratories)

*Labor-saving use of "forced alignment" for two endangered languages*

It is now easier than ever to collect vast amounts of information about the observable world. The collection of a large corpus of recordings from many endangered has brought language documentation to the forefront of linguistic research. Yet, this data is only useful if there are enough resources to analyze it. Here, we examine the challenges to extracting the phonetic features from a large corpus and how some computational tools have sped up this process. Data from Yoloxóchitl Mixtec (Oto-Manguean, ISO 639-3: xty) and Arapaho (Algonquian; arp), were segmented in 1/3 of the original time with forced alignment trained on English. Vowel reduction in spontaneous corpora correspond well with both more controlled experiments and phonological theory.
regarding vowel undershoot and style. These methods allow faster examination of the structure of a language from large data sets, which themselves can answer research questions in phonetics and phonology.

Monica Macaulay (University of Wisconsin-Madison)
*Making field recordings useful to language revitalization*

The Menominee Tribe of Wisconsin has been making increasing efforts to revitalize their language. I have made recordings of the language over the past 15 years which could be extremely useful in this undertaking. Much of the material has been transcribed, but much remains to be done. Here, I outline ways in which automatic annotation tools could allow speakers to correct transcriptions, rather than having to do the transcriptions from scratch. Challenges include the training or modification of a speech recognizer to match Menominee phonetics, a complex, not-easily-parsed verbal morphology, and an intricate pattern of vowel length alternations that creates mismatches between the citation form and the acoustic realization of particular forms. Finally, training of heritage learners in the use of these tools could play a role in increasing commitment to the language documentation process, an essential component to revitalizing a language with few remaining first language speakers.

Arienne M. Dwyer (University of Kansas)
*Optimizing multiple layers of annotation for rapid search*

Linguistic annotation is one of the most time-consuming aspects of language documentation. Linguists typically opt for breadth over depth, using a three-tier annotation format (as opposed to e.g. the 26 levels once proposed by Drude and Lieb). Such annotation allows for a large amount of material to be annotated, but conflates and may obscure linguistic distinctions. This paper explores recommendations for optimizing annotation for both speech scientists and documentary linguists. Searching across multiple tiers, discontinuous string searching (especially for e.g. for syntactic constructions without explicit syntactic annotation), and combined metadata/linguistic data searches are discussed. How can we search for linguistic material with a sparse number of annotation layers and apply speech technology, which has different minimum annotations? To the extent that these two sets of minimum requirements can be made the same, we may have more efficiently searchable data and simultaneously the possibility of applying automatic analysis as well.

Gary Simons (SIL International)
*Going forward with language archives*

Given the relentless entropy that degrades our field recordings and the inevitable obsolescence to the devices we use for storing them, those recordings are just as endangered as the languages they document unless linguists upload them to archives. But the vast majority of field recordings remain unarchived. When a linguist perceives the preparation of materials for archiving as requiring a large near-term effort with benefits only in the long term, the natural tendency is to work on more pressing problems (transcription, analysis) and delay the archiving. Language archives need to turn this paradigm on its head by incentivizing deposit through automating the ingest of submissions and providing near-term benefits through automated annotation services. Here, existing examples of automated ingest and of automated annotation services point to a future in which the software used in the field will archive recordings and metadata directly, in return for automated annotation services.
Call for Archival Materials

Do you have old files or papers pertaining to the history of the LSA?

If so, LSA Archivist Brian Joseph would like to hear from you.

Appropriate materials include:

- Correspondence to/from past LSA leaders, Editors, Institute Directors, or the Secretariat;
- Memorabilia from previous Linguistic Institutes, Summer Meetings, Annual Meetings or other LSA-sponsored events;
- Photographs of LSA leaders, Editors, Institute Directors, or the Secretariat staff;
- Recordings or other audio-visual materials associated with the LSA’s history.

Please note that we are unable to accept any back issues of *Language* or the LSA *Bulletin*.

To explore a potential donation of materials to the LSA’s online digital archive, please contact: bjoseph@ling.osu.edu; phone: (614) 292-4052 or the LSA Secretariat: lsa@lsadc.org; phone 202-835-1714.

---

A continuing collaboration...

The LSA is pleased to continue its collaboration with colleague societies in co-presenting scholarly sessions at their respective Annual Meetings. Be sure to attend this Symposium:

“Being There” with the Language: Language Documentation in Its Ethnographic Context

Saturday, January 10, Pavilion East

9:00  Lise M. Dobrin (University of Virginia):
Elicitation as an interactional genre: An anthropological perspective on the interview

9:30  James Slotta (University of California, San Diego):
Secret stories and public records: Language documentation as a communicative context in Papua New Guinea

10:00  Robert Moore (University of Pennsylvania): Speaking to, and from, the archive: Chinookan research(ers) in 1905 and 2005

Co-sponsored by

[AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION](#)

[LINGUISTIC SOCIETY OF AMERICA](#)
Abstracts of Regular Sessions
Natasha Abner (University of Chicago)  
**Kensy Cooperrider** (University of Chicago)  
**Susan Goldin-Meadow** (University of Chicago)  

*Creating meaning in the palm of your hand*

Palm-up gestures are a commonplace and cross-culturally robust gestural form, attested in diverse speech communities as well as emerging and conventionalized sign language systems, including homesign. However, a clear and predictive account of how palm-up gestures are used has remained elusive. We used a novel gesture elicitation paradigm to investigate the hypothesis that palm-up gestures are associated with "ignorative" (Wierzbicka 1977) utterances. We found that palm-up gestures are approximately three times as likely in "ignorative" utterances and are more strongly associated with utterances with implicitly (vs. explicitly) marked ignorativity, suggesting that gesture can contribute to the force of an utterance.

Natasha Abner (University of Chicago)  
**Savithry Namboodiripad** (University of California, San Diego)  
**Elizabet Spaepen** (University of Chicago)  
**Susan Goldin-Meadow** (University of Chicago)  

*Morphology in child homesign: Evidence from number marking*

This research investigates the innovation of number language by child homesigners and its relation to number expressions in mature (sign) language systems. Using formational criteria established by Coppola et al. (2013), we found that child homesigners used finger extensions (FEs) as well as punctuated (PMs) and unpunctuated (UMs) movements to express number information on both deictic and iconic gestures. Analysis of these form-based gesture classes reveals that FEs, PMs, and UMs exhibit the systematic form-meaning patterns characteristic of a morphological system.

Kelly Abrams (University of Wisconsin-Madison)  
**Tom Purnell** (University of Wisconsin-Madison)  

*Locating the Appalachian dialect boundary in Maryland: Morpho-syntactic evidence*

The feature cluster of Appalachian English morpho-syntax creates problems for geospatial varieties that often share features with working class speech (-in for –ing) and neighboring varieties. This paper explores the eastern edge of AppE in Maryland through the analysis of syntactically tagged transcripts separating AppE features (a-prefixing, demonstrative them, leveled was) spoken by 6 Western MD DARE speakers from working class features (e.g., regularized past tense, multiple negation) exhibited elsewhere in MD (10 speakers). Preliminary results reveal that AppE demonstrative them co-varies with diphthongization of foot. This finding places the western dialect boundary east of Frederick, separating it from Baltimore.

Kelly Abrams (University of Wisconsin-Madison)  
**Trini Stickle** (University of Wisconsin-Madison)  

*Discovering DARE: Creating a DARE curriculum for secondary and postsecondary coursework*

Wolfram (2008, 2012) has brought our attention to the absence of linguistic research in the secondary and postsecondary educational system. Answering this call, we present the organization and a brief sampling of our manual *Discovering DARE: Lessons from the Dictionary of American Regional English* as an additional resource. This multidisciplinary curriculum includes audio and written materials using DARE that will be widely available online. It has been created for teachers without linguistic training to reach as broad an audience as possible. This curriculum is a critical resource for expanding the materials available for public linguistics in secondary and postsecondary education.

Lauren Ackerman (Northwestern University)  
**Michael Frazier** (Northwestern University)  
**Masaya Yoshida** (Northwestern University)  

*Resumptive pronouns ameliorate island violations in forced-choice tasks*

Syntax literature reports resumptive pronouns (RPs) ameliorate island violations, but much psycholinguistic literature finds RPs as unacceptable as island-violating gaps. Psycholinguistic studies typically compare RP and illicit gap conditions indirectly.
However, island production tasks consistently elicit RPs. We posit amelioration is undetectable without direct comparison: the production-comprehension split arises from methodology.

Six experiments crossed three island types with two tasks (forced-choice production-like, comprehension-like), manipulating Location (Island vs Nonisland). We found RPs are preferred in Islands and Gaps in Nonislands (p<0.0001). This suggests RPs ameliorate island violations and the production-comprehension split is a methodological artifact.

Lauren Ackerman (Northwestern University)  
Nina Kazanina (University of Bristol)  
Masaya Yoshida (Northwestern University)  
*Cataphoric dependency search overrides, but local coherence lingers*

We investigate how the parser navigates local ambiguity, contrasting local coherence (LC) with active search (AS) for a cataphoric coreferent. An eye-tracking experiment manipulated Gender Congruency (Match vs Mismatch) and Punctuation after “leaves” (Comma vs No-Comma) as probes. If the parser prioritizes LC, we expect a surprisal slowdown at “is” in (1). If AS is prioritized, we expect a slowdown at “John’s”.

(1) Whenever she leaves John’s house…(is dark).

Early measures suggest AS bias at “John’s” (Mismatch>Match, p=.03), but later measures suggest LC analysis at “is dark” (No-Comma>Comma, p=.02). This suggests that AS initially overrides LC, although LC effects linger.

Lauren Ackerman (Northwestern University)  
Masaya Yoshida (Northwestern University)  
*A third wh-phrase increases acceptability of ditransitive multiple-wh-questions*

In multiple-wh-questions with violations of the Superiority Condition, the syntax literature notes an amnestying effect of a third wh-word (an "additional wh-effect"). The psycholinguistics literature does not support this observation. We ask whether an additional wh-phrase ever improves acceptability of multiple wh-questions, and if so, in which environments. We believe such a study can help reveal the nature of the constraints that are operative during acceptability judgments. In a forced-choice task manipulating verbal Argument Structure (Ditransitive vs Monotransitive), we find a significant main effect (p<0.0001). This indicates that ditransitive verbs prefer the additional wh-word, whereas monotransitive verbs prefer two wh-words.

Matthew Adams (Heinrich-Heine Universität Düsseldorf)  
*Structural variation is fundamentally comparative: The case of English comparative variation*

I present two studies that offer an explanation for structural variation: alternants exist in competition for expression, and the competition itself is a means of resolving multiple linguistic demands on a structure in its local context. Focusing on English comparative adjective variation (prouder/more proud), I present two web-based experiments. Study 1 demonstrates that language users are sensitive to usage, semantics, and phonology, which leads to predictable changes in their bias between choosing -er or more. Study 2 provides evidence that competition between more and -er is actively involved in determining the form of an adjective in a linguistic context.

Niken Adisasmito-Smith (California State University, Fresno)  
Brian Agbayani (California State University, Fresno)  
Chris Golston (California State University, Fresno)  
Holly Wyatt (Chukchansi Tribe)  
*Verb-adverb tense agreement in Chukchansi Yokuts*

Chukchansi Yokuts (Penutian) displays tense agreement between the verb and an adverb of the same clause, a phenomenon that has, to our knowledge, gone unreported in the literature. The phenomenon is surprising, as the adverb is not semantically tensed; furthermore (i) tense and adverb are clausemates and Chukchansi lacks serial verb constructions, (ii) the verb and adverb cannot
be conjoined, and (iii) the tensed adverb cannot stand alone without the verb. Thus, there is no available analysis of these adverbs as separate verbs; and the configuration makes it hard to treat using current theories of agreement or concord.

Andrés Aguilar (University of California, San Diego)  
Gabriela Caballero (University of California, San Diego)  
Lucien Carroll (University of California, San Diego)  
Marc Garellek (University of California, San Diego)  

Multi-dimensionality in the tonal realization of Choguita Rarámuri (Tarahumara)

We examine the phonetic properties involved in the tonal realization of Choguita Rarámuri (Uto-Aztecan), and the ways in which tonal contrasts are implemented in different intonational contexts. We collected acoustic and electroglossographic (EGG) recordings of four native speakers, and examined F0 and duration from the audio, as well as Contact Quotient from EGG. The results show some significant trends, including pitch expansion of H tones utterance-finally, breathy voice on H tones, increased lengthening of L tones utterance-finally, and rearticulation of HL tones utterance-finally. Discussion will focus on which of these properties vary as a function of tone vs. intonation, as well as speaker variation.

Christopher Ahern (University of Pennsylvania)  
Meredith Tamminga (University of Pennsylvania)  

A data-driven approach to stylistic identification

Given a sequence of observations of a variable, we infer the sequence of underlying generative states by training a Hidden Markov Model (HMM). Our dataset contains 18,022 observations of /dh/-stopping from 42 sociolinguistic interviews. We find that for about 70% of the speakers, the data is fit best by an HMM with two states. This is consistent the results of with more traditional approaches in the same speech community. We therefore suggest that our new methodological approach offers the promise of extracting stylistic clusters automatically from observed data.

Blake Allen (University of British Columbia)  
Michael Becker (Stony Brook University)  

Learning irregular alternations from surface forms using sublexical phonology

We present an improvement over Albright & Hayes’ Minimal Generalization Learner for morphophonology. Our model handles large amounts of noisy/variable data, including non-concatenative morphology. The model aggregates paradigms according to their morphological operations into sublexicons (Becker & Gouskova 2013), then learns a MaxEnt grammar for each sublexicon. When given a wug, each sublexicon creates a candidate derivative and assigns a probability to it. We demonstrate that these probabilities are strongly correlated with participants’ responses with several test cases. Our model integrates central elements of current generative theory, except for the search for underlying representations, and thus remains computationally tractable.

Mervyn C. Alleyne (Universidad de Puerto Rico en Río Piedras)  

The Naming of the “New World”: Interrogating the “Creole” Concept

The general concern of this paper is the naming of the “New World”, including not simply the creation of names for new artifacts but also the semantic norms, the significant icons and the significant symbols established by the rulers who seized the prerogatives of naming. The specific illustrative interest is the concept “Creole”, one of the many terms emerging in the New World (cf. also mulatto, mestizo, negro, red, couli, patois, pidgin) to designate new racial socio-cultural types and phenotypes. In the postcolonial era, this has led to conscious efforts to reform names, significant symbols and icons.

This paper specifically examines the conflictual relations existing between “Creole” and “standard” in different Caribbean societies and cultures, but with focus on Trinidad and Eastern Caribbean societies. For example, the term “Creole” and its related lingering stigmatised connotative meanings have been at variance with the noble efforts of some scholars to reform the status of “Creoles” or “patois” (sic). Linguistics has made continuous efforts to provide a principled theory of “Creole” language but the most widely accepted proposal is losing adherents. In other disciplines (e.g. Culture Studies) I claim that there are no clear theoretical statements and it examines why “Creole” has become so attractive to these disciplines. The paper finally suggests naming reforms.
**Svitlana Antonyuk-Yudina** (Stony Brook University)  
*Against the QR parameter: New evidence from Russian scope freezing*

Based on Russian data, we provide strong evidence for the view that there cannot be a QR parameter and that scope freezing is a property of constructions rather than of whole languages (Bobaljik and Wurmbrand 2012). Russian, we argue, is an excellent case in point, with exactly the same contexts of scope fluidity as those known from English, yet with numerous, mostly previously unknown contexts where scope is indeed frozen. The key evidence comes from Russian ditransitives, spray-load constructions and the so-called “reflexive monitransitives”, the latter construction providing a context with surface frozen scope that is not known from English.

**Arto Anttila** (Stanford University)  
*Free variation in Finnish structural case*

In Finnish non-finite clauses, matrix voice matters to NOM/ACC alternation on the object of the embedded verb, yielding free variation. The evidence supports two conclusions: (i) case exists to distinguish arguments; (ii) case assignment is cyclic. Our Stratal OT analysis assumes that CPs and NPs are cycles (phases); NOM is unmarked, ACC marked; and variation arises from partial constraint ranking. The analysis predicts several patterns of variation, including quantitative differences among embedded clause types, and is supported by experimental results (Itkonen 1976) and corpus evidence (Aamulehti 1999). These patterns are not predicted by analyses where case depends on agreement.

**Athulya Aravind** (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
*The structure and interpretation of Malayalam clefts*

I present a syntactic and semantic analysis of clefts in Malayalam. The account incorporates insights from two competing approaches: (1) the specificational approach, which assimilates clefts to sentences containing definite-descriptions, and (2) the focus-movement approach, which emphasizes the ties between information-structure and clefting. I argue that the focus originates as part of a nominalized clause headed by the morpheme *athe* ‘it’, and overtly moves to a low Focus position. The remnant moves to Spec,TP, and optionally extraposes. The cleft-pronoun *athe* is analyzed as a definite-determiner over events, which explains the presuppositional effects it introduces in clefts and other environments.

**Nathan Arnett** (University of California, Santa Cruz)  
*Interference effects in subject-verb attachment: Case, position, and clause-finiteness*

Similarity-based interference has been identified as a primary determinant of difficulty in the resolution of linguistic dependencies. We present the results of two experiments -- self-paced reading and eye-tracking -- plus a computational simulation designed to probe the nature of information used to access subject encodings while processing the subject-verb dependency. Our findings indicate that case of the subject and/or finiteness of its dominating clause play a primary role in resolving the subject-verb dependency.

**Evan Ashworth** (University of British Columbia)  
*Language ideologies and orthographic development for Than Øwinge H Tewa*

Few have investigated language ideologies with respect to the development of orthographies for indigenous languages. This study employs the language ideologies of syncretism, utilitarianism, and variationism (Kroskrity 2009) as a heuristic for investigating orthographic development as part of ongoing Tewa language revitalization efforts in a Rio Grande Tewa Pueblo, referred to here as “Than Øwinge H”. Based on over ten years of fieldwork, this paper argues that the language ideologies above motivate an acceptance of the use of writing to represent the heritage language as well as strategies for developing the orthography itself.

**Eli Asikin-Garmager** (University of Iowa)  
*Hindi speech rate effects and the phonology of voiced aspirates*

For languages with two- and three-way stop contrasts, as speakers slow down, prevoiced and aspirated stops are produced with more prevoicing and aspiration, respectively. I examine speaking rate effects in Hindi, a language with a four-way contrast. Results show that VOT values for voiceless unaspirated stops show no change; however, for plain voiced and voiceless aspirated stops, both prevoicing and aspiration increase as a function of rate, respectively. Crucially, both the prevoicing and breathy voice
of voiced aspirates independently increase as speakers slow down, providing empirical support for a privative [voice, spread glottis] analysis of voiced aspirates.

Anna Babel (The Ohio State University)  
*Salience and iconicity as motivations for borrowing: Aspirates and ejectives in Quechua-influenced Spanish*

Linguistic borrowings between languages in contact are motivated and shaped by the way that speakers perceive particular language features. I describe the use of aspirates and ejectives in a contact variety of Spanish spoken in central Bolivia. This dialect has a large number of loanwords borrowed from Quechua. Aspirates and ejectives are used in Spanish as part of a continuum of meaning that encompasses both structural and affective aspects of language. Peripheral borrowings such as the aspirate/ejective series I describe require us to consider the indexical functions of language as motivations for and consequences of language change.

Molly Babel (University of British Columbia)  
*Session 25*

Jamie Russell (University of British Columbia)  
*Session 25*

Expectations, alignment, and speech intelligibility

Listeners use information about a speaker’s identity to help parse the speech stream. While indexical cues are often beneficial in speech processing, this is not always the case. In this study, we show how expectations about what Chinese Canadians sound like reduces the intelligibility of sentences produced by Chinese Canadians who are native speakers of the local variety of English. We show this by comparing the intelligibility of Chinese Canadian and White Canadian voices in a face priming task. Our results indicate that Chinese Canadian voices are less intelligible only when listeners know they are listening to a Chinese Canadian.

Rebekah Baglini (University of California, San Diego)  
*Session P5*

Reference to states across languages

Semanticists often invoke states in characterizing the referential properties of certain lexical items. But differences in the lexical encoding of stative meanings entails systematic variation in the shape of stative constructions. For example, while most English statives belong to the adjective class, other languages may exclusively use nouns and/or verbs. To explore whether semantic generality underlies this morphosyntactic heterogeneity, I introduce novel data from the Senegambian language Wolof, an adjectiveless language. Comparing the semantic properties of stative expressions across categories and languages is ultimately shown to shed light on the representation of stative meaning in model-theoretic semantics.

Nicholas Baier (University of California, Berkeley)  
*Session 5*

Adjective agreement in Noon: Evidence for a split theory of noun-modifier concord

In this paper, I show that two distinct mechanisms are needed to account for the pattern of noun-adjective agreement in Noon (Cangin, Senegal). Previous work presupposes that the same mechanism derives noun-modifier agreement (concord) and argument-predicate agreement: usually a modified version of Chomsky’s (2001) Agree. However, others have argued that noun-modifier agreement is morphological in nature and should be derived post-syntactically. Here, I argue for a split approach: one form of Noon adjective agreement is derived by valuation of phi-probe on A, while another is derived via a post-syntactic process of Feature Copying.

Peter Bakker (Aarhus University)  
Kristoffer Friis Boegh (Aarhus University)  
Aymeric Daval-Markussen (Aarhus University/University of Auckland)  
*How African are creoles?*

Opinions about the structural influence of African languages on the Caribbean creoles differ among creolists. In order to assess this, we selected stable morphological and syntactic features of 40 (mostly western) African languages and forty creole and semi-creole languages, from all continents, some without any involvement of Africans (e.g. Asian, Amerindian creoles), and others with Africans (e.g. Caribbean). Phylogenetic programs should enable us to make an automatic assessment of the African structural continuity. Results will be presented that challenge some of the ideas of those supporting European or African continuity or spontaneous genesis of grammar in creolization.
There are two syncope processes in Tunica (Kisseberth 1970): one ("internal syncope") that tolerates the creation of stress clash and the other ("external syncope") that does not. Ultimately, however, even the stress clashes created by internal syncope are resolved by destressing. I propose that internal syncope is lexical and that external syncope is postlexical; the constraint against clash is crucially dominated lexically but crucially undominated postlexically. This analysis both makes sense of the internal/external distinction (internal syncope applies within words; external syncope applies across words) and obviates the distinction between "absolutely obligatory" and "relatively obligatory" rules proposed by Kisseberth (1970).

This talk presents the perspective of law enforcement, security, and intelligence analysis on the promise of forensic linguistic methods. First, the distinction between probative and investigative levels of evidence is made; this distinction affects the use of all forensic linguistic methods. Second, given the four corners of forensic linguistics (Chaski 2013), the utility of items in each corner is ranked. Third, research that is needed most urgently is cast within the four corners.

Differences in the syntactic behavior of person and gender in Cayuga (Iroquoian) predicates indicates that these features are encoded separately. Human noun roots encode a person feature that is obligatorily modified by an interpretable gender feature. This gender feature prevents ellipsis with gender mismatch on human nouns, but does not prevent ellipsis with gender mismatch on verbs.

Antisymmetry has necessitated the re-thinking of relative clauses (RC). Specifically, we discuss an asymmetry between that-relative clauses (TRCs) and wh-relative clauses (WRCs) with respect to DP adverbs. Specifically, TRCs permit bare DP adverbs; whereas WRCs require an appropriate preposition. We demonstrate that the standard right-branching analysis does not predict this asymmetry, but that the Antisymmetric approach does. However, we also show that extraposed TRCs still require the standard Operator analysis of Chomsky (1977). Thus, a uniform analysis of RCs, even within English, is not called for.

Only four of the 26 letters, $a$, $e$, $h$, $y$, are often the ending of names of females. Among 42 Presidents of the United States who married, the final letter of the first name was predominantly male for the first or only wife of ten Presidents but for only one of the 42 mothers of the same Presidents. Designation of gender from the final letter therefore was more consistent for mothers than wives of the Presidents.

The present study compared productions of homophonous verbs and auxiliaries in inter-adult speech, child-directed speech and child speech. In adult speech, function words were shorter than content words and received less intonational prominence. However, children put greater intonational prominence on some function words, even while shortening their durations. Durations were more affected by errors and pauses and bigram probability in child speech. Transitional probability affected adult speech. Although children have the tools for reduction, there is a mismatch in their strategies, contributing to non-adultlike prosody. Work supported in part by NIH, Award Number R01HD061458.
David Basilico (University of Alabama at Birmingham)  
Session P5  
Noun incorporation in Frisian

Noun incorporation (NI) in Frisian (Dyk 1997) presents a challenge because it shows restrictions not typically seen in other languages with NI (such as Mohawk). Stative and achievement verbs do not allow object NI, unaccusative verbs do not allow incorporation of their surface subject and only agentive subjects are allowed if the object incorporates. I argue that NI in Frisian should be understood as a case of synthetic compounding of the verb with its internal argument, not canonical NI, with the compound licensed by a null atelic activity v head that requires an agentive external argument.

Saleh Batais (King Saud University)  
Caroline Wiltshire (University of Florida)  
Session 33  
Word and syllable constraints in Indonesian adaptation: OT analysis

Using original data consisting of 681 syllabic adaptations of borrowed words produced by 24 native speakers of Indonesian, we find both deletion and epenthesis to resolve word-final clusters, while word-initial clusters sometimes have epenthesis and sometimes are tolerated intact. We show that the adaptations of Arabic and Dutch loanwords obey an Indonesian limit on complex codas, and furthermore reveal two subtle constraints: bisyllabic minimal word size and falling sonority across syllable boundaries. By showing that distinct adaptations are conditioned by the same markedness constraints, the OT analysis corroborates a view of borrowing as a phonological, rather than purely phonetic, process.

Robert Bayley (University of California, Davis)  
Chelsea Escalante (University of California, Davis)  
Renee Kemp (University of California, Davis)  
Alex Mendes (University of California, Davis)  
Emily Moline (University of California, Davis)  
Session 40  
Where have all the participles went? Using Twitter data to teach multivariate analysis

This presentation demonstrates the use of tweets to document the process of paradigm leveling, specifically the regularization of the past participle of go, e.g. “I should have went to more football games.” We show how tweets from specific locations can be extracted using Twitter. We then provide an overview of a multivariate analysis of approximately 1,000 tokens extracted from tweets from northern and southern California users. These tools are useful for examining patterns of ongoing language change in a wide number of features of interest to students of American dialects.

Virginia Beavert (University of Oregon)  
Sharon Hargus (University of Washington)  
Session 81  
Dictionaries and texts for all: An Ichishkii case study

In this presentation we summarize the history and design decisions that underlie two major projects we are involved with, a published print dictionary (under revision) and a set of texts in preparation from family recordings of the first author. Both products were designed to be made accessible to the widest possible audience, including non-linguists. With the dictionary, we chose the uninflected word, not the root, as the headword for entries. With the texts, we provide word rather than morpheme glosses. Issues in electronic distribution of both products will also be discussed.

David Beck (University of Alberta)  
Session 80  
Primary and secondary objects in Upper Necaxa Totonac

Upper Necaxa Totonac (UNT), a member of the Totonacan language family, has a rich system of causatives and applicatives that allows the derivation of verbs with up to five syntactic objects. The only syntactic property the distinguishes object types is the object-suppressive voice, which consistently targets basic (non-applied) objects, causes in causative constructions, and the non-theme object of underived trivalent verbs UNT in the class of primary-object languages (Dryer 1986) and categorizes UNT causative as direct causatives (Beck 2009). UNT applicatives are non-direct applicatives and consistently add secondary rather than primary objects to the clause.
Recent research on dialect diversity along the West Coast of North America has identified unique vocalic features in California (Eckert 2008; Kennedy and Grama 2012) and Washington State (Wassink et al. 2009), challenging characterizations of the West Coast as monolithic from both the dialect literature (Labov, Ash & Boberg 2006) and in the popular imagination (Evans 2013). This paper presents production and perception data from Oregon, a West Coast locale that remains understudied, and finds that Oregonians make use of a broad linguistic repertoire of West Coast features, the use of which are impacted by speakers’ West Coast language ideologies.

Post-nasal devoicing, if indeed it occurred diachronically, would be one of the rare sound changes to operate against the principles of phonetic naturalness. Such a sound change is reported in eight languages from four language families. In this talk, I argue against analyses involving post-nasal devoicing and show instead that these languages underwent a set of trivial sound changes that, together, gave rise to apparent post-nasal devoicing. I also propose a model that can be applied to similar cases in future. The model confirms that sound change both targets surface phonetics and follows phonetic naturalness.

This work addresses the structural properties and restrictions of analytic solutions to complex-path Predicates of Motion. A conceptual system based on a Cartesian Coordinate System underlies successive Merge of individual heads under vo, yielding a mono-eventive additive (rather than compositional) interpretation as well as the use of morphological bare roots. Subsequent Merge of Telicity, Result and Agentive heads complete the analytic syntactic mapping of these predicates.

Imbrication is a pattern in Bantu languages, whereby suffixes are overlaid with a preceding morpheme, e.g. Zulu /i-fund+w+ile/ → [ifundiwe] ‘It was read (perf., pass.).’ the passive suffix /-w-/ and the perfect suffix /-ile/ fuse to yield [-iwe]. Previous treatments of imbrication understand it as a combination of metathesis or infixation with assimilation and/or deletion of individual segments. Such approaches miss a key generalization: consonant-to-consonant similarity is a conditioning factor. /-ile/ imbricates with sonorants like {l n w}, but not obstruents. This talk captures this generalization by handling imbrication as coalescence driven by surface correspondence (Rose & Walker 2004).

Although Aleut is relatively well described, there are almost no studies of its information structure. In this paper and using data from both published texts and original fieldwork, I examine neutral and non-neutral word order, the indexing and expression or
lack thereof of arguments, and topic and topic/comment structure in Aleut. I explore some challenges that Aleut presents to the
theory of information structure as a result of features such as its polysynthesis, verb indexing, and clause chaining.

Archna Bhatia (Carnegie Mellon University)
Chu-Cheng Lin (Carnegie Mellon University)
Lorraine Levin (Carnegie Mellon University)
Mandy Simons (Carnegie Mellon University)

Exploring the form-function mappings of definiteness in typologically diverse languages

Our goal is to use statistical models such as Logistic Regression and Random Forest to explore the form-function mappings
associated with definiteness in typologically diverse languages, for example, languages with and without non-demonstrative
determiners. We have created a corpus annotation scheme that is a composite of many semantic and pragmatic notions from the
vast literature on definiteness. We have annotated texts in English, Hindi, Russian, and Hebrew, and have built statistical models
for English. We will report our findings about form-function mappings.

Ron Binder (Wycliffe Bible Translators)
Chenier Carpio Opáu (National Congress of the Wounaan People)
Doris Cheucarama Membache (Wounaan Oral Traditon Project)
Bryan James Gordon (University of Arizona)
Elizabeth Kennedy (University of Arizona)
Chivio Mémbora Peña (Wounaan Oral Traditon Project)
Tonny Mémbora Peña (Wounaan Oral Traditon Project)
Toño Peña Conquista (Wounaan Oral Traditon Project)
Chindio Peña Ismare (Wounaan Oral Traditon Project)
Julie Velásquez Runk (University of Georgia)

A cross-modal, multi-genre description of the Wounaan Meu demonstrative system

Wounaan Meu (NOA), a Chocó language of Colombia and Panama, has a complex demonstrative system with six basic roots and
13 suffixed, 1 infixed, 1 prefixed and 4 zero derivations. The paradigm was partially described by Loewen (1954). Our team of
Wounaan and US linguists has expanded upon Loewen, documenting the occurrence of all attested forms, including their frequent
use in discourse-connecting collocations, in multiple genres and including gestural data. Our findings highlight culturally valued
creative uses of demonstratives and metasemantic and metagestural findings from recognised Wounaan language experts. We also
consider the impact of these findings on demonstrative typology.

Jason B. Bishop (City University of New York)
Adam J. Chong (University of California, Los Angeles)
Sun-Ah Jun (University of California, Los Angeles)

Explicit prosodic phrasing in relative clause attachment

This study investigated the effects of explicit prosodic phrasing on the parsing of relative clauses with ambiguous attachment,
e.g., Someone shot the servant of the actress who was on the balcony. English-speaking listeners made attachment decisions for
such sentences, presented with either a boundary after NP1, after NP2, or with no boundary. Results demonstrated that listeners
strongly preferred low attachment for sentences with a boundary after NP1; there was also a trend towards high attachment when
a boundary occurred after NP2. Our discussion focuses on the implications of our findings for prosodic theory and the Implicit
Prosody Hypothesis (Fodor 1998/2002).

Jesse Bisogni (University of Southern California)
Elsi Kaiser (University of Southern California)

Pronoun production by adults and children: Turn-taking and grammatical role effects

We analyzed adults’ and children’s production of pronouns in question-answer dialogues in a corpus of forensic interviews and
court transcripts. Prior work on comprehension, mostly of narratives, has identified conflicting biases in adults’ pronoun
interpretation. Some researchers suggest pronouns prefer subject-position antecedents, but others claim pronouns prefer grammatically-parallel antecedents. We focused on singular third-person pronouns in subject and object position and analyzed the grammatical role of the antecedent. Our early findings from six transcripts indicate that both the subject preference and grammatical parallelism effects exist, but are modulated by the speaker’s age and the pronoun-to-antecedent distance as measured by turn-taking.

Shane Blau (University of California, Davis)
Jeffrey Davis (University of Tennessee)
Keriann Lawler (Gallaudet University)
Lyra Behnke (Gallaudet University)

Diachronic change in Plains Indian Sign Language

Plains Indian Sign Language (PISL) developed as a lingua franca among indigenous North American nations (Campbell, 2000). Deaf individuals born into these communities subsequently acquired PISL as a primary language. As such, PISL offers a unique opportunity to investigate diachronic change as a language undergoes rapid and significant changes in community of practice and usage. In this study, we examine filmed language samples from 1930 and contemporary samples. The analysis shows evidence of phonological and morphological changes, some of which are similar to patterns seen in spoken language and others that may be unique to visual/gestural languages.

Lev Blumenfeld (Carleton University)
Phillip Burness (Carleton University)
Erin Riley (Carleton University)

Stress and length in Nauruan

Using data from original fieldwork on Nauruan, we propose a new analysis of Nauruan stress and vowel length, arguing against the previous proposals that length is contrastive. The key to length is the previously unstudied stress system. Based on a recording of all the headwords in a draft of the Nauruan dictionary, we propose a quality-sensitive stress rule that depends on a particular analysis of vowel quality. The proposal results in further simplification of the phonological system: a direct consequence is that length becomes predictable: non-central vowels before voiced consonants in penultimate syllables are long, all other vowels short.

Charles Boberg (McGill University)

World War I and the consolidation of Canadian English

This paper examines archival data on the phonetics and phonology of earlier Canadian English, specifically the speech of seven Canadian First World War veterans recorded in the 1960s. Their speech opens an apparent-time window on the period 1890-1910, when Ontario English was being consolidated and transplanted to western Canada. Whereas Canadian Raising goes back over a century, the fronting of /uw/ and the Canadian Shift are shown to have arisen more recently. Even the low-back merger and the modern allophonic distribution of /æ/ seem to have evolved gradually, from a dialect landscape that was once much less homogeneous than today’s.

M. Ryan Bochnak (University of California, Berkeley)
Eva Csipak (Georg-August-Universität Göttingen)

The semantics of supposed to as a reportative evidential

In this talk we investigate English supposed to, which has both a deontic use and a use signaling that the speaker has reportative evidence. Like other modal evidentials, supposed to can be embedded, for example in the antecedent of a conditional. The evidential requirement is presuppositional, as it projects through negation, and cannot be directly challenged. It is a “weak” evidential, since the speaker is not committed to the truth of the prejacent in the actual world. We analyze supposed to as a necessity modal with a realistic modal base and reportative informational ordering source.
141

**David Boe** (Northern Michigan University)  
*Murray, lexicography, and historical principles*

This year represents the 100th anniversary of the death of the lexicographer James Murray (1837-1915), who long served as the principle editor of the *Oxford English Dictionary*. In this presentation, I will revisit the historical orientation of (British) dictionaries, and I will situate the evolution of lexicography in the context of the study of the history of the language sciences. Although figures such as Murray (and Samuel Johnson before him) are not typically viewed as “linguists” per se, I suggest that their philological foundations and their attention to language development and language change place them well within the context of 19th-century diachronic linguistics.

**Elizabeth Bogal-Allbritten** (University of Massachusetts Amherst)  
*Decomposing attitudes: The view from Navajo*

Since Hintikka, attitude ascriptions (*Mary thinks it is raining, Mary wants it to rain*) have received a modal analysis. Subsequent standard analyses located all modal meaning in the entries of *think* and *want*. I argue that this analysis is unsuitable for Navajo. The same Navajo verb (*nizin*) occurs both in expressions of belief and expressions of desire. I capture these facts using Kratzer’s (2006, 2013) decompositional analysis of attitudes and perception verbs in English and German. I argue that *nizin* denotes situations of mental attitudes; all attitude-specific modal meaning is due to operators (overt or covert) in *nizin*’s complement.

**Manuel F. Borja** (Inetnon Ámot yan Kutturan Natibu)  
**Sandra Chung** (University of California, Santa Cruz)  
**Matthew Wagers** (University of California, Santa Cruz)  
*Filler-gap order and online licensing of grammatical relations: Evidence from Chamorro*

In two touch-tracking experiments, we examined the processing of relative clauses (RCs) in Chamorro, where RCs can follow or precede the head NP (filler). Does assignment of grammatical relations within RC depend on whether the filler has actually been encountered or can only be hypothesized to exist? Regardless of order, we detected an early pressure to link filler with subject gaps. If RC precedes the filler, this pressure is ultimately outcompeted and object gap interpretations prevail. We interpret our findings as the interaction of universal principles - like the active filler strategy - with Chamorro-specific principles, including the person-animacy hierarchy.

**Antariksh Bothale** (University of Washington)  
**Emily Bender** (University of Washington)  
*Extraposition and head-initial CPs in head-final Marathi: An HPSG-based analysis*

We present an HPSG-based analysis of Marathi complement clauses that accounts for the obligatory extraposition of head-initial CPs and the impossibility of extraposition of head-final CPs. The analysis verified in an implemented grammar and correctly predicts the possibilities of interpretation of *wh* words in each type of CP.

**Paulina Bounds** (Tennessee Tech University)  
**Jacqueline Hettel** (Arizona State University)  
*Signal-to-noise ratio in creation of perceptual maps*

We investigated how much the difference of the information put on perceptual maps influences the results of perceptions of speech. In the first phase, 100 respondents showed us what a “perfect” map is for them. In the second part, we used the five categories that received the highest marks: capital cities, state lines, interstates, major cities, and topography to create five types of the US maps. 180 respondents filled in maps with their perceptions. The results indicate that state lines and interstates have the greatest impact on the shape of the perceptions, and topography features and major cities the least.

**Dustin Bowers** (University of California, Los Angeles)  
*Learning composite phonological representations*

An unresolved challenge in phonological learning is how to balance the implications of leveling and some paradigmatic alternations. In leveling, learners appear to privilege one surface allomorph and spread it throughout a paradigm. Meanwhile,
there are many stable systems that require an underlying representation which contains segments drawn from multiple allomorphs of a morpheme. Building on proposals by Tesar (2013) and Albright (2002), the deciding factor may be the availability of a constraint ranking to describe the paradigm. If no ranking is available, learners are forced to narrow their focus. If the paradigm is describable, learners will consider all allomorphs.

Ana Paula Brandão (Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina)

Subordination in Paresi-Haliti (Arawak)

Paresi is a Southern Arawak language spoken in the State of Mato Grosso, Brazil, which exhibits nominalization, juxtaposition and the use of subordinating particles as subordination strategies. The three types of subordinate clauses discussed are: relative, complement, and adverbial clauses, and they are compared to coordinate clauses in order to show that subordination is not easily identified in Paresi. Current works on Paresi syntax are: Rowan & Burgess (1969), Derbyshire (1986), Silva (2013), and Brandão (2014). My analysis uses a Functional-Typological linguistic framework and is informed by discussions about the phenomena in Dixon (2010), Andrews (2007) and Cristofaro (2003).

Aaron Braver (Texas Tech University)

Phonology or morphology: Inter-speaker differences in Xhosa labial palatalization

IsiXhosa has a pattern of labial palatalization in which the passive suffix /-w/ causes stem-final labials to become palatals. Some previous work has treated this as a phonological process, though others claim the pattern is fundamentally in the lexicon. We probe this question experimentally, using a 'wug test'. If palatalization is phonological, speakers should extend it to nonce items. If, however, the palatalized forms are lexically stored, speakers will not palatalize in nonce items. We find that labial palatalization is phonological for some speakers, but morphological for others, and this variation happens even within members of the same speech community.

Ruth Brillman (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

An anti-locality approach to English subject/non-subject asymmetries

Recent work argues that there are anti-locality constraints (e.g., Erlewine to appear), prohibiting movement that is too short. Erlewine proposes that the anti-locality constraint in (1), rules out short subject movement from spec-TP to spec-CP in Kaqchikel (Mayan).

(1) A-bar movement from spec-XP must cross a maximal projection other than XP.

We show that the constraint in (1) offers a new way of unifying a disparate set of English subject/non-subject asymmetries: (anti-)that-trace effects, the impossibility of subject movement in tough-constructions and, asymmetries in matrix subject wh-questions.

Erica Britt (University of Michigan-Flint)

Preaching, performance, and the comedy of Richard Pryor

Using a combination of conversation analysis and phonetic transcription methods, I examine the construction of the voice of the Black preacher in three performances by Richard Pryor. The contrast of phonological, syntactic, and stylistic features and the non-congruence of content come together to help audience members make sense of what Pryor is doing with the characters that he is constructing. These performances allow Pryor to produce a pointed social commentary on preachers perhaps helping to shift the public image of the preacher from one that is elevated and sanctified to one that mirrors the crass, secular experiences of the layperson.
George Aaron Broadwell (University at Albany)  
Session 77

Two stative markers in Colonial Valley Zapotec

Colonial Valley Zapotec (CVZ) is attested in many documents from ca.1565-1820. The grammar of CVZ sometimes shows marked differences from that of modern Valley Zapotec languages, as is the case with the two stative aspect markers /wa-/ (orthog. <oa ~ hua>) and /na-/. /Wa-/ is no longer found in the modern languages, is argued to have signalled ‘extended state’ in CVZ, contrasting with /na-/ ‘state (of unspecified extent).

Though /wa-/ no longer functions as an aspect marker in modern Valley Zapotec, its modern reflex /a=/ now appears cliticized to the perfective aspect as a signal of the perfect. This semantic development of an extended state marker into a signal of the perfect has been accompanied by a concomitant loss of the extended state marker before imperfectives.

Marisa Brook (University of Toronto)  
Session 19

Syntactic categories informing variationist analysis: The case of English copy-raising

This study shows that the apparent-time analysis of copy-raising in Canadian English (e.g. both ‘it seems like they’re in trouble’ and ‘they seem like they’re in trouble’) benefits in two ways from a broader look at the syntax. First, the related raising structure with a non-finite complement (‘they seem to be in trouble’) turns out to be implicated in the apparent-time patterning of the copy-raising tokens in spite of being completely non-variable. Second, a division of the copy-raising tokens according to their syntactic properties proves to be more revealing than one based on traditional variable contexts.

Alexander Buchner (The Ohio State University)  
Session 23

Divergent [s] accommodation in a gendered shadowing task

Accommodation research has mostly ignored divergence since Communication Accommodation Theory defined it as a mechanism of social distancing. In this paper I argue that acoustic divergence in Center of Gravity of [s] productions by female speakers shadowing a straight male model talker suggests a subconscious adherence to salient phonetic gender norms. Drawing on previous research on socially mediated accommodation (Pardo 2006, Babel 2009 & 2012) and the phonetics of socially marked [s] production (e.g. Pharao et al. 2014), my findings suggest that theories of divergence as “social distancing” cannot account for the sociolinguistic maneuvering possible in divergent phonetic accommodation.

Rachel S. Burdin (The Ohio State University)  
Session 63

All models are wrong, but some are useful: A history of mathematical modeling in historical linguistics

In this presentation, we provide a history of the application of mathematical modeling within historical linguistics, assessing the degree of empirical success achieved, the reception of the work by the historical linguistics community, and its impact on the field. In particular, we review glottochronology and phylogenetic methods, analogical modeling, and the use of tools from the field of information theory. While modeling has its limits, it is possible that, with careful application, these models can enhance our understanding of language change.

Allison Burkette (University of Mississippi)  
Session 41

Lamont Antieau (Anvil Editing)  
Individual language as a complex system

Properties of complex systems (dynamism, interaction, emergent order, scalability) have been used to discuss language acquisition, evolution, variation, and change. This presentation applies complexity to individual speakers, using two types of Linguistic Atlas data: hand-written field records from the Linguistic Atlas of New England and recordings from the Linguistic Atlas of the Western States. LANE worksheets from a single speaker provide examples of scalability and emergent meaning, while a single LAWS transcript allows us to address the issue of choice, how an interacting agent’s response is a stance-taking measure. Together, these Atlas data demonstrate complexity within speech of the individual.
Laurence B-Violette (Harvard University)  
Object-subject obviation in French  

Although (1-a) seems to suggest that object-subject obviation (OSO) doesn't exist in French, I observe the antithesis in (1-b). (1) also points to an asymmetry: a pronominal clitic object is obviative, but a full object may not be.

(1) a. Tom a demandé à Arthur qu’il parte.  
   T. has asked of A. that he leave.SBJ

b. ??Tom lui a demandé qu’il parte.  
   T. him.DAT.CL has asked that he leave.SBJ

This research proposes an account of French OSO in the lines of the competition theories following Schlenker (2005), while also accounting for this NP-clitic asymmetry based on the properties of the subjunctive mood and dative clitics.

Michael Cahill (SIL International)  
Labial-velars: A questionable diagnostic for a linguistic area  

Heine and Leyew (2008), inter alia, assert that the occurrence of labial-velars (k̄p, ĝ̄b, ŋ̄m, hereafter “KP”) identifies the “Sudanic Belt” of Africa as a linguistic area, since KPs are a) unusual and b) largely arise through language contact. However, my database of languages with KPs shows that KP occurs in over 840 (12%) of the world’s languages, including 57 in the Pacific. Also, labial-velars arise from a) sound change, b) genetic inheritance, and c) language contact. KPs in most African languages are attributable to a) or b). These facts undermine KP as a diagnostic for this linguistic area.

Luisa Caiazzo (University of Naples)  
Plotting identity and subjectivity: The Bombay/Mumbai naming controversy  

Drawing on recent studies which see place names as ‘social facts’ embedded in complex cultural networks—as symbolic texts read, interpreted, and acted upon by people—this presentation focuses on the still controversial renaming of Bombay as Mumbai. It is suggested that (re)naming practices are worth exploring also in terms of public opinion reactions to being (re)named. Online newspaper articles are investigated to plot how identity is shaped and subjectivity is voiced. The preliminary results suggest that the profound political power located in the capacity to name reverberates in the accruing of multiple layers of meanings and connotations associated with Bombay/Mumbai.

Shira Calamaro (Yale University)  
Understanding the effects of multi-level grammar  

A major benefit of Optimality Theory is the ability to capture typological generalizations. The theory of introducing multiple levels into constraint-based grammars, as in Stratal OT, has been shown to have many advantages. The typological predictions of such a framework have been less well explored. A common worry is the potential for typological overgeneration predicted by such an introduction into the grammar. I explore the amount of overgeneration that constraint reranking between levels actually produces. Specifically, this research considers a version of Harmonic Serialism with multiple levels, quantifying the typological effects within the domain of syllable structure using gradual syllabification.

Catherine Callaghan (The Ohio State University)  
Preserving Lake Miwok in diaspora  

Language death among the young is common on reservations. Older speakers have often left, resulting in speakers and potential learners that are far apart. Like Miwok, a Central California Indian language, is currently being maintained by a native speaker in Arizona, a linguist in Ohio, and a linguistically gifted medical doctor in Istanbul, a situation manifesting extreme diaspora. They intercommunicate weekly on a two-way basis by telephone, conversing in Lake Miwok, coining new words, and eliciting new material from the native speaker. I would recommend this model of language preservation because it is flexible, low tech, non-threatening, and cheap.
Nivaclé (Matacoan, Argentina and Paraguay) has a typological unusual valency-increasing morpheme, -eš. It increases the valency of whatever it is attached to by ‘1’. Attached to a noun or adjective, the results in an intransitive verb; with intransitive, a transitive verb; with transitive, ditransitive. It is unusual for a language to have such an affix that increases the valency of whatever it is attached to; this challenge several general claims about valency in the literature, addressed in this paper from the perspectives of the implications of Nivaclé valency increasing.

“Canadian” raising (CR) has been found in a number of Southern U.S. dialects. This study adds New Orleans English to the list, through acoustic analysis of /aw/ variation establishing the change in progress towards CR. While some historically distinctive features of New Orleans English are in decline, the development of CR suggests the city may be developing new local linguistic markers. These findings also support a hypothesis of independent development of CR (Moreton & Thomas 2004), since contact with CR-exhibiting dialects cannot be established in this case as it has been in other studies (e.g. Baclawski et al 2014).

Elizabeth Carolan (McGill University)
An exploration of tense in Chuj

This study explores the possible existence of tense in Chuj, an understudied Mayan language of the Q’anjob’alan branch. Traditionally, it has been thought that Mayan languages are tenseless languages (Bohnemeyer 2009:20). However, I argue for a re-examination of tense in Mayan languages. My main source of evidence comes from data I have elicited in Chuj on the marker ix, which demonstrate that the temporal distribution of ix is limited to the recent past. I also discuss the possibility of recent past tense markers in Mam and Yucatec based on England (1983) and Bohnemeyer (2009).

Elizabeth Carolan (McGill University)
Jessica Coon (McGill University)
Negation in Chuj progressives

This study investigates aspect-based split ergativity found in the progressive aspect in Chuj, an understudied Q’anjob’alan Mayan language spoken in Guatemala. Using data from negation, collected from native speakers as well as data presented in other works, we argue that the progressive aspect marker in Chuj is a predicate. We discuss implications this has for nominalization and split ergativity in light of recent work on this topic.

Kayla Carpenter (University of California, Berkeley)
Justin Spence (University of California, Davis)
Beyond words: Enhancing a learner’s dictionary with texts in Hupa (Athabaskan)

This study reports on a project whose starting point was the learner-oriented Hupa Language Dictionary, published in 1996. The updated online edition builds on the success of the original while moving beyond its limitations. Organized around Hupa linguistic structure, it is integrated with transcribed texts and includes links to recordings and other documentation. The result is a multi-functional tool that is useful for both academic researchers and advanced language learners. An important finding is that while each stakeholder group’s uses of the dictionary may be very different, a single online resource is able to meet the needs of both.

Phillip M. Carter (Florida International University)
Salvatore Callesano (Florida International University)
Perceiving Spanish in Miami: The interaction of top-down and bottom-up stimuli

We report on an experiment that illustrates perceptions of the Peninsular (Madrid), Highland Colombian, and post-Castro Cuban varieties of Spanish. Participants were given information about the speaker, including the parents’ country of origin. Sometimes
the parents’ national-origin agreed with speaker but in other cases, the background information and voices were mismatched. This manipulation allows us to separate perceptions based on bottom-up linguistic features from top-down social information. Our findings suggest a competence/warmth split, where the national-origin labels either raise or lower perceptions dependent on the trait itself. We also report on differences in perception amongst the Latino and non-Latino participants.

Phillip M. Carter (Florida International University)  
Nandi Sims (Florida International University)  
Lydda López (Florida International University)  

Spanish substrate influence on Miami Latino English

Sociolinguistic interviews were conducted with 10 Miami Anglo-Whites and 33 Miami Latinos. We focus our attention on: 1) prosodic rhythm and 2) vowel quality. Minimally 200 syllable-to-syllable comparisons were made for the rhythm analysis and mean PVI scores were calculated for each speaker. Latinos were significantly more syllable-timed than the Anglo-Whites. For the vocalic analysis 15 tokens for each vowel were analyzed for formant values. Miami Latinos demonstrated backed /u, o/ relative to Anglo-Whites. Latinos demonstrate the allophonic split for /æ/, both allophones are backed relative to Anglo-Whites. These results provide evidence for Spanish substrate influence on English in Miami.

Thiago Castro (University of Oregon)  

Predication and word classes in Djeoromitxi (Macro-Jê, Brazil)

Djeoromitxi is an isolating language of the Macro-Jê family spoken by about 50 people in the Brazilian Amazon. While there is syntactic evidence for the word classes of noun, verb, adjective, and postposition, as predicates, all five word classes show virtually identical syntactic behavior, following the subject and preceding the TAM markers. The similarities suggest that the predicate construction is not sensitive to word classes, even though these are distinguished elsewhere in the grammar. Synchronically, we can model this indeterminacy of predicate category in the Construction Grammar framework. We will also present a diachronic hypothesis for this indeterminacy.

Chundra Aroor Cathcart (University of California, Berkeley)  

The relationship between areality and frequency of usage: Drift vs. diffusion

This paper investigates the systematic relationship between geographic distance and distances based on frequencies of usage of feature use. This relationship may be explained by drift, where variants catch on at different thresholds (i.e., times) but change in frequency at roughly identical rates across dialects; or inter-dialectal communication, where rates of change in frequency can be modeled as a function of geography. A statistical model estimates a zero coefficient for geography as a predictor of rate of change, supporting the drift hypothesis.

Wallace Chafe (University of California, Santa Barbara)  

Unsystematic number marking in Caddo

In Caddo marking the number of a participant in an event or state is not assigned to a single position in the polysynthetic template, but is spread across the morphological structure in a seemingly haphazard way that contrasts with the systematic marking of person, role, and reality. Dual, for example, appears in prefix position 12 whereas plural is infixed within the verb base. Plural marking, furthermore, unlike dual, is limited to animate referents. An alternative way of marking singular and plural is limited to absolutive referents. Distributive marking is equally unsystematic. This diversity suggests that number and distribution were introduced into the morphology at different times and from different sources.

Vineeta Chand (University of Essex)  

Diversity, not homogeneity: The incrementation of sound change within a community

This paper explores the catch-22 between the expectation that a speech community is assumed to have a shared grammar, yet sociolinguistic variables undergoing change require different application rates or grammatical constraints on variation as they percolate across generations. Planned comparison of multivariate models for sub-populations are conducted, demonstrating that speech communities are not internally homogeneous, and gender is an important determinant for the percolation of change.
In this paper we present a learning algorithm that uses the computational notion of strict locality to learn spreading and other long distance phonological processes. This finding stems from our claim that the input-output mapping of these and other processes can be modeled with Output Strictly Local functions, a restrictive class of functions that keep track of contiguous substrings on the output side of the mapping. We argue that this computational characterization has broad empirical coverage, which, combined with the learning result suggests that Output Strict Local is the right characterization of locality in phonology.

Subhash Chandra (SUNY Downstate Medical Center)  
Carole E. Chaski (Institute for Linguistic Evidence) 
Testing SNARE as a classifier of Hindi suicide notes

ALIAS: Automated Linguistic Assessment and Identification System is a suite of text analysis tools built for forensic linguistic analysis. One module, SNARE: Suicide Note Assessment Research, classifies text as either a real suicide note or a control document (Chaski and Huddle 2010). SNARE was built using a database of English suicide notes and control texts. On the English database, SNARE has an accuracy rate of 88% (Chaski and Huddle 2010). Notes shorter than 45 words are more accurately classified by SNARE than longer notes, because longer notes begin to have more elements of the control documents such as apologies or love letters (Chaski and Huddle 2010). In this talk, we present empirical testing of SNARE on Hindi suicide notes translated into English.

The data are 13 notes collected in India while the first author served as a forensic pathologist. The notes came from cases in which suicide was ruled the manner of death. The first author, a native speaker of Hindi and near-native speaker of English, translated the notes into English and input the texts into the SNARE module of web-accessible ALIAS. SNARE classified 8 of the translated Hindi suicide notes as suicide notes and 5 as control documents, for an accuracy rate of 62%. We discuss the error rate in terms of cross-cultural differences, and provide results for an updated version of SNARE that is more cross-culturally aware than the original version.

Carole E. Chaski (Institute for Linguistic Evidence)  
Gary Holness (Delaware State University)  
Michael J. Harris (University of California, Santa Barbara) 
Extension of a syntax-based author identification method for full automation

The forensic computational linguistics approach to author identification carries on a validation testing program on forensically feasible data, i.e. experimentally collected data or actual known data from cases and investigations, where all the data is “ground truth” for the tested method. Forensic computational linguistics has focused on using hard-to-imitate, low-salience features that are psychologically real and theoretically valid: these features are syntactic structures categorized in a particular way (Chaski 1997, 2013). Moreover, these features reliably differentiate individuals within one dialect group and across different registers, making these features suitable for forensic casework. Further, this feature set has yielded high accuracy (94-95%) for author identification in two different datasets, one experimentally collected and the other from case investigations. However, since part-of-speech taggers are not 100% accurate, and textual data in actual casework is typically messy and unedited, the forensic computational linguistics approach has included in the workflow the need for human interaction: i.e., manual checking of part-of-speech tags (Chaski 2008, 2013a, 2013b). We report extending the original approach for fully automated implementation, but still less prone to error in part-of-speech tagging.

Using this extended feature set on different datasets, we are testing the forensic methodology using a pairwise procedure to determine levels of accuracy and data quantity with both statistical and machine learning classifiers. Thus our current experiments are testing if previous results using discriminant function analysis can be replicated at the 94-95% accuracy with other statistical and machine learning classifiers such as logistic regression, ROC, and Support Vector Machine.
**Tridha Chatterjee** (University of Michigan)  
**Marlyse Baptista** (University of Michigan)  
*On the development of copulas in Bengali: A contact-induced change?*

In Bengali predicational clauses, the copula occurs sentence-finally, abiding by the canonical SOV word order in contrast to the present tense equational copula *hocche*, which appears sentence-medially. Also, our corpus of bilingual Bengali-English speech shows a significantly higher rate of occurrence of sentence medial copulas than that of monolingual Bengali, indicating a contact-induced origin from English. We examine the semantics, distribution and diachronic development of this copula and propose that in contrast to creoles like Bislama where the pro-copula results from contact-induced change, this Bengali copula, which occurs only in the present tense, may result from language-internal development.

**Tridha Chatterjee** (University of Michigan)  
**Acrisio Pires** (University of Michigan)  
*Acquisition of English by bilingual English-Bengali speakers: The case of determiners*

We examine the use of definite and indefinite English articles by bilingual English-Bengali speakers to determine either the occurrence of L1 Bengali interference on L2 English or other second language effects. Our analysis shows the overall rate of divergence in article use to be below 5% across high and low proficiency groups and indicates that their article use is mostly consistent with the rules of standard varieties of English, as opposed to arguments about the possible emergence of a new article system in Indian English. Also, Bengali does not seem to have strong interference effects on article use.

**I-Hsuan Chen** (University of California, Berkeley)  
*Word order constrains the diachronic development of Mandarin ‘one’-phrases as NPIs*

Mandarin Chinese 'one'-phrases, consisting of the numeral 'one', a unit word (classifier/measure word), and a noun, have multiple functions, including counting and behaving as negative polarity items (NPIs). These meanings can be teased apart by their association with two types of word orders, SOV/SVO and Numeral-(UW)-Noun/Noun-Numeral-(UW); the NPI function can therefore be distinguished. The corpus-based analysis shows that an NPI reading is constrained by different word orders across three periods, Old Chinese, Middle Chinese, and Early Mandarin. This diachronic analysis explains the mechanism of how one meaning of a polysemous sequence gets distinguished by association with its semantically related constructions.

**Mao-Hsu Chen** (University of Pennsylvania)  
*Accommodation of presupposition in quantified sentences*

Accommodation occurs when a hearer’s knowledge state is adjusted to meet the speaker’s presuppositions. Different types of presupposition inference result in different meanings. Theories have been proposed to account for which presupposition inferences are accommodated. Heim (1983) and Schlenker (2008, 2009) propose a preference for universal presupposition across the board, whereas van der Sandt (1992) and Beaver (2001) suggest a preference for accommodating existential presuppositions to universal ones. We conducted an experiment to investigate what factors affect the types of presupposition inferences that are accommodated, and whether people have a preference for different types of inferences under certain circumstances.

**Weiying Chen** (Zhejiang University)  
*From dependence to independence: A brief history of Chinese linguistics from the 19th to the 21st century*

In the study of Chinese, there have been three periods leading Chinese linguists to finding an approach that is independent of an Indo-European framework. The first period was initiated by the work done by Ma Jianzhong (1845-1900) and Li Jinxi (1890-1978) at the turn of the 20th century, and it can now be regarded as an infant phase of a systematic and inclusive study of Chinese grammar that was highly dependent upon Indo-European research. In the second period, during 1970s and 1980s, scholars such as Zhu Dexi (1920-1992) and Lv Shuxiang (1904-1998) objected to applying an Indo-European framework to these studies, and they achieved partial independence. In the third period, beginning recently, complete independence is emerging among the work of contemporary scholars such as Shen Jiaxuan and Liu Danqing.
Yi-An Jason Chen (University of Florida)  
*The rise and fall of female personal names in Taiwan (1980-2013)*

This study employs a diachronic approach to examine how two female personal names, Ya-Ting and Yi-Chun, underwent substantial growth and decline through three decades (1980-2013) in Taiwan. They were the most popular female personal names for newborns in the 1980s and 1990s. Observing Bulletin Board System (BBS) users in Taiwan who accessed the ‘joke board’ on PTT BBS, I found that the Taiwanese showed unprecedented interest in personal names by participating in online lotteries between 2005 and 2011. These findings reveal that people’s use and choice of names reveal social trends. The trend fluctuates regularly and has changed over time.

Wei Cheng (University of South Carolina)  
Man Yuan (Independent Scholar)  
Fernanda Ferreira (University of South Carolina)  
Amit Almor (University of South Carolina)  
*Referent predictability is affected by the degree of syntax-semantics mismatch*

Using stimulus-experiencer verbs in Chinese, this paper investigated whether the degree of mismatch between syntactic functions and thematic roles affects referent predictability. We manipulated degree of mismatch through three structures: active canonical, active ba and passive. We used an offline sentence-completion task to solicit referent continuation and found that the less prominent syntax-semantics mismatch, the more likely the discourse will continue with the stimulus. We argue that the results are consistent with the view that referent predictability is determined by its activation in mental representation, the strength of which is gradient and modulated by various syntactic and semantic factors.

Jacee Cho (University of Wisconsin-Madison)  
*Discourse-new and old definites in L2 English*

The present study explores the nature of L1 influence and learnability problems in acquiring definiteness through an investigation of the acquisition of novel definites in L2-English by L1-Russian speakers. Experimental data indicate that learners are less accurate with the use of the with discourse-new entities than with discourse-old entities. These findings demonstrate that the crosslinguistic variation in expressing definiteness is not the presence/absence of articles but the conditions where expressions of definiteness appear. This study provides new insight into the nature of L1 influence and learnability in L2 feature acquisition.

Sunghye Cho (University of Pennsylvania)  
*The spread of the high toned /il/ in Seoul Korean: From ‘one’ to other meanings*

This study examines a recent sound change in Seoul Korean (SK): the High toned /il/. Jun & Cha (2011) report that an AP-initial /il/ is often produced with a H tone by speakers younger than mid 40s and /il/ ‘one’ is most frequently H-toned among three meanings of /il/: ‘one’, ‘day’, and ‘work’. In this paper, we provide further evidence that the phenomenon is spreading to all meanings of /il/ among young SK speakers, which may result in a potential tonal contrast between /il/ and /iC/ (followed by other coda consonants) in the near future.

Bethany Christiansen (The Ohio State University)  
*Sexual vocabulary and where Old English lexicography has historically gone astray*

The foundational lexicographical aids for Old English (OE) were largely created in the Victorian era, a period marked by discomfort with the sexual body. Dictionary-makers of this era provided imprecise definitions of sexual vocabulary that obscured the meaning of the word, either by “defining” an OE word with Latin or by resorting to polite euphemism. In this study, I trace the definitions of several OE words for sexual intercourse -- including wifgemana, hæman, unrihtæmed, and gebeddan -- through the earliest dictionaries to show how these deficient definitions obscure nuances in meaning, register, and dialectal variation to the detriment of subsequent scholarship.
Carlos Cisneros (University of Chicago)  
Session 86

Two analyses of floating numerals in Guaymí

In many Chibchan languages, numerals associated with a noun phrase (naming a numerical amount of the referent of that noun phrase) often occur in non-adnominal positions within a sentence. These “floating numerals” raise the question of how they syntactically relate to the associated nominal and/or main verb in these languages. The example of Guaymí is used to build two accounts. One account proposes a transformational relationship between the floating numeral and associated nominal. The other account posits adverbial numerals. It is argued that the transformational account is the weaker of the two analyses, given new data to test their predictions.

Arlene Clachar (University of Miami)  
Session 66

Markedness and the acquisition of relative clauses by child speakers of English-based creoles

The paper addresses two questions: (1) Do child speakers of English-based Creoles (EBCs) follow the same developmental order in acquiring different types of relative clauses (RCs) in Standard English (SE) according to the markedness typology posited by the Noun Phrase Accessibility Hierarchy (NPAH)? (2) How much influence do creole structures have on the development of relative clauses in written texts produced by child speakers of EBCs? Findings indicated that the children exhibited a different order of RCs in their SE interlanguage from that posited by the NPAH due to their dependence on resumptive pronouns that mirror creole deictic functions.

Michael Clauss (University of Massachusetts Amherst)  
Session P5

English free relative clauses in development

English Free Relative Clauses (FRCs) appear in production around age 3; however, two new experiments shows that the syntax of FRCs is not completely acquired by 6. FRCs are distinguished from embedded questions by disallowing What-NP sequences; while 'see what (S)' is ambiguous between intensional (question) and extensional (definite-description) readings, 'see what-NP (S)' is disallows the latter. Experiment 1 shows that children (mean age 5;6) distinguish FRCs and questions semantically based on embedding context; Experiment 2 shows that children (mean age 6;4) do not distinguish FRCs and questions based on what vs. what-NP following ambiguous predicates like 'see'.

Lauren Clemens (McGill University)  
Jessica Coon (McGill University)  
Session 82

Deriving Mayan V1: A fresh look at Chol

On the whole, Mayan languages are verb-initial (V1), but individual languages can be described as VSO, VOS, and VSO/VOS alternating, as in Chol. This variation in the post-verbal realm is a challenge for previous accounts of V1 order in Mayan, including the right-hand specifier account (Aissen 1992) and the predicate-fronting account (Coon 2010). In this paper we develop a head-movement account of Chol V1 and a prosodic account of postverbal word order variation based on Clemens’s (2014) account of Niuean. Our approach provides greater consistency internal to Chol syntax while leaving open the possibility for extension to other Mayan languages.

Clara Cohen (University of California, Berkeley)  
Session P2

A cascading activation model for phonetic enhancement of paradigmatically probable morphemes

Paradigmatic enhancement is the phenomenon by which words which are probable in their morphological paradigms are phonetically enhanced. I present the results of two experiments --- one in English and one in Russian --- showing that the nature of the phonetic enhancement depends on the phonological properties of the given paradigm. In English, duration varies, while in Russian, vowels become more peripheral. I then combine Baayen (2008)'s model of morphological storage and and Baese-Berk and Goldrick (2009)'s account of speech production to provide a mechanism for paradigmatic enhancement and to explain why it targets different phonetic features in different languages.
**Douglas Cole** (University of Iowa)  
**Session P5**  
*Adversatives in Lao*

This paper investigates the so-called “passive” construction in Lao (Tai-Kadai; Laos: SVO), which is formed with the verb t̥u:k ‘touch, strike’. The subject of t̥u:k receives an affectee thematic role that is non-truth conditional. I present novel data from negation, modality marking, and prosody as evidence that t̥u:k is a full lexical verb which selects for a vP complement. I also argue that the obligatory co-reference between the matrix subject and the embedded element is A’-movement of a null operator (NOP), similar to Huang’s (1999) analysis of Chinese bei and Sudmuk’s (2003) and Kim’s (2013) accounts of adversatives in Thai.

**Nancy Coleman** (Hamar Katedralskole)  
**Session 55**  
*Given names from Norse mythology*

This paper will explore the use of given names from Norse mythology in Scandinavia, the USA and other countries. It will discuss the historical context and entrance of these names into the modern onomasticon in Scandinavia, before moving on to contemporary usage in a number of countries. The discussion of modern trends will include the selection and distribution of mythological names, whether the names reference Norse mythology or have other meanings, their popularity in the different countries, as well as spelling conventions and variations in the Scandinavian countries and how this affects usage elsewhere.

**Anja Collazo** (Kyoto University)  
**Session 50**  
*A diachronic look at Japanese first names*

When comparing popular Japanese names throughout the last centuries, one will notice that the name inventory has been largely replaced. While the assimilation of foreign names has been sparse, many apparently newly created names are in use and there are few similarities between these and the names used in the 17th or 18th century. In this study we examine the semantic and gender-specific aspects that differentiate contemporary and traditional names and try to explain some of the reasons behind these developments.

**James Collins** (Stanford University)  
**Session 29**  
"Be about to" and the proximal future

I propose a semantics for "about" in its proximal future use. I argue that proximal future "about" is a metaphysical necessity modal, asserting that an event described by the non-finite clause occurs in all alternative ways the world could develop immediately after the reference time. I argue "about" locates the reference time within a precursor event which immediately precedes a second event of the type denoted by the non-finite clause in a predicted sequence of events. I show how this account derives the variable timespan between the reference time and an event of the type denoted by the non-finite clause.

**Tracy Conner** (University of Massachusetts Amherst)  
**Session 37**  
Ellipsis licensing and copula/possessive optionality in African American English

African American English (AAE) allows for zero-marked realizations of the copula (Claire (is) tall), and possessive marking (Jamecia’s bed). However, Labov (1969, 1972) observes that overt realizations are preferred clause finally. Using data from 33 AAE speakers from the Mississippi Delta I experimentally confirm this observation, and propose that the preference is related to requirements for ellipsis licensing. Specifically, a phonologically overt functional head is necessary to license ellipsis. Potsdam (1997) makes a similar claim using subjunctive clauses in Standard English. The AAE data provide further evidence for the role of overtness in ellipsis licensing more generally.

**Tracy Conner** (University of Massachusetts Amherst)  
**Session 15**  
Apparent raising out of do so anaphora

We support the view of English do so as deep anaphora by showing that apparent cases of subject-extraction from do so arise because certain raising verbs have control counterparts. We support this analysis by showing that i) the raising verbs that can antecede do so are precisely those verbs that permit thematic external arguments in other constructions, and ii) even for those
raising verbs, *do so* is disallowed with there-expletive subjects, which are by definition not thematic, and must have originated in the lower clause.

**Adam I. Cooper** (Northeastern University)  
*The interaction of place and consonant syllabicity: A three-way typology*

This paper significantly expands upon the limited consideration in the literature of the effect of place of articulation on consonant syllabicity, highlighting three attested scenarios in which place and syllabicity interact. A consistent component of each scenario is the syllabicity of consonants when adjacent to homorganic segments; variation lies in the tolerance for syllabic consonants in heterorganic contexts. We provide an analysis of the three-way typology using Optimality Theory, and, furthermore, demonstrate how the proposed framework straightforwardly accounts for the unattested status of a fourth logically-possible scenario, in which syllabic consonants arise in heterorganic contexts but not in homorganic ones.

**Burns Cooper** (University of Alaska Fairbanks)  
**Siri Tuttle** (University of Alaska Fairbanks)  
*Front vowels in Fairbanks*

Five generations of English speakers have grown up in Fairbanks, Alaska since its founding. Our research attempts to establish a phonetic baseline for studies of the variety of English spoken in interior Alaska. We examine front vowels preceding velar and nasal consonants.

Our findings differ from accounts of West and Pacific Northwest English in raising, rather than lowering, of F1 in /I/ before nasals. Also, we see no clear evidence for /æ/-raising before velars. The vowels of Fairbanks speakers appear to differ from those of speakers from the culturally, if not geographically, contiguous Pacific Northwest.

**Samantha Cornelius** (University of Texas at Arlington)  
*Multisyllabic rhyme in contemporary American hip hop*

Diverse data sources show that patterns in verbal arts deviate from spoken language while still following phonological principles (c.f. Bagemihl 1989, Kawahara 2007, Horn 2010). Using previously unexamined multisyllabic rhyme, I show similar effects for rhyme in American hip hop. This rhyme is unique due to the large window of syllables that count as rhyme in this genre, anywhere from two to five syllables. Of particular interest are phonological processes that actively expand the domain of rhyme to maximize rhyme opportunity. Moreover, we see that these processes are limited such that minimal disruption creates the maximal domain.

**Micah Corum** (Universität Hamburg)  
*Observations on the extensional range of *im body* in Ghanaian Student Pidgin*

In this presentation, I examine the extensional range of *im body* in Ghanaian Student Pidgin, a relatively new mixed language that is derived from Ghanaian Pidgin English. I claim that *body/skin* spatial terms in Kwa languages, for example Twi, Ga, and Ewe, motivate extended uses of *im body* in the mixed language. I provide examples that show how speakers of Ghanaian languages use *body/skin* terms to reference distinct spatial relations, for example a general notion of space, glossed as *at* in English; a support scenario, glossed as *on* in English; and an attachment scenario, glossed as *to* in English.

**Rolando Coto-Solano** (University of Arizona)  
*Symmetrical contact and its correlation with morphological complexity in endangered languages*

I propose a modification to the Linguistic Niche Hypothesis (Lupyan & Dale, 2010) to account for symmetric/asymmetric contact between languages. In a sample of 220 endangered languages, an increased number of neighboring languages was correlated with increased morphological complexity ($R^2=0.021$, $p<0.05$) and inversely correlated with language endangerment ($t(216)=2.05$, $p<0.05$, $3.5±3.3$ neighbors for vulnerable and definitely endangered languages; $2.6±2.8$ neighbors critically and severely endangered languages). These endangered languages share symmetrical contact, contrary to their assymmetrical contact with colonial languages. A greater number of symmetric neighbors leads to conditions that foster multilingualism and positive borrowing, leading to preservation and increases in complexity.
**Ailis Cournane** (University of Toronto)  
*Input-divergent L1 acquisition in the direction of diachronic V-to-INFL reanalysis*

Historical syntax research reveals robust patterns of upwards reanalysis (Roberts and Roussou 2003), from lower to higher syntactic heads (e.g., \( V \rightarrow v \rightarrow \text{INFL} \)), as with English modals (Lightfoot 1979, i.a). I investigate whether child modal constructions support the purported V-to-INFL reanalysis by showing divergence from the input that aligns with the diachronic pattern. The hypothesis is borne out, as the child relies more on renewing items (premodal verbs; van Gelderen 2009) to express modality and miscategorizes extant modals erroneously in an upwards fashion; this study provides some support for the proposal that learner bias may explain diachronic directionality.

**Stephen Crain** (Macquarie University)  
**Shasha An** (Macquarie University)  
**Peng Zhou** (Macquarie University)  
**Rosalind Thornton** (Macquarie University)  
*Dou and disjunction in child Mandarin*

By four, Mandarin-speaking children interpret the existential indefinite *renhe* (’any’) and wh-words (e.g., *shenme* ’what’) as Negative Polarity Items when they are bound by downward entailing operators, but children interpret these expressions as Free Choice Items when they are bound by the deontic modal verb *keyi* (’may’) and by the quantificational adverb *dou* (’all’). The present study investigated the interpretation assigned by Mandarin-speaking children and adults to the disjunction word *huozhe* ’or’ when it is combined with the quantificational adverb *dou*. Both children and adults assigned a conjunctive interpretation to disjunction phrases that were bound by the quantificational adverb *dou*.

**Stephen Crain** (Macquarie University)  
**Vasfiye Geckin** (Macquarie University)  
**Rosalind Thornton** (Macquarie University)  
*Disjunction and negation in Turkish: A comparison of children and adults*

This study investigated how Turkish-speaking children and adults interpret negative sentences with disjunction. Using a variant of the Truth Value Judgment task, Turkish-speaking children and adults were presented with sentences in which the disjunction phrases contained nouns that were either accusative case marked, or ones with ‘bare’ disjunction phrases. For adult Turkish speakers, the presence or absence of accusative case marking determined whether disjunction phrase took scope over negation. For Turkish-speaking children, by contrast, negation took scope over disjunction regardless of case marking. This finding is explained by invoking the Semantic Subset Principle (SSP), which dictates children’s initial scope assignments.

**Stephen Crain** (Macquarie University)  
**Peng Zhou** (Macquarie University)  
*Free choice inferences are not conjunctive entailments in child language*

Structurally, free choice disjunctive inferences \( \diamond[P \lor Q] \Rightarrow [\diamond P \land \diamond Q] \) resemble conjunctive entailments \( \neg[P \lor Q] \Rightarrow [\neg P \land \neg Q] \), but they are truth-conditionally distinct. Twenty-five Mandarin-speaking children (mean=4;6) were tested using two types of disjunctive statements with the deontic modal verb *keyi* ’may’ (FCI), both with and without the Q-adverb *dou*. Another 26 children (mean=4;7) were tested in the same situation, with disjunctive statements that did not contain either *keyi* or *dou*. Children consistently rejected the test sentences (86%). The findings show that, by age 4, Mandarin-speaking children compute and distinguish free choice inferences and conjunctive entailments.

**Philip Crone** (Stanford University)  
*Purported blocking effects in English causatives revisited*

Kotek & Erlewine (2013) propose a novel blocking pattern in English involving lexical and periphrastic causatives in which the causee is extracted from its canonical position. They offer an analysis of this pattern and present this analysis as evidence that derivational morphology may be resolved post-syntactically. I report results from two experiments that challenge the data motivating Kotek and Erlewine’s analysis and disconfirm a prediction of the analysis related to notions of direct and indirect
causation. These results undercut K&E’s analysis, as well as their claim that English causatives provide evidence for post-syntactic resolution of derivational morphology.

Eva Csipak (Georg-August-Universität Göttingen)  
Session 29

The semantics of two types of relevance conditionals

This talk argues that there are two types of relevance conditionals: problem-solving and discourse-structuring ones. Problem-solving ones are compatible with past reference (If you were hungry yesterday, there was pizza in the fridge) and can be analyzed semantically as hypothetical conditionals getting their "relevance" reading through pragmatic reasoning.

Discourse-structuring ones are not compatible with past reference (#If I was being honest yesterday, you looked terrible) and cannot be analyzed as conditionals. Instead their antecedents provide conventionally implicated content; analyzing "If I am being honest" similarly to "honestly"

Ewa Czaykowska-Higgins (University of Victoria)  
Session 81

Constructing a dictionary for academic and community audiences: The Nxa’amxcin Project

Currently, many North American Indigenous communities rely on dictionaries as critical resources for language education, maintenance and revitalization. Therefore, most contemporary dictionary projects consider how to structure the planned dictionary for accessibility and usefulness to both community and academic audiences. In this paper, we describe the features of a print dictionary of Nxa’amxcin Salish that is attempting to do just that while also providing linguistically-rich morphological information. Viewing construction of the print dictionary through the lens of a digital lexical resource being produced simultaneously has proved useful and has influenced decisions about the dictionary structure.

Amy Dahlstrom (University of Chicago)  
Session 79

Obviation and information structure in Meskwaki

Obviation is a well-known feature of Algonquian. Unmarked proximate forms denote the third person entity central to the discourse at that moment, while more peripheral third persons are referred to with marked obviative forms. I argue that the characterization of proximate status cannot be reduced to the more familiar notions of topic or argument-focus. Rather, a more complex view of information structure/discourse pragmatics is required, where notions such as empathy and point of view are recognized as orthogonal to the aboutness relation of topic and the assertion of focus. Topic and proximate status often coincide, but need not do so.

Aymeric Daval-Markussen (Aarhus University/University of Auckland)  
Peter Bakker (Aarhus University)  
Session 69

Using relaxed phylogenetics to measure the speed of change in creoles

The speed of linguistic change in the process of creolization is controversial. Does creolization differ from other language change in constituting a break in intergenerational transmission and hence resulting in a different speed of change? Recent work in evolutionary biology has introduced the concept of a relaxed molecular clock, i.e. that species vary at differential rates. This concept can be applied to linguistic evolution, as different parts of language change at different rates, for instance basic vocabulary versus cultural vocabulary. Using quantitative data from the WALS and APiCS databases, the first results of this study will be presented.

Justin Davidson (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)  
Session 3

Diffusion amidst language contact: Sociophonetic /s/ variation in Catalans’ Spanish

Extending the variationist framework (cf. Labov 2001; 1972; Weinreich et al. 1968) to a community characterized by widespread bilingualism, we evidence a set of linguistic and social constraints that mediate sociophonetic variation in intervocalic /s/ voicing in Barcelonan Spanish. Using production and attitudinal/perception data from 100 Catalan-Spanish bilinguals, we propose that the contact variant [z] is a linguistic marker, diffusing as a regional marker of Catalonian Spanish. Experimental findings are argued to evidence how language contact, as it pertains to both linguistic and social factors, plays a vital role in the emergence of a linguistic feature in a bilingual community.
Kathryn Davidson (Yale University)  Session 18
Quotation and classifier predicates: Iconicity through event modification

This paper investigates two examples of iconic language in the verbal domain, (i) sign language classifier predicates and (ii) verbs of quotation, and argues that both can incorporate their iconicity via neo-Davidsonian event modification by minimally extending the ontology with the notion of a "demonstration." This analysis predicts that a language might use the same strategy for conveying both classifiers and quotation, which I argue is the case with role shift in ASL. Re-imagining action role shift as a "body classifier" in turn provides a solution to a puzzle involving indexical expressions that does not require "monstrous" context shifting operators.

Kathryn Davidson (Yale University)  Session 18
Deanna Gagne (University of Connecticut)
Evidence from ASL for domain arguments in quantified noun phrases

We present new data from American Sign Language in support of a syntactic view of quantifier domain restriction. Our evidence comes from the structure of quantifiers and verbs that can be spatially modified to incorporate arguments, arguing against a view of quantifier domain restriction that combines a context set with the noun phrase via set intersection separately from the quantifier, or of domain restriction as a quantifier modifier, but instead suggest combination of the domain argument with a quantifier, directly or via type shifting. By making visible the contextual domain, ASL provides evidence for the argumental nature of domain variables.

Kathryn Davidson (Yale University)  Session 15
Elena Koulidobrova (Central Connecticut State University)
Polarity at the syntax/discourse interface: Doubling and negation

In many sign languages, sentence-final doubling of wh-words, verbs, modals, and negative elements has been claimed to provide emphasis. We investigate new data on the interaction of doubling with negation in American Sign Language, showing that sentential negation and positive doubles are in complementary distribution. This suggests that doubles and negation occupy the same syntactic position as the head of a polarity projection, a view that neatly predicts their effect on discourse structure: both are licensed when the truth of their complement proposition is under discussion. Consequences for various theories of the syntax of interrogatives in sign languages are discussed.

Amy Goodwin Davies (University of Pennsylvania)  Session 36
A semantic analysis of definiteness Morphology in Swedish determiner phrases

This paper demonstrates that variability in Sw definiteness morphology is motivated by two semantic features: [+specific] and [+unique]. [+specific] is analysed as domain-restricting (Simonenko 2014). [+unique] is analysed as a presupposition of uniqueness (Roberts 2003).

The variability corresponds to two types of definites found cross-linguistically, ‘weak’ articles expressing situational uniqueness, and ‘strong’ articles expressing anaphoricity (Schwarz 2009). [+specific,+unique] determiners pattern with ‘strong’ definites, whereas [-specific,+unique] determiners pattern with ‘weak’ definites.

Comparisons are made between this analysis and alternative approaches (e.g., LaCara 2011, Simonenko 2014, Hofherr 2013). The extent to which this analysis of definiteness holds cross-dialectally and cross-linguistically is investigated.

Colin Davis (Independent Scholar)  Session 35
The dual morphosyntax of the copula ol in North Azeri

In this talk, I examine uses of the copular stem ol (“be/become”) in verbal predicates of North Azeri (Turkic). Many uses of ol have been observed in the related Turkish, as an auxiliary, morphological buffer, or former of periphrastic constructions. I argue that in North Azeri, similar instances of ol represent two phenomena: The contextual allomorph of a general repair auxiliary, and a main verb which selects an AspectP complement. I justify the first of these claims through comparison of distribution with another auxiliary copular stem in the language, and the second through evidence from interpretation and TAM distribution.
Lisa Dawdy-Hesterberg (Northwestern University)  
Session 32  
*When speakers fail to utilize a highly-predictive morphophonological cue: The case of the Arabic masdar*

The masdar of form 1 verbs in Arabic has been frequently cited as unpredictable. Examination of a corpus dataset shows that type statistics on the verb pattern predict 83% of masdars. A nonce-form experiment and a comparison of four analogical models shows that speakers fail to utilize the single most predictive cue to masdar form, the verb pattern, in generalization, instead matching morphological type statistics without reference to this cue. This result suggests that speakers match type statistics on the CV template, which provides a more unified account of the role of this abstract linguistic representation in Arabic morphology.

Hope C. Dawson (The Ohio State University)  
Session 60  
*From Toronto to Lahore: The life and work of Canadian Indologist A.W. Stratton*

In this presentation, I trace the life and academic career of Alfred William Stratton, who was born in 1866 to a working-class family in Toronto, Canada, and died in Kashmir in 1902 while working at the Oriental College at Lahore and Panjab University. While all that might have been accomplished by Stratton is unfortunately left to speculation, due to his death at a young age, his posthumously published letters provide a fascinating picture of the somewhat unlikely academic career of a young Indologist from Toronto, and of life in Lahore for a North American scholar in the early 1900s.

Kees de Bot (University of Groningen)  
Session 62  
*Using interview data for a history of applied linguistics*

This presentation reports on a project on the recent history of applied linguistics (1980-2010). Sixty leading researchers in the field filled out an electronic questionnaire, and another 40 have been interviewed face-to-face. The interviews were semi-structured and lasted between 30 and 240 minutes. The main problem was to do justice to the rich interview data from so many informants. Should each of the interviewees get equivalent space in the report on the interviews, or should the leading figures or people who were prolific in their statements be front stage? In addition, how can we avoid a “meet my friends” presentation of individuals and their views?

Rose-Marie Déchaine (University of British Columbia)  
Mark Baltin (New York University)  
Martina Wiltschko (University of British Columbia)  
Session P2  
*Two types of variables*

It is widely accepted that reflexives are variables (A-variable) bound by a lambda-operator just like the quantifier ‘every’ binds a quantificational variable (Q-variable). But Q- and A-variables are not unitary: Q-, but not A-, variables obey WCO, need not be c-commanded, and permit binding into factive islands. Syntax Grammar constrains A-variables as follows: Merge forces c-command; movement to T forces subject-orientation; Move/Agree forces uniqueness; phase-based computation forces locality; inclusiveness prohibits indices. Discourse Grammar legislates Q-variables: because quantifiers are indexed to a context, Q-variables don’t obey c-command, are not subject-oriented, and violate uniqueness, locality, and inclusiveness.

Rose-Marie Déchaine (University of British Columbia)  
Heather Bliss (University of Victoria)  
Tomio Hirose (Kanagawa University)  
Session 28  
*The syntax of P: Evidence from Algonquian*

Plains Cree (PC) locative DPs are suffixed with -ihk. In Blackfoot (Bf), prefixal P it- appears on V to license locative DPs outside the V-complex. PC -ihk and Bf it- are both P, but their syntax differs: PC P attaches to CP while Bf/P attaches to IP; PC -ihk is a “Lexical P” but Bf it- is a “Functional P” transposed onto T. P is an emergent category: it is universally available as a head, but not as an argument or constituent, it straddles the L/F divide, and it freely transposes.
In this paper, I argue that understanding how agency is manifested in interaction requires a deeper understanding of variation in the form and function of agency; specifically, a clear delineation of the sociolinguistic features mobilized to activate different types of agency. This study utilizes a corpus of approximately 300 minutes of interactional data between Nurse Practitioners and patients with diabetes. The results of the analysis illustrate the thematic role of ‘agent’ correlates with ‘agency of power’ while ‘agency of intention’ can be realized through other thematic roles and sociolinguistic features including lexical hedges.

Derek Denis (University of Toronto)  
On the non-gradual development of I think

The development of pragmatic markers is often argued to be a case of gradual grammaticalization. Were this the case, the gradualness of change should be evident during any concomitant rise in frequency of PMs. However, recent variationist research examining innovating PMs finds little evidence for ongoing, gradual grammaticalization. In this paper, I consider an innovative PM, the epistemic parenthetical I think, which has been argued to be undergoing grammaticalization. I argue that rather than gradual grammaticalization leading to an increase in frequency, the changes that I think undergo are consistent with what Kroch (1994) predicts for morphosyntactic doublet competition.

Christine DeVinne (Notre Dame of Maryland University)  
The Dicken’s you say: Names in Household Words

Literary study of Charles Dickens’ novels makes clear the importance he attaches to names. In nonfiction, his attention to names is equally apparent, although often overlooked. This paper presents Household Words, the weekly that Dickens published from 1850 to 1859, as a key resource for the study of his naming practices, in both the essays that he wrote and, in parallel, those that he solicited. Across a decade in which he published five novels, including Hard Times, serialized in the magazine, Household Words offers direct insight into the value he attributed to names in defining his characters and their roles.

Michael Diercks (Pomona College)  
Rodrigo Ranero (Cambridge University)  
Mary Paster (Pomona College)  
Linkers in unexpected places: Object symmetry and object clitics in Kuria (Bantu)

Baker and Collins (2006) analyzed the properties of a morpheme they termed a linker, which occurs between multiple kinds of postverbal phrases in, e.g. Kinande. According to Baker and Collins, linkers only appear in constructions with multiple postverbal nominal elements, and in Kinande they facilitate free ordering of complements and other object symmetries. We argue that in Kuria, free complement ordering and some unusual object marking effects can be explained by linkers. We thus expand the empirical documentation of linkers and their theoretical analysis, while also yielding important conclusions about the mechanisms for generating object clitics and clitic doubling.

Cara DiGirolamo (Cornell University)  
Redefining the weak pronoun

Cardinaletti & Starke (1999) propose three classes of pronouns, Strong, Weak and Clitic. However, the existence of Weak pronouns is still in doubt. I argue that Weak pronouns do exist, but rather than having a three-way distinction between Strong, Weak, and Clitic based on their syntactic projections, Weak pronouns are in between because they are syntactic clitics but phonological words. This analysis is useful in understanding Middle Welsh Affixed pronouns. In addition, the four way distinction between words, simple clitics, special clitics, and clitic-words (Weak Pronouns) may be useful for understanding the behavior of morphemes with unusual syntactic distributions.
Annette D’Onofrio (Stanford University)  

Session 1

Social meaning in early linguistic perception: Evidence from eye-tracking

Using an eye-tracking paradigm, this paper demonstrates that knowledge about a speaker is integral to processing a sociolinguistic variable in very early, automatic perception. This paper tests associations between California and TRAP-vowel backing. Participants were given speaker information (either told nothing, the speaker was from California, or the speaker was a Valley Girl), then heard ambiguous tokens between SACK and SOCK and were asked to select which word they heard. Eye movements prior to word choice showed that listeners expect Californians and Valley Girls to produce backed TRAP, this association affecting perception almost immediately after a word was uttered.

Annette D’Onofrio (Stanford University)  

Session 38

Penelope Eckert (Stanford University)  
Robert Podesva (Stanford University)  
Teresa Pratt (Stanford University)  
Janneke Van Hofwegen (Stanford University)

Low vowel variation in California

Most work on the California Vowel Shift (CVS) has focused on coastal cities. This study, by contrast, investigates the CVS in three non-urban inland communities: Bakersfield, Merced, and Redding. For 54 speakers, we analyze the low vowels BAT, BOT, and BOUGHT. We show that BOT and BOUGHT are becoming more merged over time, though to differing extents across these three locales. Contrary to California’s coastal cities, the vowels merge via BOT raising (not BOUGHT lowering). Findings reveal continued raising/backing of the merged BOT/BOUGHT vowel over time. This triggers lowering/backing of BAT, leaving BAT the lowest vowel in the system.

Havenol Douglas (University of the West Indies, Mona)  

Session 68

The positive-negative phenomenon and phono-semantic matching in Rasta talk

Rasta Talk is a deliberate creation in an attempt to divert from English, viewed as inherently deceptive and a perpetuation of colonialism. Although essentially founded on the phonology of Jamaican Creole, Rasta Talk is also distinguished from it by virtue of its targeted adjustments to English lexical items. Two significant processes underscore word formation: an ideological principle I call the Positive-Negative Phenomenon and a cognitive process known as Phono-semantic Matching (Ghil’ad Zuckermann 2004). The aim of this paper is to explore and analyze these two processes and to show how their application result in the creation of Rasta Talk.

Lara Downing (The Ohio State University)  

Session 42

“Dutchified” English among the Mennonites of Ohio

My research compares the English spoken by members of a Mennonite community in Coshocton County, Ohio with the non-Mennonites in the same region. I focus on initial th-stopping and final consonant devoicing, variables documented in the English of related ethnic minority groups such as the Amish and various German bilingual communities. I also present perceptual data that has theoretical implications for the role of community identity and border maintenance in the way these Mennonites position themselves between their non-plain neighbors and the more religiously and culturally conservative Holmes county communities of Amish and Mennonites.

Ewan Dunbar (University of Maryland)  

Session P5

Bronwyn Bjorkman (University of Toronto)

Eliminating cyclicity: A reanalysis of Chamorro stress

We argue that though the phonological component includes representations of morpheme boundaries, it cannot make reference to hierarchical morphological structure. We argue specifically against the existence of truly cyclic phenomena in the domain of stress, and provide a non-cyclic analysis of morphological sensitivity in Chamorro stress placement, the clearest case of apparently cyclic effects (Chung, 1983).
Philip Duncan (University of Kansas)  
Travis Major (University of Kansas)  
Mfon Udoinyang (University of Kansas)

*Searching high and low for focus in Ibibio*

This talk presents evidence for two types of structural focus in Ibibio (Niger-Congo; Nigeria). We show that Ibibio possesses a low, TP-internal projection, and a high focus projection in the complementizer domain. Ibibio thus furnishes evidence for the existence of a low focus position, following Belleti (2004), Collins & Essizewa (2007), and Kandybowicz (2008). We demonstrate that contrastive verb focus is low in Ibibio, derived by head movement, while exhaustive verb focus is high, derived by phrasal movement. Beyond verbs, these distinctions are not intrinsic to the positions themselves: the higher position houses focused XPs that are either contrastively or exhaustively focused.

Jonathan Dunn (Illinois Institute of Technology)  
Shlomo Argamon (Illinois Institute of Technology)

*Evaluating profile-based authorship analysis for distinguishing similar individuals*

This paper uses a number of author profiles to approach the fundamental forensic task of falsifying shared authorship of pairs of texts of varying lengths without an initial set of candidate authors. The falsification task is viewed as determining the probability that two texts were produced by the same individual. The basic problem is that there are large numbers of similar individuals who produce the same linguistic patterns. A direct comparison of linguistic features focuses on the individual rather than on the speech communities to which the individual belongs. There are two problems with such a direct comparison: (1) it suggests the wrong level of precision; (2) it does not allow the differentiation of linguistic differences according to the dimension causing those differences. The profile-based analysis used in this paper first classifies the author of a text according to the speech communities to which the author belongs (e.g., geographic region, sex, age), thus relying on the linguistic features specific to a particular social group, features which are more robust and discernible than the linguistic features specific to a single individual. The system uses two types of profiles: First, social profiles (age, sex, race, geographic origin, previous military experience, chamber membership, and religion); second, conceptual or ideological profiles (different operationalizations of political ideology). The results show that profile-based falsification, even when some of the profiles have low accuracy, is an effective approach to distinguishing similar individuals using linguistic features.

Jonathan Dunn (Illinois Institute of Technology)  
Shlomo Argamon (Illinois Institute of Technology)

*The linguistic status of predictions and feature ranks from SVM text classifiers*

Text classification systems are capable of predicting certain characteristics of a text’s author (e.g., gender and age) using only linguistic properties. This paper asks why such predictions are possible and how they can be interpreted. There are three factors: (1) the nature of the features used by the system; (2) the robustness of the predictions across time and genres; (3) the amount of data required for training and testing. Some classification predictions (e.g., gender) are based on non-content linguistic material that generalizes across time and genre. These classifications are characterized by stable performance and feature ranks, and permit linguistic interpretation.

David Durian (Northern Illinois University)

*Revisiting the development of the Northern Cities Shift in Late 19th and early 20th Century Chicago: Another look at Pederson's PEMC data, DARE, and LANCS*

I reevaluate the inception and development of the Northern Cities Shift (NCS) in Chicago. My study includes instrumental analysis of 36 European-Americans born 1875-1947. I find evidence suggesting LOT-fronting precedes extensive TRAP-raising among older speakers. I also find evidence TRAP does exhibit some raising as LOT fronts, although before voiceless fricatives and nasal codas which precedes more typical NCS-general-raising. I explore the implications of this finding for Labov, et al's (2006) typology of short-a systems. Ultimately, I find Chicago pre- and early-NCS systems may be more similar to other dialects of late-19th Century and early-20th US English than previously thought.
The parallelism between yue and Wh-in-situ in Chinese comparative correlatives

In Chinese Comparative Correlatives, the simplest case consists of two non-coordinated clauses and the lexical word yue is obligatory in both clauses, as illustrated in (1):

(1) tianqi yue re, dian-fei yue gao.
weather [YUE hot], electricity-fee [YUE high]
‘The hotter the weather is, the higher the electricity fee is.’

Unlike English the-constituents, which undergo A-bar movement, the yue-constituents remain in situ. I argue that yue behaves as an INDEFINITE DEGREE ELEMENT on a par with an indefinite wh-in-situ and that the paired yue-variables are unselectively bound by an implicit CORRELATIVITY OPERATOR.

Covert contrast in the L2 acquisition of English vowels by native speakers of Portuguese

The literature in child-language acquisition and disordered speech has reported a stage of covert contrast in acquiring phonemes, i.e. a statistically reliable acoustic distinction which native speakers did not perceive. This present paper reports results on the production of a covert contrast by second-language learners, a finding that has not been reported in the L2 phonological literature. The case involves production data from eight adult native-speakers of Portuguese acquiring two vowel contrasts in English, viz., the distinction between /i/ versus /ɪ/ (beat – bit) and /ɛ/ versus /æ/, (bet – bat), neither of which exists in the participants’ native language.

On the position of focus adverbs

I present novel data on the structural position of focus-sensitive adverbs (FA, e.g. only) in Mandarin Chinese and Vietnamese which motivates the generalization that FAs must be as low as possible while c-commanding their focus associate, within a particular domain. I propose a new syntax for FAs which, together with the standard Roothian semantics of focus, derives this behavior in Mandarin and Vietnamese, and also extends to German. This highlights the necessity of syntactic constraints, in addition to semantic ones, on adverb placement (cf Ernst, 2002).

Restructuring and agent focus in Kaqchikel

The Kaqchikel (Mayan; Guatemala) verb ajo ‘want’ can take a full CP complement or a reduced complement. In these reduced complements, the embedded verb shows full verbal morphology, including aspect and agreement, but must agree with ‘want’ in its aspect and in subject agreement. I propose that these reduced embeddings are restructuring (Wurmbrand, 2001, a.o.) and require inflectional feature agreement, following Chung (2004); Bhatt (2005). These restructuring constructions illuminate the nature of Agent Focus (AF) in Kaqchikel.

Voice morphology as extraction marking

One major question within Austronesian syntax concerns the relationship between Voice marking, case, and extraction, which (commonly) display one-to-one correspondence. Broadly, two approaches have been proposed: (i) Voice morphology *marks* case and extraction via (wh)-agreement (Chung 1994; Richards 2000; Pearson 2001...), (ii) Voice morphology *determines* case and extraction via changes in argument structure (GHT 1992; Aldridge 2004; Legate 2012...). Under the latter view, dissociations of voice and case/extraction are unexpected. We present two systems that display such dissociations, supporting the
case/extraction-marking analysis (i). We present a concrete proposal for Voice as extraction marking that explains its effects on case.

Cleveland Kent Evans (Bellevue University)  
Session 50  
The uniqueness of Utah names: An update after 14 years

Names given infants born in Colorado and Utah in 2012 were compared with each other, and with national data from the Social Security administration, to assess the “uniqueness” of Utah names. Although the great majority of Utah infants receive names that would be typical elsewhere, the number of names where 20% or more of all US American infants given the name in 2012 were born in Utah was substantially greater there than Colorado. For example, newly invented names (such as Drexton and Taisley) and names connected with LDS figures (such as Dallin and Monson) have all contributed to this development.

R. Sandra Evans (The University of the West Indies at St. Augustine)  
Session 70  
Exploring medical Kwéyòl lexicon: The digestive system and commonly associated diseases

There are deep-rooted notions, particularly among speakers of creole languages, regarding the capability of these languages to express and transmit knowledge in science and technology. However, contrary to popular assumptions, there is nothing inherent in creole languages, which precludes them from expressing and transmitting scientific knowledge. This paper seeks to explore Kwéyòl lexicon, in order create a labeled medical chart of the human digestive system and some of its commonly associated diseases. The paper also discusses the methods used to create the chart as well as some of the challenges involved in translating medical terminology into Kwéyòl.

Paul Fallon (University of Mary Washington)  
Session P5  
The qualitative lexicostatistics of Central Cushitic (Agaw)

Two previous lexicostatistical studies of the Cushitic languages yielded significantly different degrees of shared cognates among some of the Central Cushitic (or Agaw) languages. This paper uses the qualitative lexicostatistical approach of Grant (2010) to analyze the core lexicon of the Central Cushitic languages (Appleyard 2006) in an expanded, 200-word sample. In addition, the cognacy sets are coded to show shared vocabulary as well as shared borrowings. This study contributes to understanding the internal relations of the Cushitic languages, and the analysis of the lexical strata contribute to Cushitic historical linguistics.

Charlie Farrington (University of Oregon)  
Janneke Van Hofwegen (Stanford University)  
Session 1  
A form- and corpus-based approach to understanding aspectual be in African American English

This study investigates aspectual/habitual be, or be₂, in a large-scale corpus of spoken African American English (AAE) from North Carolina. Like many aspectual constructions, be₂ poses problems for traditional variation analysis, because circumscribing its variable context is notoriously difficult. Through a form-based approach, we gather all non-finite be tokens, including be₂, to assess be₂’s relative usage. We then analyze the be₂ tokens for whether iterativity is explicit in the discourse, finding most be₂ tokens to indeed be iterative. However, we must account for a subset of tokens that are non-iterative. Our findings demonstrate the utility of a form-based corpus analysis.

Ashley Farris-Trimble (Simon Fraser University)  
Session 8  
Real-time processing of phonologically opaque forms

This paper examines real-time processing of phonologically opaque forms to evaluate the relevance of intermediate representations. Stimuli focused on the counterbleeding effect between vowel raising and flapping in Canadian English. Participants’ fixations to items containing unraised vowels, raised transparent vowels, and raised opaque vowels were recorded in an eye-tracking task. Results showed that the more rules involved, the slower listeners were to activate words. While processing delays cannot be taken as direct evidence of intermediate representations, they suggest at least that when the output of one rule obscures the context of another, the listener has more difficulty accessing the item.
Sabriya Fisher (University of Pennsylvania)  Session 3
Contact and linguistic behavior: African Americans in Philadelphia

This paper examines the relationship between inter-ethnic contact and African American participation in the nasal and traditional Philadelphia short-a systems. Both systems show a split between tense /æh/ and lax /ae/ tokens, as opposed to the neutralized system (no distinction between /æh/ and /ae/) characteristic of the African American community. This split is measured by Ashman's D (bimodality of the distribution of vowel tokens). Black speakers with lower and moderate contact with the mainstream community have bimodality less than 1 for each system (no distinction), whereas speakers with higher contact show greater bimodality for either split system.

Colleen Fitzgerald (University of Texas at Arlington)  Session 73
Colleen Fitzgerald (University of Texas at Arlington)
Jonelle Battise (Alabama-Coushatta Tribe)
Hali Dardar (Houma Tribe/Louisiana State University)
Daniel Amy (University of Texas at Arlington)
Community-based language projects for Alabama

The Muskogean language, Alabama, is now spoken only in Texas. Little exists in terms of language teaching materials. During a collaborative field methods course, we generated several community-based projects for the language. These projects have various uses, integrate accessible audio, and use formats that can be edited as needed. We outline the projects here, discuss the challenges that arose, and outline the benefits from this approach, including their potential in filling dual functions in both revitalization and documentation. These projects have been well-received and put to use in the Alabama-Coushatta Tribe's first-ever culture/language camp.

Colleen Fitzgerald (University of Texas at Arlington)  Session 73
Joshua Hinson (Chickasaw Language Revitalization Program)
Narrative genres and language documentation in Chickasaw

In this paper, we examine three types of narrative genres in Chickasaw, a Muskogean language, which show how Chickasaw linguistic dexterity is deployed in storytelling. Of particular interest in the complex agglutinative verb forms found in each genre. Analyzing the linguistics of these three genres further illuminates verbal morphology, especially morphology that may be more challenging to elicit in a direct elicitation. It documents oral history from elders. Also importantly, narratives can be used in language revitalization programs as teaching, conveying culturally and linguistically significant information.

Gallagher Flinn (University of Chicago)  Session P2
Model fit for cross-linguistic asymmetries in NP-modifier order

This paper attempts to account for cross-linguistic asymmetries in NP-modifiers by treating the problem as one of parameter estimation. Taking survey data from Cinque (2013) and Dryer (forthcoming), I show that their analyses can be framed and tested for goodness of fit as multiple linear regressions. I also propose an analysis based on Abels and Neeleman (2012), arguing that a hypothesis explicitly favoring structures that are either uniformly head-final or head-initial accounts for variation in the data better than one that does not.

Zahra Foroughifar (University of Oregon)  Session 31
Melissa A. Redford (University of Oregon)
Laura C. Dilley (Michigan State University)
Developmental changes in the alignment of syntactic and prosodic structures

Developmental changes in linguistic knowledge predict changes in the temporal extent of speech planning, which has been shown to influence pausing. In this study, we investigate the effects of syntactic planning development on prosodic phrasing in children’s structured spontaneous speech. We hypothesize that syntactic and prosodic units become better aligned as a child’s language output becomes more syntactically complex. Our results suggest that children’s prosodic boundary placement improves with age. This improvement may imply a change in the chunking strategy, which in turn may be due to increasing syntactic knowledge or syntactic planning abilities.
**Jon Forrest** (North Carolina State University)  
*Frequency effects and vowel lenition in (ING)*

Previous studies have found no effect of lexical frequency on speakers’ use of (IN) or (ING) (Abramowicz 2007). Dinkin (2008) posits that lexical frequency only plays a significant role in variables involving lenition, which explains the lack a frequency effect on (ING). This paper tests these previous findings on a larger dataset to determine if a frequency effect does indeed exist, and, if so, how (ING) fits into Dinkin’s hypothesis. There is a significant effect for lexical frequency in a 100-speaker corpus, pointing to the possibility of a vowel lenition process in (ING) (Forrest 2014) leading to more categorization of frequent-word tokens as (IN).

**Michael Fox** (North Carolina State University)  
*Measuring regional variation in coda consonant coarticulation: A locus equation analysis*

While studies have documented dialect variation in coda consonant conditioning on vowel changes in American English (e.g. Labov 1994) few have examined the nature of this variation in acoustic-phonetic detail. However, the degree of coarticulation that an adjacent consonant exerts on vowels has been shown to vary as a function of duration, context, and speaking style and is highly linearly related to formant values in CV and VC transitions (Lindblom 1963, Moon and Lindblom 1994). Results from a locus equation analysis (Sussman et al. 1993) show a differential in coarticulation between /g, k/ in Wisconsin but not North Carolina dialects.

**Robert Frank** (Yale University)  
**Dennis Storoshenko** (University of Calgary)  
*Experiencing scope: Inverted expectations of QR in raising*

Lebeaux (1995) and Wurmbrand (2013) claim that quantifier raising (QR) is impossible from infinitival complements to raising predicates, in contrast to control predicates. However, QR is blocked only in the presence of an experiencer of the raising predicate. We show that the presence of the experiencer also has consequences for the temporal semantics of the infinitival, which we argue is the cause of the QR contrast, following recent work proposing that embedded clauses are transparent when there is an identification of temporal information with the embedding predicate.

**Aaron Freeman** (University of Pennsylvania)  
*The dynamics of register choice: An agent-based modeling approach*

Agent-based modeling has proven a useful tool for the analysis of language communities. The dynamics of context-sensitive register choice have not been widely incorporated into this framework, and the present study offers some steps towards understanding their interactional mechanism. Within a model initially mapping variants to group membership, and probabilistically assigning group members to interactional contexts, agents learn to associate certain distributions of variants with specific contexts. Both the agents’ learning algorithm and constraints on the scope of their interaction have significant effects on the resulting system, with correlates in the behavior of real-world linguistic communities.

**Valerie Freeman** (University of Washington)  
**Richard Wright** (University of Washington)  
**Gina-Anne Levow** (University of Washington)  
*The prosody of negative yeah*

Normally, yeah has positive polarity, but with a change in prosody, it can convey a negative stance (e.g., polite disagreement/rejection). This study examines acoustic-prosodic features of ‘negative yeahs’ in a stance-rich corpus of collaborative tasks. Four categories are identified based on degree of agreement/acceptance and distinguished by an interaction between pitch and intensity: while two groups have low, flat pitch, and two have high domed or dipping contours, this division is cross-cut by intensity, again low-flat vs. high domed. These patterns show that fine-grained stance analysis can reveal word-level acoustic patterns that are not apparent in coarser approaches.
Melinda Fricke (Pennsylvania State University)  
Orren Arad-Neeman (Pomona College)  
Judith F. Kroll (Pennsylvania State University)  
Paola E. Dussias (Pennsylvania State University)  

Switch costs in spontaneous bilingual codeswitching: Evidence from disfluencies and speech rate

Studies employing the language switching paradigm have consistently demonstrated that when bilinguals are required to switch languages during picture naming, errors and naming latencies tend to increase (Meuter & Allport, 1999). But could this switch cost be an artifact of the experimental setting? We examine disfluency and speech rate in the Bangor Miami Corpus of Spontaneous Codeswitching (Deuchar et al., in preparation). The results indicate that codeswitched utterances are significantly more likely to contain a disfluency, and that speech rate immediately preceding codeswitches is significantly slowed, providing initial converging evidence for a switch cost in spontaneous bilingual conversation.

Valerie Fridland (University of Nevada Reno)  
Tyler Kendall (University of Oregon)  
Craig Fickle (University of Oregon)  

It’s Nev-ae-da, not nev-ah-da!

This paper examines how speech in Nevada has been influenced by its early history as a mining meccca and its proximity to California. We examine the extent of the “California vowel shift” (CVS) and low back merger in the speech of 24 Nevadans to determine whether there is a basic “Nevada” system and how it differs from other Western states. Initial results suggest that Nevadans share much with their neighbors to the West. However, our early results also indicate that Nevadans are not as retracted in the front lax system or as merged in the low back system as demographically comparable Californians.

Nancy Friedman (Wordworking.com)  

Velvet Elvis at the Mary Mart: The new-normal nomenclature of legal cannabis

Since 1996, when California enacted the first medical-marijuana laws in the U.S, the sale and use of cannabis have been at least partially legalized in 20 states and the District of Columbia. Legalization has been accompanied by branding: of individual cannabis strains, of dispensaries, and—in Colorado and Washington, where recreational use is now legal—of retail outlets. In this paper I’ll examine the sources, taxonomy, and coded messages of “cannabusiness” names and cannabis investors. I’ll also compare U.S. cannabis-naming trends with those in Canada, where different regulations and a distinct culture have given rise to differing naming practices.

Christopher Johnson (The Name Inspector)  

Namifying trendily: Why startup businesses chose copycat names

Shopify, Spotify, Storify. Rately, Creately, Estately. Since the beginning of the second dot-com boom, around 2005, we’ve observed a curious proliferation of formulaic, imitative startup names—in particular, names that end in –ify and –ly. As professional name developers who seek distinctive names for our clients’ businesses, we asked why these two suffixes have become so popular in brand naming and what rules govern their affixation. We’ll discuss the origins and spread of the trends and offer some possible justifications for their persistence: the single-influencer theory, the verbs-are-best theory, and the available-URL theory.

Zuzanna Fuchs (Harvard University)  

Determining the syntactic source of variation in availability of coordinated-WH questions

Previous work on coordinated-WH questions (cWHQs) has linked variation in their availability to multiple-WH questions. This paper considers the predictions such a generalization makes and finds it to be insufficient. Comparing data across Polish and English, as well as within English itself, the paper searches for a further syntactic source for variation in cWHQs. It introduces the notion that the possibility for an argument to be null (as in optional transitivity or pro-drop) is necessary for that argument to appear as a WH-phrase in cWHQs in a given language.
Roey Gafter (Stanford University)  
Session 16

*What is a stigmatized variant doing in the word list?*

In this paper I show that some Hebrew speakers prefer the pharyngeal approximant [ʕ], a stigmatized ethnic variable, in the word list part of the sociolinguistic interview. This is surprising, since reading styles typically occasion lower frequencies for stigmatized variables. I argue that while greater attentiveness often leads to an increase in standardness, it may also result in performing other stances. I propose that the higher rate of [ʕ] in the word list constitutes a claim to authenticity, which can be understood in light of the community’s ideologies, both about this particular variable and about reading as a speech event.

Michael Galant (California State University, Dominguez Hills)  
Session 77

*Some clause-initial adverbs in Colonial Valley Zapotec*

Previous studies on the syntax and morphology of Colonial Valley Zapotec (CVZ) have covered a variety of topics, including word order (Munro 2011a), verbs (Lillehaugen 2011 and 2013), covert subjects (Munro 2011b), relative clauses (Munro 2002), possession (Galant 2011), and conjunctions (Broadwell 2002 and Plumb 2014).

In this paper, I study another area – clause-initial adverbs, including *laguelacani* 'therefore', *cica* 'thus', *hualica* 'truly', *ana* 'now', and *alarij* 'item'.

I identify the function/meaning of such adverbs and some of the morphemes that make up these adverbs.

This study adds to the understanding of the syntax and morphology of CVZ.

Teresa Galloway (Cornell University)  
Session 18

*Verbal telicity and postnominal markers in American Sign Language*

Nominalizing morphology in American Sign Language is not yet well understood. My claim is that postnominally, none of the morphemes SELF, PT or PT1 mark definiteness. Rather, the choice of marker is influenced both by the aspectual properties of the predicate and the grammatical role of the nominal itself. SELF is most felicitously used to mark subjects of individual-level predicates, PT1 to mark topics and subjects of telic predicates, while plain PT is used in all other cases.

Matt Hunt Gardner (University of Toronto)

Sali A. Tagliamonte (University of Toronto)  
Session 39

*The bike, the back, and the boyfriend: Confronting the “definite article conspiracy” in Canadian and British English.*

When people say, *Here’s the wife*, whose ‘wife’ are they talking about? In this paper, we confront the “definite article conspiracy” (Grannis 1972) — the inability for academics and native English speakers to explain why “the” and “my” can mean the same thing in contexts like (1).

(1) Nothing [was] inherited from the/my family. (TEA-M-24)

Using comparative sociolinguistic methods, we probe the underlying mechanisms governing the variation between possessive pronouns and the definite article in two mainstream English dialects. We find possessive *the* is not a dialect feature but a grammatical means to mark individual vs. communal possession.

Andrew Garrett (University of California, Berkeley)

Erik Maier (University of California, Berkeley)

Line Mikkelsen (University of California, Berkeley)

Clare Sandy (University of California, Berkeley)  
Session 75

*Exploring Karuk morphology in a parsed text corpus*

Karuk (kyh), a Hokan isolate of northern California, has a long history of documentation that has yielded a large corpus from many sources. Our current database has ~5300 sentences containing >23,000 words in 164 texts, integrated with a lexicon of >7300 entries (stems and affixes). Morphologically, Karuk is an agglutinating language with a rich portfolio of derivational
affixes. We describe work to create exhaustive morphological parsing of the entire text corpus: in the text database, all word tokens are tagged for stems and inflectional affixes; and in the lexicon database, stems are parsed morphologically. This includes inflectional affixes and all derivational affixes, in lexicalized and productive contexts. Our presentation will highlight several kinds of research questions that can be studied with a morphologically parsed corpus.

Emily Gasser (Swarthmore College)  
/β, r, k/ in Wamesa: A historical route to a crazy rule

This paper presents a diachronic analysis of a "crazy" phonological rule in Wamesa [wad], an Austronesian language of West Papua, Indonesia. In most cases, consonant clusters in Wamesa simplify by deletion of the first segment. When the second member is /β/, /r/, or /k/; however, the sequence surfaces instead as a homorganic NC cluster.

Why these three segments should undergo splitting is puzzling; there are no phonological or phonetic features exclusively shared by this group of phonemes. Nasalization/assimilation appears to be a "crazy rule". I analyze this from a diachronic perspective as a case of rule inversion.

Juliana Gerard (University of Maryland)  
Jeffrey Lidz (University of Maryland)  
Using Principle C to rule out an attachment account of adjunct control in 4-5 year olds

Previous research has shown that children exhibit non-adultlike interpretations of adjunct control into elementary school (Goodluck 1981, Hsu et al 1985, McDaniel et al 1991, Wexler 1992, Cairns et al 1994, Broihier & Wexler 1995, Goodluck 2001, Adler 2006). Attaching the adjunct too low such that the main clause object binds into the adjunct clause has been proposed to account for obligatory object control, which predicts Principle C effects for a pronoun in object position and an R-expression in the adjunct. We found that Principle C does not influence children’s interpretations of such a pronoun, arguing against an attachment account.

Allison Germain (University of Washington)  
Linearizing Lithuanian reflexive –si-: A syntactic account

The reflexive marker –si- in Lithuanian is a particularly intriguing morpheme in that it is linearized differently with respect to different elements of the verbal complex. Across all tenses and verbal forms –si- appears after the root in the absence of a prefix, and before in the presence of one. Drawing on previous accounts of the Slavic reflexive, I provide a new, syntactic account for the distribution of –si-, arguing that, when an argument, it undergoes movement to escape the scope of existential closure in cases where quantification over the event is being expressed by means of a prefix.

Gunnar Gerstenkorn (University of Kiel)  
Distinguishing authorship in German texts via adjunct position

Adjuncts (often adverbs and adverbial phrases; example 1. - 2.) provide sentences with additional information, reaching beyond the description of actions (predicates) or its agents and patients (arguments). Nonetheless, they are not subcategorized for by the verb and take no single fixed position and therefore might represent an author specific feature. This paper firstly aims for presenting a theoretical framework for authorship attribution usage of adjunct position, secondly for discussing an applicatory methodology and thirdly for giving a statistical background to validate the aims mentioned above.


Two possible combinations for placing adjuncts in German (adjuncts [1-3], arguments (I-II)). Translation: Depending on their writing style[1] authors(II) might use some phrases(I) preferentially[2] at distinct positions[3].
To develop a theory independent position model the author took a data-driven approach by conducting a clause level constituent annotation supporting five distinct German adjunct positions described relative to the two parts of the German predicate. The author’s corpus currently contains 486 declarative sentences taken from a web-forum.

The preliminary results show for example adjuncts following the predicate’s clause final part in 6.8% of the sentences, ranging from 0% (df = 1, p = 0.1083) to 15% (df = 1, p = 0.006935) between different users. This demonstrates that adjunct positions may vary significantly depending on the author’s writing style and can therefore be beneficially applied to authorship attribution.

Bryan Gick (University of British Columbia)  
Towards an embodied phonetics

Phonetic and phonological theories have attended little to the neurophysiology and biomechanics of embodied speech, referring to undefinable anatomical structures like “lips”. I show that speech movements do not modulate linearly in constriction degree as current theories suggest, but rather employ independent neuromuscular structures, or “modules”. Drawing on experimental and biomechanical simulation results (www.artisynth.org), I show how modules emerge through use as learners optimize speech biomechanics. Primitives in this theory of embodied phonetics comprise not an inventory of sounds, but rather an inventory of highly specialized body parts, each of which is optimized to serve a specific phonetic function.

Raphael Girard (University of British Columbia)  
Contrastiveness and similarity in nasal consonant harmony: The case of Chiquitano

I present original data from Chiquitano (Isolate. Bolivia, Brazil) and show that its nasal consonant harmony (NCH) pattern poses an interesting challenge for approaches like Agreement by Correspondence (Rose and Walker 2004), which rely on segmental similarity to establish a correspondence relation between triggers and targets. I show that similarity-based correspondence cannot capture the fact that Chiquitano NCH is triggered by both nasal consonants and nasal vowels, but does not affect short oral vowels. I argue that contrastiveness is the crucial factor that must be taken into account and propose an analysis using Contrastive Hierarchy (Dresher 2003; Mackenzie 2005, 2011)

Kadir Gokgoz (University of Connecticut)  
Diane Lillo-Martin (University of Connecticut)  
Ronice Müller de Quadros (Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina)  
Function, distribution and duration of pointing in bimodal bilingual language development

We report three findings on pointing by an ASL-English bimodal-bilingual child: (i) pointing/sign+word ratio stays constant over time in sign sessions while it decreases in speech sessions; (ii) linguistic use of pointing increases over time in both sign and speech; (iii) there is a difference in duration between the linguistic and other uses of pointing in both sign and speech. We interpret these results as: from the beginning pointing is an integral part of the child’s sign system; pointing becomes an optional resource in speech for the child; the child differentiates Linguistic and Other uses of pointing.

Grace Gomashie (University of Ghana)  
Names and symbols in Gabriel Garcia Marquez’s novel Chronicle of a Death Foretold: Interface between culture and identity

I analyze the proper names of the Marquez's characters and show how the bearers of those names function in the novel, demonstrating the link between the naming, culture, religion and identity. Working under the theoretical framework of onomastics, this paper intends to support the view that names are not mere tags that refer to people but they are social signs through which a society's beliefs and customs are manifested. This is even more evident in literary onomastics where the author strategically chooses the names of his or her characters with the aim of transmitting.

Jennifer Carolina Gómez Menjívar (University of Minnesota)  
Why now? Mayan women, prestige and Belizean Kriol

This paper examines the sociolinguistic factors that have led to the emergence of Kriol as a marker of Belizean identity among these young women. We conducted verbal guise surveys at three campuses of the University of Belize and interviewed 51 Mayan participants (total participant pool = 169). Initial results show that Mayans, more than any other ethnic group, showed a markedly
higher preference for Kriol. Specifically, Mayan women rated Kriol higher than the Mayan men on traits grouped in the learnedness and social correctness categories.

**Daniel Goodhue** (McGill University)  
**Michael Wagner** (McGill University)  
*The effect of the contradiction contour on the interpretation of ambiguous yes-no responses*

Recent research has demonstrated that English yes-no response particles are ambiguous in response to negative yes-no questions (YNQ). Researchers have reported intuitions that prosody varies according to whether the polarity of the response sentence matches the polarity of the YNQ, however the effect prosody has on the interpretation of bare yes-no responses has remained unexplored. In two experiments, we show that the contradiction contour (CC) appears in positive responses to both positive and negative YNQs when the context suggests a negative bias, and that the CC leads listeners to interpret bare yes-no responses to negative YNQs as positive sentence responses.

**Bryan James Gordon** (University of Arizona)  
**Vida Stabler** (Umöho Nation Public School)  
*Back off the library shelf: Repurposing Umöho Îye documentation for Umöho people*

We present transliterations and retranslations of documents transcribed in the Dhegiha Siouan language Umöho Îye (OMA) by James Owen Dorsey in the 1880's. This documentation proves inaccessible to contemporary Umöho for orthographic and translation-related reasons; includes censorship tactics; and reflects a limited but crucial perspective on Umöho people during the brief transition between the extermination of the buffalo and the imposition of allotment. Our retranslations and our transliterations into contemporary Umöho Îye orthography contribute to ethical developments in language documentation, the theory of “ruptures” in language endangerment and revitalization, and curricular interventions at the Umöho Nation Public School.

**Yadav Gowda** (University of Chicago)  
*Simultaneous Vocabulary Insertion in Kannada complex predicates*

This paper argues for an extension of Myler 2013’s insights on the nature and ordering of Vocabulary Insertion: that when two nodes X and Y with the same feature set undergo Vocabulary Insertion simultaneously, X can use any Vocabulary Insertion rules Y can use, and vice versa. As evidence for this rule, I present previously unattested Kannada data where the synthetic causative morpheme -is can appear to the immediate right of any or all verbal roots in some Kannada complex predicates involving causation, regardless of syntactic scope or size of the predicate.

**James Grama** (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)  
*Real-time phonological change in Hawai‘i Creole: A trend study of the short front vowels*

While phonetic/phonological change in English dialects has received much attention, little work has investigated English-based creoles in this respect. This study analyzed the short front vowels of Hawai‘i Creole speakers, taken from two collections of sociolinguistic interviews: one in the 1970s and one in the 2000s. Analysis revealed that 1970s speakers show overlap between /i/ and /ɪ/, and /ɛ/ and /æ/. However, young 2000s speakers realize /ɪ/ and /ɪ/ as distinct, and the youngest of the 2000s speakers realize /æ/ in a retracted position. These results provide evidence of a change in real time in Pidgin realizations of /i, æ/.

**James Grama** (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)  
*Variationist contributions to the study of creole communities: Sociophonetic analysis of real-time change in Hawai‘i Creole vowels*

Large-scale phonetic and phonological descriptions of language varieties, while common in sociolinguistic research, have been less prevalent in the study of creoles, despite the insights this research can provide into how creole sound systems change as systems independent of their adstrate languages. The current study examines phonetic variation in Hawai‘i Creole (HC). A trend study of HC vowels demonstrates that the vowel spaces of HC speakers have changed over time. While some of the changes parallel those found in English, other changes are less consistent with an English vowel system, demonstrating that Pidgin has undergone quantifiable changes independent of English.
Anna Greenwood (University of California, Santa Cruz)  
*Substance bias in stress pattern learning*

This paper contributes to the ongoing debate about phonological pattern learnability by presenting new evidence regarding substance bias, which may promote learnability of phonetically-grounded patterns. Evidence for substance bias is difficult to observe in the lab; however, the Learning Experiment finds that substance constrains stress pattern learning just as strongly as structural bias, which favors formally simple patterns. The Perception Experiment finds that misperception of the pattern underlies the substance bias. The difficulty of observing substance bias is therefore directly linked to the likelihood of stimulus misperception. Future research should probe into why certain patterns are misperceived more than others.

Lenore Grenoble (University of Chicago)  
Hilary Head McMahan (University of Chicago)  
*Navigating the Arctic landscape: The language of place in Kalaallisut*

Our work on Kalaallisut (Greenlandic) shows that toponyms and landscape terms exist within a complex domain of spatial language, coming together with an extensive demonstrative system, relational nouns signifying intrinsic topological relations, a coastal (and, more recently, cardinal) based orientation system, a complex system of slope terms, spatial locating verbs and local case morphology. We present a theoretical ontology for Kalaallisut place names and their interrelationship with landscape terminology, framed within larger interactions across the spatial domain. As a framework for our analysis, we use the principles of ethnophysiography and landscape linguistics.

Jessica Grieser (Georgetown University)  
*When the vernacular becomes the standard: Final consonant devoicing among professional class African Americans*

This study examines eighteen African American speakers in Washington, D.C. to unearth the social conditioning and indexical meanings of a documented feature of African American Vernacular English, final consonant devoicing. A mixed-effects regression model reveals class affiliation as the strongest social predictor of devoicing \( p < 0.001 \), with the feature occurring even for speakers who otherwise use few vernacular features. Metalinguistic commentary from the speakers suggests that final consonant devoicing is a hypercorrect, hyperarticulated form—thus a vernacular feature which is the result of speakers’ very conscious attempts to speak “correctly” is holding and even gaining ground among professional speakers.

Jack Grieve (Aston University)  
*Mapping lexical spread in American English*

This paper describes the identification and mapping of emerging words in American English in 2013 based on a multi-billion word corpus of geo-coded Tweets. First, the relative frequency of every vocabulary item in the corpus was measured across the days of the corpus, allowing for words that show dramatic increases in usage over the course of the year to be identified (e.g. *selfie, schleep, thotty, yasss, dabs, unmeet*). Second, the geographical spread of these words were mapped across the United States to discover where they originated and trace how they have diffused across the country.

Nadine Grimm (Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin)  
*Inchoative as a tense category in Gyeli (Bantu)*

The inchoative, which indicates the beginning of a state, is generally assumed to be an aspectual category. I present the unusual case of Gyeli where the inchoative is expressed as a tense category, the first language known to do so. Gyeli contrasts with better-known languages with grammatical inchoative marking such as Lithuanian where the inchoative is purely viewpoint aspectual and tense is encoded separately. The inchoative in Gyeli, encoding both viewpoint aspect meaning and temporal location while being realized grammatically as a tense, demonstrates a new possibility of expression not yet known in the typology of tense/aspect systems.
Julian Grove (University of Chicago)  
Kinds and monotonicity

Schwarzschild (2006) notes a semantic restriction on attributive modifiers—they cannot denote a property monotonic on the part structure of the stuff denoted by the noun they modify, when that noun is mass or plural.

(1) a. three-gallon water  
    b. three-oz cherries  
      (each cherry is three-oz, the collection is three-oz)

(2) warm {water, cherries}

Following Chierchia (1998), I assume that mass and plural nouns have a kind-based semantics—though, I diverge from Chierchia slightly in assuming that such a semantics involves properties in order to admit immediate modification; I show that a kind-based semantics derives the contrast between (1) and (2).

James Gruber (Georgetown University)  
Intrusive syllables: A perceptual experiment of vocalic intrusions

Excrescent or intrusive nasals, vowels, and other vocalic elements often provide the impression of an extra syllable. This study examines English listeners’ syllabification of these elements in a word-game perception experiment. Results of the study offer insight into when and how listeners reconstruct phonological vowels from minimal vocalic information, when they filter it out, and how their native phonology shapes these perceptual strategies.

Peter Guekguezian (University of Southern California)  
Templatic morphology in Chukchansi Yokuts as a consequence of phase-based spellout

Based on my fieldwork, I argue that the templatic effects displayed in Yokuts languages are limited to suffixes added within the same phase as the verb root – i.e., the vP – not a random class of suffixes, as is often implied in previous studies of Yokuts. I propose that these suffixes are integrated more tightly with the root than those outside the phase due to phase-based spellout, and can have greater phonological effects on the root, namely reducing prosodic and segmental markedness.

Analia Gutierrez (University of British Columbia)  
Glottalized vowels in Nivacle: A prosodic perspective

Laryngealization or creakiness on vowels is not reported as a contrastive feature in Matacoan- Mataguayan languages other than Nivacle. Whereas Stell (1989:97) postulates a phonemic distinction between plain vowels /i e a o u/ and ‘glottalized’ vowels /iʔ eʔ aʔ oʔ uʔ/, I argue that Nivacle glottalized vowels are underlying sequences of vowel-glottal stop /Vʔ/, where the “glottal stop” is featureually specified simply as [constricted glottis]. Glottalized vowels are always stressed. I thus propose that Nivacle glottalized vowels are underlyingly bimoraic and are licensed by the head of an iambic foot.

Martin Hackl (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
Erin Olson (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
Ayaka Sugawara (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
Processing only: Scalar presupposition and the structure of ALT(S)

There is a long-standing puzzle in L1-acquisition of only: children have difficulty with “subject-only” (e.g. “Only the cat is holding a flag”) but not with “VP-only”, (e.g. “The cat is only holding a flag”), (Crain et al.’94). We show, using a timed inference task, that adults exhibit a parallel processing asymmetry (Exp.1) and propose an account based on the notion of “Easily Scalable Constituents” (ESCs), which explains the basic effect and correctly predicts variable processing difficulty for subject-only and VP-only in sentences with numerals (Exp.2) and conjunctive DPs (Exp.3).
Question-answer (in)congruence in the acquisition of only

There is a long-standing puzzle in acquisition of only: children up to age 6 display difficulties understanding sentences with “subject-only” while having no difficulty understanding sentences with “VP-only”. We note that neither “subject-only” nor “VP-only” are congruent with a broad question What happened?, which is typically used to prompt Kermit’s answers in experiments in the literature. Instead, they are congruent with different sub-questions, which we hypothesize that listeners must accommodate during comprehension. Our experiments show that children are sensitive to Question-Answer Congruence (QAC) and support the idea that accommodation of sub-questions of What happened? plays a role in Crain’s puzzle.

Ditransitives and "possessor raising" in Mi'gmaq

Many forms in Mi’gmaq (Eastern Algonquian) are ambiguous between a ditransitive (DTV) and “possessor raising” (PR) interpretation. However, this ambiguity disappears in forms that require φ-feature driven movement (passives, reflexives and inverse forms), as only a DTV interpretation is possible. I argue that while both forms involve a “high” App(IP (Pylkkänen, 2008), only DTV goals are base-generated in Spec-ApplP, a thematic position. Possessor DPs in PR are base-generated in DP possessives and undergoes δ-feature (Miyagawa, 2010) driven movement to Spec-ApplP, an athematic position, accounting for the inability for possessor DPs to feed further φ-feature driven movement.

Algonquian long-distance agreement: A syntactic account

We present three patterns of Long-Distance Agreement (LDA) in Algonquian languages and argue that variation arises from the feature specification of embedded C0 and the presence or absence of inverse movement in inverse forms. Embedded CØ feeds patterns in which LDA occurs with any embedded argument, and embedded CØ feeds patterns in which LDA occurs only with the structurally highest argument. Within languages with embedded CØ, languages with inverse forms involving A-movement causes LDA to be limited to embedded agents in direct and embedded patients in inverse forms. In languages without inverse movement, LDA is limited to embedded agents.

The 'Missing-P' phenomenon in German: Free relatives are super light-headed

The 'Missing-P' phenomenon (Bresnan and Grimshaw 1978) occurs in free relatives, raising a puzzle in that both the matrix and subordinate verbs appear to select for a single preposition. I argue in fact that they do not; rather, the 'Missing-P' is a null allomorph. Prepositional free relatives are derived from light-headed relatives (Citko 2004), resulting in 'super' light-headed relatives. An optional process of contextual allomorphy, conditioned by adjacent spans, results in the null exponence of the matrix P-D sequence in a light-headed relative if adjacent to an identical P-D sequence. This reduces redundancy and brings about the 'Missing-P' phenomenon.

The Northwest Sahaptin "present perfect" in texts

In this presentation we provide examples of the rare “present perfect” in Northwest Sahaptin texts, and discuss the meaning and form of this category. We will suggest that two slightly different characterizations of this category as having “present relevance” (Rigsby and Rude 1996) and as “immediate past” marker (Jansen 2010) are both right. The present perfect exhibits complex allomorphy in Northwest Sahaptin, including zero marking. We will summarize the realization of this category in texts and compare it with descriptions from other sources.
Kaitlyn Harrigan (University of Maryland)  
Valentine Hacquard (University of Maryland)  
Jeffrey Lidz (University of Maryland)  


Children’s knowledge of the verb hope

This work investigates what leads children to systematically treat the desire and belief verbs differently. One possibility is that syntactic distribution guides semantic classification. This study tests 4-year-olds’ interpretations of ‘think,’ ‘want’ and ‘hope’ in a situation where both beliefs and desires are relevant in the context. We compare ‘hope’ in finite and non-finite clauses, to see what role syntactic environment plays. We replicate asymmetries between ‘think’ and ‘want,’ and demonstrate that four-year-olds are sensitive to the frame in which they hear ‘hope,’ showing that children use syntactic frame information in their interpretation of attitude verbs.

Michael J. Harris (University of California, Santa Barbara)  
Stefan Th. Gries (University of California, Santa Barbara)  
Viola G. Miglio (University of California, Santa Barbara)  


Prosodic coding of information structure and its application to forensic linguistics

The use of prosody as a means of linguistic profiling in forensic linguistics is not well explored. Jessen (2007) argues for the use of acoustic analysis to complement auditory analysis for forensic speaker classification; Becker et al. (2008) provides statistical models of formant features that represent the vocal tract characteristics of speakers, and are therefore capable of accounting for between-speaker & within-speaker variability (for forensic applications, see also Lea 1983). However, using high-level acoustic cues for speaker recognition are associated with “quite remarkable error rates” (Hansen, Slyh, & Anderson 2004:1). This paper uses high-level phonological cues to successfully profile speakers.

In conversation, a speaker uses cues to signal new information to the listener, making parsing the information easier. These cues can be both prosodic and syntactic, with cross-linguistic variation between plastic languages (Vallduví 1992) and non-plastic languages (Zubizarreta & Nava 2010; Swerts, Krahmer, & Avesani 2002). That is, where word order can vary more freely in a language (as in Spanish, for instance), a change of syntactic structure is often used to draw the listener’s focus to information that is new to a conversation. Meanwhile, speakers of languages with more fixed word order such as English, use prosodic information, specifically changes in pitch, to signal new information. The current study concerns itself with how different speakers (Spanish monolinguals vs. English-Spanish bilingual speakers) use prosodic cues to signal that information is novel to the discourse (new information) as compared to information that has already been introduced to the conversation (given information).

Steffen Haurholm-Larsen (Universität Bern)  


Tense-aspect marking as a clue to information structure in Garifuna

In Garifuna (North Arawak) discourse, the majority of predicates are underspecified for tense and aspect. Earlier studies have observed that such verb forms could mark past, present or future, "according to context", but without reference to what the conditioning contexts would be. The present paper will argue that tense-aspect distinctions are made explicit only when necessary in order to successfully communicate. This means that explicit tense-aspect distinctions are more likely to be used when new information is being introduced, when focus changes or when the tense-aspect meaning of an utterance runs counter to that previously established in discourse.

Kara Hawthorne (University of Alberta)  
Lauren Rudat (University of Alberta)  
LouAnn Gerken (University of Arizona)  


Prosody bootstraps some hierarchically-organized structures better than others

We present results showing that toddlers and adults can use prosody to simultaneously discriminate between constituents and non-constituents at multiple levels of the prosodic hierarchy when listening to an artificial grammar with modifier + clause prosody. This is evidence that prosody can be used to bootstrap into a hierarchically-organized grammar. With clause + modifier prosody, however, participants could track phonological phrases, but not intonational phrase-level constituents. This suggests that prosodic
bootstrapping is more effective for certain constructions, even when prosodic boundary strength is the same across construction type.

**Hannah Haynie** (Yale University)  
*Contact, boundaries, and variation in Eastern Miwok*

The Eastern Miwok language family of California’s Sierra Nevada foothills has traditionally been characterized a set of distinct languages, yet more recent work finds continuum-like patterns within this family. Neither concrete language boundaries nor dialect continuum models can independently explain Eastern Miwok variation. This paper re-examines the variable strength of language boundaries and continuum effects. Across Eastern Miwok, traditional language boundaries are the best predictors of lexical variation. However, within Northern and Central Sierra Miwok, variation is better predicted by geography. This finding helps to explain the contradictory findings of previous studies and points toward new explanations for boundary emergence.

**Kirk Hazen** (West Virginia University)  
*Phonemic boundaries floating on sociophonetic variation: Driving forces in Z devoicing*

We ask how the sociolinguistic profile of a phonetic variable can inform us about the phonemic boundaries of its sounds. In focusing on /s/ and /z/ for English in Appalachia, we conducted a sociophonetic analysis for seven social variables and ten acoustic qualities in 1,961 tokens of word-final environments (e.g. lose [luз]) and 1,158 tokens of word-internal environments (e.g. losing [luз]). For word-final environments, there is some linguistic overlap between /s/ and /z/ but no social forces are pushing for change. We conclude that Labov’s (2010) binding force results from an absence of directionally-reinforcing social pressures.

**Jevon Heath** (University of California, Berkeley)  
*Convergence through divergence: Compensatory changes in phonetic accommodation*

In phonetic accommodation, talkers talk differently based on their interlocutors' speech. This is generally convergence, but simultaneous convergence along incompatible dimensions is not always possible. In the current study, we found that when exposed to artificially extended VOT, speakers shortened their stop closures, in divergence from the model talker. We interpret these adjustments as compensatory changes resulting from individual learned patterns of articulation. Individual differences in the phonetic features adjusted in accommodation may reflect constraints on the potential pathways of sound change. Additionally, accommodation studies must take multiple dimensions of phonetic similarity into account in assessing how much accommodation occurs.

**Raina Heaton** (University of Hawai’i at Mānoa)  
*The state of syntactic ergativity in Kaqchikel*

This paper reports the results of a series of three studies with 50 native Kaqchikel speakers to determine to what degree syntactically ergative structures are still in use in Kaqchikel. Syntactic ergativity traditionally existed in clefts, relative clauses, and wh- questions, and requires the use of antipassives in subject conditions. Results show that syntactic ergativity has been almost completely lost in relative clauses and clefts/focus constructions. However, syntactic ergativity is still largely intact in wh-questions, although this also appears to be losing ground among younger speakers.

**Kristine Hildebrandt** (Southern Illinois University Edwardsville)  
**Oliver Bond** (Surrey Morphology Group)  
**Dubi Nanda Dhakal** (Tribhuvan University)  
*Conditions on differential ergative case marking: A statistical approach*

In this paper we examine the distribution of Differential Ergative Case Marking (DEM) strategies in four Tibeto-Burman languages to determine statistically supported conditional patterns underlying the distribution of ergative and unmarked (absolutive) subjects. Using parallel data from discourse, semi-spontaneous speech and elicitation, we argue that while DEM potential is influenced by differences in the referential density and case-inventory of each language, the overall distribution of ergative case is determined by the interplay between the animacy hierarchy and the information-structure of the clause, with argument role differentiation playing no major role.
Katherine Hilton (Stanford University)  Session P2

How character types mediate the effect of gender on phonetic variation

Language and gender researchers have argued that the effect of sex on variation is mediated by affect, stance, persona style, and character type, which are conventionally associated with different gendered identities (e.g. Ochs 1992; Eckert 2008). By analyzing seven phonetic features in performances of popular character types, we found that character types better account for the range of phonetic variation than sex of the character. These findings bring empirical support to the claim that sex is indirectly linked to variation and offer insight into the role of affective stance-taking in the construction of character types and, ultimately gender.

Daniel J. Hintz (SIL International)  Session 86

Sound change, reborrowing, and doublets: The anomalous third affricate in Corongo Quechua

This study examines internal and external forces that restructure phonological systems. Unlike most varieties of Quechua which have one or two affricates, Corongo has three affricates. Retroflexed /tʃ/ and alveolar /ts/ are well motivated due to regular sound changes. The anomalous third affricate /tʃ/ appears in Corongo largely (though not exclusively) due to reborrowing, first lending to and then borrowing from Spanish as an intermediate source. Beyond the usual distributional evidence, minimal-pair doublets in Corongo further support the phonemicity of /tʃ/. These Quechua-Spanish data demonstrate that language contact can restructure phonology not only through direct borrowing (L2>L1), but also reborrowing.

Mie Hiramoto (National University of Singapore)  Session 69

Yoshiyuki Asahi (The National Institute for Japanese Language and Linguistics),

Use of foreign-origin personal pronouns: Observations in overseas varieties of Japanese

In Japanese, personal pronouns are often replaced with titles or proper names, or dropped entirely when their reference is understood from the context. Due to this laxity, Japanese tolerates pronoun borrowings. For example, conversation records of Japanese immigrants’ in North America often show uses like mí (from ‘me’) or yû (from ‘you’). This study examines pronoun borrowings in Japanese spoken outside of Japan, based on examples from Hawai’i, North America, Brazil, Taiwan, Sakhalin, Palau, etc. We hypothesize that the intricacy of the Japanese honorific system regarding pronoun use plays a role in the motivation of pronoun borrowing among Japanese spoken overseas.

Mie Hiramoto (National University of Singapore)  Session 68

Rusyidiah Razak (National University of Singapore)

Clause final –nya and punya in Colloquial Malay: Influence from contact languages

In Malay, the default meanings of punya are (1) the verb ‘to have’ or (2) a possessive marker, while those of –nya are (1) a clitic of a 3rd person possessive marker, (2) a definiteness marker, and (3) an adverbial marker. However Colloquial Malay often uses –nya and punya non-canonically to mark speakers’ stances at a clause-final position. This paper examines the non-standard usages of –nya and punya as used by Malay speakers in Singapore. We suggest that the non-standard uses emerged as a result of language contact between Malay and regional languages, e.g., Hokkien, Cantonese, and Colloquial Singapore English.

Aron Hirsch (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  Session P2

Exhaustive answers and polarity-mismatch

When is the answer to a constituent question exhaustive and when is it not exhaustive? I report experimental data on the interaction between exhaustivity and polarity. Answers that mismatch the question in polarity cannot be inferred to be exhaustive in the absence of an overt exhaustivity operator (Spector 2007, i.a.), but are still sometimes felicitous overtly exhaustified with only. Building on Uegaki (2014), I argue that polarity-mismatching answers are not congruent to the question and require accommodation of a new question. I propose an economy-based constraint on accommodation, from which the experimental results follow. Additional experiments support the analysis.
Asymmetrical serial verb constructions in Kriol of Northern Australia: Lexical semantics/morphosyntax

This paper aims to provide a systematic analysis of the semantic constraints and discourse environments of Kriol asymmetrical serial verb constructions in motion event descriptions such as:

imin go stap deya langa det tri
3SG:AUX,PST go stop there LOC that tree

‘it stopped there at the tree’

Kriol is an English-lexified Creole spoken by approximately 20,000 people in different varieties across northern Australia. Today it is the major means of communication among Aboriginal Australians. The basis of this study is a corpus of communicative discourse as well as personal and traditional narratives from published and unpublished fieldwork-based sources.

Serialization in complex predicates in MalakMalak

While complex verbs are well attested in Australian languages and elsewhere, in MalakMalak two systems of multi-verb constructions combine in a typologically rare setup: First, complex predicates consist of an uninflecting open-classed coverband an inflecting verb (IV) of a closed class of six. Second, coverbs combine in serial constructions as part of a complex predicate with up to four coverbs encoding multiple or single events. This overlap provides a unique opportunity to examine shared and distinctive features. I argue for an analysis of MalakMalak’s complex predicates’ argument structure in terms of argument unification (Bowern 2010) of coverb and IV.

Revisiting linguistic profiling: Testing accuracy and the influence of prosodic variables on listener judgments of ethnicity

How accurate are listeners at identifying the ethnicities of political figures? What linguistic phenomena provide basis for these assessments? Tokens of six words were extracted from speeches by seven male political figures of different stated ethnic identities. In a Mechanical Turk experiment, 100 listeners heard each token twice, then responded to: “What is the ethnicity of this speaker?”. While listeners overall performed with an accuracy rate below chance, certain speakers/tokens were more accurately identified and analysis indicates suprasegmental features including pitch peak ratio, first syllable duration, HNR (Purnell et al. 1999); falsetto phonation and voice quality (Thomas forthcoming) affect judgments.

Place naming strategies in Lower Tanana Dene (Athabascan)

Like other Alaska Dene languages, Lower Tanana employs a “generative” place naming strategy in which a specific term combines with one of a closed set of landscape generic terms to create a binomial name. However, an empirical study of place naming strategies reveals that most Lower Tanana names do not exhibit a binomial generative structure. Moreover, the existence of a generative strategy fails to explain the choice of specific term. We hypothesize that place naming in Lower Tanana is driven by human affordance, and we propose a simple typology of place naming strategies.

Focus in bilingual Hungarian: A test of the Interface Hypothesis

The Interface Hypothesis claims that structures involving the syntax-discourse interface are especially vulnerable to residual optionality or instability in bilingual grammars. A contextualized acceptability judgment task was conducted to test the hypothesis using focus constructions in bilingual Hungarian. Pilot data from two groups of simultaneous and sequential Hungarian/English bilinguals suggest that the hypothesis may need to be revised.
Laurence Horn (Yale University)  
Jim Wood (Yale University)  
Raffaella Zanuttini (Yale University)  

The syntax of speech acts: Evidence from Southern American English dialects

We analyze the “Southern Presentative Dative” (SPD), which is found in Southern American English dialects.

(1) Here’s you a pizza.

We propose an analysis of the SPD that supports the view that speaker/hearer are syntactically represented in the left periphery of clauses (Speas & Tenny 2003). The proposal is based on (i) similarities between SPDs and “Personal Datives” (PDs) (You need you a pizza), (ii) the unembeddability of SPDs, and (iii) person restrictions on the underlined dative. Drawing on Hill 2007 (a.o.), we propose that here(’s) activates SpeechActP above CP, deriving (ii)-(iii), among other syntactic properties of the SPDs.

Laurence Horn (Yale University)  
Jim Wood (Yale University)  
Raffaella Zanuttini (Yale University)  
Grace Brody (Yale University)  
Laura DiNardo (Yale University)  
Luke Lindemann (Yale University)  

Here’s us a new methodology: The Southern Presentative Dative meets Mechanical Turk

The Southern Presentative Dative in (1) appears to constitute a benefactive form related to the personal dative in (2),

(1) You need you a new printer.
(2) Here’s you a new printer.

but despite their overlapping regional distribution, the two constructions differ importantly. The SPD pronoun indexes speaker or hearer (not subject), contributes at-issue meaning, and highlights the deictic “presentee”. Given the here-and-now nature of the SPD, it cannot be embedded, negated, or questioned. This study utilizes the Amazon Mechanical Turk online marketplace to investigate the SPD and grammatical variation more broadly, supplementing the traditional tools of the dialectologist.

Brian Hsu (University of Southern California)  

An interface approach to second position effects in Bangla complementation

The finite complementizer je in Bangla exhibits a complex distribution where it is obligatorily initial in postverbal embedded clauses, but non-initial within preverbal embedded clauses, resembling a second-position effect. I argue that the Bangla pattern is captured within a split-CP structure (Rizzi 1997), and that non-initial complementizers are derived by lower copy spell-out. Furthermore, I claim that non-initial complementizer orders are the result of phonological alignment constraints that disfavor je at intonational phrase edges. The data expand the known typology of second-position-like effects, while maintaining that they are syntactically derived but motivated by prosodic conditions.

Ho-Hsin Huang (Michigan State University)  
Yen-Hwei Lin (Michigan State University)  

When an unnecessary repair becomes necessary: The case of nasal insertion in Standard Mandarin loanwords

This paper examines when and why an intervocalic English nasal singleton is or is not adapted with nasal insertion in Standard Mandarin (SM) loanwords. The process constitutes an unnecessary repair in loanword adaptation (Kang 2011). The analysis is based on the interaction between perception and native SM phonology to account for three cases of SM’s adaptations of an English intervocalic nasal singleton: a) when it is adapted with nasal insertion, b) when it is adapted without nasal insertion, and c) when it is adapted variably. The conditioning factors are based on English prenasal vowel quality/quantity and stress location.
Marianne Huijsmans (University of Victoria)  
*Salish subject pronominals: A wave model of diffusion*

In this paper, I propose that the current distribution of subject pronominals in the Salish daughter languages is the result of diffusion following the trajectory of Hess's (1979) wave model. Proto-Salish marked clause type and transitivity in part through different sets of subject pronominals (Davis 1999, 2000). Phonological and functional changes have obscured these paradigm distinctions in the Central languages, affecting the Northern and Southern Interior languages through diffusion. Similarities in the subject pronominal systems of languages in northern and southern locations fit a model where waves of change initiated centrally have diffused outwards.

So-One Hwang (University of California, San Diego)  
Diana Andriola (Gallaudet University)  
Ezra Plançon (Gallaudet University)  
Rehana Omardeen (Swarthmore College)  
Jessica Hernandez (University of California, Los Angeles)  
Man Manh (University of California, Irvine)  
Jason Javier (High Tech High International)  
Emma Washburn (San Dieguito Academy)  
Carol Padden (University of California, San Diego)  
*The communicative efficiency of language: A comparison of rate and redundancy in sign language and gesture production*

Languages, both spoken and signed (Bellugi & Fischer 1972), are known to convey propositional information at comparable rates despite differences at the word and syllable levels (Pellegrino et al. 2011). Since these rates can be achieved by individuals who draw upon a lexicon and combinatorial rules, we sought to understand the degree to which communication efficiency decreases when neither of these components are presumably available. We compared the rate and redundancy of production as measures of communication efficiency in the signing of various sign languages (American SL, the emerging Al-Sayyid Bedouin SL, and International Sign pidgin) and gesturing by non-signers.

Marianne Ignace (Simon Fraser University)  
Ronald Ignace (Skeetchestn Indian Band)  
*From telling to text to re-creating: Examples from indigenous language story-work in British Columbia*

Based on work with Secwepemctsín (Shuswap) and Xaad Kil (Haida) narratives, the authors discuss collaborative research with speakers, storytellers and learners that integrates recording, transcription and translation with deep understanding of cultural meanings embedded in stories. Other dimensions of this work include re-constituting indigenous language narratives where no recording in the indigenous language exists, and re-connecting stories with place. This leads to the ways in which indigenous language story-work can be deployed in language revitalization and language learning. It is proposed that such multi-disciplinary collaborative work contributes to indigenizing and de-colonizing linguistic work.

Sharon Inkelas (University of California, Berkeley)  
Jem E. Orgun (University of Colorado Boulder)  
*Informativity and affix ordering: A pilot study of Turkish*

Based on a pilot corpus study of Turkish, this paper supports the novel hypothesis that affix informativity correlates with affix order. Informativity is a negative-log measure of contextual predictability (Shannon 1948, Hale 2001). Study results show that informativity of a suffix in the context of the preceding morpheme is negatively correlated with distance from the root: the more informative (less predictable) the affix, the closer it occurs to the root. This novel result contributes to the difficult task of predicting affix order in highly affixing languages, and extends the informativity metric to a new empirical domain.
Yuki Ito (University of Maryland)  
*Session P2*

*A unified treatment of the exceptions to the agent/ECM correlation*

Recent literature has observed grammatical impacts the expression of causation has on the structure of the verbal predicate (Folli and Harley 05, Schäfer 12). This paper argues that causation also plays a crucial role in determining the availability of infinitival ECM in English, providing evidence that the expression of causation has syntactic repercussions (cf. Neeleman and van de Koot 12 for an opposing view).

Scott Jackson (University of Maryland)  
Jeffrey Punske (Southern Illinois University Carbondale)  
*Session 35*

*The structure and phonology of Persian compounds and ezafe in Distributed Morphology*

In this paper, we examine compounds and the ezafe construction in Persian. We show that while previous analyses including Kahnemuyipour (2006) and Ghaniabadi (2010) face empirical problems, an analysis that combines the insights from these authors with the theoretical approach of Jackson and Punske (2013) is able to account for the full range of data in a unified way. In this analysis, we distinguish between m(orphological)-compounds, which are analyzed as incorporation into a nominal root, and p(honological)-compounds, which involve roll-up movement within a syntactic phase. The stress patterns are predicted straightforwardly from the underlying syntactic structures.

Carmen Jany (California State University, San Bernardino)  
*Session 75*

*The role of passives in the formation of hierarchical systems in Northern California*

Passives constitute possible sources for grammatical systems based on person hierarchies. Mithun (2012) shows how hierarchical grammatical systems in Northern California could have spread areally via an increased use of passives. The present paper builds on Mithun’s work and analyzes passive constructions in ten Northern California languages with and without hierarchical grammatical relations marking examining why in some languages passives have led to hierarchical systems and, in some cases, incipient inverse systems, but not in others. The languages examined are Chimariko, Karuk, Yana, Yurok, Shasta, Achumawi, Atsugewi, Wintu, Pomoan, and Yuki; only the first four exhibit hierarchical systems.

Masoud Jasbi (Stanford University)  
*Session 36*

*The semantics of differential object marking in Persian*

In Persian, definite direct objects are obligatorily marked with accusative case while case marking is optional for indefinite objects. Case-marked indefinites have readings which are often analysed as specific (Karimi 1990) or topical (Dabir-Moghaddam 1992, Dalrymple & Nikolaeva 2011). I suggest that the semantic contribution of the accusative case marker is existential presupposition. Following Coppock & Beaver (2012), I argue for a composite notion of definiteness where the presuppositions of existence and uniqueness are triggered by different mechanisms. I show that this account captures the insights of the specificity and topicality approaches in Persian.

Peter Jenks (University of California, Berkeley)  
*Session 2*

*Determiners, bare nouns, and donkey sentences in numeral classifier languages*

This paper presents novel observations about the ability of different kinds of noun phrases to serve as donkey anaphors in Thai (These data have also been replicated in Mandarin). I show that while classifier languages do project DP (pace Boskovic 2010), but bare arguments are always NPs (Chierchia 1998). Additionally, I provide novel empirical support for the E-Type analysis of donkey pronouns (e.g. Heim 1990), which I propose depend on determiner domain restrictions.

Dawei Jin (University at Buffalo)  
*Session P2*

*Coherence relation from a crosslinguistic perspective: The case in Chinese*

The paper compares the encoding of Kehler-style (Hobbs, 1977; Kehler, 2002) coherence relations in English and in Chinese, and show that the crosslinguistic variation as illustrated in these two languages can be naturally explained by resorting to a typologically motivated implicational hierarchy. This theory shows that regardless of the language-specific syntactic realizations
for encoding a given semantic relation, a general, predictable pattern exists for such syntax-semantics mapping. This further supports the view that coherence relation conditions extraction behaviors.

**Meredith Johnson** (University of Wisconsin-Madison)  
*Session 28*  
*Quantification and configurationality: The view from Hocak*

This paper argues that Baker's (1995, 1996) diagnostics of nonreferential quantifiers do not work for Hocak (Siouan). Baker argues that nonconfigurational languages should lack nonreferential quantifiers, as they are banned from adjoined positions (Cinque 1990). He claims there are only two types of 'true' quantifiers: grammatically singular universal quantifiers and negative quantifiers. While Hocak lacks both of these, there is nonetheless strong evidence that Hocak has nonreferential quantification, and that NPs occupy argument positions. First, universal and negative quantifiers give rise to bound variable readings, indicating that they can be nonreferential. Second, scrambling of quantifier phrases affects scopal interpretation.

**Meredith Johnson** (University of Wisconsin-Madison)  
**Bryan Rosen** (University of Wisconsin-Madison)  
**Mateja Schuck** (University of Wisconsin-Madison)  
*Session P2*  
*Diagnosing (non)configurationality: Evidence from Hocak*

This paper argues that the syntax of Hocak (Siouan) is configurational, despite the fact that it displays many “nonconfigurational” characteristics. Hale (1983) and Jelinek (1984) present three typifying characteristics of nonconfigurational languages: free word order, extensive null anaphora, and discontinuous constituents. While Hocak displays all three of these hallmarks, the existence of verb phrase ellipsis is a strong argument in favor of a configurational analysis. We claim that Hale and Jelinek’s diagnostics overgenerate, and that the presence of these three traits in a given language do not offer conclusive insight into the position of NPs corresponding to arguments.

**Gregory Johnson II** (Michigan State University)  
*Session 5*  
*The morphosyntax of whatever in free relatives: Variation and optionality in Appalachian English*

I present a novel analysis of the composition of WH-ever using previously unanalyzed data from AppE which has implications for (i) an analysis of the syntax of WH-ever elements, (ii) implications for a typology of FRs, (iii) reduction of syntactic variation to independently necessary derivational mechanisms, and (iv) supporting evidence for true optionality in the minimalist program.

**Russell C. Johnson** (Institute for Linguistic Evidence)  
*Session 87*  
*Author terrain maps*

At the very beginnings of forensic linguistics and the subfield of forensic author identification, the Rev. A. Q. Morton (1977, 1978) proposed that an individual’s use of words is related to the links and pathways of the brain that control how words are stored, accessed, and constructed into text. If this is correct, an author's writing could be viewed as an outward expression of the structure and connections of the brain. Thus, we take Morton’s insight as a precursor to biolinguistics (Knott 2014, Bickerton 2014). Author Terrain Maps are a new (and developing) authorship attribution method that attempts to map the connections and patterns of language based on an author's writing in a way that mirrors neural complexity and pathways. Multiple terrain maps (with peaks, valleys, and ridges) may be created based on an author's use of frequent words, word n-grams, character n-grams (Hoover 2003), punctuation, (Chaski 2001) or stylistic patterns (McMenamin 2003) demonstrated by an author. The resulting terrain maps have potential for creating thousands or millions of data points, even on fairly short texts found in forensic author identification. After a stylistic profile has been created for an author of interest, it can now be compared with the profile of an anonymous text. Documents created by the same author should generate terrain maps with a degree of similarity, while documents from different authors should reveal different terrains. The talk concludes with preliminary results of applying the Author Terrain Map method to forensically feasible ground truth data.

**Taylor Jones** (University of Pennsylvania)  
*Session 37*  
*‘Yeen kno nun bout dat’: Using Twitter to map AAVE dialect regions*

Recent research has established AAVE isn’t monolithic. However, AAVE variation hasn’t been systematically described and mapped. Here, we use new computational methods, using social media, to describe AAVE variation and to show AAVE dialect
regions distinct from – and perpendicular to – other dialects of North American English. This study maps the geographic patterns of 30+ common nonstandard spellings on Twitter (e.g. sholl for “sure,”). We show nonstandard AAVE orthography delineates clear dialect regions, with shared phonological and lexical features. These regions are not coterminous with traditional North American dialect regions; rather, they align with patterns of movement during the Great Migrations.

Taylor Jones (University of Pennsylvania)  
Christopher Hall (York St John University)  
Semantic bleaching and the emergence of new pronouns in AAVE

AAVE is developing new pronouns, facilitated by the semantic bleaching of the word nigga. We show nigga is not specified for race, gender, or humanness (although default is [+human] and [+male]). Using 20,000 tweets and field notes from NYC and Philadelphia, we demonstrate that there are new first and second person pronouns in AAVE based on nigga (e.g. 1sg a nigga) – moreover, we demonstrate they pattern with true pronouns and not imposters (Collins & Postal, 2010) with respect to binding. We discuss the origin of these new pronouns, and discuss rate of adoption and current rates of use.

Peter Jordan (Austrian Academy of Sciences)  
The endonym: A social-geographical approach to an iridescent term

The paper discusses the endonym/exonym divide from a space-related angle resulting in the definition of the endonym as the name used by the local community. This concept of the endonym, however, leaves many questions open: Who is the local community? How far does the “territory” of the local community extend? From which minimum presence onward does the name of a new migrant community for the place qualify for endonym status? Which minimum size of a minority group is required? Can the endonym/exonym divide also exist within a certain language? Can official names imposed by illegitimate authorities be called endonyms?

Brian D. Joseph (The Ohio State University)  
Balto-Slavic: What Meillet was thinking, or, what WAS Meillet thinking?!

Antoine Meillet was as serious an Indo-Europeanist as there ever was, and yet not everything he wrote is uncontroversial. His take on Balto-Slavic, from Les dialectes indo-européens (1908, 2nd edn. 1922), is one such case, and specifically Meillet’s claim that there is no compelling evidence for a Balto-Slavic subgroup within Indo-European. I explore here just what Meillet meant by “‘dialect’ of Indo-European” in relation to Balto-Slavic, e.g., what gave rise to the 10 (or so) branches (branches as “dialects”) within the Indo-European family, or dialect variation within Proto-Indo-European itself. Further, in the 1922 “avant-prôpos,” Meillet refers to the Indo-European unity as “national” in nature, raising the question of the relevance of Meillet’s sense of the relationship between language and nation to the issue of a possible Balto-Slavic unity.

Cristin Kalinowski (University at Buffalo)  
Jeff Good (University at Buffalo)  
Grammatical coding by depotentiation: Evidence from African focus constructions

This paper presents initial results from a typological survey of information structure encoding in over 130 African languages, with an emphasis on an abstract focus encoding strategy where nominal or verbal forms are coded for fewer morphosyntactic categories than would otherwise be expected. We label this strategy 'depotentiation', and it can involve, among other things, the unexpected absence of agreement or tense/aspect marking on verbs or case on nouns. We argue that depotentiation poses challenges for lexical and incremental models of morphology but provides striking support for realizational-inflectional models, such as Word-and-Paradigm approaches.

Seung-Man Kang (Chungbuk National University)  
Carole E. Chaski (Institute for Linguistic Evidence)  
Comparing methods of Korean deception detection

The most commonly used language-based technique for deception detection is Sapir’s SCAN: Scientific Content Analysis (Sapir 1987). SCAN has been criticized for various reasons (Vrij 2000, Shuy 1998, Kang and Lee 2014). Kang and Lee’s work is especially interesting for four reasons. First, Kang and Lee experimentally test SCAN using Korean written statements, and find
an 81% accuracy at correctly identifying true versus false statements, similar to Driscoll’s (1994) result of 80% on English written statements. Second, Kang and Lee report a very low inter-rater reliability (Cronbach’s alpha = 0.57) and correctly interpret this result to mean that subjects using SCAN are not using the technique consistently. Third, Kang and Lee correctly report that some language-use criteria in SCAN are not universals of language (e.g. pro-drop). Finally, Kang and Lee suggest that an approach to deception-detection based in computational linguistics could provide a more objective and linguistically sophisticated method than SCAN. WISER is software that analyzes witness statements, classifying them into true or false categories, built using two datasets: the first dataset was derived from students writing true or false narratives, and the second was derived from actual statements written during criminal investigations, and categorized by the investigators as true or false based on other (non-linguistic, forensic) sources of corroborating or contradicting evidence. In English, WISER attained 71% accuracy on the student statements, but a strikingly higher 93% accuracy on the real-world statements (Chaski, Barksdale and Reddington 2014). This talk reports the implementation and testing of WISER for Korean written statements.

Lawrence Kaplan (University of Alaska Fairbanks)  
**Diomede Inupiaq: A case of vowel merger in progress**

The Diomede dialect of Inupiaq found on the islands in the middle of Bering Strait is the only variety of that language with four vowels, since the Inupiaq branch of Eskimo has generally merged a historical shwa-like vowel with \( i \). In proximity to Yupik languages with the full four-vowel system, Diomede Inupiaq retains four vowels but is in flux, since occurrences of this fourth vowel are often not historically accurate and may alternate, making it unlike related languages and dialects. This dialect is highly endangered, and although the vowels are clearly in transition, we may never know the end result.

Charitini Karadamou (University of Bern)  
**Nasal harmony and stress within and beyond the phonological word in Amawaka**

Floating nasality in Amawaka (Panoan) is attested in morphemes as remnants of underlyingly nasal consonants. Floating nasals trigger nasal spreads that are bidirectional, and either continuous or “long distance”/discontinuous. Nasal spreads respect the sonority hierarchy within and beyond the phonological (P)-word. The three protagonists in such spreads are the intervening “transparent” segments, which permit harmony to be transmitted beyond them with no nasal traces, primary stress, and the blockers. This study uses original Amawaka data to address unresolved questions about nasal spread cross-linguistically, especially as it interacts with stress and tone.

Jonah Katz (West Virginia University)  
**Continuity lenition**

This paper argues that certain types of lenition, most notably voicing, spirantization, and flapping, have the special typological property of (almost) never neutralizing contrasts in one position that exist in some other position in the same language. We propose a family of phonetically driven constraints to explain this property, and show how it predicts extremely constrained exceptions to the generalization above, which match up well with the typological facts.

Melinda Fricke (Pennsylvania State University)  
**Lenition/fortition patterns aid prosodic segmentation**

This paper presents evidence from an artificial phonology-learning experiment that typologically common lenition processes help listeners locate prosodic boundaries. This result is important because it provides converging evidence for some recent typological and theoretical work on lenition, and because it is a counterexample to the claim that substantive bias is not generally found in artificial phonology-learning paradigms.

Andrew Kehler (University of California, San Diego)  
Hannah Rohde (University of Edinburgh)  
**Pronominal reference and pragmatic enrichment: A Bayesian analysis**

We evaluate a Bayesian analysis of pronominal reference (Kehler & Rohde, 2013) using data from a passage completion task that utilizes the fact that relative clauses attached to direct objects may or may not be inferred to provide explanations of the matrix
event. The results reveal that pronoun interpretation biases are sensitive to the inference of implicit explanations whereas production biases are not, revealing precisely the asymmetry between interpretation and production predicted by the Bayesian analysis.

Robert Kennedy (University of California, Santa Barbara)  
James Grama (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)  
Heather Llewellyn (University of California, Santa Barbara)  
*On the nucleus-offglide trajectory of the mid-back rounded vowel in California English*

We investigate the Californian mid-back rounded /ow/ vowel using data from a sample of approximately 20 subjects, showing that the nucleus and offglide of /ow/, while somewhat centralized, are not highly differentiated from each other. We support this by tracking the first three formants (F1, F2, F3) over the duration of each vowel. We argue that this is independent of the California Shift and distinct from centralization of /ow/ in other varieties. Relative to other regional varieties with advanced /ow/, the nucleus of /ow/ in California is neither as advanced nor as unrounded, and its offglide is not as closed.

Robert Kennedy (University of California, Santa Barbara)  
Michael LaRosa (University of California, Santa Barbara)  
*Perceptual dialectology of intrastate variation in California: A matched guise approach*

We investigate perceptual dialectology of Californian English, focusing on folk linguistic conceptions of intrastate variation. Using a matched-guise paradigm in which subjects evaluate personality traits of an anonymous speaker, we argue that Northern Californians believe their speech to differ from that of Southern Californians. SoCal subjects are more favorable of the speaker than NorCal subjects, despite the fact that the recorded speaker is a northern Californian. Most subjects also guess that the subject is from Southern California, regardless of their own origin. We conclude that Californians often associate general Californian speech with Southern California in particular.

Megan Keough (University of British Columbia)  
Uriel Cohen Priva (Brown University)  
*Even in Berber: Complex codas in Imdlawn Tashlhiyt Berber as evidence against strict domination*

Linguists have been drawn to Imdlawn Tashlhiyt Berber's (ITB) syllabification system since Dell and Elmedlaoui (1985). However, no analysis has predicted the distribution of the three-consonant codas that surface in spite of ITB's tolerance for obstruent syllable nuclei and its overall dispreference for complex codas without using language-specific constraints. We show that even in the iconic data set used to argue for Optimality Theory, one of OT's fundamental assumption—strict domination—has to be relaxed. To account for the forms in question, the simultaneous violation of two constraints must be worse than violating either separately, either through constraint conjunction or weighting.

Marcin Kilarski (Adam Mickiewicz University)  
Piotr Cichocki (Adam Mickiewicz University)  
*The 19th century paradigm shift in the accounts of North American Indian languages*

In this paper, we discuss the preliminary results of an ongoing research project on the functions of accounts of North American Indian languages. Specifically, we examine the descriptions of selected phonological, lexical, and morphosyntactic properties of Algonquian, Iroquoian, and Eskimo languages, as well as secondary references to these descriptions in the humanities and social sciences. Here, we focus on the historical context of the emergence of ethnocentric racism in the second half of the 19th century, and the role that such references played in contemporary discussions concerning the correlations between linguistic structure and cognitive competence, culture as well as the construction of social reality.
Seung Kyung Kim (Stanford University)  
Meghan Sumner (Stanford University)  
*Understanding who said what how: The role of phonetically-cued talker information in spoken language understanding*

We investigate the complex and nuanced nature of spoken word understanding by examining the effect of phonetically-cued emotional information (i.e., emotional prosody) on lexical and semantic activation. In two cross-modal semantic priming studies, we test and confirm the hypotheses that (1) words uttered in emotional prosody, although infrequent and atypical, neither slow lexical access nor hinder subsequent semantic spreading and that (2) effects of emotional prosody crucially depend on the context in which they are presented. Our results are consistent with the view that speech is a multi-faceted information source and listeners use all types of information in tandem.

Peter Klecha (The Ohio State University)  
Martina Martinovic (University of Chicago)  
*Exhaustive identification is predication*

We analyze the Wolof (Niger-Congo) A'-complementizer la associated with two seemingly unrelated phenomena: Exhaustive identification and nominal predication. DPs in Spec of la receive an EI interpretation, but Spec of la also hosts predicative NPs without EI. We unify these phenomena: EI involves mapping a property (denoted by TP) to an individual via an iota operator, followed by predication; if a predicative NP moves to the typical EI position, the first step is trivial – movement of NP already renders its remnant a singleton property (the property of being the individual denoted by the subject.)

Todor Koev (University of Stuttgart)  
*Verb type and mood in shifted appositive relatives in German: An experimental study*

This paper investigates the conditions under which appositive relative clauses give rise to non-speaker-oriented readings (see Amaral et al. 2007, Harris & Potts 2009, Koev 2013). I present two experimental studies from standard German which reveal that the shiftability of appositive relative clauses depends on the type of the attitude verb (verbs of saying vs. non-say verbs) and possibly the mood marking of the appositive clause (subjunctive vs. indicative). The findings reveal that intensional contexts facilitate appositive shift to varying degrees. Verbs of saying are the strongest shifters and the subjunctive mood (KonjunktivII) is positively correlated with non-speaker orientation.

Mary Kohn (Kansas State University)  
Erin Callahan (Western Carolina University)  
*Local and supra-local variation in Latino English*

Regional ethnolectal studies identify circumstances that promote regional developments alongside constraints which create supra-regional patterns. This study addresses disparate and convergent regional and supra-regional development by comparing Latino English speakers from two communities. While both communities have growing Latino communities, Durham, NC, is a majority African American city, while Hickory, NC, is largely Anglo. We compare consonant cluster reduction (CCR), tense unmarking, and participation in regional vowel patterns. While accommodation to predominant regional varieties is evident in CCR and vowel patterns, constraints for tense-unmarking are consistent across field sites, illustrating how both regionalized and supra-regional patterns may emerge within ethnolects.

Hadas Kotek (McGill University)  
*A new compositional semantics for wh-questions*

This paper motivates a new syntax and semantics for wh-questions. The theory combines Cable’s (2007; 2010) theory of wh-movement and pied-piping with a simple semantics, building on established ingredients in the literature, combined in a novel way. I argue that this proposal is simpler and allows for wider empirical coverage than other recent theories (cf. Cable, 2007, 2010; Cheng and Demirdache, 2010; Fox, 2012; Nicolae, 2013), being able to model pied-piping (Ross, 1967), superiority effects (Chomsky, 1973), the readings of multiple questions (Dayal, 2002), the presuppositions of the question (Dayal, 1996; Fox, 2012), and focus intervention effects in multiple questions.
Elena Koulidobrova (Central Connecticut State University)  
Session 11

ASL-English bilingualism and advantages of deafness

We examine ~3000 English utterances from three English-ASL bilinguals with cochlear implants (bi-CIs, 3;07-5;02) for argument suppliance. We compare the data to that of English-ASL bilingual children of Deaf adults (bi-Kodas). Results show that like bi-Kodas, bi-CIs omit arguments at ages (>5;00) and in contexts (e.g. embedded subject and With modals) unattested in developing monolingual/unimodal bilingual English; however, bi-CIs’ omission rates are significantly lower than bi-Kodas’. We attribute the difference to input: in our data, deaf parents of bi-CIs use English with their children significantly less than do parents of bi-Kodas, thus contributing to bi-CI’s learning other language inhibition sooner.

Bonnie Krejci (Stanford University)  
Katherine Hilton (Stanford University)  
Session 19

There's three variants: Agreement variation under existential 'there'

Previous studies of agreement variation in existential "there" constructions treat the variable as binary, distinguishing between agreeing and non-agreeing variants. We argue instead for a three-way distinction between agreement ("there are" + plural), non-agreement using a copular clitic ("there's" + plural), and non-agreement using a full verb ("there is" + plural). This is motivated by our finding that the two non-agreeing variants differ in their distribution with respect to age, education, and sex. We argue that "there's" is undergoing a change in progress, becoming an unanalyzed lexical unit, and, therefore, that the two realizations of non-agreement merit distinct syntactic analyses.

Paul Kroeger (Indiana University)  
Session 84

Denominals in Alsea

Alsea denominals -- 'have', 'make', 'have/use as' -- are each characterized by a prefix; suffixes convey aspectual and modal meanings. The components all occur elsewhere, but exactly how denominal and non-denominal uses are related is difficult to specify. A stative form of the 'have' denominal is adjectival; other denominal forms are verbs (intransitive, except for 'have/use as'). Modification of the base noun by quantifiers or adjectives is generally not found, but may be possible with the 'make' denominal. Base nouns are typically understood as indefinite, but this may not be a rigid requirement.

Jeremy Kuhn (New York University)  
Session 18

Valentina Aristodemo (Institut Jean Nicod)

Iconicity in the grammar: Pluractionality in (French) Sign Language

Sign language is famous for its rich and pervasive iconicity, but how does iconicity interface with a formal grammar? In this paper, we address this question by focusing on pluractionality in sign language, via reduplication of verbal forms. We focus on the semantics of two pluractional markers that appear pervasively in French Sign Language (LSF). We integrate both formal and iconic properties into a single model, where a logical operator incorporates an iconically defined parameter.

Dave Kush (Haskins Laboratories)  
Terje Lohndal (Norwegian University of Science and Technology)  
Jon Sprouse (University of Connecticut)  
Session P5

Experimental syntax and the cross-linguistic variation of island effects in Norwegian and Swedish

We conducted two acceptability judgment experiments in Swedish and Norwegian that tested four island types: WH-/whether islands, complex NP islands, subject islands, and adjunct islands. Our experiments exploited the factorial design for island effects (Sprouse et al. 2012), that factors out processing effects to isolate grammatical effects of island sensitivity. Our results suggest that: (i) both languages exhibit sensitivity to all four islands, contrary to previous claims in the literature (e.g. Maling & Zaenen, 1982; Christensen 1982), (ii) the size of island effects appear to vary by type. We compare possible explanations under different models of grammar.
Harim Kwon (University of Michigan)  
*Phonetic and phonological imitation of Seoul Korean aspirated stops*

English speakers imitate extended VOTs of voiceless stops both in immediate and delayed imitation. This study investigates when multiple phonetic cues exist for phonological aspiration as in Seoul Korean, how those cues operate in immediate (shadowing) and delayed imitation (test). Participants heard either extended VOTs or raised post-VOT f0s, and VOTs and f0s in their baseline, shadowing, and test productions were compared. In shadowing, only the enhanced cues were directly imitated. In test production, participants “imitated” by enhancing both cues regardless of the manipulation they heard. Imitation with immediate targets is not the same process as that without immediate targets.

William Labov (University of Pennsylvania)  
Sabriya Fisher (University of Pennsylvania)  
Anita Henderson (University of Pennsylvania)  
Hilary Prichard (University of Pennsylvania)  
Betsy Sneller (University of Pennsylvania)  
*A systematic partition of the speech community: Short-a in Philadelphia*

This paper reports a systemic division in the short-a pattern of Philadelphia, based on a study of college students who graduated from local high schools. The flow of individual trajectories across the educational systems demonstrates social variation in phonological systems, rather than individual rules or constraints. Graduates from elite public schools come to the university with the full development of the nasal system, in which short-a is tense before nasal consonants and lax elsewhere, while all but a few of the graduates of the city’s Catholic high schools are still engaged in the traditional system.

Charles Lam (Purdue University)  
*Boundness of verbal and adjectival predicates in Mandarin*

This paper reformulates previous boundness account for *ba*-construction in Mandarin and extends the theory to transitive comparatives are subject to similar constraints. The parallelism between verbal and adjectival predicates in A-not-A questions, aspect marking and entailment patterns confirms the hypothesis that the selection in *ba*-construction (VP) and transitive comparatives (AP) constrained by boundness. This generalized account shows how formal semantic properties affect syntactic selection and explains some sentences that existing accounts do not. Also, the proposal implicates a homomorphic syntax-semantics mapping across V and A categories, which is superior than category-specific theories.

Laurel A. Lawyer (University of California, Davis)  
David P. Corina (University of California, Davis)  
*Neurolinguistic evidence of alternation-based underspecification*

Prior neurolinguistic research has shown support for coronal underspecification (cf. Eulitz & Lahiri, 2004) but has not addressed underspecification driven by regular alternations. Using the English prefixes *in-* (which predictably alternates) and *un-* (which does not), we examined the effect of altering the nasal's place of articulation on the brain's ability to successfully retrieve the word. In an ERP experiment using the N400 component, a marker of lexical retrieval, we find a distinction in amplitude based on the identity of the prefix. This supports theories of underspecification based not on coronality, but on predictable alternation.

Lewis Lawyer (University of California, Davis)  
*Documenting Patwin phonetics from the archival record*

This paper presents a case study for phonetic documentation using archival sources. Patwin (Wintuan, California), like many highly endangered or sleeping languages, is best approached through the archival record. Although this is not an ideal situation for language documentation, I demonstrate that it is possible to extract meaningful and detailed information about the language's phonetics from archival sources of varying quality. Certain salient aspects of Patwin speech sounds are presented as examples—specifically, (a) quantitative and qualitative descriptions of the four laryngeal series of oral stops, and (b) vocoid quality in stressed and unstressed environments.
Jenny (So-Yeon) Lee (Harvard University)  
Session 35  
On the nature of middle verbs in Ranmo

Ranmo, an ergative Papuan language, brings a wrinkle to the cross-linguistic generalization that non-active morphology is associated with unaccusative syntax. "Middle" morphology in Ranmo is associated not only with the absence of an external argument, but also with object demotion. It is proposed that middle morphology arises when Voice, the locus of object agreement, cannot find a direct object to agree with and copies the features of the argument in Spec, VoiceP. The analysis provides an account of so-called transitive deponents and the distribution of ergative case.

Nala Huiying Lee (National University of Singapore/University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)  
Session 67  
Baba Malay: Not one but two varieties

Baba Malay is creole formed via intermarriage between Hokkien-speaking Chinese traders and Malay-speaking indigenous women in the Malay Archipelago. Initially spoken in Malacca, the language spread to Singapore when a significant part of the speech population moved south. Until today, researchers have not distinguished between the varieties spoken in Malacca and in Singapore. Data collected in a language documentation project show that lexical and structural differences exist between Malacca Baba Malay and Singapore Baba Malay. In addition, both varieties are highly endangered, and researchers should be aware of both varieties and their ecologies in order to fully represent the language.

Ogyoung Lee (University of Oregon)  
Session P2  
Frequency effects in morphologization of Korean /n/-epenthesis

This elicited production study attempts to account for the reducing productivity of Korean /n/-epenthesis as an analogical sound change in progress. We show that this process is morphologized, restricted to high-frequency words, and triggered by a restricted set of native free second morphemes, which are the morphemes that tend to occur in phonological and syntactic environments favoring epenthesis. We interpret the results as support for usage-based approaches to phonology.

Yong-cheol Lee (University of Pennsylvania)  
Session 7  
Ting Wang (Tongji University)  
Mark Liberman (University of Pennsylvania)  
Production and perception of tone-3 focus in Mandarin Chinese

We analyzed production and perception experiments in exploring the nature of Tone-3 focus in Mandarin Chinese. Results showed Tone-3 focus was not signaled by a change in pitch, slope, or even voice quality but was signaled by greater duration and intensity. Even in the absence of a high pitch target, Tone-3 focus was accurately recognized in perception. We thus argue that both duration and intensity successfully compensate for the lack of a high pitch target and therefore play crucial and sufficient roles in marking Tone-3 focus.

Theodore Levin (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
Session P2  
Toward a unified analysis of antipassive and pseudo noun incorporation constructions

In pseudo noun incorporation (PNI), an NP, usually the internal argument (IA), is merged in place of a DP. This choice triggers syntactic and semantic ramifications: (i) case alignment changes, (ii) object agreement disappears, (iii) IAs take narrow scope, (iv) IAs display number neutrality (e.g. Baker 2012; Dayal 2011; Massam 2001). I posit that antipassive (AP) constructions, which display similar effects, also arise via NP-merger. The differences between the two constructions arise because they instantiate distinct licensing strategies for caseless NPs. IN PNI verbal adjacency licenses the nominal (Levin 2014). In AP P-insertion does (Halpert 2011, van Urk in prep.)

Roger Levy (University of California, San Diego)  
Session 30  
Grammatical knowledge is fundamentally probabilistic

The dominant characterization of human grammatical knowledge has been as categorical: a collection of rules or constraints determining the sentences in the language. Despite the recent proliferation of probabilistic methods in linguistics and related fields, it remains controversial whether core linguistic knowledge itself is probabilistic, or whether probability simply proxies for
extra-linguistic knowledge and describes inference under uncertainty in acquisition and processing. Here we provide evidence that a key constraint on syntactic coordination, the preference for like conjuncts, cannot be stated in categorical terms that are empirically valid, but has extensive coverage and support when stated probabilistically.

Roger Levy (University of California, San Diego)  
Christopher Potts (Stanford University)  
*Communicating in language, and about language, using disjunction*

There is a well-known preference for disjunctions X or Y to be construed so that X and Y are semantically disjoint. However, two types of frequent and felicitous disjunctions violate this preference preference: disjunctions of terms in a one-way semantic inclusion relation such as boat or canoe, and disjunctions of synonymous terms like wine lover or oenophile, which are often felicitously used to convey definitional information. We show how both these classes are predicted by a novel recursive probabilistic model of communication in which speakers and listeners simultaneously exchange information about the world and about the language they are using.

Constantine Lignos (Children’s Hospital of Philadelphia)  
Hilary Prichard (University of Pennsylvania)  
*Quantifying cronuts: Predicting the quality of blends*

Why does frenemy sound better than framily? In this study, we propose metrics to evaluate the quality of blends and use these metrics to predict human ratings. We use a corpus-based approach to estimate the ease with which a word can be recovered from a blend, comparing the intended source word's frequency to that of other plausible source words. We find that blend quality is best predicted not by the number of segments of each word retained, but by their usefulness in predicting the source words. We explore the applications of these metrics to automatic generation and evaluation of blends.

Brook Danielle Lillehaugen (Haverford College)  
Carolyn Jane Anderson (Swarthmore College)  
*The morphosyntax of negation in Colonial Valley Zapotec*

We examine the morphosyntax of negation in Colonial Valley Zapotec (CVZ), an historical form of Valley Zapotec (Otomanguean). We include discussion of negation in relation to irrealis constructions, questions, imperatives, and indefinites. We also explore differences between CVZ negation and negation in modern Valley Zapotec languages. Data in this paper comes from a corpus of texts, including a Colonial dictionary (Cordova 1578b), grammar (Cordova 1578a), and a corpus of archival manuscripts, primarily wills, as well as from published sources on modern and Colonial Zapotec.

Donna L. Lillian (Appalachian State University)  
*Names and magic*

In Numerology, letters are assigned numerical equivalences in such a way that every name can be reduced to a number from one to nine and then meaning and significance can be assigned the name, based on its number. In Kabbalah, the letters of the Hebrew alphabet each hold mystical significance, so a name will derive meaning from the letters it contains. Likewise, in Futhark, ancient runes are believed to hold intrinsic spiritual meaning. ‘Magic’ is not limited, however, to written traditions. This paper explores the magical and spiritual significance of naming in oral and literate, ancient and contemporary, traditions.

Yen-Ting Lin (University at Buffalo)  
*Evidence of language contact: Data from SOURCE prepositional phrases in Taiwanese Southern Min*

This paper presents new data on the distributional pattern of SOURCE Prepositional Phrases in Taiwanese Southern Min, as evidence of contact with Austronesian languages. Literature suggests that while contact-induced changes affect the less powerful/prestigious language, effects also occur in the inverse direction due to imperfect second language acquisition. Due to its unique geographical proximity and migration history, Taiwan serves as a linguistic laboratory for studying language contact. The corpus results demonstrate an unusual typological pattern within its own language family, and provide evidence for additional contact. It also supports an areal and a diachronic explanation for the synchronic data.
Yu-Leng Lin (University of Toronto)  
Session P5  
Sociophonetic variation of coronal sibilants in Taiwan Mandarin

This study examines the effect of region and gender on a merger of sibilant coronal place contrasts in Taiwan Mandarin. I argue that (1) the merging effect is gradient and bidirectional, with dentals shifting more toward retroflex than vice versa, and that (2) there is a substantial individual variation in the extent of merger within the southern male population, and the degree of merger between dentals and the retroflexes influence the palatal vs. non-palatal contrast.

Filippa Lindahl (University of Göteborg)  
Session P5  
Swedish relative clauses as weak islands

Some recent accounts of relative clause extraction in Swedish assume that clauses that allow extraction do not themselves involve A-bar dependencies, and that RC-extraction is possible only from subject relatives (Kush et al. 2013; Platzack 1999). I present new evidence that Swedish allows A-bar movement from object RCs as well, and argue that Swedish RCs constitute weak islands. Phrases bearing discourse-related features can move out of Swedish RCs, clefts, and embedded questions via intermediate specifiers, but a condition on Spec-CP Adjunction active at PF ensures that phrases cannot be stranded there.

Patrick Littell (University of British Columbia)  
Session 36  
Kwak'wala exclusive and additive focus as hybrid constituent/verum focus

I present evidence from Kwak'wala, a Northern Wakashan language of British Columbia, suggesting that both verum and constituent-type contrasts are involved in exclusive and additive focus. Kwak'wala marks constituent focus and verum focus by different mechanisms; Kwak'wala exclusive and additive sentences, however, are marked for both kinds of focus simultaneously. I propose that exclusive and additive sentences are congruent to implicit pair-list questions. While neither Kwak'wala nor English can express these questions directly, I demonstrate the necessity of such questions to a model of question-answer congruence that can account for exclusive and additive answers.

Carol Lombard (University of the Free State)  
Session 57  
The socio-onomastic role of American cattle brands: A regional case study

This paper examines the ways in which American cattle brands acquire certain characteristics and functions of names. For ease of recording, brand symbols are given written (alphabetized) forms which appear and function as names. These brand names become used as other types of names, including place, ranch, business and occasionally personal names. In this way, brands acquire a wide spectrum of connotative meanings that are firmly established in the surrounding socio-culture. Thus, in addition to their practical function as marks of animal identification, cattle brands play an important role in carrying and expressing diverse aspects of social and cultural identity.

Cornelia Loos (University of Texas at Austin)  
Session P5  
A class of their own? Adjectives in ASL

The present paper aims to identify formal criteria for adjectivehood in American Sign Language by exploring the syntactic distribution of 12 ASL signs typically used in modification. Further, correlations between the lexical semantics of property signs and their adjectival status are studied. I demonstrate that property signs acting as modifiers show a strong preference for the prenominal position irrespective of their semantic class, while verbal signs do not occur in this position. I also present evidence for ASL having a small class of core adjectives identified by their typological markedness in predication.

Olga Lovick (First Nations University of Canada)  
Session 76  
Direct and indirect prohibitives in Koyukon and Upper Tanana Athabascan

In this paper, we investigate direct and indirect prohibitives in two Alaskan Athabascan languages: Koyukon and Upper Tanana. Based on elders’ responses to videos of bad behavior, we explore the grammar and pragmatics of prohibitions and corrections. In addition to several types of direct prohibitives, we find that indirect constructions are frequently used not only to allow the listener
to save face (Brown & Levinson 1987) but also as culturally appropriate means of instruction. Indirect prohibitions are just as powerful as direct ones, but make a person think about their actions and may provide suggestions for amending one’s behavior.

**Xia Lu** (University at Buffalo)  
*Probabilistic graphical modeling of linguistic universals*

In the typological study of linguistic universals statistical methods are mostly seen in the research of word order universals. In this paper we introduce a new method to study word order universals and extend this methodology to study linguistic universals in other subsystems such as phonology, word structure and syntax based on the WALS database (Haspelmath et al., 2005). Using this model we can have a graphic representation of the structure of language as a complex system composed of linguistic features. Then the relationship among these features can be quantified as probabilities.

**Gretchen Lutz** (Houston Community College—Southeast)  
*Albatross, Albatross!: Shreve McCannon in Faulkner’s Absalom, Absalom!*

Although several critics have focused on Shreve’s narrative value to Faulkner’s Absalom, Absalom, none have noted that the Shreve McCannon’s name is drawn from Coleridge’s “The Rime of the Ancient Mariner.” Whether or not Shreve’s name leads readers to think about Coleridge’s “Rime”, as this presentation will show, both Absalom, Absalom! and “The Rime of the Ancient Mariner” are about compulsive tale-telling, compulsive confession. Moreover, in telling their stories, both Quentin and the Ancient Mariner are compelled by their by demonic perceptions of themselves as guilty — not of violating an external code, but of an inner loss of innocence.

**Kate Lyons** (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)  
*Mapping the linguistic ecosystem: A quantitative analysis of South Delhi’s linguistic landscape*

Major theoretical claims in the field of Linguistic Landscapes (LLs) – written language displayed in public space (Gorter, 2006) – have been established using only qualitative analysis (Kallen, 2010; Javorsky & Thurlow, 2010) and attempts at quantifying investigated spaces chiefly involve percentages to describe linguistic distribution (Ben-Rafael et al., 2006). This study expands the analytical scope and capability of LL research by implementing inferential analysis via a multinomial logistic regression model, arguing that LL research must engage with quantitative-analytic methodologies to develop significant generalizations about the distribution of languages in communities, much like the biological interactions found in ecosystems.

**Ruth Maddeaux** (University of Toronto)  
*Me, myself & I: The role of the untriggered reflexive in the English pronominal system*

This talk presents a large-scale study of the “untriggered reflexive” (UR), which surfaces in some environments where the nominative or accusative pronouns are expected (Parker et al. 1990). While a revised definition of Principle A (Reinhart & Reuland 1993) may account for its syntactic distribution, it is insufficient in capturing other robust findings concerning its properties. A corpus study and an acceptability judgment task suggest a reanalysis of *myself* as a [+Formal] variant of *me*, revealing that the story of the UR is not only an issue of binding, but also of lexical variation in the set of English pronouns.

**Paul Mains** (Carleton College)  
**Kevin B. McGowan** (Stanford University)  
**David J. Medeiros** (University of New Hampshire)  
*Gradient acceptability by length in heavy NP shift*

Heavy NP shift (HNPS) is a construction in which a verb’s complement is separated from its head by intervening material. We focus on complement length as a predictor of HNPS, providing a fine-grained view of the influence of length on HNPS acceptability, expanding upon Wasow’s (1997) corpus-based work in this domain. Complements of 2-4 length difference are found significantly less acceptable than their non-shifted counterparts. These results are relevant to better understand predictors of HNPS, and they also inform syntactic analyses which appeal to HNPS in their derivation.
Onomastics in fantasy gaming: Reflections on Skyrim and real-world equivalents

The popular videogame Skyrim features ten fantasy races, with unique names. Each race will be examined with in-game data and supplemental material that illuminate the background of the fictional world. The character names will be examined using J. Algeo’s work on names in fantasy literature. Their culture will be examined using J.B. Croft’s work on metonyms in fantasy literature. The data show how this popular fantasy genre comes from a Eurocentric worldview. The research shows how naming characters in this medium reveals the real world inspirations for personal names, whether it is geographic or based on other fictional works.

The effects of prosody on Uyghur conjunct agreement

This talk investigates the role that prosody plays in determining conjunct agreement in Uyghur. Taking into consideration various approaches to conjunct agreement (Benmamoun et al. 2009; Munn 1993; Bošković 2009), we assume an asymmetric analysis of coordination. We provide cases of partial and full agreement, and claim that the agreement pattern is largely determined by prosody. If the second conjunct receives prosodic prominence over the first, full agreement takes place between the verb and the second conjunct. When both conjuncts are prosodically equal, default (plural) agreement surfaces on the verb and it agrees in person with second conjunct.

Uyghur A-not-A constructions: Ellipsis after all

This talk investigates A-not-A constructions in Uyghur, which strongly resemble A-not-A questions in Chinese (Huang 1982, 1991; Lin 1996, 1993; McCawley 1994). Despite similarities in appearance, we show that Uyghur A-not-A constructions display distinct properties that distinguish them from Chinese. Uyghur A-not-A constructions do not contain inherent question features, in many cases require an external Q-particle for licensing, and both copies are quite large (minimally AspPs). We provide evidence that Uyghur A-not-A constructions are cases of “VP-ellipsis” based on question morphology, VP adverbs, and NPI/PPI licensing.

Spinoza’s Grammar of Hebrew More Geometrico Demonstrata

Spinoza’s posthumous works published in 1677 included an unfinished text of a Grammar of Hebrew (Compendium Grammatices Linguae Hebraeae). The main question to be discussed here is: How does Spinoza apply this notion of more geometrico to the study of language? My contention is that it could be understood in the sense of a scientific method for the study of language, following Descartes’s definition of a scientific method, but applied to the field of language, something Descartes never did or seemed to think possible. Spinoza’s aim is the proposal of a rational, we would say today “scientific,” study of language.

Infant-directed speech is not hyperarticulated: A comprehensive study

Early studies of infant-directed speech suggested that speakers facilitate infant learning by hyperarticulating phonetic constrasts, although more recent studies have begun to cast doubt on this claim. We comprehensively test the hyperarticulation hypothesis by computing the acoustic divergence of every pair of phonemes in a language, and comparing these values in infant-directed speech and adult-directed speech. We find that contrary to the hypothesis, contrasts in IDS are overall slightly less clear than those in...
These findings suggest that the infant-directed speech register is not primarily motivated by a desire to assist infant language acquisition.

Gita Martohardjono (City University of New York)
Ian Phillips (City University of New York)
Ricardo Otheguy (City University of New York)
Reid Vancelette (City University of New York)
Kevin Guzzo (City University of New York)
Richard G. Schwartz (City University of New York)
Valerie L. Shafer (City University of New York)
Jennifer C. Hamano (City University of New York)

Linguistic change in first- and second-generation bilinguals: An ERP Study

This paper explores the linguistic competence underlying the Spanish of second-generation Spanish-English bilinguals (aka heritage speakers) using event-related potential (ERP) data. We take the Spanish of these speakers to be a new, divergent variety of Spanish which differs from monolingual normative varieties along predictable lines, due to regular processes of language change that are intensified in a multilingual immigrant setting. Following this hypothesis, we predict that syntactic constructions involving weak wh-movement constraints will be more susceptible to intergenerational change than those involving strong wh-movement constraints. We test these predictions using ERP and acceptability judgment data for first- and second-generation bilinguals.

Ryo Masuda (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

Pitch as a stop voicing cue is affected by minimal pairs and prosody: Hypo- and hyperarticulation in Japanese

Recent works have shown that English speakers hyperarticulate voice onset time (VOT) in stops when their voicing status crucially distinguishes the word from a minimal pair in the lexicon (Baese-Berk & Goldrick 2009, Wedel et al 2014). We report that such effects extend cross-linguistically and across phonetic parameters for voicing: speakers of Japanese manipulate both stop VOT and the fundamental frequency (f0) of the following vowel in the realization of the phonological contrast of stop voicing. However, f0 is subject to further prosodic restrictions such as post-focal deaccenting in Japanese which serve to constrain the degree to which phonetic enhancement is possible.

Stephen Matthews (University of Hong Kong)

Jackson Lee (University of Chicago)

The representation of Cantonese tone: Evidence from music

A central question in the phonology of tone is its representation. For Cantonese, Yip (2001) and Barrie (2007) argue that Cantonese tones are contour tone units, not tone clusters. Lee (2014) proposes instead that both tonal onsets and offsets must be specified, implying a tone cluster analysis. Focusing on offsets, this paper provides support for the latter option from Cantonese music, based on: (a) tonal equivalence, (b) tonal targets at melodic endings. We show that what might appear to be arguments from outside linguistics proper---music in our case---have much to offer for our understanding and modeling of language.

Miranda McCarvel (University of Utah)

Lexical Selection within Harmonic Serialism

I argue Harmonic Serialism (HS) must include Lexical Selection (LS) (Mascaró 2007) to fully account for allomorphy. I show that a satisfactory account of plural determiner allomorphy in Jersey Norman French (Jèrriais) must include LS. Jèrriais plural determiners exhibit allomorphic variation ([leiz]/[lz]/[leiz]) that defies analysis in HS. In HS the derivation converges too early, always choosing [leiz] over [lz]. To remedy this, allomorphs must be lexically listed and ordered. LS was designed for OT but is also necessary in HS. LS captures a robust property of phonological grammars and is an essential theoretical tool regardless of the larger theory.
Laura McGarrity (University of Washington)  
Session 31

Onset-sensitive stress is prominence-based not weight-based: Evidence from Tümpisa Shoshone

This paper examines competing ways to analyze the role of onsets in stress systems. Onsets have traditionally been assumed to be inert for prosodic phenomena. However, an increasing number of languages have been analyzed as having patterns in which onsets play a role in stress assignment. Most analyses of onset-sensitive stress systems are either weight-based, treating onsets as moraic, or prominence-based, arguing that syllables with certain types of onsets are more perceptually prominent than other. This paper argues for a prominence-based approach to onset-sensitive stress using evidence from Tümpisa Shoshone (Uto-Aztecan). Additional support from children’s phonological acquisition is also cited.

Kevin McGowan (Stanford University)  
Meghan Sumner (Stanford University)  
Session 25

Additional support from children’s phonological acquisition is also cited.

Kevin McMullin (University of British Columbia)  
Session 22

Blake Allen (University of British Columbia)

Phonotactic learning and the conjunction of Tier-based Strictly local languages

This paper presents a computational learning algorithm for the class of formal languages in the conjunction of Tier-based Strictly local languages, arguing that this region reflects the properties of attested long-distance phonotactic dependencies. We discuss the learner's advantages (in principle it can learn many types of attested patterns) and limitations (it is too powerful and in some cases requires too much training). Finally, we demonstrate how certain aspects of phonological theory and known human learning biases might be applied to the algorithm in order to reduce the hypothesis space, thus improving learnability.

Nicole Scott (The Mico University College, Kingston)  
Session 66

Oral exams in English: The Creole speaker’s plight

This paper presents the findings of research into Jamaica’s Ministry of Education’s plan to introduce an oral component into the Caribbean Secondary English language examination. An oral examination would counter the poor use of Standard English in the island’s schools, counter the poor exam results and make the citizens more internationally intelligible. Preliminary findings suggest that significant pre-implementation issues have not been considered, for example: Which variety will be the basis of testing? Further a dilemma could be faced by oral examiners involving the social stigma associated with Creole phonological features and the requirements of international intelligibility.
David Medeiros (University of New Hampshire)  
Session 35

The morphosyntax of the Hawaiian causative

The Hawaiian prefix *ho‘o* has been described as a causative prefix by Elbert & Pukui (EP) (1979) and Hawkins (H) (1979), though authors note behavior that is hard to reconcile with a purely causative function; here, we focus on two problematic readings, the ‘deliberative’ and ‘simulative’ interpretations. We adopt the Distributed Morphology framework (Halle & Marantz, 1993 et seq.), and argue that there is only one vocabulary item *ho‘o*, and the different surface readings of *ho‘o* follow from differing syntactic representations.

Irit Meir (University of Haifa)  
Ariel Cohen (Ben-Gurion University of the Negev)  
Session P5

Metaphors involving body-parts in Israeli Sign Language

Words denoting body-parts are a rich source for metaphorical use in spoken languages, especially for expressing spatial relations ('the foot of the hill'). In sign languages such metaphors are not found. But body-part signs in Israeli Sign Language participate in metaphors such as HEAD+FALL=‘to faint', HEAD+COGWHEELS=‘to think deeply'. Our explanation for the behavior of body-part signs in metaphorical expressions is based on Meir's (2010) Double Mapping Constraint, which explains why the iconicity of body-part signs prevents them from being interpreted metaphorically, and Croft's (2003) generalization that autonomous elements in metaphorical constructions denote the metaphor's target domain and are interpreted non-metaphorically.

Robin Melnick (Stanford University)  
Session P2

*On the time-course of discourse linking: Experiments with Turkish Wh-in-Situ islands*

Robin Melnick (Stanford University)  
Eric Acton (Eastern Michigan University)  
Session P5

Function words, power, and opposition: A socio-pragmatic “deep” corpus study

Even “colorless” function words have potential to engender social inferences/effects based on entailed meanings in context. Acton (2014) finds that using "the" with plural NP to talk about a group tends to depict that group as a bloc of which the speaker is not a part and thereby serves as a tool for othering. Chung and Pennebaker (2007) report infrequent use of "I" reflects higher social status. We correlate speaker individual differences in first-person pronoun and definite-article usage, revealing that speakers whose use of "I" suggests high status are more likely to emphasize social distance from rival groups via "the".

Jon Ander Mendia (University of Massachusetts Amherst)  
Session 29

Superlative modified numerals as domain wideners

Superlative Modified Numerals (SMN) like 'at least/most n' can convey an epistemic inference of ignorance: from "At least 20 students came", the listener may infer that the speaker ignores exactly how many students came. In certain, contexts, these inferences may disappear, e.g., under modal verbs (authoritative reading). The paper provides a Hamblin-style analysis in which SMNs are anti-specific modifiers that widen the domain and introduce sets of alternatives that expand until closed off by a suitable operator (Kratzer & Shimoyama 2002). The authoritative/ignorance ambiguity is the result of the particular operator that closes the set off.

Mythili Menon (University of Southern California)  
Session P2

*On the syntax and semantics of measuring: The view from Malayalam*

This paper presents novel data from a number marking language Malayalam, which also allows classifiers to co-occur optionally with number. Malayalam is a non classifier language and this phenomena has been hitherto unnoticed. The co-occurrence of number and classifiers is surprising since crosslinguistically number marking languages lack classifiers (Doetjes 1996, Borer 2005). I will analyze the classifier as a measure noun heading the NP. When base generated, the classifier is positionally silenced. The presence of the classifier is crucially linked to distributivity. This paper contributes to the growing field of mass and count semantics and syntax.
**John Merrill** (University of California, Berkeley)  
*Session 4*

*Nasalization as a repair for voiced obstruent codas in Noon*

The Senegalese language Noon exhibits a pattern by which the voiced stop phonemes /b, d, j, g/ surface as nasals [m, n, ŋ, ŋ] in coda position, undergoing complete neutralization with /m, n, ŋ, ŋ/. This allophonic alternation can be seen as a repair to the cross-linguistic constraint against voiced obstruents in coda position. However, the only otherwise attested repair to this marked structure is devoicing. Taking the historical origin of this phenomenon into account, the existence as well as the cross-linguistic rarity of the Noon repair can be explained.

**Trecel Messam-Johnson** (University of the West Indies, Mona)  
*Session 66*

*The manifestation of L1 attrition in the DP of Jamaican Creole*

This presentation represents a part of a larger study which investigates the attrition of Jamaican Creole (JC) as its native speakers embark on learning Papiamentu (Pp) as an L2. Here, I focus on presenting the features of the Determiner Phrase (DP) that constitute evidence of attrition and justify the influence that contact with the L2 may have had in this process. I further highlight the stages at which these features become susceptible to attrition, thereby identifying areas of the DP that educators may need to specifically target in aiding the L2 learner to achieve optimal functionality in the L2.

**Troy Messick** (University of Connecticut)  
*Session 36*

*1st person agreement with 3rd person pronouns in Telugu embedded contexts*

This paper discusses a pattern of agreement in Telugu embedded contexts in which, under De Se readings, the embedded verbs show first person agreement with a third person subject. Following previous work on De Se readings, I assume that the third person pronoun is semantically first person. I then analyze the agreement pattern as an instance of semantic agreement. I conclude by discussing languages that display first person verbal agreement with logophoric pronouns, and show how the proposal made for Telugu can extend to these languages as well.

**Cherry Meyer** (University of Chicago)  
*Session 79*

*Word order and information structure in Ojibwe*

This research contributes to the broader discussions of free word order and information structure primitives through the examination of Ojibwe (Algonquian). Nominal arguments occur in multiple positions, including being discontinuous around the verb. This variation has pragmatic effects. By appealing to the primitives of contrast, prominence and topic/focus, I offer an analysis of word order and information structure in Ojibwe which accounts for the full distribution of nominals. This includes new conditions under which discontinuous arguments may occur. Discontinuity arises when the initial element of a nominal in postverbal nonprominent topic position occurs preverbally in contrastive focus.

**Lev Michael** (University of California, Berkeley)  
*Session 86*

*The prosodic system of Iquito as a mixed tone-stress system*

This paper examines the prosodic system of Iquito, a Zaparoan language of Peru, in light of the debate regarding the validity of pitch accent as a typological category (Hyman 2006, Hulst 2011). Although Wise (1999) suggests that Iquito exhibits a pitch accent system, I show that the Iquito prosodic system instead consists of well-defined tonal and metrical subsystems, that interact to satisfy a tonal obligatoriness requirement in the rightmost colon of the word. Since it is the notion of pitch accent is superfluous in this analysis, Iquito can be discounted as a language supporting the analytical utility of ‘pitch accent’.

**Lev Michael** (University of California, Berkeley)  
*Session 36*

*A topological semantics for Matsigenka directionals*

This talk extends Klein's (1994) neo-Reichenbachian framework for aspectual semantics to the analysis of path information conveyed by directionals, taking the directionals of Matsigenka, an Arawak language of Peruvian Amazonia, as its empirical focus. The Kleinian treatment of aspect is extended to directional path semantics by treating the path over which motion takes place as analogous to Situation Time (with source and goal corresponding to the endpoints of Situation Time), and treating...
directionals themselves as identifying the spatiotemporal portion of the path for which the motion predicate is asserted, in analogy with the Topic Time of aspects.

**Lev Michael** (University of California, Berkeley)  
**Natalia Chousou-Polydouri** (University of California, Berkeley)  
**Zachary O’Hagan** (University of California, Berkeley)  
**Erin Donnelly** (University of California, Berkeley)  
**Keith Bartolomei** (University of California, Berkeley)  

*A Bayesian phylogenetic internal classification of the Tupí-Guarani family*

Computational phylogenetic methods have been adapted to linguistic classification (e.g. Bowern and Atkinson 2012), but have encountered skepticism (Nichols and Warnow 2008). This talk presents techniques that better align phylogenetic methods with the comparative method by reducing non-independence in the character matrix. Using a cognate database of 32 Tupí-Guarani languages, non-independence was reduced by building cognate sets that include semantically shifted forms, eliminating the need for binary recoding. The analysis recovers most subgroups of traditional classifications (Rodrigues 1984/1985), but identifies new higher-level structure. An analysis using the common Gray and Atkinson (2003) method identifies similar subgroups, but different higher-level structure.

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

*How intriguing! Converging routes to exclamation*

In many languages, exclamations share forms with questions and complements: How pleasant it is! Such similarities often reflect shared histories: constructions at each stage of development continue some source features and introduce some innovations. Mohawk (Iroquoian) contains a robust exclamative construction based on the particle *tsi*: *Tsi niion’wè:sen!’ ‘How pleasant it is!’ But *tsi* does not appear in questions. Through internal reconstruction, the development of the exclamatives can be traced to a locative nominalization that was subsequently extended to time, manner, degree, and facts, which could function as complements of emotive verbs. Omission of the matrix verbs produced the exclamatives.

**Jane Mitsch** (The Ohio State University)  

*Wolof at the edge: Linguistic variation in the Senegal-Gambia borderland*

This research concerns the sociolinguistic variation in the borderland communities near a part of the political border between Senegal and The Gambia, where Wolof is the lingua franca. Using data from sociolinguistic interviews this research examines how national and local features are distributed in this borderland, where populations are highly mobile and the border is relatively porous. Although previous studies on European and North American borders have shown strong effects of political borders on linguistic variation, the findings of this study illustrate a complex relationship between the urban and rural border communities and the national and local varieties of Wolof.

**Emily Moeng** (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)  

*How do infants pick out “high quality” vowel tokens when acquiring phoneme categories?*

Many acquisitionists (e.g., see reviews such as Kuhl, 2004) assume that infants form phoneme categories by utilizing Distributional Learning. Although influential, it is claimed that the Distributional Hypothesis alone cannot arrive at the correct number of phonemes when given data taken from natural language, due to wide phonetic variability in natural utterances (the “Overlapping Categories” problem). This project seeks to evaluate a proposal aimed at overcoming the Overlapping Categories problem, by analyzing infant-directed speech (“motherese”) in the Chinese Beijing Corpus (Tardif, 1993) of Mandarin in CHILDES (MacWhinney, 2000).
Nicholas P. Moores (Stanford University)  
Kevin McGowan (Stanford University)  
Meghan Sumner (Stanford University)  
Michael C. Frank (Stanford University)  
*Children use phonetically-cued talker information to infer speaker meaning*

Recent work suggests that children use acoustic cues to talker identity to constrain comprehension of spoken language, though how children learn to integrate social knowledge with information from talker voice remains poorly understood. We test the hypothesis that children are able to disambiguate between objects with gendered associations (men’s gloves and women’s gloves, say) based on talker-specific acoustic information. By the age of 5, children regularly integrate talker information with their social knowledge of speaker characteristics, suggesting that by a young age children make use of socially-nuanced talker-specific acoustic information and cultural stereotypes in spoken language understanding.

Juliet Morgan (University of Oklahoma)  
*Chickasaw learner varieties: A preliminary analysis of adult apprentices*

This paper analyzes the learner variety of adult learners of Chickasaw. The learners are apprentices in the Chickasaw Nation Master-Apprentice program. Master-Apprentice refers to a teaching method developed by linguist Leanne Hinton specifically for adult learners of endangered languages, where the elder speaker (master) and adult learner (apprentice) spend time together doing and discussing everyday activities in the language. Chickasaw Nation requires that the apprentices make, at minimum, monthly recordings of their sessions with their masters. Using these recordings, this paper analyzes the learner variety of the apprentices, focusing on their usage of verb affixes and verb grades.

Jennifer Moss (Babynames.com)  
*How the Internet has changed baby naming*

The Internet has had a significant impact on the process and trends of baby naming. Since its launch in 1996, BabyNames.com has not only provided a database of names and meanings to parents, but has also conducted surveys and routinely mined the data of visitors’ name preferences in order to predict actual naming trends.

Kristen Mullen (Florida International University)  
*A cross-generational analysis of Spanish-to-English calques in emerging Miami English*

Sociolinguists have documented the substrate influence of various languages on the formation of dialects in numerous ethnic-regional setting throughout the United States. This literature shows that while phonological and grammatical influences from other languages may be instantiated as durable dialect features, lexical phenomena, including loan words lexico-semantic calques, often fade over time as ethnolinguistic communities assimilate with contiguous dialect groups. In preliminary investigations of emerging Miami Latino English, we have observed that lexical calques based on Spanish expressions are not only ubiquitous among immigrants but also extend into the speech of the second generation. In this paper, we begin to approach answers to these questions with the first systematic, experimental study of Miami English lexicon, which is intended to complement the corpus of sociolinguistic interviews currently being conducted.

Ronice Müller de Quadros (Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina)  
Deborah Chen Pichler (Gallaudet University)  
Diane Lillo-Martin (University of Connecticut)  
*Linguistic features of code-blending in bimodal bilingual development*

Bimodal bilinguals (bibis) combine a sign language and a spoken language in ways like other bilinguals do, but also in ways that are unique. Code-blending is the unique simultaneous combination of speech and signs. We investigate the nature of code-blending using data from the code-blending of two bibi children (2;00-3;06), hearing children with Deaf parents, and their Deaf and hearing adult interlocutors. We argue for the following linguistic features: (a) a code-blended utterance expresses one proposition; (b) code-blending shows the need for late insertion of language-specific lexical elements; (c) a code-blended utterance is the result of one computation.
Pamela Munro (University of California, Los Angeles)  
Session 77

Covert subjects in Colonial Valley Zapotec

In various modern Zapotec languages a transitive verb may have an object possessed by its semantic subject, which does not appear overtly. (Zapotec languages are otherwise VSO without pro-drop.) Although modern Valley Zapotec languages don't have this construction, archival data indicates that their 16th-18th century ancestor Colonial Valley Zapotec (CVZ) did. Below, the subject *qui-taa=tono* 'all of us' is covert, appearing only as possessor of the object 'signature':

```
  te-neche ___ firma xitene qui-taa=tono...
  hab-give.to.non.3 signature of      irr-all=1p
  'all of us give you our signatures'
```

In this paper I survey CVZ examples of the Covert Subject construction and discuss its syntax.

Jerome Mwinyelle (East Tennessee State University)  
Session 88

Translating a legal document

In a recently litigated case, involving a multinational corporation and a multinational environmental group, the validity and authenticity of a legal document was questioned. The questioned document presented as a ruling by an Ecuadorian judge. Further, there was at least one English version of this legal ruling. Important questions about this document included: (1) was the Spanish version actually authored by the (or a) judge? (2) was the Spanish version translated from an English version? (3) were there significant differences between several translations of the legal ruling? In the forensic linguistic analysis, it was determined that the Spanish version had significant characteristics that indicated the Spanish was not consistent with a judge’s education. Further, there were indications that the Spanish version may have been translated into Spanish using machine translation or a non-native Spanish translator. In this talk, I focus on how two different translations of the same legal document from English to Spanish were compared. An examination of parts of the translations is done to show the cross-cultural and linguistic challenges that both translations present. The paper concludes with a discussion of the importance of cultural and linguistic equivalence in translations and how the challenges in the two translations pose threats to validity of the original document.

Caroline Myrick (North Carolina State University)  
Session 65

Question formation on the island of Saba: An acoustics-based analysis of syntactic and prosodic variation

This study explores syntactic and intonational constraints on question formation using acoustics-based analysis. Data come from sociolinguistic interviews with 50 residents of Saba, a small island in the Eastern Caribbean. More than 200 naturally occurring questions are acoustically analyzed with Praat's pitch contour visualizer and coded manually for syntactic form (i.e., inverted, non-inverted, auxiliary omission) and intonation (i.e., terminal rising, falling, or level); and independent variables: question type (i.e., yes-no vs. WH-question), community, generation, gender, and ethnicity. Results indicate a high level of variation in Saban English with regard to both syntactic and intonational patterns for question formation.

Mark Myslín (University of California, San Diego)  
Session 30

Comprehenders infer interaction between meaning intent and grammatical probability

Comprehension may depend substantially not only on forms, but also on comprehenders' causal models for why speakers choose forms. We show that an appeal to such models adjudicates between two views of the representation of syntactic alternations: (i) that distinct forms have distinct meanings, and (ii) that distinct forms are synonymous, and chosen for grammatical or processing reasons. Using an ‘alien language’ paradigm, we find that comprehenders infer an interaction between both factors—intended meaning and grammatical probability—in their causal models of speaker production in the dative alternation.

Prerna Nadathur (Stanford University)  
Session 29

Towards an explanatory account of conditional perfection

Previous accounts of conditional perfection (the context-dependent tendency to interpret conditional statements as biconditional; Geis & Zwicky 1971) identify it as a generalized conversational implicature (Levinson 2000) but disagree as to whether it is prompted by Levinson's Q-heuristic (be as informative as needed) or I-heuristic (don't communicate unnecessary information; cf
Grice 1975). I propose an account of perfection from exhaustive interpretation (Groenendijk & Stokhof 1984) which balances the Q and I pressures and captures an empirical generalization of the phenomenon: a conditional is perfected when interpreted as asserted in response to a polar question on its consequent.

**Savithry Namboodiripad** (University of California, San Diego)  
**Eric Bakovic** (University of California, San Diego)  
**Marc Garellek** (University of California, San Diego)  
*Moraic geminates in Malayalam: Evidence from minimal word effects and loanword adaptation*

We present new evidence to show that, contrary to previous stress-based analyses (e.g. Mohanan (1989)), Malayalam geminates must be moraic in at least some contexts. We present and discuss evidence for the moraicity of geminates in both native words and in loanword adaptations, and we provide criteria for determining which of two strategies are used in the adaptation of CVC loanwords from English.

**Jeremy Needle** (Northwestern University)  
**Janet Pierrehumbert** (Northwestern University)  
**Jennifer Hay** (University of Canterbury)  
*PseudoMatic: A flexible pseudoword generator with triphones*

We present a new pseudoword generator, PseudoMatic, which can be trained on any corpus to generate items of any length. These features enable us to investigate wordlikeness effects at multiple time scales. Previously available pseudoword sources have limited coverage beyond monosyllables.

PseudoMatic was validated by a wordlikeness study in which 1440 subjects rated 8400 CELEX-based pseudowords from 4 to 7 phones long (201,600 rating total). Mixed-effects regression shows including triphone probability improves on biphone probability alone. In the best-fitting model, triphone probability carries more weight than biphone probability. Unnormalized scores are also quite successful in capturing the effects of word length.

**Joshua Newberry** (Clemson University)  
*The magic of names: Rothfuss, Peirce, and Derrida*

The novels of Patrick Rothfuss center on naming as an essential knowledge. Through the use of C.S. Peirce and Jacques Derrida, this paper examines the content of the two books in The Kingkiller Chronicle and explores how names relate to the objects to which they are referring. Using Peirce, the paper articulates ways names refer to their objects in a way which differs from a Saussurean structuralism. Derrida complicates this referential view; however, there are moments in Rothfuss’s works which lend themselves to Derridean deconstruction. The paper seeks to elucidate the complicated relationship between names and their objects.

**Luiza Newlin-Lukowicz** (New York University)  
*Co-occurrence of sociolinguistic variables in the construction of ethnic identities*

This paper examines the co-occurrence of “ethnic” and “regional” variables in the linguistic construction of ethnic identity by Polish New Yorkers. The results reveal that strong transnational ties to Poland account for the presence of an “ethnic marker” (TH-stopping) and avoidance of a regional feature that indexes NYC English and masculinity (/æ/-raising), but are uninformative about the patterning of a regional change that lacks such associations (nasal split for /æ/). I argue that the choice of variables for ethnic identity construction relies on the indexical meanings of these variables, rather than the widely-assumed binary distinction between “ethnic” and “regional” features.

**Michel Nguessan** (Governors State University)  
*The traditional concept of family name among the Baoulé of Cote-d’Ivoire*

The paper discusses the traditional concept of “family name” among the Baoulé of Cote-d’Ivoire within social and communication contexts. Within the social context and the context of communication, this name will vary depending on circumstances such as being in the maternal or the paternal village, being out of one’s village, one’s clan, or one’s subgroup.
within Baoulé or being out of Baoulé. Family name in traditional Baoulé used to be a floating concept that will fluctuate based on communication needs.

**Michel Nguessan** (Governors State University)  
**Sidiki Bamba** (Université Félix Houphouët-Boigny)  
*Disambiguation of personal names among the Baoulé and the Malinké of Côte-d’Ivoire*

The paper is a comparative analysis of methods of disambiguation of repetitive personal names among the Baoulé and the Malinké of Côte-d’Ivoire in their traditional context. It appears that these peoples use disambiguation methods based on the use permanent and occasional qualifiers such as age-related, size-related and color-related attributes of the persons. The paper concludes that the Baoulé and the Malinké experience extensive repetitions in personal naming and they also make extensive use of disambiguation methods for efficient communication.

**Emily Nguyen** (New York University)  
*Ethnic identity and /æ/-raising among Vietnamese Americans*

This paper examines whether ethnic minority speakers engage in local “mainstream” vowel phonology. There is evidence that points towards non-participation (see Labov, 2001), but there is also evidence suggesting that participation is dependent upon social positioning (e.g. Fought, 1999; Wong, 2007). Here, participation in local vowel phonology is explored among Vietnamese Americans in Minnesota who are involved in a Vietnamese American student organization (VASO). Findings suggest that while all speakers are members of this community of practice (Eckert and McConnel-Ginet, 1992), varying use of local forms relates to the positioning of cultural leaders and awareness of those forms.

**Emily Nguyen** (New York University)  
*L-vocalization among Vietnamese Americans in Minnesota*

This paper explores /l/-vocalization among a community of Vietnamese Americans in the metropolitan area of Minnesota and draws comparisons with a sample of White speakers from this same area. Data were extracted from sociolinguistic interviews with twelve Vietnamese American speakers and nine White speakers, and /l/-vocalization was determined through auditory coding. Logistic regression analyses show that vocalization is favored among Vietnamese American speakers, and this feature is driven by certain contexts. Results suggest that /l/-vocalization is a differentiating feature in the speech of Vietnamese Americans, and this feature’s connection to immigrant or “FOB” identities is explored through further ethnographic observations.

**Iman Nick** (University of Cologne)  
*I would never give my child that name! A sociolinguistic investigation of modern German university students’ perceptions of names popular during the Third Reich*

2015 marks the 70th anniversary of the Allies’ defeat of Nazi, Germany. Since that historic victory, great efforts have been made to counteract the rabid anti-Semitism which once permeated German life. The success of these efforts is mirrored in contemporary German naming-trends. Names once rejected for being un-Aryan (e.g. Hannah, and Sarah) are now amongst the most popular. As this survey research shows, this trend does not encompass all traditional Jewish names. Other names (e.g. Sulamith) were summarily rejected by young German respondents for sounding “too foreign” or “Muslim”. These results demonstrate how naming-trends can reflect the rise and fall of (in)tolerance.

**Ilia Nicoll** (Memorial University of Newfoundland)  
**Gerard Van Herk** (Memorial University of Newfoundland)  
*“People make this style:” New Hawaiian Pidgin English data, 1902-1920*

We describe a new source of historical data for Hawaiian Pidgin English: the unpublished memoirs of the late Mr. Scott Fleming Nicoll. The memoirs and accompanying glossary provide a detailed description of the pre-1920 “Pidgin” language situation along with 141 examples, ranging from single sentences to stories. In addition to listing dozens of phonological and lexical features of Pidgin (copula absence, one as an article, preverbal no, etc.), Nicoll provides information about substrate influences (Hawaiian, Japanese, Portuguese, Filipino, and Spanish) for each example. We conclude our paper by describing our plans to make Nicoll's original data available to researchers.
This study explores whether there is an asymmetry with respect to the perceptual salience of increased vs. decreased degree of realization of phonologically relevant features, by examining vowel nasality and voice onset time. Twenty-five native speakers of American English participated in a forced-choice discrimination task, and Correct Response and RT were analyzed. The results showed that stimuli with increased features were responded to faster than stimuli with decreased features, revealing a perceptual asymmetry between greater and lesser presence of both vowel nasality and VOT, and suggesting that greater presence of these phonetic features is perceptually more salient.

This study provides a detailed phonetic description of sibilant fricatives [s] and [ʃ] in Taiwan Mandarin using ultrasound images and acoustic data. Previous studies have pointed out that the contrast between [s] and [ʃ] is becoming weak in Taiwan Mandarin. However, no previous study has examined the details of the articulation of these sounds. The results of this study revealed that the merger is not categorical; speakers varied in terms of the degree of overlap in tongue shape between dental and retroflex sibilants, and the merger is not captured by a single articulatory parameter.

Ideophones are a class of marked words that are often accompanied by gestures to depict sensory perceptions. Our paper seeks to clarify the interrelations between ideophones and the language-gesture complex through an analysis of a traditional flood story told by 5 different speakers of the Pastaza Quichua dialect spoken in Amazonian Ecuador. Using the typology of depictive gestures outlined by Streeck, we will determine whether there is any significant covariation between depictive gesture type, sensory class, whether visual, auditory, or haptic (involving touch), and a modality distinction we’ve recently identified between speaker internal and speaker external perspective.

Nicknames in Igbo are secondary cultural appellations which are adopted upon maturity. But which eventually becomes the nexus of the person’s identity. Based on the social identity approach, the study aims at identifying the socio-cultural factors which influence the choice of nicknames in Igbo. Thirty respondents comprising adult male and female were purposively sampled and subjected to oral, face-to-face and telephone interviews. The result reveals several factors underlying nicknames which include achievement, physique, occupation, philosophy, experience, character, the metaphysical and reincarnation. The study concludes by positing that among other identities nicknames represent the individuals preferred identity.

Although vowel devoicing is well-studied in the world’s languages, little phonetic research has been done on vowel lenition in Native American languages. In our research, we analyzed the phonetic realizations of 1,055 instances of devoiced vowels of eight...
fluent speakers of Southern Ute, a severely endangered Ute-Aztecan language from Southern Numic spoken by forty elders in southwestern Colorado. Southern Ute differs from other world languages in that all Ute vowels can be devoiced. Our findings show that devoiced vowels can be realized phonetically in three ways: completely devoiced; partially devoiced; or deleted with concurrent lengthening to the preceding consonant.

Sejin Oh (Chung-Ang University)
Yongeun Lee (Chung-Ang University)

Effects of language proficiency on phonetic accommodation patterns in L2 spontaneous English speech

Phonetic accommodation refers to the process by which a talker acquires the acoustic-phonetic characteristics of another talker during verbal interactions (Babel, 2009). Recent research has suggested that language distance among interlocutors plays a key role in determining the extent of phonetic accommodation (e.g., Kim, 2012; Lewandowski, 2012). Previous studies, however, have produced conflicting results, one study showing greater convergence for talker pairs in closer language distance (Lewandowski, 2012), while another showing divergence in closer distance (Kim, 2012). In the present study, we present evidence that language proficiency of interlocutors is an important factor that may reconcile these contradictory results.

Zachary O'Hagan (University of California, Berkeley)

The grammaticalization of purpose clause markers in Proto-Omagua-Kokama

This talk presents an account of the origin of three purpose clause markers (PCMs) in Proto-Omagua-Kokama (POK; Tupí-Guaraní (TG)), which exhibit coreference restrictions between the absolutive argument of the matrix clause and a null subject or object of the purpose clause. PCMs descend from TG nominalizers, a nominal tense marker, and a postposition that expressed spatio-temporal relations with purpose present as a defeasible implicature that grammaticalized into the primary (indefeasible) meaning of these markers. The POK system is unique within TG, and its origin is important to understanding the grammatical divergence of POK from other TG languages.

Charlie O'Hara (University of Southern California)

Vowel raising and positional privilege in Klamath

In previous work on Klamath (Barker 1963), an abstract phoneme is used in the underlying representation of a small class of verbs. This phoneme usually surfaces as null, but when phonotactically necessary surfaces as [i]. I show that this phoneme is better analyzed as /e/, which is no longer licensed in the small class of unprivileged positions that defines the abstract phoneme's distribution.

Paul Olejarczuk (University of Oregon)
Vsevolod Kapatsinski (University of Oregon)

Is quantity-sensitive stress 'natural'? Evidence from a learning experiment.

A learning experiment investigated whether 'substantive bias' in favor of phonoetically motivated patterns facilitates the acquisition of quantity-sensitive stress. One group of English-speaking adults trained to stress trisyllabic pseudowords according to Latin Stress (L’HL and L’LL). A second group learned the opposite pattern (LHL and L’LL). Relative to controls, both groups showed approximately equal generalization of the σσσ pattern, but no learning of the ‘σσσ pattern. These findings are consistent with attention and novelty-driven effects in word learning (Versteegh, 2011), but suggest that the typological prevalence of quantity-sensitivity is not due to inductive bias in its favor.

Teresa O'Neill (City University of New York)

A Topic Time coreference analysis of tense 'harmony' in pseudoclefts

This paper offers a new analysis of so-called tense 'harmony' and its puzzling interpretive restrictions in specification pseudoclefts. Although the interpretation of anaphoric embedded tenses is typically analyzed in terms of binding or deletion, coreference is responsible for temporal anaphora in pseudoclefts, where the embedded tense is situated inside a Topic phrase. I propose a coreference condition on pronominal elements of a Topic: the antecedents of all discourse-anaphoric elements of a Topic must refer to the same situation. If the pseudocleft's matrix (copula) Topic Time argument is non-indexical, the Topic Time argument inside the embedded clause must match it.
Sky Onosson (University of Victoria)  
Becky Roeder (University of North Carolina at Charlotte)  
Alexandra D’Arcy (University of Victoria)  

City, province, or region? What do the vowels of Victoria tell us?

British Columbia is categorized as a dialect region largely based on data from Vancouver, a city socially, historically, economically, and culturally distinct from others in the province. We examine the vowel system of Victoria, the capital, within the model of western Canada as characterized by Boberg (2008, 2010) and others (e.g. Esling & Warkentyne 1993; Labov et al. 2006; Sadlier-Brown & Tamminga 2008), concentrating on distinctively western features (Boberg 2008): START, BAG, BAN, yod-dropping. Instrumental analysis of over 50 speakers across apparent time positions Victoria and its speech as simultaneously urban and non-urban, quintessentially western Canadian and fundamentally unique.

Natalie Operstein (California State University, Fullerton)

Phonological adaptation of Spanish loanwords in Zaniza Zapotec

This paper provides the first detailed study of the phonological adaptation of Spanish loanwords in Zaniza Zapotec (zpw), with the focus on the adaptation of Spanish obstruents and stress. It contributes to the description and documentation of an endangered and under-documented Mesoamerican language; as well as toward current theoretical debates in the area of loanword phonology, such as perceptual versus phonological adaptation of segmental and prosodic structures, the impact on loanword adaptation of the recipient language community’s bilingualism and literacy rates, adaptation of obstruents between languages that differ in the production and perception of their laryngeal contrasts, and adaptation of supra-segmental features between languages that differ in their prosodic systems. By documenting both archaic and more recent loans, the paper also contributes to the historical phonologies of Spanish and ZZ.

Polly O'Rourke (University of Maryland)

Gregory J. H. Colflesh (University of Maryland)

P600 dominance predicts comprehension of garden-path sentences

The current study examined individual differences in the event-related potentials (ERPs) elicited by garden-path sentences by using the Tanner and Van Hell (2014)’s response dominance index (a measure of the difference between N400 and P600 effect magnitude). We found that for garden-paths, some individuals showed late posterior positivities as the dominant response (P600 dominant) while others exhibited broadly distributed negativities instead (N400 dominant). Individual response dominance predicted comprehension accuracy when controlling for working memory capacity. These results indicate that distinct neural profiles impact behavioral performance, and the source of these differences cannot be reduced working memory capacity.

Livia Oushiro (Universidade de São Paulo)

Gregory R. Guy (New York University)

Co-variation and cohesion in Brazilian Portuguese: The effect of linguistic constraints

This paper examines patterns of correlation and covariation among 6 sociolinguistic variables in Brazilian Portuguese, testing the hypothesis that variables with similar social evaluations and distributions should be correlated in speakers’ usage. We further investigate whether the linguistic constraints on these variables affect these correlations. Data from 118 speakers broadly confirms the covariation hypothesis, but the contextual effects show that correlations are heightened in unmarked contexts, and weaker in marked contexts, suggesting that sociolinguistic cohesion is concentrated in more regular and general elements of language.

Sarah Ouwayda (University of Geneva)

Ur Shlonsky (University of Geneva)

Order in the DP!

Novel observations show that Cinque’s (2005) phrasal movement proposal makes powerful predictions on the grammaticality of different word orders in Lebanese Arabic (LA) DPs. Adding an adjective, however, brings out grammatical orders that Cinque (2005) cannot derive. We show that assuming an additional merge position for numerals derives these orders without compromising the typological predictions.
**Jason Overfelt** (University of Massachusetts Amherst)  
*The heterogeneity of extraposition from NP*

The results of an acceptability judgement study suggest that separate mechanisms are responsible for the extraposition of relative clauses and PPs from an NP. Concluding that a PP, contrary to consensus, cannot be extraposed from a subject, I argue that PP extraposition from NP employs subextraction. Given the data at hand, I argue that the RC extraposition from NP employs the QR-theory in Fox & Nissenbaum 1999. The remainder of the paper presents several alternative analyses to account for the many reported case of extraposition of a PP from a subject.

**David Andrés Páez Acevedo** (University of New Mexico)  
**Karol Ibarra Zetter** (University of New Mexico)  
*Rhythm in Colombian languages: Embera-Chamí, Kamsá, Koguí, and Wayúú*

This study provides a description of the rhythm of four typologically and geographically diverse Colombian languages: Kogui, Kamsá, Embera-Chamí and Wayúú. Acoustic measurements of Pairwise Variability Indexes (PVI) and standard deviation of vocalic and consonantal intervals (i.e. Deltas) suggest that Embera-Chami is a Syllable-timed language, Kogui and Wayúú are Stressed-timed languages, and Kamsá appears to be a mixed language as Polish. We compared our results with previous research of other world languages. For that purpose, we used a plot showing relative degrees of syllable-timed and/or stressed-time rhythmic patterns.

**Marjorie Pak** (Emory University)  
*How is contraction not possible here?*

While how-questions typically elicit information about manner or instrument, English how-questions have an additional, largely unnoticed interpretation: they can be used (often rhetorically) to express surprise that the proposition under ‘how’ holds at all (How is it already dark outside?) While these ‘propositional how-questions’ freely allow negation, they do not allow neg-contraction (*How don’t you know my name?). I propose that Neg-to-C raising is blocked because it would enable Neg to (undesirably) scope over a covert verum-like operator in C that contributes to the ‘surprise at the true-status of p’ interpretation of these questions.

**Maryann Parada** (University of Illinois at Chicago)  
*Latino personal names and the degree of perceived accent*

Both non-linguistic cues, such as phenotype, and linguistic cues, like lexical choice, are known to affect degree of perceived accent (Lippi-Green, 2000). Speakers’ personal names, which index particular languages or ethnonlinguistic groups, are another linguistic cue that may impact accent or proficiency perceptions. Because of the social categories with which they are associated, names “are words that reflect and evoke attitudes” (Garrett, 2010, p. 3). This study employs a modified matched-guise method to examine the relationship between the ethnicity of Latino American male and female speakers’ first and last names and in- and out-group perceptions of their Spanish language abilities.

**Bum-Sik Park** (Dongguk University)  
**Hyosik Kim** (Dongguk University)  
*Rescuing broken dependency at PF*

Korean exhibits a certain variability of dependent markers (e.g. postpositions and case-markers) in multiple fragment answers. We first observe that the variability exhibits the generalisation that only the right-most fragment can appear without a dependent marker, and argue that the variability in (1) reflects PF-rescuing effects that result from the possibility of deleting offending *s, represented in PF(Chomsky 1972, Bošković 2011). Specifically, we argue that movement that strands a dependent marker leaves a * on the crossed elements, which can later be deleted via ellipsis, thus giving rise to the rescuing structure.
Mihi Park (National University of Singapore)  
Rebecca Starr (National University of Singapore)  
*The role of formal L2 learning experience in L3 acquisition among early bilinguals*

Previous research on late bilinguals has identified typological proximity and cognitive similarity as mechanisms for transfer of L2 in L3 acquisition. The present study tests whether early bilinguals are advantaged by prior L2 study in L3 acquisition of Korean. Late multilinguals (LMLs), meaning early bilinguals who have studied an additional language, outperformed early bilinguals on a grammaticality judgment task for Korean case-marking, and performed equally well on familiar and unfamiliar structures. This effect was not accounted for via typological proximity to Korean. These results suggest that experience with the process of formal language study underlies enhanced performance among LMLs.

Amanda Payne (University of Delaware)  
*The universality of adverb movement restrictions*

A proposed restriction on adverb movement, the Potential Moveability Condition, or PMC (Li et al.) has been shown to apply in English and Russian wh-questions. Additional evidence from wh-questions in Spanish, Arabic, French, Mandarin Chinese, Basque, Korean, and Vietnamese indicates that the PMC is indeed an accurate predictor for adverb placement cross-linguistically, even though the specifics of which adverbs are moveable may vary from language to language. The constraint describes grammatical adverb positions even for languages with non-obligatory movement, like Korean and Vietnamese.

Jaime Peña (University of Oregon)  
*The expression of locational relations in Wampis*

This paper offers an analysis of the lexical and grammatical resources employed in the expression of location in Wampis (Huambisa), a Jivaroan language. It is shown that Wampis makes use of several strategies for expressing locational relations, which include a general existential, locative case markers, location adverbs, verbs of posture, position, arrangement, and enclosure. Wampis also uses a subset of locative predicates to distinguish the stative physical position of the figure from the caused positioning of it. Finally, aspectual verbal morphemes also interact and contribute to the locational meaning.

George Pescaru (University of Utah)  
*Coordinated variation in markedness suppression*

Markedness Suppression (Kaplan, 2011) is an approach to local optionality (Riggle & Wilson, 2005)—seen in optional French schwa deletion, for example, which is constrained by phonotactics—that permits markedness constraints to have any number of violations "suppressed," or ignored by EVAL. This paper shows that Markedness Suppression can also account for global or otherwise "coordinated" kinds of optionality, like [p]~[b] variation in Warao or vowel reduction in Shimakonde, where variation must follow a particular pattern. Formal similarities in the analyses of these languages and French suggest that local and non-local optionality are formally identical as optional process constrained by well-formedness requirement(s).

Elizabeth Peters (Haverford College)  
*This I believe: Confessions of faith in Zapotec wills*

Colonial missionaries to Mexico introduced wills that both bequeathed property and testified to an individual’s proper Catholic faith. Scholars including Sarah Cline have studied model testaments left by missionaries to Nahuatl-speaking communities, in particular one by Fray Alonso de Molina, and similarities among wills written in Nahuatl; however, model testaments in other indigenous language have not been extensively explored. Drawing from twelve 16th-18th century Zapotec wills, I reconstructed a structural template. The degree of linguistic variation among wills suggests that no exemplary will was in widespread use in the Zapotec community, as de Molina’s was in the Nahua community.
The acquisition of negation in Yucatec and Tojolabal

The forms of propositional negation vary by aspect, mood and person in the Mayan languages. Acquisition data from two Yucatec and two Tojolabal children between 2 and 3 years old show an early awareness of the different contexts of use for discourse and propositional negation. Yucatec children restrict their negative markers to specific predicate types until the age of 2;8 before extending them across predicate types. The Tojolabal children seem to have analytical difficulties with selecting stative negation markers until the age of 3;6, but are clearly aware of existential and imperative markers at least since the age of 2;6.

Combining successor and predecessor frequencies to model truncation in Brazilian Portuguese

Brazilian Portuguese exhibits word truncation: e.g. vagabunda ‘slut’ > vagaba, where the theme vowel -a is added to the truncated stem vagab. We argue that truncated stem derivation is best modeled by successor frequencies (SF) and predecessor frequencies (PF) optimizing phonological truncation and original word recovery: uninformative right-edge material is deleted while constraining possible reconstructions. Beyond truncation, locating the best SF-PF trade-off point can be seen as the best morpheme boundary of a given word, serving as the basis of a potential morpheme segmentation model, a fully unsupervised strategy that doesn't a priori assume affix directionality and morpheme consistency.

Langscape: Mapping global linguistic diversity

Langscape is a new online resource for mapping, discovering, and archiving language information, and for raising public awareness of language diversity. Langscape provides language location information for around 6400 languages worldwide via an interactive map. Currently, additional data for almost half of those languages is available through the map interface, including word lists, texts, recordings, phoneme inventories, and references. Langscape is intended to be a broad, encyclopedic resource that serves multiple user communities: linguists, language learners, K-12 education, government, and others. This presentation will demonstrate Langscape’s tools and resources, and seek input on potential applications, future development, and collaborative possibilities.
Keith Plaster (Brandeis University) Session 4

Dead center: Vowel reduction in Tocharian A

Recovering an extinct language’s prosodic features is especially challenging, but through our increasing understanding of prosodic systems and phonetic cues provided by writing systems, we may be able to recover many details of an extinct language’s prosody. This paper illustrates such a case, through an examination and analysis of the typologically interesting vowel reduction system of Tocharian A (TA) (Indo-European, Xinjiang, attested from approx. 6th – 8th c. CE), in which only central vowels are subject to reduction and two patterns of reduction are found, with moderate reduction in final syllables and extreme reduction in medial syllables.

May Helena Plumb (Haverford College) Session 77

The pragmatics of conjunction in Colonial Valley Zapotec

There are four primary methods of conjunction in Colonial Valley Zapotec. They appear to be used interchangeably and are spread evenly across the large corpus of colonial documents. However, the alternation of conjunctions in long lists of items shows that they may gain contextual semantic or syntactic sensitivity.

Stephen Politzer-Ahles (New York University Abu Dhabi) Session 10

"Maybe" not all scalar implicatures are created equal

Most previous neurolinguistic experiments on scalar implicature have focused on the scale. We examined the processing of the scale using EEG and MEG. Participants read the word "maybe" in correct contexts, semantically incorrect contexts (where only "definitely not" would have been true), and pragmatically infelicitous contexts (where "definitely" was true). Both violations elicited N400 effects, whereas semantic violations elicited a greater late frontal positivity (suggesting that the brain was sensitive to different types of meaning, semantic and pragmatic). These findings do not replicate EEG findings on , suggesting that different types of scalar inferences may be processed differently.

David Potter (Northwestern University) Session 15

Michael Frazier (Northwestern University)
Masaya Yoshida (Northwestern University)

On the structural ambiguity of Gapping

We argue that Gapping constructions (1) are ambiguous between clausal coordination (2) and VP coordination (3). We discuss the scope ambiguity of might relative to the conjunction in (1), which provides initial support for this analysis. We then present novel evidence for this analysis, in the form of structural correlates to this scope ambiguity. Finally, we discuss how classical Gapping analyses cannot be extended to account for these data.

1. Jessie might order beans and Kerry rice.
2. [CP Jessie might order beans] and [CP Kerry rice]
3. Jessie might [VP order beans] and [VP Kerry rice]

Teresa Pratt (Stanford University) Session 17

BOOT-fronting in inland California: The role of trajectory measurements in characterizing vowel quality

This paper reports on the status of the fronting of the high back vowel BOOT in inland California, using trajectory mean measurements, or the mean value of formant measurements taken at 50 equidistant time-points across the vowel’s second formant trajectory, which reflect variability across the vowel trajectory. Results of the trajectory data analysis illuminate trends that do not surface with an analysis based on vowel midpoint measurements alone, namely that speakers in one field site are more likely to produce a fronted variant than their peers in the second field site, and than older speakers in their community.
Clifton Pye (University of Kansas)  
Session 80  
The acquisition of negation in Mam and K’iche’ Maya

My presentation examines three questions: 1. Do Mayan children extend the discourse negation marker to propositional contexts of negation?, 2. Do K’iche’ children produce the postverbal negation marker taj earlier than children acquiring the preverbal negation markers in Mam?, and 3. Do children acquiring Mam extend the negation markers in ways that are not found in English and K’iche’? The K’iche’ children did not produce any extensions, however the Mam children extended mii’n to existential and stative contexts. The results show that children find language-specific solutions to express propositional negation that are discontinuous with adult grammar.

Chen Qu (Université du Québec à Montréal)  
Session P2  
L1 acquisition of the Mandarin phonemic tonal inventory

Previous studies on L1 acquisition of Mandarin report that children differ in the initial tonal contrasts they establish. Some children produce a level and falling tone earlier; others a high and low tone instead. However, how children acquire the rest of the tones in the inventory if they start differently is unclear. Further, it remains unexplored why children display this cross-subject variation. In this work, I argue that children acquire the inventory of contrasts in a stepwise manner by applying the Successive Division Algorithm (SDA) (Dresher 2009). This approach depicts the stages of development as well as the variation attested.

Robin Quizar (Metro State University of Denver)  
Session 82  
Language attrition in the verbal complex of Ch’orti’ (Mayan)

A historical analysis of the verbal complex of Ch’orti’ (Mayan) shows considerable reduction in structure, probably caused by long and intensive language contact with Spanish. The linguistic changes involve loss of tense/aspect and subordinate markings on the verbs, loss of subordinators, increased use of verb juxtaposition (creating ambiguity among coordinate, subordinate, and serial verb structures), and a switch-over from synthetic to analytic structure. Such changes are typical of those reported in studies of intense language contact and language obsolescence. The single possible exception to this historical simplification into a creole-like structure is the innovation and preservation of tripartite split ergativity.

Diane Rak (University of Chicago)  
Session P5  
Phonological relations affecting phonetic productions in English-Spanish code-switching

Previous studies on phonetic production in code-switching show that sounds shared across languages that serve as a contrast across the two languages of a bilingual become more similar to one another during a code-switch (Bullock et al. 2006). This work re-examines the effect of code-switching on phonetic production, asking whether differences in the phonological status of sounds (allophone vs. contrast) from one language are reflected in the acoustic measurements of the corresponding sounds of the other language during a code-switch. This study finds an asymmetric effect on phonetic production by phonological status, by language, and by location of the effect.

Janet Randall (Northeastern University)  
Session P5  
Improving juror comprehension: Reading while listening

To help them decide a case, jurors hear “jury instructions.” But these are often incomprehensible, especially to those with little education or rudimentary English (Charrow&Charrow1979; Elwork,et.al.1982; Diamond2003; Tiersma2009) and many states want to change them. In this follow-up to Randall&Graf (LSA 2014), we provide linguistic evidence about what factors cause confusion and how best to rewrite instructions. This study reconfirmed two earlier hypotheses: [1] current Massachusetts instructions are harder to comprehend than “Plain English” versions and [2] the difficulties relate to linguistic features of the instructions, and confirms a third: [3] reading while listening improves comprehension over listening alone.

Paul Reed (University of South Carolina)  
Session 46  
Appalachian local orientation and intonation: A sociophonetic account

Appalachian English (AE) has been shown to be different from other American English varieties (e.g., Wolfram and Christian 1976, Montgomery and Hall 2004, Labov et al. 2006). The current study analyzes the anchoring and excursion of rising pitches in
the speech of 24 AE speakers, comparing their realization to that of other varieties. Results indicate that overall the AE speakers’ alignment of F0 maximum and excursion differentiates them from other varieties. Locally-oriented speakers appear to have the greatest excursion and most different anchoring. This finding suggests that pitch might be a socio-pragmatically productive means for speakers to demonstrate regional affiliation.

**Paul Reed** (University of South Carolina)  
*Social class in rural population: Rethinking paradigms*

Social class has been widely utilized to account for sociolinguistic variation, yet many have admitted the illusory nature of attempts to quantify it (Dodsworth 2009, Mallison 2007). Various proposals have attempted to incorporate class. However, in certain regions, it is difficult to ascertain how such paradigms would function in non-urban, rural areas, because, as Hurst (1992) explains, class and social differentiation can behave differently in rural areas than in urban or suburban areas. Using data from rural TN, this paper illustrates the difficulties in traditional notions of class, and proposes a 'Rootedness' metric for better understanding of rural social grouping.

**Brendan Regan** (University of Texas at Austin)  
*The demerger of ceceo through the urbanization of Andalucía*

The current endeavor examines the demerger of ceceo toward the national standard of distinció in the province of Huelva, Spain. The acoustic analysis demonstrates that urban speakers and rural speakers with significant urban contact demonstrate a demerger of ceceo, while those without such contact continue to exhibit the full merger. The demerger is primarily observed through the acoustic parameter of mean intensity. These results demonstrate the loss of traditional dialectal features due to continued urbanization of Andalusian speakers in which ceceo is increasingly stigmatized in the province of Huelva (Hernández & Villena 2009; Narbona et al. 1998; Stewart 1999).

**Jennifer Renn** (Center for Applied Linguistics)  
*Investigating the relationship between African American English use and early literacy skills*

African American children lag behind their White peers in all subjects and grades. While home and school variables affect scholastic outcomes, this gap widens over time, suggesting the influence of other factors. This paper addresses possible contributions of dialect differences by investigating whether African American English (AAE) use is related to literacy skills. When considered independently, higher levels of vernacularity predicted lower scores on multiple measures of early literacy. Models controlling for confounding home and school factors only indicated a relationship between AAE use and letter/word identification, suggesting that language differences may make building alphabet and vocabulary skills especially difficult.

**Richard Rhodes** (University of California, Berkeley)  
*The semantics of Algonquian motion verbs*

Using the approach of Talmy 1985, this paper examines the semantics of Algonquian motion verbs, drawing largely on Ojibwe and Cree. Algonquian motion verbs are mostly bipartite. Both parts (initials and finals) typically show conflations of Talmy’s motion components. A key finding is the previously unreported conflation of Path-Ground. The paper will discuss cases of secondary derivation, fictive motion, and constructionally implied motion. The Algonquian vocabulary of motion also contains many forms which involve metaphor, semantic attenuation, and idiomaticity. If time permits we will discuss some problems bipartite languages pose for motion verb typology.

**Justin Rill** (University of Delaware)  
**Mai Ha Vu** (University of Delaware)  
*Extreme locality in Balinese complex sentences*

While it is common to posit cross-clausal syntactic movement, this paper argues that arguments in Balinese never cross clause boundaries. Balinese thus exhibits what Davies (2003) called ‘extreme locality’ in a closely-related language, Madurese. Looking at different types of complex sentences, we reject analyses that make use of Subject to Object raising or long-distance, cross-clausal movement, and the primary support for our rationale comes from adverb scope facts. The implications for the field are far-reaching, since cross-clausal movement is a longstanding device in generative syntactic theory.
Lilia Rissman (University of Chicago)  
**Morphological & lexical markers of causation in the gestures of a child homesigner**

Deaf children who cannot acquire spoken language and whose hearing parents have not exposed them to sign language often create gestural communication systems, called 'homesigns,' that display many structures present in natural language (Goldin-Meadow, 2003). We investigated whether descriptions of causal events in homesign display structural properties found in established languages, both spoken and signed. We studied a single American homesigner between ages 3-5 years, and found evidence for morphological and lexical representations of causation. Specifically, we argue that this child uses handling handshape as a causative morpheme.

Dorothy Ellin Dodge Robbins (Louisiana Tech University)  
**The Biographer’s Tale: A taxonomy of names and namers**

_The Biographers Tale_ (2000) concerns Phineas Nanson’s search for identity as he abandons his postmodern dissertation to write a biography. His research leads him to historical personages who were namers in their respective fields: taxonomist Carl Linnaeus, playwright Henrik Ibsen, and Eugenicist Francis Galton. Byatt reveals how meanings are constructed through systematic relationships based on names, and offers several levels of onomastic inquiry: the significance of the names of these namers, the various objects they name, and their unique systems of naming. At different times and for different purposes, Byatt’s characters are compelled to create their own taxonomies of names.

Julie Roberts (University of Vermont)  
Kara Freeman (University of Vermont)  
Nicholas Chappel (University of Vermont)  
Alexandra Dezenzo (University of Vermont)  
**Vermont: A third dialect area in transition**

Vermont, traditionally split into both Eastern and Western New England, during the twentieth century, underwent a change toward a low back merger (Boberg 2001), making it a candidate for a third dialect region (Labov 1991). The current study analyzes 4532 vowel tokens of 18 middle class, young adult speakers and compares them to previously examined vowels of older speakers to explore progress to that end. Five of the six vowels showed movement toward the third dialect at varying rates. Further, intra-region differences show evidence of decreasing strength.

David Robertson (Consulting Linguist)  
**Heiltsuk pidgin and contact-language hotspots**

The earliest Heiltsuk data (Wakashan family; BC, Canada; 1830s), indicates a previously unknown pidgin, analytic where heritage Heiltsuk is agglutinative. This pidgin seems young, being variable and associated with new intense economic contact, syntactically analytic, and lexically distinct. The finding of another pidgin in BC reinforces the view of the Northwest Pacific/Plateau as a “hot spot” of diversity, endangerment and low documentation, an analysis I extend to contact linguistics. Thus the Canadian Pacific coast especially merits pidginists' research attention. New findings may solidify recent research on pidgins as a class of languages.

David Robertson (Consulting Linguist)  
**ləwálmaSH (Lower Chehalis) aspect and its uses**

Aspectual morphology in underdocumented ləwálmaSH (Lower Chehalis; Tsamosan branch of Salish) is prominent and pervasive, often reflected in multiple exponences per word. This study shows the imperfective/perfective split is fundamental, and obligatory in transitivity marking including 'relational' (perception) forms. ' Transitional' and 'inchoative' marking are nonaspectual. 'Completive' and possibly reduplications •CVC 'continuous' and •CVCV 'intermittent' are newly identified aspects. Functional restrictions on marking limit the aspect split to events/states; nouns and adjectives are perfective, few if any forms are imperfective only. So (A) time-stable concepts default to nontemporary readings, and (B) perfective is the default aspect.
David Robertson (University of Victoria)  
**Session 48**

*Naming Chinook Jargon*

The Pacific Northwest “trade language” (pidgin) Chinook Jargon, making its first appearance in the historical record in Lewis and Clark's journals, lacked a name. As Northwesterners became familiar with it, this lack was quickly filled by an astonishing variety of glottonyms from “Chinook gibberish” to “Oregon trade language”. This study examines how the now standardly recognized name “Chinook Jargon” prevailed over its many competitors. The history that emerges from period manuscripts, books and newspapers is one of a 19th-century incipient recognition of contact-languages. It’s also a story of Euro-American metalinguistic attitudes toward nonstandard varieties of languages as inferior and nonsensical.

Rosamond Rodman (California State University, Northridge)  
**Session 51**

*Biblical place-names: Scripturalizing the U.S.*

Outside of the Holy Land, there’s no place on earth with more biblical geographical names than the United States. The first English settlers in the seventeenth century conceived of the New World as the New Canaan, and themselves as Israelites sojourning to reach it. Later, diverse European immigrants to America also named their communities biblically—from the exotic, like Zoar, Ohio and Mt. Tirzah, North Carolina, to the more usual: 47 variations on Bethel, 61 on Eden and 95 on Salem. The enormous number of U.S. biblical toponyms opens a window onto a performative national discourse—scripturalizing the U.S.

Morgan Rood (Georgetown University)  
**Session P5**

*Contextual allomorphy in the Mehri DP*

This project introduces novel data from Mehri (Modern South Arabian, Semitic) that exhibits contextual allomorphy, and develops a Distributed Morphology (DM) analysis of the allomorphies evidenced in pronominal possessive constructions. The Mehri data presents a puzzle in which certain plural features are apparently not exponed in the context of an agreement marker (an adjacent AGR node), despite the evidence that the agreement markers subsequently exhibit allomorphy triggered by this plural feature. Mehri, a language largely unfamiliar to modern linguistic theory, can thus inform current debate on the nature of contextual allomorphy, locality and Vocabulary Insertion.

Bryan Rosen (University of Wisconsin-Madison)  
**Session 78**

*Diagnosing direct modification in Hocąk*

3rd place winner, Student Abstract Award

This paper provides a case study from Hocąk (Siouan) on direct adjetival modification. Cinque (2010) argues that DP-internal adjectives have two sources: direct modification is lower, ordered, and forms APs, whereas indirect modification is higher, unordered, and forms relative clauses (IPs/CPs). Previously, Helmbrecht (2006) has claimed that Hocąk only has indirect modification. I show that Hocąk exhibits direct modification. Evidence comes from the absence of agreement with postnominal modifiers and the rigid ordering of prenominal ones. This paper further argues that free ordering is not necessarily indicative of indirect modification (Cinque 2010) and thus advances our understanding of DP-internal adjectives.

Jorge Rosés Labrada (University of Western Ontario)  
**Session 26**

*Proto-Sáliban subject marking and the grammaticalization of copulas into TAME and polarity morphology*

Only animate subjects in Mako [wpc]—a Sáliban language spoken in Venezuela by approximately 1,200 people—are cross-referenced on the verb. In some instances, this is achieved via a set of suffixes and in others, via a set of prefixes. In this paper, I argue that the position of the subject affixes vis-à-vis the root is the result of a process of grammaticalization, whereby copulas became verbal TAME and polarity suffixes. I additionally show how this analysis applies to Sáliba [slc] and Piaroa [pid] and that the grammaticalization process discussed here must have occurred at the Proto-Sáliban stage.

Catherine Rudin (Wayne State College)  
**Session 78**

*Coordination and coordinators in Siouan*

Human languages express additive, disjunctive, and adversative relations in a variety of ways, including coordination, subordination, and simple concatenation. In Siouan languages the distinction between these is often unclear, and coordination
may not have existed at all historically. Neither coordinating conjunctions nor coordinate structures are reconstructable across the
family. After sketching criteria distinguishing coordination from other conjunction types, I show that Siouan languages vary widely in their range and structure of coordination-like constructions and in the lexical items involved. Some Siouan languages have undergone recent changes in this area, perhaps under the influence of European languages.

**Konrad Rybka** (University of Amsterdam)

*Place names and places: An exploration of a Lokono place-naming system*

In this paper, I tackle two questions central to the domain of toponymy: Do place names form a language-internally definable class and can features of place names be correlated with the features of the named places? I show that place names can indeed be a valid object of linguistic inquiry—a class defined on language-internal grounds. I then analyze a corpus of over Lokono place names from a morphological and a referential angle. I use the Lokono data to test Langendonck’s (2007) hypothesis that morphosyntactic complexity of a place name can be correlated with human involvement in the named place.

**Craig Sailor** (University of Groningen)

*On the derivational nature of ellipsis and the syntactic status of head movement*

Lipták & Saab (to appear) claim that any language with both VP-ellipsis (VPE) and V-movement out of VP will exhibit the “V-stranding” pattern seen in Irish, Hebrew, etc. (Goldberg 2005 a.o.). I show that this does not hold absolutely: languages in the East Scandinavian subfamily have both V-movement out of VP in declarative main clauses (for verb-second: Vikner 1995) as well as VPE, and yet they do not allow the V-stranding pattern. This is because VPE bleeds V-movement in these languages: the trigger for V-movement is merged too late in the derivation in these languages (later than Irish/Hebrew).

**Bern Samko** (University of California, Santa Cruz)

*The emphatic implicature of English verb-phrase preposing*

This paper examines the emphatic interpretation associated with English verb-phrase preposing (VPP). Two main conclusions emerge. First, the emphatic interpretation is a conversational implicature that prevents repeated lexical material from being infelicitously redundant. Second, the implicature is triggered not by any property of VPP, but rather by repetition of a lexical verb with a particular intonation. I argue that these conclusions have implications for the types of antecedence conditions that may be relevant for a given construction in that different pragmatic dimensions, even of the same construction, may place different requirements on the discourse context.

**Hannah Sande** (University of California, Berkeley)

*Phonological features of roots in syntax: Evidence from Guébie*

Based on original field data, I demonstrate that in Guébie (Kru, Niger-Congo), third person pronouns phonologically resemble their antecedents. I argue first that phonological features of roots are present in syntax (contra Marantz 1995 and others); and second that pronouns select for an NP complement (cf. Elbourne 2001). The pronoun enters into an agree relation with its NP complement, resulting in overt morphological agreement, which licenses ellipsis of the NP. This analysis provides insight into the crosslinguistic structure of pronoun DPs and the phonological information available to syntax.

**Clare Sandy** (University of California, Berkeley)

*Stem-level vs. word-level accentual defaults in Karuk: Evidence for stratal phonology*

Karuk has complicated morpho-phonological interactions, which can seem as if every morphological combination has a unique accentual effect. I propose an unusual default tone-foot alignment: iambic feet in which high tone preferentially associates with the syllable preceding a long vowel, and provide the constraint ranking which produces this phenomenon in several parts of the grammar. Assuming default accenntuation in these contexts makes heretofore inexplicable accentual behavior predictable. A different constraint ranking is required at an earlier stem level, however. In this way, accentuation in Karuk provides an argument for the Stratal OT model of the phonology-morphology interface.
Robert Santana-LaBarge (Arizona State University)  
Session P2  
Third-factor grammaticalization and the Macedonian determiner phrase

Much work on the grammaticalization of Determiner Phrases claims that demonstratives are the historical source for definite articles, and that the diachronic change that separates the two must show feature loss - in this case, loss of deixis. Evidence from Macedonian, where the deictic distinctions of definite articles are maintained, shows that a feature loss account is inadequate. This type of grammaticalization must be explained by appealing to van Gelderen's (2004) Head Preference Principle, a tendency for syntactic interface conditions to 'prefer' heads over specifiers. Similar phenomena in other languages are reviewed as well, supporting this conclusion generally.

Hannah Sarvasy (University of California, Los Angeles)  
Session 6  
Split number in Nungon (Papuan)

Papuan languages of the Finisterre branch of the Finisterre-Huon language group (Madang and Morobe Provinces, Papua New Guinea) are unusual in that number system splits may be found, not only along the Animacy Hierarchy (Corbett 2000: 56; Smith-Stark 1974), but between different sets of pronouns, and even between different verbal tense markings. This paper describes the number system splits in the Finisterre Papuan language Nungon and gives historical explanations for some of these splits.

Karl Reza Sarvestani (University at Buffalo)  
Session 33  
"Prenasalized consonants" as clusters: Evidence from Miao speech errors

Several phonological theories treat "prenasalized consonants" as unitary consonants rather than consonant clusters; however some work has called this assumption into question. Several Southeast Asian languages have "prenasalized consonants," but their typological facts make it difficult to investigate the kinds of evidence examined in other languages. This study addresses the problem using a previously unconsidered type of evidence: speech errors. A corpus was obtained by having native speakers of Xong (Miao/Hmongic) rapidly repeat specially designed "tongue twister" stimuli. Within this corpus, the behavior of "prenasalized consonants" matched that of consonant clusters.

Sebastian Sauppe (Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics)  
Session 12  
(A)symmetry in voice systems: Pupillometric evidence from sentence production in Tagalog and German

Tagalog exhibits a “symmetrical” voice system, in which there are no unmarked voice forms; the verb always overtly marks the semantic role of the subject. This contrasts with the more familiar “asymmetrical” voice systems, such as the voice system of German, which has unmarked (active) and marked (passive) voice forms. This paper investigates whether there are processing differences between voices in symmetrical and asymmetrical voice systems. Pupil size changes were recorded from Tagalog and German speakers as they produced transitive sentences. Results indicate that there are different processing load dynamics involved in sentence production in asymmetric and symmetric voice systems.

Osamu Sawada (Mie University)  
Session P2  
Polarity sensitivity of the Japanese intensifier totemo ‘very’

The Japanese intensifier totemo ‘very’ can intensify a degree of a gradable predicate. However, totemo can also intensify a “negative” modal statement. What is puzzling about the negative totemo is that unlike regular emphatic NPIs, such as an inch, it denotes a high rather than a low scalar value. I argue that the negative totemo is not an NPI, which is licensed by negation and non-veridical operators. Rather, it is a conventional implicature-triggering expression that expresses a speaker’s heightened emotion regarding the unlikelihood/impossibility of a given proposition. This study provides a new perspective on the theories of polarity sensitivity.
Articulation in a bilingual speaker: Preliminary models and phonemic comparisons

Mid-sagittal MRIs were made of all the phonemes of a fluent bilingual’s native American English and late-learned L2 French. Anatomical and articulatory contours were extracted, and the resulting representations were used for articulatory modeling and cross-language phoneme comparisons. Nomograms from multiple models and comparisons of analogous phonemes reveal contrasting strategies for L1 and L2 production. Both suggest the talker has developed systematically distinct production targets for the two languages.

Forceful contact in a result prominent language

Mindful of manner and result complementarity, I examine forceful contact in Emai of Nigeria’s Edoid group. English near equivalents are ‘punch,’ ‘kick,’ ‘peck,’ ‘bite’ and ‘pinch.’ Corresponding Emai predications require contact verb (‘collide’), means of contact (body part (‘fist’) related to subject) as secondary object, and oblique locatum, which occurs as a distinct body part (‘face’), its external possessor as primary object following the verb. No transitive verb combines possessors or possessor and locatum as core arguments. Result is thus privileged, downgrading manner through nominal forms and partitive relations. English reveals a contrary type: manner obligatorily verb expressed (punch) and result optional via preposition (on).

Partial movement in wh-questions: An analysis involving Q

In Cable (2010), wh-questions contain Q. Depending on the language, Q may or may not project a QP and may or may not Agree with the wh-item. Cable does not discuss languages in which Q does not project but must Agree. I show that in these languages, wh-items would optionally be found in situ, fronted, or in an intermediate phase edge. This is what we see in Dholuo, Kikuyu, and Iraqi Arabic. Duala can be analyzed as such a language as well, but lacking an appropriate landing site for a wh-item in embedded phase edges.

Supraliminal and subliminal auditory translation priming

The extent to which two languages share the same mental representations within an individual speaker has been of great interest to linguists, but to date, this literature has focused exclusively on the visual domain. In particular, the visual masked priming paradigm (Forster and Davis 1984) has been extensively used because it is thought to tap into the earliest stages of lexical access. This study addresses the lack of auditory evidence with data from Tamil-English bilinguals using the subliminal speech priming technique (Kouider & Dupoux 2005).

Equate copulas: Evidence from a Bantu language

A restrictive theory of predication must account for the fact that there appears to be two distinct types of predication: one a predication of properties and the second an equation of identities of referential DPs. Some researchers attempt to resolve this problem by proposing two distinct copulas. Others suggest that there are two different predication structures: one equative and one predicative. Still other researchers postulate a unified single predication structure and copula with apparent differences falling out from morphological licensing requirements on predicates and heads of predication constructions. My research, based on data from Kinande (Bantu), supports the unified position.
Joel Schneier (North Carolina State University)  
Session P5

*Intra-speaker variation in syllable timing: The Zeitlin Tapes and reconsidering PVI*

This study uses the Pairwise Variability Index (PVI) to investigate intra-speaker variation of prosodic rhythm patterns. Data consists of approximately 5 hours of acoustic recordings of a subject born in 1886 in Brooklyn, New York. These recordings consist of ten digitized reel-to-reel audiotapes, each of which served as an “audio letter” response from the subject to his son between 1958-1963. 200 PVI quotients from each “audio letter,” categorized for discursive topic (e.g., family matters, business, travel), demonstrate how syllable-timing patterns may vary within an individual speaker even when discursive context remains consistent.

Joel Schneier (North Carolina State University)  
Session 45

*Style-shifting in texting: Quantitative evidence from an elicitation experiment*

This study examines the text-messages of 18-20 year-old undergraduate students at a Mid-Atlantic university in the United States (N=98). These text-messages were obtained as part of a repeatable experiment in which text-messages were elicited from subjects in response to simulated texts from distinctive social groups. The texts of participants were analyzed for occurrence of the common ‘textisms’—specifically grapho-phonemic manipulation (purposeful misspelling), subject pronoun dropping, and text-message final periods. Quantitative analysis demonstrates how ‘textisms’ may function as part of discursive strategies for social, relational, and interactional purposes through texting—as well as the perceptions of these texters.

Sylvia Schreiner (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)  
Session P5

*Degrees of central coincidence across categories*

In this paper, I advocate a graded perspective of non-spatial central coincidence between figure and ground. I analyze data from Scottish Gaelic, which employs prepositions of central coincidence to mark progressive aspect, and to create a particular kind of nonverbal predicate. I follow Demirdache & Uribe-Etxebarria in claiming that the progressive marker conveys the relation between assertion and event times, and claim that the preposition involved in predication gives the relation between the argument “figure” and the predicate “ground”. I then claim that Scottish Gaelic employs different prepositions for these instances of coincidence because they involve different degrees of centrality.

Danielle Schuld (University of Wisconsin-Madison)  
Joe Salmons (University of Wisconsin-Madison)  
Session 46

*Hearing a new accent: Changing perceptions of Wisconsin English over time*

‘Enregisterment’ of distinctive Wisconsin and Upper Peninsula speech is recent (Remlinger et al. 2009). If growing awareness parallels listeners’ ability to identify dialects, speakers should more accurately identify recent speech samples than older ones from the same places. We investigate this with new data from Wisconsin. Listeners heard short samples from three Wisconsin regions and three other areas. For each, one sample was from pre-1970 and another post-2010. Listeners were asked whether the speaker was from Wisconsin and how strong their accent was. Results show post-2010 samples were more accurately identified and listeners older than 50 were more accurate.

Nagarajan Selvanathan (Rutgers University)  
Session 2

*Explaining predicate inversion with a clause-internal focus phrase*

I claim that predicate-inversion derived copula clauses have a clause-internal FocP (adapted from Jayaseelan 1999). In such copula, in order for the movement of the small clause predicate to Spec,TP to take place, I argue that the small clause subject must first move to the specifier of the FocP at the small clause periphery. Evidence from Tamil in terms of focus marker-small clause head order as well as scrambling asymmetries is illustrated in support of the claim. I show that this novel proposal can also explain why copula derived from predicate inversion have an obligatorily focused counterweight.
Janelle Serediak (University of Victoria)  
Alexandra D’Arcy (University of Victoria)  
*Old njooz or noo nooz? A diachronic look at yod dropping.*

Yod dropping is a salient marker of North American English, and research suggests that it is increasing in Canadian English (e.g. Scargill 1974; Nylvek 1992; Chambers 1998; Clarke 2006). Accountable variationist analysis of 4142 tokens (speakers born 1913–1996) that includes stressed and unstressed tokens reveals a ternary variable (deletion: *toozday*; retention: *tjoozday*; coalescence: *choozday*). Contrary to previous reports in the literature, deletion is stable across time. Retention has decreased, and it has done so through rising rates of coalescence. The footprints of change are thus evident, yet individual lexemes are remarkably invariant, foreshadowing a lack of change overall.

Allison Shapp (New York University)  
*Gender variation in the pragmatic uses of Twitter hashtags*

Despite the ubiquity of hashtags and the abundance of their discussion in the media, they have received little linguistic analysis. To the extent that there has been scholarly attention, the focus has been overwhelmingly on their function as Tags. However, hashtags also have another function, to mark Commentary. This paper sets out criteria for identifying hashtags as Tags versus Commentaries. It presents a quantitative variationist analysis on the frequency and context of use of both types. A primary finding is the strong correlation between gender and type of hashtag use (p<.001), male users favoring Tags and female users favoring Commentaries.

Farzad Karimzad Sharifi (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)  
*Inter-community variation and optimal grammar of language use: Azeri-Farsi-English code-switching*

This paper analyzes the variation in Azeri-Farsi-English multilingual communities in the U.S. and Iran focusing on patterns of code-switching, based on the optimal grammar of bilingual language use proposed by Bhatt and Bolonyai (2011). Having introduced five general principles/constraints of FAITH, POWER, SOLIDARITY, FACE, and PERSPECTIVE, Bhatt and Bolonyai claim that it is the difference in the ranking of these constraints in different communities that results in different grammars of language use. I will argue that these communities are similar in terms of the interaction of FAITH, FACE, and PERSPECTIVE, yet significantly different in how they rank SOLIDARITY and POWER.

Michael Shepherd (California State University, Fresno)  
Ya-Shu Liang (California State University, Fresno)  
*A variationist study of contact-induced vowel nasalization in Mandarin Chinese*

This paper presents a variationist study of non-coarticulatory vowel nasalization in Taiwanese Mandarin. Vowels in Standard Mandarin, like those in English, exhibit only coarticulatory nasalization (when followed by nasal coda consonants). We noticed, however, that many Taiwanese Mandarin speakers also nasalize certain vowels in non-coarticulatory contexts. Regression analysis (in Rbrul) of data from story and list readings by 21 native speakers reveals a significant positive relationship between the amount of Taiwanese spoken at home and the proportion of nasalized vowels, supporting our hypothesis that this vowel nasalization stems from contact with Taiwanese Hokkien (aka Taiwanese), which has phonemic nasal vowels.

Marina Sherkina-Lieber (Carleton University)  
*Syntactic knowledge and cross-linguistic influence in Russian-English bilingual children*

Two experiments were done to test English influence on Russian embedded questions in bilinguals. The embedded yes-no questions with *li* are acquired late in Russian, and their acquisition is not complete in the early school age. Bilinguals showed a delay in Russian overall, but improved with age. Mastery of clitic insertion and focus movement predicted development of *li*, but not use of *yesli*. Cross-linguistic interference in this case is not due to grammatical deficits that interfere with use of *li*.  

215
Stephanie Shih (University of California, Merced)  
Session 31

Probabilistic prosodification of lexical versus grammatical words

This paper presents evidence that the long-held binary distinction between lexical versus grammatical words is too crude to adequately capture the systematic prosodic variation that occurs in natural language. A large-scale corpus study of spoken American English using hierarchical cluster modeling and information-theoretic multimodel comparison demonstrates that a more fine-grained categorical distinction between word categories ranging from most “lexical” to most “functional” better captures surface prosodic patterns and interacting effects with frequency, predictability, and grammatical context. These findings have ramifications for theories that depend on the lexical-grammatical division in assigning prosodic prominence or in determining psycholinguistic access to the lexicon.

Dwan Lee Shipley (Western Washington University)  
Session 48

A linguistic and historical comparative analysis of Acadian place names in Canada and the United States

This paper analyzes a toponymic compendium in the two geographic areas of Canada and the United States where the French emigrants known as Acadians settled. More specifically, this paper compares the diachronic changes in place names in two areas. Typically, placenames in Canadian Acadia retain a more pure French etymology, whereas in Acadia Louisiana, they are mixed with other sources (e.g. Native American languages). Sometimes placenames in the two regions are the same: Beau Bassin (Louisiana), and Beaubassin (Nova Scotia). Thus, there are many factors involved in the naming of both regions. These factors will be explored in this paper.

Andrea Sims (The Ohio State University)  
Session 32

Inflectional defectiveness as evidence for autonomous morphology

Extending Stump (2010), this paper explores interactions between inflectional defectiveness and directional syncretism. Data from Russian, Greek, and Icelandic illustrate different interactions that arise when gaps are specified with regard to the ‘source’ cell in a directional syncretism. These are shown to be problematic for some accounts of both defectiveness and syncretism, but not a paradigm linkage model. The key aspect of the model is two-level morphosyntactic feature representation, with multiple kinds of mappings between levels. The data thus converge with other evidence for independent morphological feature structure and illustrate one aspect of the autonomous organization of inflectional morphology.

Adam Singerman (University of Chicago)  
Session 85

Negation as nominal-to-nominal derivation in Tupari

This talk presents new data showing that Tupari (Tupian; Brazil) appears to lack the morphosyntactic category of verbal negation. Instead, the suffix -õm -- in the unmarked case, a nominal privation marker -- can attach to verbal roots that have been overtly nominalized. Predicates marked with -õm can in turn be reverbalized so as to inflect for the verbal categories of tense or evidentiality. This pattern does not conform to any of the crosslinguistically prominent strategies for marking negation, all of which are prototypically verbal in nature, and may be unique within the Tupian family or worldwide.

Kelsey Sipple (Dartmouth College)

James Stanford (Dartmouth College)

"Boston Strong": South Boston dialect features across 70 years of apparent time

In Eastern New England (ENE), Kurath (1939) found fronted-START, fronted-FATHER, /ɾ/-lessness, intrusive-/ɾ/, "broad" [a] BATH, and other features. Many ENE features are now rapidly receding in New Hampshire and Maine. What about Boston, the historical "hub" of ENE? This acoustic sociophonetic study examined 65 speakers from one hub neighborhood. Vowels were analyzed acoustically in terms of age, gender, education, occupation, and speech style. Results: The decline of ENE features is much less rapid than northern New England. Because of its central, radially-focused position, the hub of a speech community may be qualitatively different from the rest of the speech community.
Reversed-polarity questions (Koshik 2002) are constructions that have the form of questions, but are interpreted as assertions of the opposite polarity. These constructions are ubiquitous in Western Tukanoan languages, where they are generally described as indirect or conjectural evidentials. However, drawing on a large text corpus, I show that speakers of the Western Tukanoan language Máhíki use reversed-polarity questions not as a grammatical marker of evidentiality, but as a conversational strategy for mitigating the threats involved in introducing a proposition which -- whether due to its epistemic status, or to other socially salient attributes -- threatens to disrupt the interaction.

Since Schmidt (1985), scholars of endangered languages have given considerable attention to structural change under language shift and obsolescence, but the many endangered languages of lowland South America have been near-absent from the discussion on this topic. This paper therefore offers an case study of change during obsolescence in Máhíki (Western Tukanoan, Peru), a severely endangered Amazonian language. Drawing on a corpus of written and oral texts authored by two of the youngest speakers of Máhíki, it identifies five major morphological innovations under shift in this language and explores their ramifications for theories of contact- and obsolescence-induced morphosyntactic change.

Máhíki (Western Tukanoan, Peruvian Amazonia) displays a productive one-word serial verb construction (SVC), in which multiple verb roots may co-occur in a single morphophonological word. Most American serial verb languages have various grammatical constraints, such as argument sharing and transitivity agreement, on co-occurrence of verb roots in an SVC. However, we argue from primary field data that Máhíki imposes only semantic -- not grammatical -- constraints on SVC composition. This complicates our understanding of the typology of American SVC's and the history of the SVC within Tukanoan.

When imperative subjects are expressed overtly in English, they are constrained by poorly understood restrictions. The goal of this paper is characterize the restrictions on overt imperative subjects, as past attempts to do so have failed in empirical coverage. I present two conditions on their presence, shown below:

Overt Subject of Imperative Conditions (OSICs):
1. Imperative subjects are overt if they refer to a proper subset of the set of addressees.
2. Imperative subjects are overt if the imperative predicate is a proper subset of the set of salient tasks.

This paper will illustrate how the names in Shr. signify a distinctively English context emphasizing social and domestic roles of the characters. As a semiotic construct, Shr. assumes the importance of a social order consistent with Elizabethan expectations, and dramatic tension arises from the differences between the presumed and real identities of most characters. These differences are reflected clearly, and often ironically, in the types of references described by C. S. Peirce. The meanings of the names are at times iconic, at times indexical, and at times symbolic as they all contribute to comical perceptions of identity and social order.
**Ian Smith (York University)**  
*The earliest grammar of Sri Lanka Portuguese*

Modern Sri Lanka Portuguese exhibits South Asian typology while the Creole of 19th C documents is typologically European. Because these documents are conservative and English-influenced, ascertaining when the typological shift took place is problematical. Evidence from an early grammatical description (Berrenger 1811) whose author was likely a creolophone indicates that by the early 19th century, the Creole had begun to converge typologically with local languages, but that most of the earlier typologically European features of the language survived, if only variably. Berrenger favours the latter & disfavours the former, possibly due to deep-seated divisions within the creole community.

**Zachary Smith (Cornell University)**  
*For-phrases in middle constructions as low benefactives*

I argue that *for*-phrase adjuncts in middle constructions are not a middle-specific feature, contra Stroik (1999) and other previous analyses. Instead, they are manifestations of what Bowers (2010) refers to as the low benefactive, which, similar to high applicatives (Pylkkänen 2008), are compatible with intransitives. Tests for pro and similar structural and thematic facts about both *for*-phrases in middles and low benefactives indicate that the two are in fact manifestations of the same underlying adjunction process, external to the VP and independent of agency.

**Amy Smolek (University of Oregon)**  
**Vsevolod Kapatsinski (University of Oregon)**  
*Testing psychological reality of phonaesthemes with masked priming*

Phonaesthemes occupy a grey area between phonemes and morphemes, making the psychological reality of phonaesthemes theoretically important for distinguishing between strictly hierarchical and maximalist theories of language. We ran a primed visual lexical decision task with “congruent” and “incongruent” phonaesthemes as targets, and found significant effects of frequency, congruency, and prime type, with semantic primes facilitating access over controls, but no interaction between congruency and prime type. We suggest that phonaesthemes, like morphemes, are recurrent morphographic units and may participate in the recognition of both semantically congruent and incongruent words.

**Betsy Sneller (University of Pennsylvania)**  
*A phonotactic analysis of /th/-fronting in AAVE production data*

In this study, we investigate the phonological environments which promote /th/-fronting in African American Vernacular English (AAVE), showing that both syllable position and stress are important factors governing fronting. Using auditory analysis of 2631 tokens from 21 different speakers, we find that there are two optional environments that allow fronting. The first of these is in coda position (e.g. "tooth" or "athlete"), while the second is intersonorant preceding an unstressed syllable (e.g. "nothing", "mother"). Furthermore, we find that these two environments are in an implicational relationship: any speaker who fronts in intersonorant position also fronts in coda position.

**Keith Snider (SIL International)**  
**Larry S. Hayashi (Canada Institute of Linguistics)**  
*ComparaLex: An online comparative wordlist database*

ComparaLex is an online database that stores wordlist data from different languages, together with audio samples, for linguistic analysis and historical and comparative linguistic reconstruction. ComparaLex is unique in that it cross-references comparable items from different standard wordlists. All standard list items are indexed against a master conglomerate list whose items have been further categorized by semantic domain. This makes it easier for linguists to compare language data that have been collected using different standard wordlists. Data from multiple languages can, in turn, be simultaneously output in ComparaLex against any of the standard wordlists in the database.
Abdesalam Soudi (University of Pittsburgh)  

Carole E. Chaski (Institute for Linguistic Evidence)  

Session 88  

Cross-cultural communication in forensic linguistics: Arabic interviewing

Chaski (2009, 2013, 2014) describes forensic linguistics in terms of identification, text-typing, inter-textuality and linguistic profiling. In each of these four areas, cross-cultural communication (CCC) can be incorporated or exploited in forensic linguistic methods handling either spoken or written data. Code-switching is significant for author and language identification and linguistic profiling. Inter-textuality, including re-used and translated texts, is significant for finding multi-cultural groups. In this talk we focus primarily on one aspect of text-typing, deception detection in CCC.

Seeking to discern truth from deception in intercultural discourse can be extremely challenging for several reasons. Cross-culturally, linguistic and paralinguistic cues that speakers rely on to assign meaning vary; conversational cues such as topic shifting, silence, high or low intonation, or discourse markers and gaze (Goodwin, 1981; Soudi, 2013, 2014) vary; and the structure of turn beginnings (Schegloff 1987b; Heritage 2002) can differ (Schiffrin 1987; Soudi 2009). Speakers of other languages may not always have access to full knowledge of how these discourse strategies affect the interaction process when deploying them in their speech or written composition. Thus, in both the Reid method of Interviewing and Interrogation and the SCAN method of Statement Analysis, CCC issues are often overlooked. As we develop linguistic tools for conducting Forensic Linguistics work, we extend linguistics’ methods for analyzing intercultural discourse, especially English-Arabic interviewing, to examining veracity or deceitfulness of non-native English speakers’ spoken or written statements so that cross-cultural implications are built into the methods.

Arthur K. Spears (City University of New York)  

Session 64  

Vin, a TMA marker in Haitian Creole

Although discussions of it are absent from the literature, VIN is one of the tense-aspect-mood markers in the Haitian Creole preverbal marker system. It is exemplified in ex. 1:

1. Pou ki sa Lafrans te VIN sèvi ak franse ann plas laten…
   ‘Why did France start using French instead of Latin…’

An analysis of VIN first requires distinguishing it from the motion verb vini (or vin), which can occur in serial verb constructions. I focus on semantics rather than the syntax of VIN in this presentation, concluding that VIN marks INCEPTIVE ASPECT.

Lisa Sprowls (University of Montana)  

Session 78  

Tense and the Biloxi particle oⁿ

This paper provides an analysis of the Biloxi particle oⁿ and its role in temporal interpretation. Previous analyses (Dorsey & Swanton 1912; Einaudi 1976; Kaufman 2011) propose that oⁿ is a past-tense marker. However, I argue that it is not a tense marker; rather, per Ritter & Wiltschko’s (2004) framework, Biloxi displays three characteristics indicative of tenselessness: no expletive pronouns, unmarked verbs yielding both past and present readings, and a lack of copular constructions. This analysis is significant because it provides a new view of tense in Biloxi and contributes to the limited documentation of the language.

Tammy Stark (University of California, Berkeley)  

Session P5  

The emergence of auxiliaries in Northern Arawak

This work investigates the categorical shift from adposition to auxiliary in two Northern Caribbean Arawak languages, Wayuu and Garifuna. While the emergent auxiliaries bear striking similarities in terms of distribution and argument marking, I argue that the innovation is not joint. I draw on comparative evidence from the Northern Arawak languages subgrouped with Garifuna and Wayuu in extant classifications of the Arawak language family; while Garifuna and Wayuu share a similar typological profile, comparative morphological evidence suggests they do not form a subgroup independent of the other Caribbean Northern Arawak languages.
Schneider (2003) proposes that Singapore is transitioning from targeting British English to acceptance of local norms. This ambiguity is reflected in the 2013 game show "Say the Word," an effort to promote standard English by quizzing contestants on pronunciation. Although British English is the ostensible standard, in game show rounds and scripted segments the program accepts the use of certain Singaporean and US English features and critiques British English as a desirable target for Singaporeans. This tension reflects the broader reality of cosmopolitan Singapore, where local and external standards of correctness and appropriateness co-exist and compete for sociolinguistic capital.

The status of the syllable in Japanese has been extensively debated. We present evidence for the Japanese syllable from text-setting, the pairing of language and music in song. Japanese native speakers and learners listened to synthesized sung stimuli and rated the acceptability of moraic, syllabic, demisyllabic, and infelicitous settings. Native listeners rated moraic and syllabic settings as equally felicitous, while learners showed equal preference for moraic, syllabic, and demisyllabic settings. This study demonstrates that the syllable is salient to Japanese listeners, and suggests that learners find it easier to increase attention to new prosodic units than to disregard familiar units.

Avoidance of final stress is found in many phonological systems, and is analyzed as an extrametricality rule (Liberman and Prince, 1977) or nonfinality constraint (Prince and Smolensky, 1993). These have been argued to be grounded in perception or production (e.g. Gordon, 2000; Lunden, 2006). I show that incorporating a phonetic bias against final stress in a simulated iterated learning model allows us to capture three skews in typological frequency: the greater frequency of penultimate stress over peninitial stress, the greater frequency of final over initial stress windows, and the greater frequency of trochaic over iambic footing.

This talk discusses perception and production of voice onset time (VOT) in and across: Quichua, Media Lengua, L2 Spanish, Rural Spanish, and Urban Spanish. Questions raised here specifically focus on how Quichua, a language with non-contrastive stop voicing, adapts voiced stops into its lexicon via Spanish borrowings and whether Media Lengua (ML) applies similar strategies. A word discrimination task using minimal pairs with gradient VOT shifts between stop quality is used to seek out perceptual distinctions while mixed effects models provide significant differences in production among each language. Spanish varieties are also investigated for possible influences from Quichua.

This talk introduces a cost effective, non-invasive, and accurate method for analyzing nasality using a pair of earbud earphones and basic field recording equipment. Because earphones work on the same basic principle as microphones, they are able to pick up fluctuations in amplitude and vocal fold vibrations when connected to a recorder. By simply inserting a pair of ear buds into the nostrils of a participant and recording their speech, the airflow through the nasal passage can be measured in decibels and visualized as vocal fold vibrations in a spectrogram.
Genitive third person reflexives (hisself, theirselves) appear in non-standard English. While theirselves is the most frequent non-standard third person plural in the Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA), theirself, theyself and theyselves also appear. We use twitter corpora to look for evidence that there is a syntactic distinction between these forms and their accusative counterparts, using quantificational binding as a diagnostic. It emerges that in different speech communities, the variant plural forms take on different uses depending on whether or not the community has the nominative variants, whereas a lack of competing variants has allowed hisself to stabilize.

The Lithuanian revivalist Simonas Daukantas (1793-1864) lived before modern Standard Lithuanian emerged in 1880s. Based on his voluminous manuscript History of Lithuania, I will classify his major orthographic modifications according to the strength of decision: either weak or strong. Among the variants of a weak decision, one can identify different degrees of deliberateness: low (variants retained because of writing skill inertia) versus high (new variants, introduced consciously and deliberately). For example, in a sentence with three different variants of the root žin - (žinoti “to know”) -- (1) žena, (2) nežinodamis, and (3) žnowas -- one may tag the variation as (1) inertia, (2) inertia and/or dialect switch, or (3) deliberate innovation.

This study investigates whether Japanese-speaking children are sensitive to syntax and prosody in understanding relative scope of a universal quantified subject and negation. In Japanese, the canonical word order SuniversalOV-NEG only has the “all>not” reading, while the scrambled order OSuniversalV-NEG is ambiguous between “all>not” and “not=all.” Furthermore, sentences with contrastive prosody with a topic marker, [Suniversal]F-TOP OV-NEG, are unambiguously “not=all,” since it requires implicature computation involving reconstruction of the universal subject under negation. Our experiments show that children can access the “not=all” reading when syntax supports it (scrambling), but have difficulty with LF computations induced by the contrastive prosody.
Christopher Sundita (Cornell University)
Reconstructing the central Philippine verb morphology paradigm

This paper reconstructs verb morphology paradigm of Proto-Central Philippine. In doing so, I propose two additional aspectual categories in addition to the ones used by most Central Philippine language. The basis of this is reduplication and the morpheme "a," both of which are used in forming the imperfective and contemplative aspects.

Laurel Sutton (Catchword.com)
Dr Pepper, Dr. Skipper, and Dr. Bob: The rise of private label soda brands

Would you rather have a Dr Pepper or a Dr Skipper? As consumers, we’re trained to recognize brands and make purchasing choices accordingly. Big companies spend millions on marketing and advertising to promote their brand names. The end result is that when consumers think of sweetened, colored, flavored, caffeinated, carbonated beverages, they remember the names Coca-Cola, Dr Pepper, and Mountain Dew — although the ingredients may be identical to dozens of sodas on the market. This paper explores soda names in the world of brands, and discusses the ways in which private label brands attempt to emulate their famous cousins.

Pui Yiu Szeto (The Chinese University of Hong Kong)
Stephen Matthews (The Chinese University of Hong Kong/University of Hong Kong)
Virginia Yip (The Chinese University of Hong Kong)
The emergence of perfective aspect in Cantonese-English bilingual children as a case of contact-induced grammaticalization

The emergence of perfective aspect in Cantonese-English bilingual children is examined from the perspective of contact-induced grammaticalization, focusing on the novel use of already to mark perfective aspect. While this function resembles that of the Cantonese perfective marker, other model constructions suggest that the function of already may combine those of several Cantonese particles. The results suggest that a new category in the replica language may be based on multiple different but related categories in the model language. Adopting an ecology-based approach, we discuss how the study of bilingual acquisition can contribute to contact linguistics.

Sali A. Tagliamonte (University of Toronto)
Off the cuff and from the heart: A history of variationist sociolinguistics from personal narratives

This presentation reports on a history of variationist sociolinguistics based on interviews with 43 of the major contributors to the field and over 150 hours of in-depth personal reminiscences and stories. The research aims to tap the essence of the discipline, to expose its linguistic insights, social motivations, and the inside story of how it came to be. The goal of this presentation will be to outline the challenges of this type of enterprise, e.g., choice of topics, confidentiality, personalities, and so forth, and to offer the audience a greater understanding of both historiography and the human side to an academic field.

Sali A. Tagliamonte (University of Toronto)
Kinza Mahoon (University of Toronto)
Lyndsey Leask (University of Toronto)
Hills and hails in the Madawaska Valley: Introducing a unique Canadian dialect

This poster reports on fieldwork in rural Ontario, Canada where founders comprised Irish, German, English and Polish immigrants. Interdental fricatives are often produced as alveolar stops, e.g. ‘these’ dese and the voiceless labiovelar approximant /ʁ/ is prevalent. Standard Canadian English diphthongs, e.g. ‘pails’ are monophongized e.g. /pɛlz/ → /pɛlz/ and monophongs are diphthongized, ‘hill’, e.g. /hɪlz/ → /hɛlz/. An abundance of grammatical features obtain, e.g. ‘yet’ for ‘still’, ‘only’ for ‘if not for’. ‘What’ appears as a relative pronoun and prepositions drop, e.g. ‘took after’. Our discoveries confirm regional differentiation suggesting Canadian English homogeneity is an urban phenomenon.
Marie-Lucie Tarpent (Independent Scholar)  
Session 84

Frachtenberg’s disputed legacy: The case of “Takelman”

In a comparison of lexical items in Takelma and Kalapuya (Oregon Penutian), Frachtenberg (1918) argued for and against a genetic relationship, concluding in the negative in the absence of more data. Among later scholars, Swadesh (1965) grouped the two languages into a single Takelman family which Silverstein (1979) doubted; Berman (1988) hypothesized a “special relationship”, which Tarpet & Kendall (1998) rejected on morphological grounds, while Golla (2011) cautiously accepts it. Careful analysis of Frachtenberg’s text, and comparison with other Penutian languages, especially Chinookan and Yokuts, do not support the existence of “Takelman”.

Ming Chew Teo (Stanford University)  
Session 70

Transferability of semantic functions in contact-induced grammaticalization: The case of Singapore colloquial English ‘one’

Unlike Standard English, Singapore colloquial English one has additional semantic functions as exemplified below.

1. There, ride bicycle one.
   ‘There, (look) there is someone riding a bicycle.’
2. You always late one!
   ‘You are always late, never on time!’

Previous studies have shown that Mandarin de is the source of SCE one, and that not all functions of de were transferred. Based on Heine and Kuteva’s (2005) theory that contact-induced grammaticalization is just like regular grammaticalization, I argue that the presence of ambiguous contexts (Heine 2002, Diewald 2002) is a crucial motivating factor in the transfer of functions.

Margaret Thomas (Boston College)  
Session 62

First-person testimonies as resources in linguistic historiography

First-person narratives, written or oral, by direct participants in the development of the language sciences are essential to our construction of the history of linguistics, as of any field. They add depth and complexity to our understanding -- but also introduce intractable problems of research design and interpretation. This presentation reviews recent discussion in historiography about the role of first-person testimonies. To illustrate how participants’ recollections can be both revelatory and distorting, I explore multiple autobiographical reports of Roman Jakobson’s 1941 immigration to New York, then introduce two recent linguistic-historiographical projects based on first-person narratives, presented by their authors in this session.

Patrick Thomas (University of Arizona)  
Session 83

The central vowel of Kawaiisu

Kawaiisu distinguishes between six vowels: /i, e, a, o, u, i/. However, some disagreement surrounds the phonetic quality of /i/. Klein (1959, 2002) argues that it is phonetically high and central, while Zigmond et al (1991) hold that it is high and back.

I offer an acoustic analysis of the Kawaiisu vowel system, arguing that this vowel is phonetically central, roughly between the front and back vowels. Further, the data indicate that Kawaiisu /i/ is lower than the surrounding high vowels, but higher than the mid vowels, suggesting that it may be more accurately described as a mid-high central vowel.

Tim Thorne (Boise State University)  
Merceline Boyer (Shoshone-Bannock Tribes)  
Ruth Lewis (Burns Paiute Tribe)  
Steve Weiser (Klamath Tribes)  
Session 81

Corpus development for and with teachers and learners

In this paper, we present a range of perspectives regarding corpus development, particularly text collections, from the point of view of both teachers and students of the Northern Paiute and Bannock languages, as well as from that of the academic linguist. Perhaps the most significant result of the corpus development process has been capacity-building among community members. Transcription and translation practice and basic training in linguistics has helped to insure buy-in on the part of the speech
community while providing the tools of access to materials otherwise perceived as too technical to be usable by the non-academic.

**Paul Tilleson** (University of Minnesota)  
*Severing valuation from interpretability in negative concord: Evidence from S'gaw Karen*

Recent analyses of negative concord (Zeijlstra 2008, Biberauer and Zeijlstra 2012) have taken the phenomenon to be an instance of reverse AGREE. This framework does not establish why clausal negators are obligatorily realized in Strict Negative Concord (SNC) languages (cf. Giannakidou 2000). Using evidence from S’gaw Karen, an SNC language exhibiting bipartite negation, I aim to show that the reverse AGREE analysis of negative concord remains tenable in SNC languages by separating valuation and interpretability of features as in Pesetsky and Torrego (2007). This analysis sheds light on the nature of bipartite negation cross-linguistically.

**Maziar Toosarvandani** (University of California, Santa Cruz)  
*The semantics of durative gemination in Northern Paiute*

Like other Numinic languages (Uto-Aztecan: Western United States), Northern Paiute has a process of ‘durative gemination.’ Usually, it is taken to express imperfective aspect; it is in complementary distribution with the perfective aspect. With achievement verbs, however, durative gemination unexpectedly yields a meaning roughly equivalent to the perfective aspect. I propose that durative gemination does indeed convey a type of imperfective aspect. The confound with achievement verbs arises because in Northern Paiute they lexically encode a state, as well as the transition into that state.

**Jacopo Torregrossa** (University of Cologne)  
**Christiane M. Bongartz** (University of Cologne)  
**Ianthi Maria Tsimpili** (Aristotle University of Thessaloniki)  
*Testing accessibility: A cross-linguistic comparison of the syntax of referring expressions*

According to Ariel (1990), referring expressions (REs) encode the degree of accessibility of their antecedents: the more informative, rigid and phonologically full-fledged a RE is, the lower is the degree of its antecedent’s accessibility. Based on a cross-linguistic comparison of REs in four languages, we show that, with respect to Ariel’s principles, the syntactic structure of REs is a more reliable indicator of the antecedent’s accessibility: the degree of syntactic complexity of clitics, weak pronouns, strong pronouns and DPs correlates with the degree of accessibility of their antecedents. Core grammar principles are thus crucially involved in the encoding of accessibility.

**Harold Torrence** (University of Kansas)  
*The position of indefinites in Cocuilotlatzala Mixtec*

This paper investigates the distribution of morpho-syntactically distinct forms of indefinite nominals in Cocuilotlatzala Mixtec (CM), a Mixtecan language spoken in Guerrero, Mexico. I focus on two indefinites. One type, a negative indefinite is composed of a wh-element, the numeral '1', and a nominal. The second type is a narrow/wide scope indefinite built from a wh-item, 'ka', and a nominal element. I show that these different indefinites occur in distinct positions in the clause and argue that the clause structure of languages like CM is contains dedicated positions for distinct types of DPs.

**Julia Trippe** (University of Oregon)  
**Eric Pederson** (University of Oregon)  
*The rhythm of Native American Aviation English*

International airports require native and non-native English air traffic controllers/pilots to speak Aviation English. Previous work demonstrated the necessity of limiting elements in commands and reduction of non-native speech comprehensibility under cognitive load. We extend this work by examining real pilot/controller communications. Native Speaker Aviation English is the metric against which communication failures can be evaluated and contrasted with first language prosody to evaluate learner Aviation English and model training methods. We create rhythm profiles through analysis and comparison of international controller speech and radio announcers. Findings indicate radio data aligns with English; aviators fall between “stress-timed” and “syllable-timed” languages.
**Alex Trueman** (University of Arizona)  
*Hiaki complex motion predicates*

By comparing Hiaki complex motion predicates with better understood verbal compounds within the language, and to similar motion compounds in a range of typologically and genetically distinct languages such as Korean and Warlpiri, I show that the structure of V-Vmotion compounds in Hiaki has the following properties:

1. The motion V2 is a lexical root note, rather than a functional category, and lacks extension into metaphorical and aspectual domains.
2. The structural relationship between the VP1 and motion V2 is one of adjunction to the V2 head, evidenced by suppletion of the unnaccusative V2 motion verb, which requires a strictly local relationship with its conditioning argument DP.
3. VP1 must include a VP layer, because it can include verbalizing morphemes, but crucially excludes VoiceP, and thus lacks an embedded subject argument.

**Holman Tse** (University of Pittsburgh)  
*Retroflexion in Somali Bantu Kizigua: Language shift and a contact-induced explanation to what looks like an internally motivated sound change*

In this talk, I present a case study in which sufficient diachronic evidence is available to show shift-induced interference involved in a sound change that looks like one due to internal motivation but is in fact not. The change in question is the retroflexion of historic alveolar NC clusters in Somali Bantu Kizigua (SBK), an under-documented dialect of the Zigua language from Tanzania that diverged from Tanzanian Zigua (TZ) during the 19th Century as a result of migration. I argue that what gives this appearance is the genetic relatedness (Epps et al 2013) of the contact language involved, Chimwiini.

**Ruping Ruby Tso** (Rice University)  
*Chinese characters and speech perception: The interplay between orthography and listener expectation*

This study focused on Taiwan Mandarin speakers’ awareness of sociophonetic variation. 316 participants, divided into a traditional-character-reading group and a simplified-character-reading group, listened to the same acoustic stimuli. Using a consonant matching task, participants were given different transcripts of the same audio stimuli, either traditional or simplified characters. Results indicated that when there is a conflict between two modes of input, audio and visual, the result of the cognitive processes vary across age and gender. While written characters have an effect across all ages of female Mandarin speakers in Taiwan, only younger male Mandarin speakers, thirty and under, were affected.

**Matthew A. Tucker** (New York University Abu Dhabi)  
**Ali Idrissi** (United Arab Emirates University)  
**Diogo Almeida** (New York University Abu Dhabi)  
*Deducing grammar from parsing: Self-paced reading and modeling evidence from Arabic*

We present experiments and modeling evidence which investigate the effect of different kinds of plural nouns in Modern Standard Arabic and their effect on agreement errors in comprehension. Findings suggest that plurals formed by ablaut are specified for both singular and plural when they appear in a prosodic pattern which is ambiguous for singular and plural number. These results are the first demonstrations of agreement errors in Arabic, as well as provide novel arguments for the reality of abstract morphemes in Arabic nominals. Furthermore, we discuss the utility of computational modeling and experimentation in helping decide questions of linguistic representation.

**Stephen Politzer-Ahles** (New York University Abu Dhabi)  
**Joseph King** (New York University Abu Dhabi)  
**Diogo Almeida** (New York University Abu Dhabi)  
*Errors in the brain: Magneto- and electroencephalographic evidence from English agreement*

We present the results of a concurrent MEG and EEG experiment which investigated the neural responses to agreement attraction errors such as "The key to the cabinets are on the table." We report EEG evoked responses consistent with agreement errors (an
(e)LAN and P600), but also a modulation of both responses in amplitude based upon the presence or absence of distracting nonsubject noun phrases ("the cabinets") which match erroneous verbs. We also report a novel MEG component which appears in the same late time window as the EEG P600 and is driven by more activation for grammatical verbs.

**Rory Turnbull** (The Ohio State University)

*Unreduced speech facilitates retrieval at multiple levels of processing*

Semantic predictability affects phonetic reduction: words can be reduced due to preceding semantic context rendering the words predictable. "Listener-oriented" accounts of speech production posit that talkers reduce highly-predictable words that listeners can infer from context; unpredictable words remain unreduced, ensuring accurate perception. This reasoning requires that unreduced words confer a processing and intelligibility benefit relative to reduced words. A methodologically-diverse series of perception experiments were undertaken to investigate this hypothesis through an investigation of naturally-occurring semantic predictability-based reduction. Results suggest that although unreduced speech, in general, facilitates processing relative to reduced speech, the listener-oriented reasoning for its provenance is untenable.

**Joseph Tyler** (Morehead State University)

*Women, but not men, perceive declarative rises more positively than falls*

Little work has tested varying perceptions of uptalk, including the possibility that it carries negative meanings, despite uptalk often being stigmatized. Here, two studies explore the relative positivity of perceptions of final rises and falls between men and women. They use an indirect approach to assessing stigma modeled on Boroditsky et al. (2003), and isolates the final contour as the source of variation by synthetically creating the rise/fall contrast. In both studies, men showed no difference in the positivity of their perceptions, while women perceived the rising version more positively. Men and women appear to perceive final contours differently.

**Joseph Tyler** (Morehead State University)

**Ezra Keshet** (University of Michigan)

**Anne Spence** (University of Michigan)

*Prosodic disambiguation of conditional vs. logical conjunction*

In this study, we test speakers’ ability to prosodically disambiguate conditional (CC) from traditional, logical conjunctions (TC), i.e. an ambiguity defined not by different bracketings of constituents but by semantic relationships between clauses. Twenty-four participants were recorded in a sound proof booth reading aloud 22 sentences ambiguous between CC and TC interpretations, trying to communicate one or the other meaning. The results show systematic prosodic differences, with CCs produced faster between clauses (fewer silences and shorter conjunction), slower on the clauses, and quieter on the clauses and the conjunction. A follow-up perception study is in development.

**Joseph Tyler** (Morehead State University)

**Hannah Rohde** (University of Edinburgh)

*Blocking causal interpretations between juxtaposed propositions: Experimental evidence*

Juxtaposed propositions are regularly ambiguous between causal and non-causal interpretations. In this paper, we move beyond coherence-signaling connectives and the lexical semantics of verbs to explore effects from the syntactic clause-marker that on the interpretation of causal relations. The manipulation of an optional complementizer before the second of two complement clauses shows that an overt "that" significantly lowered causal interpretations (p<0.05 in a mixed-effects model). These results suggest that models of causal reasoning in discourse processing should incorporate cues from sentences’ surface form, alongside cues from lexical, semantic, and pragmatic sources.

**Hirotó Uchihara** (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México)

*Antitonogenesis in Quiavini Zapotec*

Tonogenesis, where the segmental contrast is replaced by a pitch contrast, has been documented in various languages. The opposite process, where a pitch contrast is replaced by a non-tonal contrast, has not been widely reported. In this paper, I show that a Central Zapotec variety, San Lucas Quiavini Zapotec, illustrates such a case. I show that this variety has been replacing an
overt tonal contrast with phonation and abstract tonal contrasts, by comparison with other closely related varieties and from language-internal evidence, such as the distribution of phonation types and the behavior of tones.

**Hiroto Uchihara** (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México)  
**Hierarchical structure of Cherokee verb**

Cherokee (as in other Iroquoian languages) verbs can be quite complex, with multiple affixes attached to the verb base. There are two views of the morphological structure of Iroquoian verbs. The first view is the linear model, which is ‘[p]urely linear constructions on a single level’ (Lounsbury 1953: 20). This view is implicit in many grammars of Iroquoian languages, including Cherokee. The second view is the hierarchical model, where ‘morpheme sequences are … organized into immediate constituents (ICs)’ (Chafe 1960: 14). In this paper, I argue that Cherokee tonal, accentual and morphophonological facts support the latter hypothesis, the hierarchical structure.

**Wataru Uegaki** (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
**Predicting the variation in the exhaustivity of embedded interrogatives**

Different question-embedding predicates (know vs. surprise) vary in the exhaustivity in the interpretation of their interrogative complements (Heim 1994; Beck & Rullmann 1999). This observation has led theories to allow flexibility in the semantics of embedded questions (Beck & Rullman 1999; George 2011), but few theories have succeeded in predicting the exhaustivity given the lexical semantics of the embedding predicates. This paper presents a semantics of question-embedding that achieves this prediction, building on a recent development concerning the intermediate exhaustivity (Klinedinst & Rothschild 2011; Cremers & Chemla 2014).

**Adam Ussishkin** (University of Arizona)  
**Luke Galea** (University of Cologne)  
**Andrew Wedel** (University of Arizona)  
**Samantha Wray** (University of Arizona)  
**The phonological status of Maltese word patterns: Evidence from auditory priming**

We report on two experiments using auditory priming to examine whether Maltese word patterns have morphological or phonological status. In Experiment 1, stimuli consisted of fully audible prime-target pairs. In Experiment 2, primes were masked using the subliminal speech priming technique first reported in Kouider and Dupoux (2005). We found significant inhibitory effects for prime-target pairs sharing vowels and prosodic structure, supporting Fabri (2009)’s claim that Maltese word patterns are solely phonological in nature, and consistent with models of spoken word recognition in which phonologically similar units compete at early stages of speech processing (e.g., Luce and Pisoni 1998).

**Katherine Vadella** (Georgetown University)  
**Problemita, or problemito: A distributed morphology approach to–(c)ito diminutive allomorphy**

This paper addresses Spanish diminutive allomorphy, relying on morphology, not phonology, which previous accounts employed. In the process it provides support for morphological approaches to declension class. Briefly, the analysis states that diminutives are nP’s and as such, they must have a Class feature and Terminal Element. The Class feature on the [DIM]nP licenses an nP with certain features directly below it via syntactic subcategorization. The Class features of the nP below the diminutive determine the diminutive’s allomorphy (-it- or -cit-). [Class I] and [Class II] nP’s realize their diminutive nP’s as -it-, while -cit- is the elsewhere allomorph.

**Virginia Valian** (City University of New York)  
**Edward Wadsworth** (University of Pennsylvania)  
**Charles Yang** (University of Pennsylvania)  
**Determining the abstractness of determiners**

Determiners are a locus of controversy concerning the nature and scope of children's early productivity. The generative grammar tradition holds that children's first uses of Determiners are abstract and productive. In contrast, the usage-based tradition claims that children's use of Determiners reflects limited-scope formulae. We present 4 new analyses of 12 2-year-olds' longitudinal...
The 3 empirical analyses show that 2-year-olds have the abstract category. A mathematical analysis of sampling methods shows errors in previous procedures.

Mark VanDam (Washington State University)  
Paul De Palma (Washington State University)  
William E. Strong (Washington State University)  
Enna Kelly (Washington State University)

Child-directed speech of fathers

Studies of child-directed speech (CDS) show that when talking to children, mothers use increased average, range, and variability of fundamental frequency, but, to date, fathers' use of fundamental frequency during CDS has not been examined. Here, eleven families with preschoolers contributed whole-day audio recordings (~150 hours total), all processed by automatic speech recognition software (LENA) that classifies and labels specific talkers (child, mother, father), and fundamental frequency was collected. Here, mothers, but not fathers, showed increased CDS fundamental frequency average, range, and variability. This surprising result suggests acquisition exposure from mothers and fathers is not identical.

Mark VanDam (Washington State University)  
Paul De Palma (Washington State University)  
William E. Strong (Washington State University)  
Enna Kelly (Washington State University)

Child-directed speech to preschoolers who are hard of hearing

Increased fundamental frequency (F0) is well-known in child-directed speech (CDS) and speech to impaired listeners (Lombard effect). No known studies, however, have examined the CDS to children with hearing loss. Here, parents' F0 in 22 families with a hard of hearing preschoo!er were compared with 11 typical families, using ~500 hours of recorded audio analyzed with automatic speech recognition. Results show increased F0 during CDS and for parents with hard-of-hearing toddlers, indicating parents are sensitive to the abilities of their children. Results bear on language acquisition models, identification and intervention of language disability, and automatic speech recognition.

Janneke Van Hofwegen (Stanford University)

The new normal: Multi-modal distributions signifying loci of vocalic stylization

Through two representative case studies, this paper proposes a quantitative model for exploring stylization, specifically via distribution analysis of F1 and F2 measurements of all vowel tokens in a sample. Two female speakers, a young participant and an older non-participant in the California Vowel Shift (CVS), show differing distributional trends for their CVS-implicated vowels. Specifically, currently-shifting vowels have distributions that are multi-modal (i.e., clusters of extreme tokens on the distributions' edges), while distributions for comparatively stable vowels are largely normal. This supports recent work suggesting that stylization occurs in the linguistic extremes and is linked to sound change.

Coppe van Urk (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

The A/A'-distinction in Dinka

One question in minimalist syntax is whether there are mixed A/A'-positions. Various researchers have argued for a strict separation between A- and A'-movement, so that no position can have A- and A'-properties simultaneously (e.g. Mahajan 1990; Chomsky 1981, 2001; Miyagawa 2010). This talk presents evidence from Dinka (Nilotic; South Sudan), a language without a clear A/A'-distinction, and argues that it has mixed A/A'-positions.

Olav Veka (Hamar University College)

Scandinavian surnames in the US: Do they convey a national origin?

Despite the fact that the Scandinavian countries Denmark, Norway and Sweden form a close cultural and linguistic unit, they have developed distinctly different surname onomastica. In this paper I will briefly outline the major differences and take a closer look at how they are visible today among the 10 mill. Americans who claim Scandinavian ancestry. as this presentation will
demonstrate, the majority of Scandinavian surnames in the USA can be identified as Danish, Norwegian or Swedish merely by looking at the elements of which they are composed.

**Hector Velasquez** (University of Southern California)  
*Session P2*  
*Sentence modal adverbs in low sentence positions: A focus and movement approach*

Sentence modal adverbs, like "probably", take scope over sentences. However, they can also surface adjacent to a sub-clausal unit, provided that this latter is focus-marked. I propose a syntactic representation for these cases based on the Copy Theory of Movement. The c-commanded clause is copied, and this copy is merged in [Spec,Adv]. A later process of Chain Reduction, driven by linearization purposes, applies to the lower copy. The F-marked unit cannot be deleted, so its clone gets deleted in the high copy. This process gives as a result the observed adjacency.

**Ljuba Veselinova** (Stockholm University)  
*Session P2*  
*Cycles in language change: The case of the Negative Existential Cycle*

Based on cross-linguistic data, the Negative Existential Cycle (NEC)/Croft (1991), models the evolution of standard negation (SN) from negative existentials. This study applies the NEC on Berber, Slavonic, Uralic, Dravidian, Turkic and Polynesian. It is only Polynesian that instantiates the NEC in its entirety, the remaining families show partial instantiations. A time dimension should be included when modeling this kind of change as it appears to take more than 2000 years for a negative existential to become a full-fledged marker of SN. Various pathways for the partial transfer of negative existentials into the domain of SN are also outlined.

**Alejandra Vidal** (CONICET/Universidad Nacional de Formosa)  
*Session 74*  
*Active and hierarchical marking in Nivacle (Mataguayan)*

Verb marking in Nivacle (Mataguayan family, along with Maká, Wichí, Chorote) displays both active and hierarchical types. However, verbal paradigms show a number of idiosyncrasies. Forms for coding 2nd & 3rd are identical for some verbs; for the coding of 3rd A & P more than two paradigmatic forms are possible and as for the person hierarchy, for some transitive verbs 1st & 2nd person can be made explicit when 2A acts on 1P. Nivacle shares more typological similarity with Maká than with Wichí as it exploits the distinction between intransitive agents and patient subjects but synchronically it represents an exceptional development within the family.

**Dan Villareal** (University of California, Davis)  
**Ariel Loring** (California State University, Sacramento)  
*Session 40*  
*Teaching world Englishes to undergraduates: Tensions and pedagogical insights*

Our presentation addresses pedagogical tensions in the teaching of a new undergraduate course, “Global English and Communication,” designed in part to raise students’ awareness of issues surrounding the globalization of English and to better prepare them for communication with users of diverse Englishes. Using a mixed methods approach, we assess the effectiveness of this course in moving students towards thinking more critically about language and communication. Our qualitative results focus on three particular units: Aviation English, international teaching assistants, and a Hong Kong English listening activity. Audience members will gain insight into challenges and approaches to teaching World Englishes.

**Suzanne Wagner** (Michigan State University)  
**Ashley Hesson** (Michigan State University)  
*Session P2*  
*Assessing sociolinguistic monitor function as a function of individual differences*

Labov et al (2011) posit a ‘sociolinguistic monitor’ that tracks the frequency of marked variants and retrieves contextually appropriate social evaluations. We hypothesized that the sociolinguistic monitor is subject to individual variation, specifically within the domains of pattern tracking and social evaluation. The present study tested this hypothesis by replicating Labov et al’s methodology with an added measure of cognitive processing style (the Autism Quotient [AQ]). We demonstrate that the Attention to Detail and Imagination sub-scales of the AQ significantly predict perception of a non-standard variant and that a subset of AQ questions effectively model monitor quality.
Don E. Walicek (Universidad de Puerto Rico Recinto de Río Piedras)  
Session 68
Sociohistory, language, and revolution in Anguilla: A foundation for sustainable language policy

As suggested by Brown-Blake and Walicek (2013), the ideals in the Charter on Language Policy and Language Rights in the Creole-speaking Caribbean (2011) underscore the need to link the expansion and protection of language rights to sustainable language policy. Offering a sociolinguistic profile of Anguillian, this paper discusses the practical role a sociolinguist can play in formulating a relevant public pedagogy for the island of Anguilla, the most northerly of the region’s Leeward Islands, a territory that is not among the Charter’s signatories. Special attention is given to articles of the Charter dealing with culture and history.

Abby Walker (Virginia Tech)  
Session 1
Yourdanis Sedarous (The Ohio State University)  
Automating categorical coding of phonological variables: Implementation and evaluation

In this paper, we outline how we used the Penn Forced Aligner (Yuan & Liberman 2008) to categorically code three different variables in British and American English (: the BATH-TRAP split, intervocalic /t/, and rhoticity), and compare the results to human coders. For BATH and /r/, we have good interreliability between the aligner and human coders, and the aligner performs equally well with American and British English. For /t/, the aligner does not recognize flaps, and does worst with American speakers. We discuss ways to extend the method, and its limitations.

Rachel Walker (University of Southern California)  
Session 22
Feature-restricted evaluation of surface identity

Surface correspondence (SC) has been used for harmony and dissimilation. This paper identifies a typological prediction of transitive SC relations with chain-adjacent evaluation of identity: If segment S2 controls SC-driven harmony in S1 for a feature, then S2 will participate in any other SC-driven harmony affecting S1. This prediction is not consistent with overlapping harmonies in Pasiego involving centralization and raising. In particular sequences, a vowel harmonizes with distinct vowels for different features. To address this problem, a feature-restricted evaluation of SC IDENT-XX(F) is proposed, allowing it to be restricted to a subset of corresponding Xs defined by specified features.

Kadian Walters (University of the West Indies, Mona)  
Session 68
“Just come straight down”: An analysis of the procedural discourse of public service representatives in giving directions to bilingual callers

This paper examines the features used by Jamaican Service Representatives when giving directions during telephone interactions. Were callers given more detailed information when they used English than when they used Jamaican Creole (JC) to request such information? Focus is on how directions are given to callers who use JC on one occasion and English on another. This study adds to the small volume of linguistic research on procedural discourse, particularly in the context of telephone service interactions.

Keith Walters (Portland State University)  
Session 88
When an apology is not an apology: Discourse analysis in a court case

The goal of this presentation is two-fold. First, it presents an analysis of a letter from a California hospital administrator to a group of aggrieved Filipino employees involved in a discrimination suit in which the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission was a named plaintiff and which was settled out of court. Second, it comments on the analysis as presented in the expert’s report as a way of offering suggestions to linguists acting as expert witnesses as we move from framing arguments for peers to framing them for legal contexts in which expert knowledge is of value only to the extent that it is packaged in ways the legal system can acknowledge and use (cf. Mehan 1980).

The analysis of this one-page letter, of which I will share a redacted version, focuses on competing definitions of “apology,” considers apologies as speech acts, and demonstrates the components of a felicitous apology (Blum-Kukla & Olshtain, 1984) missing from the letter as well as plaintiff’s responses to the letter. In light of the analysis, following Bavelas (2004), it examines why felicitous formal apologies delivered on the part of institutions are especially rare in the US. It concludes by demonstrating that rather than counting as an actual apology, as the defense had contended, the letter should be seen as a pseudo-apology (cf.
Kampf, 2009) and, thus, as further evidence that the hospital had, contrary to its claims, not expressed regret nor offered any real reparation for a series of incidents that the plaintiffs labeled discriminatory.

**Felix Hao Wang** (University of Southern California)  
**Elsi Kaiser** (University of Southern California)  
*Lexical dependencies in an artificial language prime relative clauses: Evidence from Spanish*

Can abstract relations represented in word-level regularities of an artificial language prime relative clause attachment? We investigated priming in Spanish, and whether priming interacts with singular/plural distinctions. In a priming+production task, we manipulated word-level regularities in primes, focusing on non-adjacent dependencies. Spanish speakers heard three-word strings (in an artificial language) and wrote completions to fragments -- relative clauses with two nouns differing in number ('Kevin called the doctor(s) of the supermodel(s) who'). We find effects of number and prime, suggesting that abstract relations represented in newly-learned lexical statistics prime attachment biases in Spanish, but these effects are sensitive to plurality/singularity.

**Jill Waybright** (George Mason University)  
*Distinguishing counterfeeding patterns across three acquisition scenarios*

A unique and unexpected pattern of counterfeeding opacity emerges in early child acquisition production under an Optimality-Theoretic Candidate Chains (McCarthy 2007) analysis. A comparison of opaque productions in early English and Korean first language (L1) data to acquisition-related opacity found in adult interlanguage and phonologically delayed English L1 speech reveals that this unexpected pattern of opacity is limited to early (<3;0) L1 acquisition stages and is primarily a consequence of initial state structure. This early L1 pattern is not predicted to occur in natural language and consequently requires specific modifications to standard OT-CC for successful representation.

**Dibella Wdzenzncy** (University of California, Santa Barbara)  
*\(/u/ and /i/ have seen what time does: A typology of sound change within vowel harmony systems*

This paper explores sound change in language families with vowel harmony systems in both the proto-language and the modern languages: Turkic, Tungusic, Uralic, Mongolic, Nez Perce, Chukotko-Kamchatkan, and Nilo-Saharan. Examination of these suggests a consistent typology of phonetically- and functionally-motivated sound change holding of all VH types: front/back, high/low, or ±ATR. This typology is categorized into three types: vowel space trading, neutralization at the periphery, and multiple vowel coalescences. This work suggests that functional factors appealed to in the literature on the dispersion theory of contrast and vowel acquisition play an important role in the historical development of VH systems.

**Andrew Wedel** (University of Arizona)  
**Scott Jackson** (University of Maryland)  
*Lexical functional load predicts the direction of phoneme system change*

Wedel et al. (2013) showed that the number of minimal pairs predicts phoneme merger probability. Here we ask if the converse is true as well: does functional load predict phonological changes that preserve lexical contrast? We examine two phenomena that preserve lexical contrast despite sound change: chain shifts and phoneme splits. LME modeling indicates the number of minimal pairs for shifts and splits is significantly higher than for mergers. Further, we show that minimal pair count is sufficient to predict with high accuracy within a large database whether a change involving the phoneme inventory is a merger, or a shift/split.

**Andrew Weir** (Ghent University)  
*Fragment answers in English: A PF-movement account*

Merchant 2004 argues that fragment answers are created via movement followed by clausal ellipsis: 'What did John eat? --- Chips'. There is evidence for movement, such as the P-stranding generalization. However, such focus movement is not otherwise licit in English. In addition, various other elements which are immobile in English (NPs, 'the other' in reciprocal 'each... the other', bare quantifiers) can be fragment answers. I argue that fragment answers are created by a PF-only last resort movement to evacuate a focused phrase from an ellipsis site. At LF, fragments are interpreted in situ, explaining the above contrasts.
Nicholas Welch (University of Toronto)  
Mapping the frontier: Discourse particles and the cartography of the Dene clause

In Dene (Athapaskan) languages, which all exhibit SOV constituent order, there exist numerous post-verbal elements with temporal, information-structural, or discourse functions. These particles can be grouped into several classes, whose members are in complementary distribution, and which occur in a rigid order. I propose that most of them instantiate functional heads, and are a powerful diagnostic tool for clause structure. The resulting Dene clausal map raises non-trivial questions about the relationship between structure and semantics, especially of modality and tense, and suggests that structures proposed as universal on the basis of primarily Indo-European data may be language-specific.

Aaron Steven White (University of Maryland)  
Soft implicative entailments

Implicative verbs like "manage" entail their complement and those like "fail" entail their complement's negation (Karttunen 1971). When either verb is negated, these entailments reverse polarity. The mechanism by which these entailments---henceforth, implicative entailments (IEs)---are generated is generally taken to be a consequence of their lexical and/or compositional semantics. Using experimental evidence, we argue that, while the IEs of some verbs are encoded in their lexical semantics, the IEs of others are not; they are generated via the pragmatics. We call these verbs' IEs soft on analogy with soft presuppositions.

Thomas Wier (Free University of Tbilisi)  
Switch-reference in Tonkawa: A reappraisal

Switch-reference systems constitute one of a small number of widely attested systems for natural language reference tracking, alongside the use of definite/indefinite articles, systems of obviation, and logophoricity. As one of the first languages to be identified as having a switch-reference system, the Tonkawa language plays an important role in the development of research in this field. In this talk, we will reassess how much of the original commentary on SR in Tonkawa still holds in light of the latest research on Tonkawa grammar and the typology of SR more generally.

Robert Wilder (University of Pennsylvania)  
Inter-speaker variation in the grammaticality of tough-constructions

Two recent analyses of tough-constructions (e.g. John is tough to please) involve A’-movement of either a DP or a null operator in the embedded clause. I present evidence suggesting that, for some speakers, the embedded movement is analyzed as A'-movement instead of A'-movement. By conducting an Amazon Mechanical Turk study using the Magnitude Estimation Sentence Rating Task, I presented subjects with experimental tough-construction sentences containing embedded by-phrases, resembling passive-like A'-movement. While the majority ruled them out as ungrammatical, sub-populations of participants accepted these sentences as grammatical, challenging the standard notion that embedded A'-movement is solely involved in tough-constructions.

Tanyia Joy Wilkins (The University of the West Indies, Mona)  
The rhythmic patterns of Jamaican English

English, in general, has been described as a stress-timed language. Standard Jamaican English, on the other hand, has been classified as syllable-timed. This classification, for the most part, has been based on the auditory impressions of linguists. It is said that Jamaican English exhibits rhythmic patterns which are characteristic of second-language speakers of English. The aim of this study was to provide a description of the rhythm of Jamaican English based on acoustic evidence. The Pairwise Variability method which uses vowel duration as its basis for classifying the rhythm of languages was used to calculate an index.

Colin Wilson (Johns Hopkins University)  
Eleanor Chodoroff (Johns Hopkins University)  
Weighting perceptual cues to stop voice by modeling talker differences

This study addresses the role of cue weighting in the perception of English stop voice contrasts with empirical and computational methods. Listeners identified the initial stops of CV stimuli created by fully crossing voice onset time, initial burst spectrum, and following vowel length. All cues were found to affect the perception of voice in labial stops, in spite of the fact that the burst cue...
is highly variable across talkers. A hierarchical generative model that allows acoustic-phonetic parameters to vary by talker accounts for the relative weighting of cues, a result that is consistent with rational approaches to speech perception.

**Colin Wilson** (Johns Hopkins University)  
**Rebecca Scarborough** (University of Colorado)  
*Comparing neighborhood density and phonotactic probability in nasal coarticulation*

Previous research has claimed that phonotactic probability (PP) and phonological neighborhood density (ND) are relevant for understanding a wide range of phenomena in spoken language. This study investigates a previously demonstrated coarticulation effect (Scarborough, 2013) in the context of alternative alternative ways of quantifying PP and ND. Several lexical statistic’s including neighborhood densities that differentiate substitution from other edits, neighbor frequencies, summed and averaged unigram and bigram probabilities, rime complexity, lexical frequency of syllable constituents, and maxent phonotactic scores’ were computed for target items. Many potential predictors are highly correlated, and model comparisons support a unique contribution of a binary ND distinction.

**Lauren Winans** (University of California, Los Angeles)  
**Jessica Rett** (University of California, Los Angeles)  
**Nina Hyams** (University of California, Los Angeles)  
**Laura Kalin** (University of Connecticut)  
*Children’s comprehension of syntactically encoded evidentiality*

Previous studies on the acquisition of evidentiality have focused exclusively on “evidential languages” (those that mark evidentiality morphologically, Aikhenvald 2004), though evidentiality surfaces in other languages as well. We present novel experimental findings on children’s comprehension of syntactically encoded evidentiality using English copy-raising constructions (CRCs). We find that comprehension of syntactically encoded evidentiality is acquired in a parallel time course to morphologically encoded evidentiality, suggesting that the conceptual framework for evidentiality is in place at a relatively young age and is not subject to much language specific variation.

**Jim Wood** (Yale University)  
**Iris Nowenstein** (University of Iceland)  
**Einar Freyr Sigurðsson** (University of Pennsylvania)  
*Inverse attraction in Icelandic relative clauses*

We introduce “inverse attraction” (IA) in non-standard Icelandic, a nearly unstudied phenomenon that provides special insight into the copy deletion that occurs in the “matching analysis” of relative clauses. IA involves deletion of the higher, rather than lower copy of the head. IA is possible only when the higher head has a subset of the lower head’s features, so that a lower quirky case can induce deletion of a higher structural case, but a lower structural case cannot induce deletion of a higher quirky case. We discuss potential counterexamples, and outline the implications for the feature structure of morphological cases.

**Nakyung Yoon** (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)  
**Gerardo Villalobos Romo** (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)  
*Lexical frequency and voicing assimilation of /s/ in Mexico City Spanish*

The present study investigates one of the unexplored parameters, the role of lexical frequency on the production of voicing assimilation of /s/ before a voiced consonant (e.g., [dězôe] vs [děsôe]) in Mexico City Spanish. Schmidt and Willis (2011) observe that certain lexical items, such as isla and esmalte, tend not to be voiced (less than 40%), while other items, such as bisnietos and beisbol, tend to be voiced (more than 85%) (1). Here we explore the link between the sibilant voicing assimilation and the lexical frequency. In concrete, we argue that this extralinguistic factor conditions the degree of voicing assimilation.
Individuals make use of many aspects of the speech signals to construct personas and to project hidden desires to the external world. Of interest here is whether vocal characteristics and the perceptual evaluation of them exert an influence on listener behavior. In the present study, we examine the vocal characteristics of lawyers arguing in front of the Supreme Court of the United States and link this data to the lawyers’ actual win rates in the Court. We show that perceived attributes of voices predict Supreme Court wins.

Auditory properties explain cluster-dependent epenthesis asymmetries

This paper presents new cross-linguistic generalizations about epenthesis sites in loan adaptation, which cannot be explained by the sonority contour hypothesis (Gouskova 2001, Steriade 2006). Based on typological and experimental evidence, I argue that epenthesis occurs so the resulting form makes a perceptually smaller change, i.e., internal epenthesis in an acoustic disjuncture, if any, and otherwise external epenthesis, and auditory properties, particularly audible release and intensity rise, best explain the cluster-dependent asymmetries in loan epenthesis.

Hedging arguments

Anderson (2014) presents a contrast in readings that the hedge sorta produces for creation verbs and intensional transitive verbs (ITVs), versus other verbs: while creation verbs and ITV’s allow hedging of their (indefinite) object, other verbs do not. We argue that this distinction is not robust and that the true divide is determined by the syntactic position of the indefinite object. Our claim is that the hedged object reading is available when the object remains within the VP, while if the object moves out, only the hedged verb reading is available.

Comparing lexical age-of-acquisition effects in infant-directed and adult-directed speech

This study compares lexical effects on phonetic variation in speech directed toward infants (IDS) and adults (ADS). We consider lexical Age-of-Acquisition (AoA), or adult-reported age at which a word was learned, as conditioning phonetic variation in both IDS and ADS. Vowel nasality and hyperarticulation were measured in words with nasal-adjacent vowels extracted from two independent corpora: IDS from a corpus of mothers talking to their infants and ADS from a corpus of adult speakers producing
words to adult interlocutors. We find that AoA conditions phonetic variation in IDS, but not ADS. Implications for listener-directed speech accommodations are discussed.

Henry Zenk (Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde, Oregon)  
Jedd Schrock (Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde, Oregon)  
*Chinook Jargon (Chinuk Wawa) and obsolescent Kalapuya*

Jaime de Angulo, documenting Northern Kalapuya in 1928 from its last speaker, observed that the language displayed very little productive inflectional morphology. Suspecting that the speaker’s Kalapuya morphology was influenced by his lifelong use of Chinook Jargon, he elicited a short text first in Kalapuya, then a word for word translation into Chinook Jargon. We reconsider the results of this test. Language obsolescence, not Chinook Jargon influence, is the more likely source of Northern Kalapuya’s seeming linguistic poverty. But Chinook Jargon models may underlie a number of impressively multifunctional Kalapuya lexical items used by this speaker.

Jason Zentz (Yale University)  
*The composite derivation of Shona partial wh-movement*  
1st place winner, Student Abstract Award

This paper addresses partial wh-movement in Shona ([sna], Bantu, Zimbabwe), which is sensitive to islands below but not above the pronunciation site of the wh-word. I argue for a composite derivation of this phenomenon: the wh-word moves overtly to its pronunciation site at an intermediate clause boundary, where it is unselectively bound by a null operator in the scopal position. Thus, Shona partial wh-movement can be reduced to a hybrid of full wh-movement and wh-in-situ. This composite derivation has been predicted to be possible (Sabel 2000, Abels 2012), but clear empirical support for it has been lacking until now.

Meilin Zhan (University of California, San Diego)  
*Chinese students and their English/Anglicized names*

This study examines the name-choosing practices of a group of Chinese students in a British University, and the social meanings attributed to those names by their British peers in terms of age, gender, social class and level of education. Data were collected through questionnaires and interviews. The findings indicate that naming practices can be interpreted as a resource for construction of identities. British students share similar interpretations of the names in relation to social meanings, some of which are be different from the ones intended by the Chinese students who may or may not be aware of this disparity.

Jie Zhang (University of Kansas)  
Hanbo Yan (University of Kansas)  
*The production and perception of laryngeal contrasts in Shanghai Wu*

This paper reports a production and perception study of laryngeal contrasts in Shanghai Wu. Our results show that three sets of acoustic cues -- consonant properties, vowel phonation, and f0 -- are used together for the contrasts, and both the acoustic distribution of the cues and the perceptual weightings of the cues depend on the manner of the consonants that carry the contrast (stops, fricatives, nasals) and whether the syllable appears in tone sandhi position, which causes neutralization of the tonal differences that co-occur with the laryngeal contrasts.
JOIN US AT THE LSA STUDENT MIXER
Sponsored by Sona Systems Participant Pool Management Software
Friday, January 9th • 10:00pm - 12:00am • Rock Bottom Brewery

www.sona-systems.com
Research into spoken language has become increasingly accessible to instrumental analysis and empirical verification. These are the underpinning of phonetic science, i.e., the investigation of speech in communicative settings across the world’s languages. Reflecting this communicative phonetic science approach, *Phonetica* is an international interdisciplinary forum that covers all aspects of the subject matter, from the phonetic and phonological descriptions of segments and prosodies to the domains of speech physiology, articulation, acoustics, perception, acquisition, and phonetic variation and change. *Phonetica* thus provides a platform for a comprehensive representation of speaker-hearer interaction in languages and dialects. Papers published in this journal report expert original work dealing both with theoretical issues and with new empirical data.

**Phonetica**

- **Editor:** C.T. Best, Bankstown, N.S.W. (Australia)
- **Associate Editors:** W.I. Barry, Siddlesham-Wokingham (United Kingdom); A. Bradlow, Evanston, Ill. (USA); W. Gu, Nanning (China); S. Hawkins, Cambridge (United Kingdom); D. House, Stockholm (Sweden); A. Jongman, Lawrence, Kans. (USA); F. Nolan, Cambridge (United Kingdom); R. Odgen, York (United Kingdom); D. Recasens, Barcelona (Spain); R. Walker, Los Angeles, Calif. (USA); P.C.M. Wong, Hong Kong (China)
- **Book Reviews:** O. Niebuhr, Kiel (Germany)
- **Editorial Board:** P.A. Barbosa, Campinas-SP (Brazil); R.S. Beddor, Ann Arbor, Mich. (USA); A. Butcher, Adelaide, S.A. (Australia); K. Dziubalska-Koloczyk, Poznań (Poland); L. Goldstein, Santa Monica, Calif. (USA); J. Hajek, Melbourne, Vic. (Australia); S.-A. Jun, Los Angeles, Calif. (USA); S. Kawahara, Tokyo (Japan); F. Lacerda, Stockholm (Sweden); K. Maekawa, Tokyo (Japan); L. Menard, Montreal, Que. (Canada)
- **Founded:** 1957
- **Category:** Clinical and Basic Research
- **Fields of Interest:** Phonetics, Communication Disorders
- **Listed in bibliographic services, including:** Current Contents®, Pubmed/MEDLINE, Biological Abstracts
- **2015: Volume 72**
- **4 issues per volume**
- **Languages:** English
- **ISSN 0031–8388**
- **e-ISSN 1423–0321**
- **Impact Factor:** 0.417

**Selected contributions**

- Welcome Editorial: Change and Continuity in *Phonetica*: Best, C. (Bankstown, Australia)
- The Contested Fifth Liquid in Malayalam: A Window into the Lateral-Rhotic Relationship in Dravidian Languages: Punnoose, R.; Khattab, G.; Al-Tamimi, J. (Newcastle upon Tyne)
- Talking while Chewing: Speaker Response to Natural Perturbation of Speech: Mayer, C.; Gick, B. (Vancouver, B.C.)
- The Tonal Space of Contrastive Five Level Tones: Kuang, J. (Los Angeles, Calif.)
- Relationship between Speech Rate Perceived and Produced by the Listener: Schwab, S. (Genève)
- Listener Expectations and Gender Bias in Nonsibilant Fricative Perception: Babel, M. (Vancouver, B.C.); McGuire, G. (Santa Cruz, Calif.)

More information at [www.karger.com/pho](http://www.karger.com/pho)
It’s more than just a meeting...

- The primary sponsor of the biennial summer Linguistic Institute since 1928;
- A publisher of peer-reviewed scholarly linguistic research, including the journal *Language*, since 1925;
- A funder of student fellowships, travel awards, endowed professorships, and a range of other prestigious professional honors and awards;
- An advocate for the profession and field of linguistics, working to educate and inform a range of influential individuals in the U.S. and internationally;
- A resource for the linguistics community, offering professional development, mentoring, networking and career advancement services.

Working throughout the year to advance the scientific study of language through our dedicated team of staff, elected and appointed leaders, committees, and member volunteers.
Index of First Authors
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mithun, Marianne</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miller, Taylor</td>
<td>56, 118, 120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noguchi, Masaki</td>
<td>51, 200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moore, Robert</td>
<td>50, 107, 108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moeng, Emily</td>
<td>36, 195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Narayanan, Shrikanth</td>
<td>60, 125, 126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nick, Iman</td>
<td>37, 104, 105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morgan, Juliet</td>
<td>55, 196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moor, Robert</td>
<td>50, 107, 108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moores, Nicholas P</td>
<td>52, 196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moys, Jennifer</td>
<td>56, 197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muller, Kristen</td>
<td>37, 104, 105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muller de Quadros, Ronica</td>
<td>35, 196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Munro, Pamela</td>
<td>37, 104, 105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mwinyelle, Jerome</td>
<td>197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myrick, Caroline</td>
<td>197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myslin, Mark</td>
<td>55, 197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nadathur, Prerna</td>
<td>55, 197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Namboo, Savithry</td>
<td>58, 198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Narayan, Shrikantn</td>
<td>60, 125, 126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Needle, Jeremy</td>
<td>36, 198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newberry, Joshua</td>
<td>198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newlin-Lukowic, Luizaz</td>
<td>40, 198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nguessan, Michel</td>
<td>198, 199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nguyen, Emily</td>
<td>53, 199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nick, Iman</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicoll, Ilia</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nielsen, Kuniko</td>
<td>38, 200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noguchi, Masaki</td>
<td>51, 200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuckolls, Janis</td>
<td>39, 200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nwagbo, Osita</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oberly, Stacey</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oh, Sejin</td>
<td>51, 201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O'Hagan, Zachary</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O'Hara, Charlie</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okrent, Arika</td>
<td>50, 109, 110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olejareczuk, Paul</td>
<td>52, 201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O'Neal, Jennifer</td>
<td>55, 114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O'Neill, Teresa</td>
<td>37, 201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onosso, Sky</td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opetstein, Natalie</td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O'Rourke, Polly</td>
<td>34, 202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ouishiro, Livia</td>
<td>50, 202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ouwayda, Sarah</td>
<td>31, 202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overfelt, Jason</td>
<td>55, 203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Páez Acevedo, David Andrés</td>
<td>203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pak, Marjorie</td>
<td>52, 203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parada, Maryann</td>
<td>203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Park, Bum-Sik</td>
<td>51, 203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Park, Miji</td>
<td>52, 204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parker, Judith A</td>
<td>122, 124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payne, Amanda</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payne, Rebecca</td>
<td>204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pearson, Barbara</td>
<td>35, 96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peña, Jaime</td>
<td>204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pescaru, George</td>
<td>34, 204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peters, Elizabeth</td>
<td>204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Péfsler, Barbara</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pham, Mike</td>
<td>58, 205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phillips, Colin</td>
<td>36, 205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pierce, Marc</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pietraszko, Asia</td>
<td>32, 205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pincus, Nadya</td>
<td>56, 118, 120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plaster, Keith</td>
<td>32, 206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plumb, May Helena</td>
<td>206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Podesva, Robert</td>
<td>56, 118, 119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poeppel, David</td>
<td>38, 86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Politzer-Ahles, Stephen</td>
<td>34, 206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potter, David</td>
<td>39, 206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pratt, Teresa</td>
<td>40, 206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pye, Clifton</td>
<td>207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qu, Chen</td>
<td>36, 207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quizar, Robin</td>
<td>207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ral, Diane</td>
<td>51, 207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randall, Janet</td>
<td>52, 207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rappaport, Gina</td>
<td>56, 117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rectenwald, Amanda</td>
<td>56, 116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reed, Paul</td>
<td>37, 207, 208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regan, Brendan</td>
<td>40, 208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renn, Jennifer</td>
<td>208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhodes, Richard</td>
<td>208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice, Keren</td>
<td>32, 93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rill, Justin</td>
<td>38, 208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rissman, Lilia</td>
<td>40, 209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robbins, DorothyEllin Dode</td>
<td>209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roberts, Julie</td>
<td>53, 209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robertson, David</td>
<td>209, 210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rodman, Rosamond</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rood, Morgan</td>
<td>51, 210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosen, Bryan</td>
<td>54, 210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosés Laborda, Jorge</td>
<td>54, 210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rouvier, Ruth</td>
<td>112, 113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rudin, Catherine</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rybk, Konrad</td>
<td>211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sailor, Craig</td>
<td>39, 211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salmon, Joseph</td>
<td>32, 93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samko, Bern</td>
<td>55, 211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sande, Hannah</td>
<td>59, 211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandell, Ryan</td>
<td>99, 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandy, Clare</td>
<td>36, 55, 115, 211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santana-Labarge, Robert</td>
<td>38, 212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarvany, Hannah</td>
<td>32, 212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarvestani, Karl Reza</td>
<td>58, 212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sauppe, Sebastian</td>
<td>35, 212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sawada, Osamu</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sawall, Thomas R</td>
<td>51, 213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schaefer, Ronald</td>
<td>36, 213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schardl, Anisa</td>
<td>54, 213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schluter, Kevin</td>
<td>36, 213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schneider-Zioga, Patricia</td>
<td>38, 213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schneier, Joel</td>
<td>53, 214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schreiner, Sylvia</td>
<td>52, 214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schuld, Danielle</td>
<td>214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schultz, Tanja</td>
<td>60, 126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selvanathan, Nagarajan</td>
<td>31, 214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serediak, Janelle</td>
<td>215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shapp, Allison</td>
<td>53, 215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sharifi, Farzad Karimzad</td>
<td>37, 215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shattuck-Hufnagel, Stefanie</td>
<td>56, 212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shepard, Michael</td>
<td>55, 114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shepherd, Michael</td>
<td>31, 215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shecker-Lieber, Marina</td>
<td>51, 215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shih, Stephanie</td>
<td>57, 216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shiple, Dwan Lee</td>
<td>216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silva-Corvalen, Carmen</td>
<td>41, 87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silva-Corvalen, Carmen</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simons, Gary</td>
<td>60, 125, 126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sims, Andrea</td>
<td>58, 216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singerman, Adam</td>
<td>216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sipple, Kelsey</td>
<td>40, 216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilton, Amalia</td>
<td>37, 217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slocum, Poppy</td>
<td>37, 217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slotta, James</td>
<td>50, 107, 108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith, Grant</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith, Ian</td>
<td>218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith, Zachary</td>
<td>52, 218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smolek, Amy</td>
<td>36, 218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sneller, Betsy</td>
<td>58, 218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snider, Keith</td>
<td>36, 218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soudi, Abdesalam</td>
<td>59, 104, 106, 122, 123, 219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sowada, Osamu</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spears, Arthur K</td>
<td>219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spence, Justin</td>
<td>55, 113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sprooks, Lisa</td>
<td>219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stark, Tammy</td>
<td>52, 219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Starr, Rebecca</td>
<td>39, 59, 220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staubs, Robert</td>
<td>57, 220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steele, Susan</td>
<td>40, 101, 102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steriade, Donca</td>
<td>35, 99, 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stewart, Jesse</td>
<td>37, 38, 220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storoskeno, Dennis</td>
<td>37, 221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stubbs, Brian</td>
<td>40, 101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subačius, Giedrius</td>
<td>221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subbiondo, Joseph</td>
<td>221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugawara, Ayaka</td>
<td>36, 221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunner, Meghan</td>
<td>53, 221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundita, Christopher</td>
<td>54, 222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sutton, Laurel</td>
<td>222</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
See you in Washington, DC!

Linguistic Society of America

90th Annual Meeting
Marriott Marquis
7-10 January, 2016

- Linguists in Government
- Advocacy on Capitol Hill
- Public Linguistics Event

Photo credit Destination DC
The Brill Dictionary of Ancient Greek

Franco Montanari, Genoa.

English Edition edited by Madeleine Goh and Chad Schroeder, under the auspices of the Center for Hellenic Studies.

Advisory Editors: Gregory Nagy, Harvard, and Leonard Muellner, Brandeis

The Brill Dictionary of Ancient Greek is the English translation of Franco Montanari’s Vocabolario della Lingua Greca. With an established reputation as the most important modern dictionary for Ancient Greek, it brings together 140,000 headwords taken from the literature, papyri, inscriptions and other sources of the archaic period up to the 6th Century CE, and occasionally beyond. The Brill Dictionary of Ancient Greek is an invaluable companion for the study of Classics and Ancient Greek, for beginning students and advanced scholars alike. Translated and edited under the auspices of The Center for Hellenic Studies in Washington, DC, The Brill Dictionary of Ancient Greek is based on the completely revised 3rd Italian edition published in 2013, by Loescher.

Features

- The principal parts of some 15,000 verbs are listed directly following the entry and its etymology. For each of these forms, the occurrence in the ancient texts has been certified. When found only once, the location is cited.
- Nearly all entries include citations from the texts with careful mention of the source.
- The Dictionary is especially rich in personal names re-checked against the sources for the 3rd Italian edition, and in scientific terms, which have been categorized according to discipline.
- Each entry has a clear structure and typography making it easy to navigate.
John Benjamins Publishing Company

New journals from John Benjamins Publishing

Asia-Pacific Language Variation
Edited by Shobha Satyanath
This journal aims to report research on the description and analysis of variation and change from the Asia-Pacific region. The journal encourages research that is firmly based on empirical data and quantitative analysis of variation and change as well as the social factors that are reflected and constructed through language variation and change. Though much of the research is expected to be based on new speech data and fieldwork, the language data may be either oral or written, including both modern and historical resources. The unique emphasis of the journal is to promote understanding of the multifaceted linguistic communities of Asia-Pacific.

Journal of Second Language Pronunciation
Edited by John M. Levis
A scholarly journal devoted to research into the acquisition, perception, production, teaching, assessment, and description of prosodic and segmental pronunciation of second languages in all contexts of learning. The journal encourages research that connects theory and practice, enhances our understanding of L2 phonological learning processes, and provides connections between L2 pronunciation and other areas of applied linguistics such as pragmatics, CALL, and speech perception. Contributions focusing on empirical research will represent all portions of the methodological spectrum including quantitative, qualitative, and mixed-methods studies.

Visit our web site
www.benjamins.com
for up-to-date information about all our journals, free sample issues, tables of contents and abstracts.

Also refer to our special offers:
your library gets a 50% discount if they subscribe to all our journals as the JB Online Journal Collection (consists of 65 journals) and we have various discount programs for back volumes of our e-collections journals.